

# HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

## Farmers Want the Daylight-Saving Law Repealed

WASHINGTON.—By Mr. Romjue: A bill (H. R. 282) to repeal the daylight saving law; to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. By Mr. Andrews of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 283) to repeal section 3 of an act entitled 'An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States,' approved March 19, 1918; to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

These are samples of bills which crowd the Congressional Record these days. There are also memorials from state legislatures asking for the repeal of the daylight-saving law. As for petitions, they are legion.

In general, the agricultural communities want the law repealed, and the urban communities think it is a good thing. It is merely human nature that those who want it repealed are making the bigger showing. Representative Mann of Chicago says of the general situation:

"The people in Chicago and other cities favor a continuance of the daylight saving law, while those in the country are for its repeal."

The national war garden commission put the case this way: "An idea of what this extra hour of daylight meant to the war gardeners of the country may be gathered from the actual amount of working time it presented as a free gift to the home food producers. This extra hour given each afternoon to the war gardener meant a total of 182 hours during seven months of 28 working days each. Multiplying this figure by the number of war gardeners in the United States—5,285,000—it gives the stupendous aggregate of 961,870,000 hours of time, or 329,407 years of eight-hour days."

Senator Calder of New York, author of the bill, says in part: "It saved in 1918 in gas and electric lights bills not less than 10 per cent of the money formerly spent. It saved at least 1,000,000 tons of coal."

Of course the farmers and the communities which live by the sun rather than by the clock have arguments on their side.

It looks like a warm contest in congress.



# WAS TURNING OUT GUNS BY MILLIONS

### United States Producing Arms at High Speed When Fighting Ended.

## WORK OF WINNING THE WAR

### History of Rifle Production Shows Great Record—Many Tanks Under Construction When Armistice Came—Pistols Efficient.

Washington, D. C.—Machine guns and small arms produced by the millions, ammunition turned out by the billions of rounds and tanks built by thousands when the armistice ended hostilities, furnish the subject of chapters just made public of the war department's history of the "material" side of winning the war.

In regard to machine gun production, about which such a hot controversy waged in congress as a result of the failure of the American army to adopt for standard general use the Lewis weapon used successfully abroad, the report says manufacturing facilities for machine guns in this country were much more limited in extent than the public had any notion of when the United States entered the war or today, and that there were at the outbreak of the war only two factories which were actually producing machine guns in any quantity at all.

### Death of Aircraft Guns.

The report says there was great dearth of heavy machine guns for aircraft work, to be synchronized with propellers. The Browning aircraft gun would have met the requirements, but it would be a long time before it could be produced in quantity. In seeking a stop gap weapon until the Browning could be ready, the ordnance department, by "one of those surprising and almost accidental successes" sometimes encountered, found that a modified Marlin gun which could be quickly produced met all requirements.

The work of the Brownings is declared to have been spectacular as compared with any existing weapons of this character. Up to November 11 the production of Browning rifles was 52,238, a majority of which were in France. In addition 29,000 Chauchat guns had been purchased, so that enough light automatic rifles were on hand to supply 100 divisions, or an army of 3,500,000 men. In the same time 41,804 heavy Brownings and enough Vickers guns had been produced to make, with the Hotchkiss weapons purchased from the French, a total of 54,627 of this type, or enough to equip 200 divisions, or an army of 7,000,000.

Other production struggles described include items varying in size from trench knives to the 45-ton Mark VIII tanks of British design, of which 1,500 were being constructed in co-operation with the British and 1,450 additional wholly by American enterprise.

On November 11 64 tanks of the French six-ton type had been delivered and by January 31 of this year 291. Of these six were shipped abroad. Orders for 1,000 Mark I light tanks were canceled as were orders for 15,015 three-ton tanks, 15 of which had been completed on November 11.

The history of the rifle production, including all of the considerations which led to the adoption of the standardized British Enfield weapon for American use, also is fully outlined. The department states that it sees no reason now to change its view that the wisest course was that which was followed. The total rifle production in the United States from the beginning of the war up to November 9, 1918, was 2,506,807, of which a little more than 300,000 were Springfield rifles.

### Pistols of U. S. Type Valuable.

Considerable attention is devoted to the production of automatic pistols and revolvers for the troops. European countries failed to appreciate the value of a large caliber, hard-hitting weapon of the American type and the chief use of pistols and revolvers in European armies had been as ornaments for officers' uniforms, it is said.

# DISQUIET IS SEEN AMONG SLOVAKS

Pressburg, Slovakia, Bohemia.—Generally speaking, the situation in Slovakia, formerly a province of Hungary, now annexed to Czechoslovakia, is not without disquieting features. The honeymoon of the revolution has passed and some of the disillusionment bound to follow the introduction of a new regime has set in. The Magyars and the Magyarized elements have not as yet been reconciled to the new regime, and the peasants have recovered from their first enthusiasm. A difficult task of reconciliation remains to be performed by the Czechs.

The population of Slovakia is made up of three elements—Slovak intelligencia, which has always been very strong for the union with Bohemia; the Magyars and Magyarized Germans, and the peasantry. The intelligencia has been completely satisfied by the Czechoslovak government. The administration has been handed over completely to the very small number of Slovak doctors, lawyers, authors and professors that could be mustered for service.

### Magyars Ignored.

Meanwhile the Magyars and Magyarized elements have been quite ignored by the government except where the government could not find a Slovak to fill the job. Intense loyalty to the old Hungarian rule characterizes these people. They could be reconciled to new conditions were they taken into the Czech administration. But the government at present prefers to fill

### Mexicans Think Rebel Chief Burst His Coffin

Chautla, Mexico.—Legends already are beginning to spring up among the superstitious and ignorant regarding Emiliano Zapata, the rebel chief who met death here on April 10. In an attempt to preserve the bandit's body as long as possible to give the greatest number of his followers a chance to see it, it was packed in ice, in the absence of embalming fluids. The ice burst the sides and top of the flimsy coffin and gave rise to superstitious tales that the "Attila of the South," as Zapata was called, was not really dead, but had burst his coffin and escaped.

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### Living Monstrosities.

Instances where a living creature appears to consist of two similar parts capable of a certain degree of separate life are cited by many authorities. It is noted that this phenomenon occurs abnormally and occasionally even among human beings. Instances are Helena and Judith, the Hungarian sisters (1701-1728), the famous Siamese twins (1814-1874), the South Carolina negroes Millie and Christina, and the Bohemian sisters, Rosalie and Josepha.

After the union is so much closer that the consolidated individuals do not survive long after birth. Among the lower animals the phenomenon is far more common than it is among human beings, and it is thought possible that by persistent selection and breeding a race of double monsters might be established.

### As He Walks Along.

The local soviet in the town of Voronezh in Russia has discovered what everyone else has failed to find, hitherto, a royal road to learning. And, like every really great discovery, it is simplicity itself. Placard the principal thoroughfares of your town with "portraits and brief news items," and what have you? Why, a "Street University." "In this way," declares the Izvestia, "any citizen, instead of spending years at a bourgeois university, can pick up a general knowledge of the principal subjects as he walks along." As he walks along. Even so.

### May Use Cottonseed Oil.

In the United States the yellow unbleached palm oil is used very largely in the tin plate industry. So far it is almost the only substance which has been found satisfactory as a flux on the discharge side of the pots of melted tin through which the sheet iron plates are passed to receive their coats of tin. Recent experiments with hydrogenated cottonseed oil, however, indicate that our tin plate industry will be independent of this foreign-controlled oil.

### Husbands May Copy.

Physician—Now, Mrs. Smalltalk, will you let me look at your tongue? Mrs. Small talk (two minutes later)—Well, doctor, why in the world don't you look at my tongue if you want to, instead of writing away like a newspaper editor? How long do you expect I am going to sit here with my mouth wide open? Physician—Just one moment more, please, madame. I only wanted you to keep still long enough so that I could write the prescription.

### Safety in Silence.

"An intelligent looking dog you have there." "Indeed he is," said the proud owner. "Now, if that dog could only talk, the things he might say!" "Perish the thought! That dog has followed me into all kinds of places." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

### You Do More Work.

You are more ambitious and you get more enjoyment out of everything when your blood is in good condition. Impurities in the blood have a very depressing effect on the system, causing weakness, laziness, nervousness and sickness. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is not a patent medicine, it is simply IRON and QUININE suspended in Syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. These reliable tonic properties never fail to drive out impurities in the blood.

The Strength-Creating Power of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC has made it the favorite tonic in thousands of homes. More than thirty-five years ago, folks would ride a long distance to get GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC when a member of their family had Malaria or needed a body-building, strength-giving tonic. The formula is just the same today and you can get it from any drug store. 50c per bottle.

## AGENTS

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## Homeward Bound Exodus of Foreign-Born Americans

NOW that the Sixty-sixth congress is in session and is getting ready to argue the question of suspending immigration for four years, the administration has discovered that emigration of foreign-born citizens and residents of America to their native lands has set in and is about to materialize on a larger scale.

This unexpected development will have an important bearing upon the consideration of the immigration question, if it appears that workingmen are leaving the country permanently in large numbers.

The bill barring immigrants for four years in the last congress was advocated by the American Federation of Labor, and also by persons holding that post-bellum exclusion of immigrants would stem the tide of anarchy setting toward America.

Aside from those emigrating because of lack of employment there appears to be two well-defined classes of foreign population about to return to Europe.

One class is composed of those who are going back to succor relatives in the war-devastated regions and who intend to return to America, in most instances bringing their kin with them before the threatened passage of an immigration suspension law.

The other class comprises natives of the liberated countries of Europe, such as Czechoslovaks and Jugo-Slavs, who migrated to America to escape tyranny and now intend to return in the belief that they can live peaceably and happily under the conditions of the new regime.

## Helgoland Island May Be Made a Bird Sanctuary

ONE of the possible ironies of the great war is the use of Helgoland island as a bird sanctuary. At a recent meeting of the British Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, a resolution to this effect was passed and the proposition has been received with considerable favor in England. Although Helgoland is separated from England by most of the breadth of the North sea it is believed that the establishment of a bird sanctuary on the island will be of benefit to many of the British birds. It will give them a breeding place safe from molestation, and many birds may come to English shores.

A stranger transformation than that proposed for Helgoland could scarcely be imagined. During the war the little island was a bustling fortress. It was the keystone of Germany's naval defense. For years before the war it had been prepared for precisely the role it played. The handful of inhabitants were isolated from the rest of the world and naval works of stupendous magnitude were carried out. Throughout the war Helgoland loomed as a great stronghold of German might. It was a name hated in Great Britain. Its strength forbade any great attack on the German coast and gave the Germans a handy base for their raids against England.

It is a pleasing fancy to think of Helgoland as a paradise of birds. It is agreeable to picture this grim fortress, this iron and concrete embodiment of militant Germanism, as given over to a use so idealistic and so utterly un-German. Helgoland's reincarnation as "Cloud-Cuckoo-Land" would be altogether fitting.

## Birdmen With Cameras Are Mapping the Country

TO GATHER by photography all the materials for a map, including the elevations of hills and mountains, while flying over it in an airplane will be possible within a few years, in the opinion of F. H. Moffit of the geological survey, who, together with Maj. J. W. Bagley of the engineer corps and J. B. Mertie, also of the survey, has been at work for many months on the use of cameras and airplanes for map making.

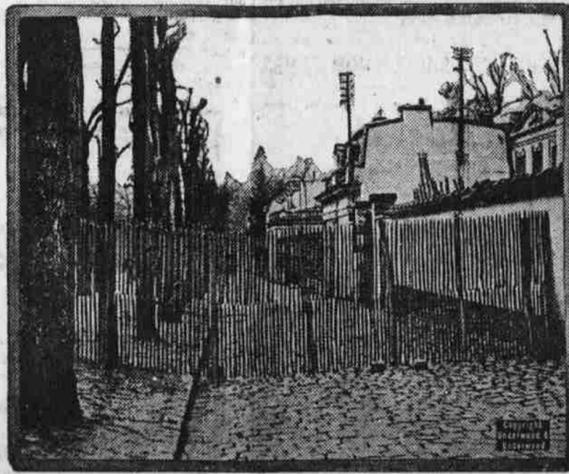
These scientists are developing a method of making accurate maps by aerial photography of all features which show in the horizontal. That is, they can now make a map which will show the streams and lakes, the roads, railroads, forests and cities, but which will not yet show the elevations in any distinctive or reliable way. They have, however, devices with which they are experimenting on the problem of topographic mapping from the air.

The importance of this use of the camera and airplane in mapping can scarcely be exaggerated. The geological survey, the coast and geodetic survey, the national park service and other branches of the government doing field work spend thousands of dollars every year in making maps. Until a few years ago this entailed going into the country and laboriously mapping the topography by the plane-table method—work requiring much time and fine weather.

Now that the plane has become a stable and reliable craft, the inspiring possibility opens up of mapping the wild mountain regions of Alaska, for example, with detail and accuracy while passing over them at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

This will be as far removed from the method of the old-time topographer sailing through the wilderness with his load of instruments as the automobile is from the ox cart.

## HOW THEY FENCED IN THE GERMANS



This fence was built about the Hotel Trianon in Versailles as a necessary safety adjunct to the German delegates, who are at present staying there pending the signing of the peace treaty.

## TAKE LOOT FROM HUNGARY

### Four Billion Dollars' Worth Captured by British.

### Immense Amount of Stolen Property Left Behind in Hurried German Retreat.

Namur, France.—Four billion dollars is the most conservative estimate of the value of the war loot captured from the German army by the British because of the haste of the Hun retreat.

Eight hundred barge loads, each carrying 800 tons, and 20,000 trucks held a part of the treasure.

Some of the loads were coming to supply the German army. Some were cargoes taken from the allies and loaded for shipment to Germany. But the latter was the least part. One barge carried 400 tons of iron bolts. In one small area was seized 30,000

tons of chicory, 100,000 candles, 1,100 tons of soda, 200 dynamos, 1,000 farm implements, 8,000 shovels and picks.

In one sale of loot 90,000 stoves have been disposed of, mostly to Belgians and French.

A cargo of rags was bid up to \$350 a ton before the auctioneer discovered what the bidders already had learned, that the rags covered a store of copper.

Here is just a partial list of the articles seized and now being sold by the disposing board: Brooms, buckets, trench mirrors, dried tripe, toilet paper, water bottles, hammers, lamps, spring mattresses, mousetraps, bells, rotary pumps, wheelbarrows, harness, mosquito netting (by the 1,000 yards), churns, oil, paint, shovels, wire cutters, bags, paper string, paper bags, medical stores, hats, field forges, uniforms, bells, Klaxton horns, gas alarm sirens.

## ORDER KAISER'S BUSTS OUT

### German Ministry of Education Directs Removal From Schoolrooms of Country.

Coblenz.—According to German newspapers published in the unoccupied districts beyond the American bridgehead many schoolmasters during the revolution removed the busts of the emperor and the crown prince which decorated their classrooms. Some time afterward the busts were restored to their places, but recently the ministry of education has ordered them down again. There was also a proposal to change the names of all streets in Germany named in honor of royalties. This has been met by the press with some hilarity and suggestions that there were more important topics for discussion just now than names of streets.

### Lived Over a Century.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Agapito Madrid of Luz Canyon, N. M., died at the age of 115 years, according to reports received here.