

CAPITAL AND LABOR AGREE ON WAR POLICY.

Adoption of Plan to Prevent Strikes Achieved by Conference

WASHINGTON, March 29.—An agreement governing the relations of capital and labor for the duration of the war which will be made the basis of a national labor policy, was reached here today by the labor planning board after sessions lasting more than a month.

It was learned tonight that the main purpose of the conference—the adoption of a plan to prevent strikes—has been achieved. Labor representatives, it was said, pledged the members of unions engaged in war work not to strike until after government investigation of difficulties between the workers and their employers.

This was taken to mean that all disputes would be put in the hands of mediation boards for settlement, an arrangement long sought by government officials who have to do with production of war materials.

Two important points of the agreement, it is understood, to be reached are the question of open or closed shop and that of restriction of output. Both sides, it was said, agreed that there should be no discrimination either against union or non-union labor, and the so-called closed shop should remain closed and the open shop remain open until it became impossible to fill shops with workers without putting unorganized workers in union shops or union men in open shops to make up deficiencies.

The unions, according to the terms of the agreement, will be permitted to proselytize and will not be restricted in organizing labor.

Return for assurance on the part of labor that no restriction will be put on the output of union men, capital has agreed, it is said, that wages paid for piece work shall not be reduced during the war. This arrangement was hailed by government officials as a long step forward, as a great amount of complaint has arisen because of restrictions unions have put on the amount of work that a man may do.

The labor planning board, comprised of twelve members, five named by the American Federation of Labor and five by the National Industrial conference board. Each side named two men to represent the public. Representatives of capital named former President Taft and the labor delegates Frank P. Walsh. These two men alternated as chairman of the board.

RICH WILL PAY; POOR WILL NOT

Modest Purses in France to Pay Modest Prices Is Food Rule

PARIS, Feb. 20.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"Nothing but luxuries for the poor," said a French official, "is the new regime that Victor Boret, minister of provisions, proposes to institute for public eating houses."

All brands of cheese will be withheld from the restaurants where high prices are charged. They will also be deprived of certain kinds of fish that are preferred by the popular classes. Nothing but what is considered a luxury will be sold to them at the central markets. Thus Mr. Boret hopes to prevent the rich from outbidding the poor.

Mr. Boret has now been at the head of the most difficult department of the government about two months without acquiring unpopularity which is a record in the ministry of provisions. In the meantime, he has been discredited to a great many people besides the restaurant proprietors. He has struck at some of the oldest and most sensitive institutions of Paris, even depriving the gourmands, who thronged the pastry shops in the afternoon, of cakes, tarts and sweets of all kinds.

In the new order of things there are three separate regimes for all who make or sell things made of flour. The restaurants may no longer serve unlimited quantities of bread; the baker may no longer make pastry; the pastry cook may no longer sell pastry "to be consumed on the premises." In consequence of which the spectacle of women, girls and children standing around pastry shops from 4 o'clock in the afternoon, consuming quantities of chocolate eclairs, tarts, cookies and cakes of all kinds has disappeared.

A TOKEN OF OTHER DAYS

Reference at a dinner was made to camouflage when this happy little incident was related by Congressman Howard Sutherland of West Virginia.

James Reginald was engaged to be married to the beautiful Edythe Marie, when, through some trivial cause the usual lovers' quarrel ensued. Drawing herself to an imperious height, the angry charmer removed her flashing necklace.

"Take back your ring!" she exclaimed, throwing the bauble at J. Reginald, "and in return I shall expect you to send me everything in your possession that belongs to me."

"All that I have, Edythe Marie," returned J. Reginald in a stricken voice, "is a photograph and a lock of your hair. I don't suppose you will want the photograph, but you might care for the hair as a souvenir."

"As a souvenir!" exclaimed the

haughty beauty. "As a souvenir of what, pray tell me?"

"Of other days," Edythe Marie, answered J. Reginald, "of the time when you were a brunette."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

TRAP AND FIELD

By PETER B. CARNEY

Editor National Sports Syndicate.

Thirteen hundred and eighty-six active trapshooting clubs in the United States, its territories, and Canada hold membership in the American Amateur Trapshooters' association. The A. A. T. A. as the organization is known in the world of sports, was formed to aid the amateur trapshooter, and while it now is a factor in the trapgun world, it hopes to become the mouthpiece of the amateur trapshooters of this continent.

Pennsylvania leads in the number of affiliated clubs with 174. Illinois and New York, also, have more than 100 affiliated clubs.

This table shows the number of active affiliated clubs in each state, territory and Canada:

Pennsylvania	174
Illinois	127
New York	117
Iowa	94
New Jersey	59
Wisconsin	58
Canada	56
Michigan	52
Indiana	49
Missouri	48
Minnesota	49
Nebraska	36
Maryland	31
California	29
Massachusetts	29
Kansas	26
Montana	24
Connecticut	23
Ohio	20
Washington	20
Virginia	20
Kentucky	20
South Dakota	17
Colorado	15
Texas	14
Delaware	14
West Virginia	13
Oregon	12
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	11
New Hampshire	11
Vermont	10
Florida	10
Alabama	10
Idaho	9
Arkansas	8
Tennessee	7
Maine	7
Mississippi	7
Utah	6
Groegia	6
Louisiana	6
Arizona	5
Rhode Island	5
Nevada	4
South Carolina	4
Wyoming	4
New Mexico	3
District of Columbia	3
Hawaii	1

RUMANIAN ARMY FIGHTS SLAVS

Fighting Is in Progress Between Rumanian Troops and Bolsheviks

LONDON, February 6.—According to Rumanian official telegrams at the disposal of The Associated Press, a great part of the Rumanian army has been engaged in disarming and fighting Russian troops. Whole Russian units left the front and retreated toward the Russian border, attacking Rumanian towns and villages as they passed.

"Fighting is now in progress between Rumanian troops and Russian soldiers as far as the bank of the niester," says a Jassy telegram. "The position of the Rumanians is more awkward, but they are compelled to take all necessary military measures to prevent the starvation, not only of their own troops, but also of the civilian population and loyal Russian regiments still on the Rumanian front."

Rumanians who had resided for a long time in Russia were treated in a ruthless fashion by the local Bolshevik authorities, according to the Jassy telegrams. Wholesale arrests were reported of Rumanian officers, officials, members of Parliament, and business men, especially at Odessa. When the dispatches were sent nothing had been heard of the members of the Rumanian legation who were expelled from Petrograd at a few hours' notice on January 22. They were supposed to be somewhere in Finland.

During the Russian attack on Galatz the Rumanian troops, after twenty-four hour hard fighting, disarmed the Ninth Russian Division and captured fifty guns. About February 1 the Sixth Russian Army Corps attacked the center of the Rumanian front in Moldavia with heavy artillery, but the Rumanians surrounded the attackers, disarmed them, and sent them under convoy into Russia.

The new Republic of Bessarabia appealed to the Rumanian army commander to send troops to suppress lawless bands of Bolshevik irregulars who were devastating parts of the country. In the interior of Bessarabia, whence the Rumanian army obtained its food supplies, the Red Guards seized food depots, stopped supplies, and generally tied up the whole situation until Rumanian troops were sent to straighten it out.

With the consent of the Bessarabian government, the Rumanians occupied the whole of the Kishinev-Uman-Jassy railroad line, together with various food-marketing centers in Bessarabia, including Nolgard.

THE JAGSTERS.

She knew him—"Jonathan?"

"Well?"

"Where are you going?"

down I think I'll go out for a little while."

"Umph"—because the curtain has taken a drop is no sign you have to do and do likewise.—Florida Times Union.

AMERICANS TAKE HUN PRISONERS

Two of Four Germans Run and Are Killed; Captives Mere Youths

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 29.—An American patrol, consisting of a regimental intelligence officer, a sergeant and three men this morning took four prisoners from a German outpost position. The Americans quietly slipped up behind and covered six Germans. Two of the men ran and were killed when they refused to halt.

The four soldiers captured were mere youths. They were brought back to the American lines in broad daylight. They were poorly fed and clothed and seemed to be exceedingly glad to be captured by the Americans. One of the men even asked permission to go to a nearby point and get his brother.

Extremely valuable information is said to have been secured from the men.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY

IN FRANCE, March 29.—An American patrol which today captured four German prisoners has been cited in French orders of the day, and will receive the French war cross. The Americans to be recorded are: Lieutenant George Redwood of Baltimore, Sergeant Henry Monaghan of Cherry Valley, Mass., and Privates Edward Armstrong of Marietta, Pa.; Carson Shumate of Ada, W. Va., and Bernard Bolt of South Bethlehem, Pa.

They were thankful young Germans, gray-clad and mud-spattered, who were brought to the American division intelligence office this afternoon by the patrol which was operating in the Toul sector. The gray uniforms they did not like at all, saying in the German equivalent that they had been "fed up" with the whole business of war. The mud that splattered them was from a certain locality in No Man's Land through which they had been piloted earlier in the day by their captors.

They were thankful because for the war was finished. One young Saxon was so struck with the good treatment and the good food that he asked permission from the patrol to go back through No Man's Land and get his brother. Two of the quartet volunteered the information that they had tried to escape from Germany into Holland last September, but had been caught and shoved back into the ranks.

All frankly gave up every bit of information they could, some of it being of extreme value. They assisted American intelligence officers by pointing out important points on military maps.

BERLIN IS SHORT OF FERTILIZER

Ammonia Goes to Army and Vegetable Growing Suffers Heavily

NEW YORK, February 25.—Berlin's food supply was short at the beginning of this year owing to the lack of fertilizers and to the fact that several of the federal states of the German empire have prohibited the export of food to Prussia, declared Dr. Reicks, the mayor of Berlin, in an interview in German newspapers of January, which have been received here. The mayor said:

"It is very difficult at present to obtain the necessary food articles in Berlin. We have concluded contracts for the delivery of vegetables, but have received only a small supply on these contracts. We have sent a large army of buyers to all parts of the country which has involved great expenditure."

"If we could supply the farmers and gardeners with fertilizers we certainly would receive the needed supply of vegetables, but, unfortunately, we were forced to give to the army administration the ammonia produced in large quantities in our gas plants. Many small cities have fared better in that respect."

In the future, Dr. Reicks said, the army administration would allow Berlin to retain a larger amount of ammonia and had threatened to impose heavy penalties for failure to fulfill contracts to deliver food to the people of the city. Concerning the action of the farmers in withholding food from Berlin, the mayor said:

"The prohibition of exports by several federal states and in many agricultural districts of Prussia, has injured us greatly. In southern Germany there was an abundance of vegetables and fruit. Much of it was wasted there. More rigorous measures are needed."

The German papers reported that the city authorities of Neukoelln, a border town in Berlin, have sent a memorial to the government complaining of the lack of food. It was asserted that Neukoelln had received only one-twentieth of the supply of foodstuffs for which it had contracted.

So serious was the shortage of fodder in Germany that the weight of cattle has decreased fifty per cent, according to a statement, "from an authoritative source," published in the Berlin Vorwaerts of January 15. This statement was made to explain why Berlin was receiving an inferior quality of meat.

"If the quality of meat supplied by the cattle dealers' associations for distribution in Greater Berlin leaves anything to be desired, 'the statement' read, 'the reason therefore must be sought in the bad times. The shortage of fodder is so great that the cattle cannot be adequately fed. As a result the weight of live stock has decreased fifty per cent."

Newsy Notes of State Industrial Growth

Portland.—At a meeting of the state highway commission it was decided that road construction in Oregon this year, involving expenditure of state funds, will be confined to completing Pacific highway, Columbia river highway and such other main line sections of highways as may be found desirable for military uses.

Toledo.—Lincoln county to secure large government spruce contracts. Government report places Oregon apple crop for 1917 at 650,000 barrels or 1,550,000 boxes, sold at an average of 75 cents a box net to the growers.

Oregon has had a taste of shipbuilding prosperity and should exert itself for both state and national policies which will perpetuate this industry after the war.

Salem plant has order for the army and navy of 600 tons dehydrated dried chipped potatoes. It will take 6,000,000 pounds or 100,000 bushels of green potatoes.

March 4.—Albany.—Five Williamette valley milk condensaries have \$500,000 worth of canned milk on hand and industry may suspend if product cannot be moved.

Pacific coast beating the Atlantic in ship production.

West Linn.—Crown Williamette Paper Co. to build \$25,000 apartment hotel for its employees here with all sanitary improvements.

Portland.—Two ships launched the past week—steamer Rolox at Grant Smith-Porter yard and steamer Clackamas at Peninsula Shipbuilding Co's. yard. Two steel ships ready, and two wooden.

Mutton and lamb to be allowed on meadows days out west here.

Astoria.—Steel rails arriving for logging road of 15 miles.

Toledo.—New spruce sawmill to go up here using exclusively hand saws.

Tillamook cheese industry brought dairymen \$1,188,845 in 1917, an increase from \$726,911 received in 1916, account war prices.

Eugene.—State highway commission needs \$600,000 to finish 1918 work.

Gold Hill.—S. P. Co. has reduced rates on cement to points in Oregon.

HUN MURDER VIVIDLY TOLD

Frightful Death of Women in Air Raid on London Is Described

LONDON, Feb. 28.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) The murderous work of a German airplane raider by whose bombs many women and children were crushed or burned to death in a recent raid on London is vividly described in an interview by one of the victims in the Daily Chronicle. It is such stories as this that have roused the British to grim wrath and demand for vengeance. The narrator, a woman, had taken refuge in a shelter with many others, including a number of women and children.

"We had scarcely got the last of the people in when the bomb fell," said the man. "All of them had been as calm and cheerful as you could wish up to then. The children particularly were fine. They were singing 'The Bird Song' and 'Way Down in Tennessee,' and the younger kiddies were yelling until most of them tumbled off to sleep in their mothers' arms or on the piles of paper strewn about the place."

"Then came the explosion. There was a short, sharp hissing sound, which I suppose it made in its descent, which even in the basement we could hear quite distinctly, and then came the crash, worse than anything I have ever heard. I think most of us down there were stunned for a moment or two, and the air seemed full of flying pieces of concrete. Fortunately I was just outside two big iron doors at the time, and I escaped the worst of it, but I think it must have been at that time my hand was injured."

"Fragments were blocking up the exit, and we had to fight through to clear a way out. It was pitiful to hear the women, some calling out distractedly for their children, and others screaming that their babies had been killed in their arms. Some of the children we brought out were dead."

"Our firemen were at work as quickly as possible, but in a few minutes the whole place was like a furnace. The bomb had fallen and exploded, yet not more than ten feet away I came across two little children standing absolutely untouched. They were crying with fright, and I got hold of them and managed to get them out. That was about the last I remember of it, for almost immediately I fainted—I suppose with the pain of my hand and arm, of which only then did I seem conscious."

"One great mass of concrete, weighing, I should think, about half a ton, had fallen down right on a group of four women. Three of them were killed outright. I think, but the fourth was only pinned down and was screaming out to be released. Four of us tried to get her out, but we couldn't make the stonework budge an inch, although we tried to lever it up with all kinds of things."

"All the time the flames were getting fiercer and fiercer and coming nearer and nearer, and at length one great burst of flame and smoke drove us right away, setting light to our clothes, and we could not get near the woman again. One of the men was alight from head to foot, and we had to roll him in the water, which was ankle deep, before we could put out the flames."

"It's simply horrible inside there," a fireman told me. Masses of stuff had fallen down, making escape impossible for some of the people, and we found them crouching down in all sorts of corners, all dead, where they had obviously tried to get away from the flame and smoke. One woman was kneeling down with two little mites huddled up to her."



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LITTLE BROWN MEN AID FRENCH

Pick and Shovel Work Relieves French Troops for Actual Fighting

FRENCH FRONT, Feb. 28.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Smart little brown men from Annam and other parts of Indo-China have relieved the French troops of the pick and shovel work which is, next to actual fighting, one of the most important duties of a modern army, not only in the first line positions but in the rear of the battle front. At many points along the line these soldiers—for they are thoroughly trained fighting men, many of whom have taken a valorous part in colonial wars—may be met cheerfully and willingly doing their bit in the great task of beating the Germans.

No chore is too difficult or too perilous for them. Unloading and loading from trains daily onto motor lorries and into ammunition wagons millions of shells and rifle cartridges, hand grenades and aerial torpedoes needed by their white comrades, laying out roads across fields and marshes where no passage formerly existed, digging reserve trenches, building huts, driving ambulances—these heavy labors are executed by them with wonderful celerity and skill.

On one day, during a recent offensive, a battalion of Annamites transferred from an ammunition train to succeeding convoys of motor lorries 228,000 three-inch shells and 90,000 larger projectiles and thus helped the French artillerymen win a decisive victory.

Since February, 1916, the Annamites have been in France, or at least the first detachment of them, and soon after their arrival they were found to be of such immense utility that their numbers have been greatly increased. When volunteers were called for among the existing battalions in the far east virtually every man in the service asked to be taken to Europe. It is regarded as an honor among the natives of the French colony to serve in the army.

In the ranks of the native battalions are to be found men from the best families of the country, even princes of the royal blood taking service as privates. Many of the non-commissioned officers are white soldiers who have fought in the colonies and who know thoroughly the language and customs of the natives with whom they live on a day-to-day basis. The natives themselves are in many instances educated and quickly obtain promotion.

Every effort is made to respect the habits and religious practices of the native soldiers, who greatly admire their officers, all of whom have held commands in the colonies. The discipline of the troops is remarkable.

During their leisure hours, the Annamites lead a very active life in playing games in which great physical strength is called for and in practicing among themselves military movements and exercises with their weapons. Some of them are real artists in wood carving and in hammering designs on metal and they are very proud of showing their work to visitors to their encampment.

Since they have been in France, they have, contrary to expectations, suffered hardly at all from the change of climate and environment. The average number of sick is only sixteen per thousand.

ADMIRALTY MEN ARE ANNOUNCED

Speculations on Disturbances in British Naval Policy Stopped

LONDON, Feb. 13.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Speculation in certain quarters as to any disturbance of the main lines of British naval policy has been dissipated with the announcement of the constitution of the new board of admir-



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