

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Court May Have Last Word on the Treaty

WASHINGTON.—In the heat of the controversy between the president and senate over the League of Nations policy, the general public seems to have overlooked the fact that there may be a third party to the controversy by whom the final and conclusive decision may be rendered. This third party is the Supreme court of the United States.

If the senate fails to ratify, the treaty becomes void by that action, and no appeal to the Supreme court would be necessary.

If the League of Nations covenant shall be ratified by the senate it will be incumbent on congress immediately to make an appropriation to cover the United States' portion of the expenditure deemed necessary to establish and provide for the maintenance of the league's secretariat, to be set up in Geneva.

As soon as Congress seeks to do this, the taxpayers' action will be commenced on the ground that the United States, by its Constitution, is inhibited from participation in such a convention, certain obligations assumed by the United States under the covenant being in direct contravention of provisions of the Constitution.

If the court should decide that the objections raised were sound, and that the covenant of the League of Nations actually would, in effect, amend the Constitution, the treaty could not be carried out until the Constitution had been amended in the way the Constitution itself provides it shall be amended, namely, by the submission of a federal amendment.

Several persons are ready to bring this test action, among them being Hannis Taylor, minister to Spain under McKinley.

The right and duty of the Supreme court is defined in section 2 of article 3 of the Constitution.



When Old Dame Nature Gets Ready to Scatter Seed

IT WAS noticed one morning at Madison, Wis., that the snow which lay on the ground had acquired a bright yellowish tint. At the same time the people of Florence, in the same state, were surprised to find that the snow "looked dusty" and had acquired a reddish brown color. Similar effects were noticed elsewhere as far east as Vermont and New Hampshire.

This strange phenomenon was examined by several scientists. They found that a very fine dust had fallen, apparently all over the eastern United States.

The strangest thing about this fall of dust was that it occurred in a region the greater part of which lay under snow and had been under snow for many days. It was evident, therefore, that the dust must have traveled hundreds, if not thousands, of miles.

The study made by government scientists shows that this assumption was correct. Samples of the dust have been analyzed, with the result that it was shown to be composed of minerals found, not in the North where the dust fell, but in the Southwest. The scientists assert positively that this dust came all the way from Arizona, New Mexico and Kansas, being borne by those large movements of the air which cause our variations of weather.

It is interesting to note that a little before these strange dustfalls occurred in the North and Northwest there were heavy sandstorms in the Southwest. At Albuquerque, N. M., there was a storm such as none of the old-timers could remember to have seen before. The air was filled with clouds of dust and sand so dense that street cars and taxicabs could not run.

Scientists say that this migratory dust is worthy of careful study, as it carries germs, spores of plants and important elements of soil.

Washington to Drive 15,000 People Out of Alleys

WASHINGTON, noted the world over for its cleanliness and order, has more than 15,000 inhabitants living in filthy alleys. Nine-tenths of these people are colored. These unfortunate alley dwellers must vacate their present homes a year after the signing of peace with Germany, when an act of congress abolishing the alleys as places of residence becomes effective.

Washington now faces the big problem of how to provide housing accommodations for these people in an already overcrowded city. Congress will be asked to help solve the problem by appropriating \$6,000,000 to erect 3,000 sanitary homes.

About ten years ago the Alley Improvement association began a fight for the elimination of inhabited alleys in the District of Columbia. Other civic bodies joined the movement. As a result of their combined efforts a bill was passed by unanimous vote of both houses of congress wiping out the alley evil.

The date set for the evacuation of the alleys originally was July 1, 1918, but because of the great congestion in this city due to war conditions, congress found it necessary to extend the date.

The association is of the opinion that the building of 3,000 small houses, in view of the high cost of building, the class of tenants concerned and the limited time before the law becomes operative, cannot be left to private enterprise. The government must help, just as in other countries, such as England, Belgium and Scotland, the governments have done under similar circumstances.

The alley law is not confiscatory, as the alley buildings can be used after the law becomes effective for garages, stables, shops, storage warehouses and coal sheds.

The elimination of inhabited alleys will not only improve the health and morals of the capital, but it will add greatly to its beauty.



Go to Russia, Young Man, to Make a Fortune

IF YOU want to share in the greatest commercial and industrial development of the immediate future, study the Russian language, and also Russian geography, resources and trade methods. This is the advice of the bureau of education to young Americans. Russia is in chaos now, but it can't afford to stay in chaos much longer. And whether it emerges a socialist state, a social democracy or a republic, its 180,000,000 people must be supplied with the necessities of life. It must be equipped with railroads and factories; its forests and mines must be utilized. And all or most of this must be done by traders and engineers and capitalists from the West, for Russia has neither trained men, money nor tools.

Russia is the world's greatest opportunity, and the fact is apparent to most of the world. Americans seem least aware of the Russian opportunity, but the bureau of education and the federal board for vocational education have been doing what they can to overcome this indifference. Surveys have been made in 250 American cities with a view to establishing evening and day classes in the Russian language. Special textbooks have been prepared, in which Russian banking, trade and shipping terms take the place of the "hat of the gardener" and the "green umbrella of my aunt's grandfather."

Here is a "new country," despite the fact that it is a very old one—a country where are unexplored soil, virgin forests and mineral resources that have never been tapped.

For men of every trade and profession, and especially for young men whom adventure compensates for hardship, Russia is the opportunity of the future.



"Hang on to War Risk Insurance"

Treasury Department Sends Out This Advice to Demobilized Soldiers.

NEW POLICIES ARE PLANNED

Federal Government Perfecting New Forms With Many Advantages Which Insured Men Will Want In Place of Present Contracts.

Washington.—A busy place these days of demobilization is the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department of the United States, with its 14,000 employees and its files containing 30,000,000 records.

Demobilization is having the effect of making a large proportion of the soldiers become transient for an indefinite period after leaving the service. Many of the original addresses of these men become useless, as thousands forget to leave forwarding addresses and neglect to write to the bureau. In this way many men are losing touch with the bureau and are neglecting their insurance. Hence the efforts of the bureau to keep in touch with demobilized men are increasingly difficult, as demobilization progresses. Every possible agency is being used, including the Red Cross and public organizations of many kinds.

Uncle Sam is perfecting plans for the new forms of government insurance which the demobilized soldier will want in place of his war risk insurance. But the soldier cannot change his war risk insurance for this new insurance unless his monthly premiums are paid up to date on his old insurance.

Advice to Soldiers. The advice which is being sent out from the bureau of war risk insurance to the soldiers who have left the service may be summarized thus:

Hold on to your war risk insurance. Keep up your premium payments. If you have permitted your insurance to lapse—even if you have formally canceled it—hasten to reinstate it under the new and liberal provisions for reinstatement.

Write for advice or information to the "Insurance Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C." Give your full name and your address, your rank at the time of applying for insurance; if in the army, your army serial number, the number of your insurance certificate, if known.

In sending check or money order for your premium, make it payable to the "Treasurer of the United States" and mail it to "Premium Receipt Station, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C."

Uncle Sam provided every soldier,

sailor and marine with a right to a policy for \$10,000. If you can't keep all of it, keep at least part of it. You can reduce it if you have to. You can convert to a government endowment policy which will assure financial comfort in later years.

All policies issued by the government contain a total disability clause, making them payable at any time you may become totally and permanently disabled, regardless of your age.

A service man, after his return to civil life, may engage in any occupation, no matter how hazardous, without affecting his insurance.

No physical or medical examination is necessary for the conversion of policies.

Your government insurance is protected from the claims of creditors.

Neither you nor your beneficiary ever will have to pay a cent taxes to the government on the proceeds of your government insurance.

You may pay your premiums by the month, without having to pay anything extra on account of additional expense to the government of collecting monthly premiums. Or, if you prefer, you may pay quarterly, semi-annually or

annually. The government pays all the expenses of running the business. You may have the whole month in which to pay the premium for that month. If you fail to pay and your policy lapses, you may get it back through provisions for reinstatement.

Cash and Loan Values. After one year the new government policies will have guaranteed cash and loan values, also paid-up insurance and extended term insurance values. The "cash value" of a new government policy is the amount the government gives you if you choose to give up your insurance. The "loan value" means that you can borrow money on your policy up to 84 per cent of the cash value.

"Paid-up insurance and extended term insurance values" mean that in the new policies, if you stop paying premiums after one year, the government allows one of the following options: (1) To remain insured for a certain time without cost to you. (2) To receive a policy for a smaller amount, which will be paid, no matter when you die, and on which you will not have to pay any more premiums.

One of the most valuable features of a government insurance policy is that it provides for the disability of the holder, as well as for his death. When for any reason you become totally and permanently disabled, you not only do not have to pay any more premiums, but the government pays you the full monthly sum called for by your policy every month, no matter how long you live.

Labrador Coast Is Swept by Death

Smallpox and Spanish Influenza Play Havoc With Eskimos.

BODIES DEVoured BY DOGS

Moravian Missionary Tells Almost Unbelievable Story of Sufferings in Northern Labrador—Mode of Living Is Fatal.

St. John's, N. F.—Spanish "flu," smallpox and measles wiped out more than one-third of the Eskimo population of Labrador during the months of November and December of last year. The Rev. W. W. Perrett of the Moravian mission at Hopedale, where he has spent 27 years, reached the Newfoundland shores a few days ago. He told an almost unbelievable story of the sufferings of the Eskimos of northern Labrador.

Shortly after the mission ship Harmony had left the coast at the beginning of November "flu" broke out at Hebron and spread rapidly among the inhabitants. That the disease was contagious was unknown to the Eskimo, who were living in small huts, and whole families were affected and

died off. Bishop Martin and those at the mission did what was possible under the circumstances, but they, too, were stricken, and when the epidemic had passed its course only eight children, five women and one man of the native population of 100 were living.

Mad Dogs Eat Human Flesh. At the outbreak the dead were buried almost as soon as they passed away, but when the entire settlement became ill, the victims were left where they died, those who had recovered in the meantime being too weak to lay them under the ground. Households who had succumbed one by one were unable to procure food because the hunters had been all ill, became mad and entered the cabins, consuming the flesh from the bodies of the dead.

When it became known that the epidemic was raging, some outside assistance arrived, and an effort was made to give the dead Christian burial. The dogs, however, after consuming the human flesh, became wild, and it was impossible to undertake putting the corpses in the frozen ground. The next best thing was to bury the corpses at sea. Before even this could be attempted the few remaining at Hebron were compelled to shoot the dogs, as even the living were not safe from them.

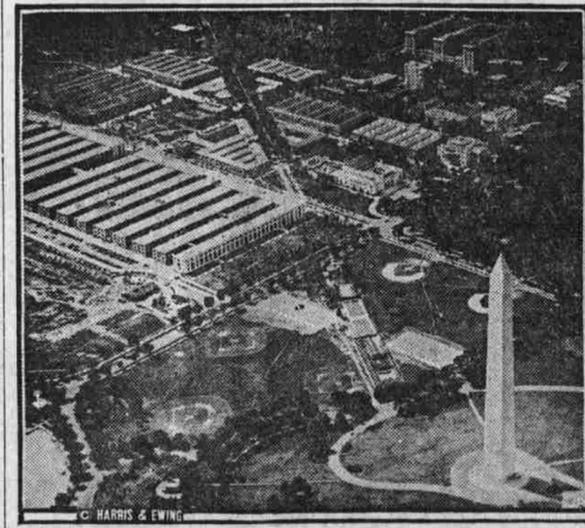
While this horror of death and suffering was going on at Hebron, a like epidemic was raging at Okak. The Eskimos, as in Hebron, huddled together in their small huts, quickly became affected, until the whole population was either stricken or dead. The daily death rate was appalling, whole families dying within a few hours. The mission all the while was unceasing in its work for the afflicted, but they also fell victims to the disease, which meant that the Eskimos were left helpless. When the new year dawned only a few emaciated Eskimos were found to be alive.

Mode of Living Is Fatal.

Mr. Perrett said that when the Eskimos were stricken, their mode of living and environment was against their surviving. As soon as the illness fell upon them they were obliged to take shelter in the small, stuffy huts, where there was neither fresh air nor sunshine, and here they remained until they died. They were also without seal meat and fats, which are necessary for sustenance in cold climates, having been overtaken by the epidemic just as the hunting season opened, and, their constitutions thus weakened, they became easy prey to the scourge. Many who had recovered from their illness died later for want of nourishment.

German experimenters have made a textile from the fiber of a plant similar to the North American cat tail.

FATE OF THESE BUILDINGS IN DOUBT



An airplane view of the temporary government war buildings near the Washington monument. Differences of opinion are agitating legislators now as to what shall be done with these structures—many of them of flimsy construction.

Just a Quiet Smoke, But It Shocked Some.

Topeka, Kan.—Clouds of smoke coming from the women's waiting room at the Rock Island depot here caused the patrons of the room to make an investigation. Over in the corner, smoking a clay pipe peacefully, was an aged woman, all unconscious of the excitement she was causing. When the matron told her it was not the place to smoke, the aged woman calmly went outside the depot and completed her smoke. She said she came from the mountains of Kentucky and was on her way to Nebraska.

What Could the Judge Do? New York.—Miss Thelma Seeligman, charged with parking her automobile on the street, explained she was having her hair uncurled.

TO STUDY IN SWEDEN

Exchange of Students Planned With United States.

Freed From Dominance of German Schools, Ten Will Take Swede Specialties.

New York.—Proof that American and European students are alike freed from the dominance of German learning and German universities is found in the fact that an interchange of students between this country and Sweden has been arranged by the American-Scandinavian foundation of New York.

According to plans of this organization for the next academic year ten young Americans will go to Sweden for technological study of an advanced nature and ten Swedish students will come to the universities here. The ten Americans, to receive \$1,000 each as fellows of the American-Scand-

A CHARMING PERFUME

ARMISTICE GIFT PERFUME This perfume extract will recall to you the rich costly odor of a hundred French flowers—so lasting—so true. Write GUARANTY to send you 4 bottles, 14 ounce each, and one special bottle with glass stopper and gold plated top (this alone is worth one dollar) altogether five bottles of different, enchanting perfumes for ONE DOLLAR, postpaid, money order or currency. Send \$1.00 TODAY.

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"BAYER CROSS" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colds and pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores—larger packages also. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic acid ester of Salicylic acid.—Adv.

Locusts Harmful to Chickens. The department of agriculture has recently issued a warning stating that serious losses may result from chickens eating too many locusts. The wings and legs of the locusts are quite indigestible, and are likely to obstruct the outlet of the crop in such a way as to cause the chickens to become crop-bound.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*.

In Use for Over 30 Years, Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Two's company and three is grist for the divorce mill. Pessimists are people who go around looking for thorns to sit on.

Couldn't Work

S. W. Bishop Was Laid Up By Kidney Trouble. Now Owes Good Health to Doan's.

"I owe my present good health, largely, to Doan's Kidney Pills," says S. W. Bishop, 5182 Kensington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. "I wasn't able to work. Sharp pains would catch me when I stooped or tried to lift anything, and at night the kidney secretions passed frequently and were scanty and painful. Specks seemed to be before my eyes and I would get dizzy. There was a puffiness under my eyes. I could see myself falling from day to day and I finally was laid up from June until September. I got Doan's Kidney Pills and used them. I received relief with the first box and became stronger every day. I could sleep well at night and the kidney secretions were now of natural color. The dizziness and other troubles disappeared and I picked up in weight. After I had used four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I looked and felt like my old self. The cure seemed a miracle and I firmly believe that my life was saved by this remedy."

Sworn to before me. JOHN W. BRUNS, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stif, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

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Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

All eruptions. Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 10. Tablets 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. E., Boston.