

RED TROOPS FIGHT KNOWING NOT WHY

Furtive Circumstances Alone Have Saved Bolsheviks From Utter Collapse.

STOCKHOLM, March 18. (AP) Mail—Passenger traffic on Russian railroads has ceased ostensibly because of the spread of spotted typhus but really because there are no locomotives to spare and because there is a great shortage of fuel according to I. Henson, the former adviser of the Petrograd Bolsheviks to heavy fighting he has not managed to leave Petrograd since he said was in desperate straits.

Why the Bolshevik regime has so far fallen everywhere, particularly the Bolsheviks themselves, since after this they have expected their fall and prepared to quit but not this something happened that improved their chances. Last autumn when Berni was taken by the Czechs, when armed forces threatened from the Ukraine and the Navy and British warships approached in the Baltic every one was sure it was the beginning of the end. And then, instead, came the restoration to Petrograd.

Not even one percent of the population is in favor of Bolshevism. Bolshevik troops fight without knowing why, but continue for fear of being shot if they desert. If even an opportunity they desert at once. An example of this was the action of what was considered a model regiment in Petrograd. The men, 2,000 of them, were sent from their barracks to the railway station to enter for the Narva. When the train arrived there were just eight men who had obeyed instruction to entrain.

If there is no agreement soon pure anarchy will rule Russia. Trotsky and Lenin are gradually being pushed aside and real criminals will succeed to the places of power.

They are Sympathetic. ST. LOUIS, April 19.—"We are only two poor people trying to make a living in this small place, and we haven't any money to spare," Samuel Hattel told two highwaymen who entered his store and commanded him and his wife to throw up their hands. "They're just poor folks like us. Let's give 'em a chance," Hattel told the police one of the robbers remarked. "All right," responded the other, and both ran from the store without taking anything.

Making Poison Gas

HE MAJ. E. ALEXANDER POWELL, U. S. A.

Someone, an Englishman, if I remember rightly, once referred to Germany as "the land of damned professors." When the Kaiser's crack battalions went roaring back before the tornado of poison gas in the great arsenal at Edgewood, the German must have felt like applying the same term to the United States for the manufacture of industry which was built up from nothing almost wholly upon the waste months of the work of American college professors.

When, upon our entry into the war, we decided to manufacture gas, we turned to the manufacturers of the United States for quantities of gas we were endeavoring to manufacture. We manufactured almost everything else under the sun but of the production of gas we know virtually nothing save in theory. Because these gases are by-products of the dye-making industry and for our own and domestic use had developed almost wholly upon the waste months of the work of American college professors.

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Early in the summer of 1917 the Ordnance Department approved a plan to utilize a portion of a tract comprising 35,000 acres near Aberdeen, Md., on Chesapeake bay, which had just been acquired by the government for a proving ground, for erecting a suitable plant for the filling of shells with toxic gas—though at that time it had not been determined where the gas itself was to come from. As soon as it became evident that the necessary quantities of gas could be obtained from private firms, the war department

decided to erect and operate its own gas plants on a peninsula of the Aberdeen reservation known as Edgewood Neck. This peninsula, which was probably suited to the purpose by reason of its remoteness, its security and its proximity to means of rail and water transportation, was named Edgewood arsenal.

Some one who has not seen for himself the low-lying, swamp-filled shores of Chesapeake bay can picture the difficulties which confront a Virginia road after the winter rains. Well, mix this Virginia clay with New Mexican adobe and dub it with New Orleans mud and you will get a slightly sticky, light-colored mud, which is the nature of the soil on which arise, as though at the wave of a magician's wand, the greatest manufacturing plant in the world. It may be recalled, moreover, that the winter of 1917-18 was the severest in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. For weeks an end the shores of the Chesapeake resembled the shores of the ocean, and, despite the cold and mud and rain, despite strikes and labor troubles of every kind, despite difficulties in obtaining materials and in having these transported, the work went steadily on. Officers and men working themselves as a negro teamster works a mule.

A Wonder of Construction. The building sites were illuminated by hundreds of arc lights, the forces were divided into shifts, and the reservation resounded by night as well as by day to the creak of derricks, the clatter of riveters and the rasp of saws. Miles of roads were built and installed, a network of railways was laid down, and over these rumbled endless caravans of trucks and trains. A total of 558 buildings were constructed on the grounds of the arsenal, including, in addition to the various structures comprising the filling and chemical plants, 26 accommodations with a capacity for 8,400 men, three field hospitals, a base hospital with a mile of corridors and 420 beds, quarters for the officers and bank houses for the civilians, and one of the most completely equipped laboratories in the United States. Steel construction was used in most of the chemical and filling plants, which are, therefore, of a permanent nature. Edgewood

is, in reality, a collection of huge manufacturing plants with all that implies in housing, storage, refrigeration, hospitalization and other agencies. And the work was done by men, every one of whom, from commanding officer to private, were in civil life when the war began. Not a single officer or man of the regular army had anything directly to do with Edgewood from the day that Gen. William H. Walker, the expert professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, took command, until the signing of the armistice shut the great plant down.

Some of the Products. The chief activities of Edgewood arsenal were the manufacture of four types of toxic gases, chlorine, chlorophosgene, phosgene and mustard. Gas does not permit my going into a detailed description of how these gases were manufactured. It will be sufficient to say that chlorine gas is prepared by passing a current of electricity through a solution of common salt, in which process chlorine is liberated and caustic soda is formed. The method of manufacturing chlorophosgene is based on the reaction between phosgene and chlorine in the form of the so-called olefinic powder. Phosgene is prepared by the combination of the two gases, chlorine and carbon monoxide, the compound usually referred to in gas warfare as "mustard gas" is known to chemists as dichlorodithylophosphide. It is produced by blowing phosgene gas into liquid sulphur monochloride in large iron reaction vessels, the nature of the resulting product being as formulaic as its name. The production of these four chief gases was by no means the extent of Edgewood's activities, however, for there was also constructed a plant for the manufacture of sulphur monochloride, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of bromine, certain compounds of which are excellent tear-producing materials, a series of brine wells were sunk at Midland, Mich., a plant for the production of another tear gas, bromobenzyl cyanide, was erected at Kingsport, Tenn., and plants for the manufacture of diphenylchlorarsine—an arsenical material used in gas warfare because it produces violent sneezing and vomiting, thus necessitating the removal of gas masks and thereby subjecting the troops to effects of poisonous gases used in combination with the

arsenicals—were started at Croftland, Pa., and at Carrollville, Wis. All Under High Speed. Everyone who has had practical experience in manufacturing will appreciate that it is usually a long step from laboratory experiments to factory production, a step which too often takes months and sometimes years to make. But there was no such time at the disposal of the gas makers at Edgewood. In all their experiments they were never permitted to slow up on production. The need was too vital. Our soldiers in France were clamoring for gas, gas, gas! No experimentation had to proceed hand in hand with production, and there could be no slackening of the latter. Yet, as a result of the experiments at Edgewood, numerous new and more economical processes were discovered. The slow and dangerous water-cooling method of producing phosgene gas, as followed in Europe, was supplanted by an entirely new method, and a plant was erected which could turn out 40 tons of this gas every 24 hours. When the Edgewood plant was put into operation the government was paying \$1.50 a pound for phosgene, but when the armistice was signed they were making it at the heretofore unheard of price of 10 cents a pound and expected to bring it even lower. The systems devised for filling, painting and marking shells were marvelous of mechanical ingenuity. These discoveries were not intended for commerce, mind you. They were the result of patriotic effort on the part of the workmen to see the nation excel in the particular thing in which it was then engaged—war. That their efforts were amazingly successful is shown by the fact that, when the armistice brought hostilities to an abrupt close, Edgewood arsenal was producing more than three times as much gas as Germany, England, France and Italy combined.

M'GOVERN-WARREN BOUT A DISGRACEFUL EXHIBITION

It was on this date in 1900 that Terry McGovern defeated Tommy Warren in one-round in New York. The bout was a pitiful farce. The Louisville boy, although formerly clubweight champion, was then but a shadow of his former self, while Terrible Terry was in his prime. Warren had been an unwilling guest of the state of Texas for



Elizabeth Ann Looks About Town and She Says:

A happy, joyous Easter is the heritage of everyone and we have but to enter into the spirit to make it an individual reality. In nature Easter marks the blossoming of spring into a maturing harvest, while to the human race, after several weeks' of spiritual devotion and self-sacrifice, we come forth on this glorious day with happy hearts and good resolutions which make success in our undertakings a certainty and best of all, with a charitable feeling toward all mankind.

Miss Jackson has gone to New York, which means that some alluring surprises from that great style center will soon be on their happy way to her Exclusive Shop in the Sinclair building, where it is your delight to find the distinctive, the artistic and the last word, at all times.

There seems to be a great tendency to launch green as a spring and summer favorite, but excepting in the brilliant jade and emerald combined with either black or brown, it is seldom seen in the later showings.

You should see the wonderful display of Gorham Silver at the Harry Heilbron Jewellers. Many solid mahogany cabinets filled with exquisite patterns, including the Etruscan, Lansdowne, Plymouth and Claremont. These services are complete from the finest silver to the largest tray. June brides should be sure to select a chest of Gorham Silver, for it is the hallmark of elegance and refinement.

Colored organdy with scattered dots embroidered in white may be effectively used for the drossy frock for the young miss.

There's going to be a lot of happy women in Tulsa when they hear that Mrs. Coyle of Kansas City is at Miss Jackson's Exclusive Shop in the Sinclair building, with a showing of the noted Vanlyke Furs, suitable for the summer season. Among them you will find Sables in all their grandeur, Martens, Fishers, Squirrels, Caracul, Broadtail and others of interest, fit in late models.

Hotels and cottages at Long Island and Tuxedo Park are opening one month earlier this summer. At a recent week-end dance at Tuxedo many "burning" gowns, hats and wraps were worn in evidence of the favorite styles for the coming season.

You simply cannot imagine what beautiful dresses are being made for the wee tots and on up to the 16-year-old miss until you have seen those at the Mary Jane's Children's Shop, 15 East Fifth.

Risque blouses are made of heavy novelty printed silks with soft sleeves of georgette in plain colors. We are still at it—cleaning up, which spells paper hanging, painting, redecorating and new draperies, but it need not be a task if you give your order to the Home Decorating Company, 219 South Main, where you are assured of skilled workmen and artistic suggestions and this company is also prepared to furnish the papers and draperies to "back up" their plans.

Flying squirrel and opossum are introduced for the more inexpensive animal scarfs, making an attractive neckpiece.

Smart tailored hats for small children and the older girls at Miss Herold's, 21 West Third.

Predictions are made that it is the combination of silk and steel with georgette in large shapes that will be the leading summer hat.

I saw exquisite Russian sables in single and collective skin neckpieces at Miss Lehigh's Smart Vogue Shop in the New Wright building.

The sweaterette, which is much in demand, can be used as a scarf or sweater. It is sleeveless, collarless and belted.

There is something chic about the oxford and pumpe you find at the ARNOLD BOOTERIE, 221 South Main, that wins your heart and you always go back for more—why? Because they have the style, the comfort and the wear.

The square bit collar of lace is smart at both front and back on silk frocks.

Service flags should be preserved. Have them framed by the S. J. McGee Co., 23 West Third, formerly Oklahoma Paint and Wall Paper Co.

Chartruse is being used by high-class milliners for large shade hats, faced with dark georgette.

It will be worth while to watch the windows of the de Guelde-Rivkin studio, for they are displaying works of art. Easter they will show a study in child life and lines, be sure and see this one.

Large hair shapes in the most delicate of pastel colorings are being featured for the summer hat. These shapes can stand the large flower trims which are so much in vogue.

Miss Lehigh has gone to New York, where she will forward the last word in mid-summer elegance to her Smart Vogue Shop in the New Wright building.

Either a net frock or a plain satin gown is most appropriate for the bridal dress. The former may be made elaborate with lace and hand embroidery, while the latter gown should be severely plain, using only pearls for decorations.

If it is something for the infant or baby you are looking for, you will find it at the Mary Jane's Children's Shop, 15 East Fifth.

Many brides' gowns are being designed in empire effect, as this style lends grace and staidness to its lines.

A few good suggestions for the June bride: Engraved flower baskets, vases, trays, comports, bowls, candlesticks and B. B. baskets in Gorham silver at the Harry Heilbron Jewellers.

To break the monotony of the straight animal scarfs, someone has designed a Russian sable piece of three skins in a triangle effect.

After Easter temptations are waiting for you at Miss Lehigh's Smart Vogue Shop in the New Wright building. I might tell you what they are, but prefer to surprise you. Drop in next week and see them for yourself.

For spring and summer wear about caps and coques of mole and squirrel will be very good. Sometimes these capes and coques are combinations of fur and georgette, giving a desirable effect.

Isn't it lovely to know you can plan any sort of party or entertainment and not give the refreshments a thought further than to phone Mrs. Orr, 408 South Boulder, the number of guests and the time? I'll see it is a joy.

Organdy and georgette hats will hold a prominent place in summer millinery.

Mid-summer hats are now being shown at the Hon Ton Millinery, 16 East Third.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IS RECEIVING GUESTS TODAY

The First National bank is "at home" to patrons and friends at its new quarters, Fourth and Main streets, today. From 3 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7 to 9 o'clock tonight visitors will be received and shown through the building. An orchestra will play throughout the afternoon and night.

The Intelligent Way To End Corns



Not by paring. That's a risky makeshift, and results are brief. Not by harsh, haphazard methods made by non-scientific men.

Not by padding. Pads are unsightly, and they simply coddle corns.

Expert Methods Blue-jay was invented by a scientific expert. It is made by a house famed for its surgical dressings.

It embodies the up-to-date method, the right method of corn treatment.

Apply it and the pain stops instantly. Forget it for two days. Remove it, and the corn is gone for good. One corn in ten may need a second application, but that's all.

Millions of corns have been ended in this way. Aching corns are unknown to its users.

These are facts known to your own friends and neighbors. It is time that you knew them. Try Blue-jay tonight.

Blue-jay Stops Pain Instantly Ends Corns Completely 25 Cents—At Druggists

BAUER & BLACK Chicago, New York, Toronto Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

Famous In A Day For Her Beautiful Complexion, Oatmeal Combination Does It

A Free Prescription Does Its Work Overnight. You Can Prepare It at Your Home. New York. It is my own discovery and it takes just one night to get such marvelous results, says Marjorie Wilder, when her friends ask her about her wonderful complexion and the improved appearance of her hands and arms. You can do the same thing if you follow my advice. I feel it my duty to tell every girl and woman what this wonderful prescription did for me. Don't think of it as never the better thing others just what brought about such remarkable results. Here is the identical prescription that removed every defect from my face, neck, hands and arms. Until you try it you can form no idea of the marvelous change it will make in just one application. The prescription, which you can prepare at your own home is as follows: Go to any grocery and get 10 cents' worth of ordinary oatmeal and from any drug store a bottle of derwillo. Prepare the oatmeal as directed in every package of derwillo and apply night and morning. The first application will astonish you. It makes the skin

appear transparent, smooth and velvety. I especially recommend it for freckles, tan, skin spots, coarse pores, rough skin, ruddiness, wrinkles, and, in fact, every blemish on the face, hands and arms. As soon as you use it, a growth of fat, so to speak, is deposited on the skin, and this combination and the objectionable defect will disappear. It is absolutely harmless and will not produce any irritation or redness. No matter how rough and ungrainy the hands and arms or what aches they have had through hard work, this oatmeal-derwillo combination will work a wonderful transformation in 12 hours at the most. Thousands who have used it have had the same results. I have had.

Note: To get the best effect be sure to follow the complete directions contained in the package of derwillo. You have only to get derwillo and oatmeal. You need nothing else and it is so simple that any girl or woman can afford to try it. Features and druggists guarantee that there is no improvement after the first application. If you return the money it is sent to this city under the name of "derwillo" by department store and no fee is charged for sending the paper and library, being strictly

AFTER EASTER REDUCTIONS

That are seldom given on apparel of such exclusive mode.

SUITS, WRAPS, CLOTH DRESSES AND MILLINERY

During this sale at price reductions our many patrons will readily recognize as decidedly unusual.

Exclusive garments embodying those charming originalities not to be found elsewhere. A collection that offers the choicest of the correct modes. Ideal materials and colorings.

THE VOGUE New Wright Building Third Street, Just West of the Post Office