

1—Bolshevik troops guarding the state bank in Petrograd after it had been seized by their government. 2—Heavy French guns of a new type mounted on armored cars. 3—The "kindly" way in which the Germans treat the Russian soldiers they capture.

**DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE**  
BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

**KING SNOW'S TREAT.**

"Heigh-ho, heigh-ho!" said Peter Gnome.  
"What's up?" asked Billie Brownie.  
"You musn't ask, 'What's up,' old chap."  
"Why not?" Billie Brownie asked.  
"Because you must notice something that is coming down and not always be waiting for something to turn up. Dear me, the numbers and numbers of things grownup people and children have missed because they have always been waiting for something to turn up. There are so many things to be done about us all the time." Peter Gnome was almost out of breath—he had talked so fast.

"I quite agree with you," said Billie Brownie. "Every word you say is true. I was just a little bit impatient, that's all. I see what is coming down! I don't want to wait for something to come up, or turn up, or whatever it was I first suggested."  
"Good for you," said Peter Gnome. "Well, how about getting our good friends together? And the goblins would adore this, too. Let's get hold of them."  
"All right," said Billie Brownie. And some whispering was heard not far off.

"What do I hear?" asked Peter Gnome.  
"I thought I heard something too," said Billie Brownie.  
"You heard us," came the whispering voices again. "We're the Breeze Brothers, and we were just wondering



They Had Snowball Fights.

If we couldn't take your messages for you to the goblins and the other brownies and gnomes?"  
"Oh, thank you, Breeze Brothers," shouted Peter Gnome and Billie Brownie together. "That's ever so kind of you."

"We're glad to be kind sometimes," they said, "for at many times we feel quite naughty. That's when we see papers lying about and longing to be blown by us. That is—they never said they longed to be blown about by us, but somehow we feel sure they do enjoy it. Folks call us naughty then, however."

"We're fond of you," said Billie Brownie, with a broad smile lighting up his face.  
"Thank you, thank you many times," said the Breeze Brothers. "Well, we must be off. How delighted old King Snow must be that you're going to have a party."

The Breeze Brothers blew in this direction and that, whistling and shouting and singing:  
We are blowing, we are blowing  
To let you know it's snowing,  
And if you'll come out to play,  
You'll find it—oh, so gay!

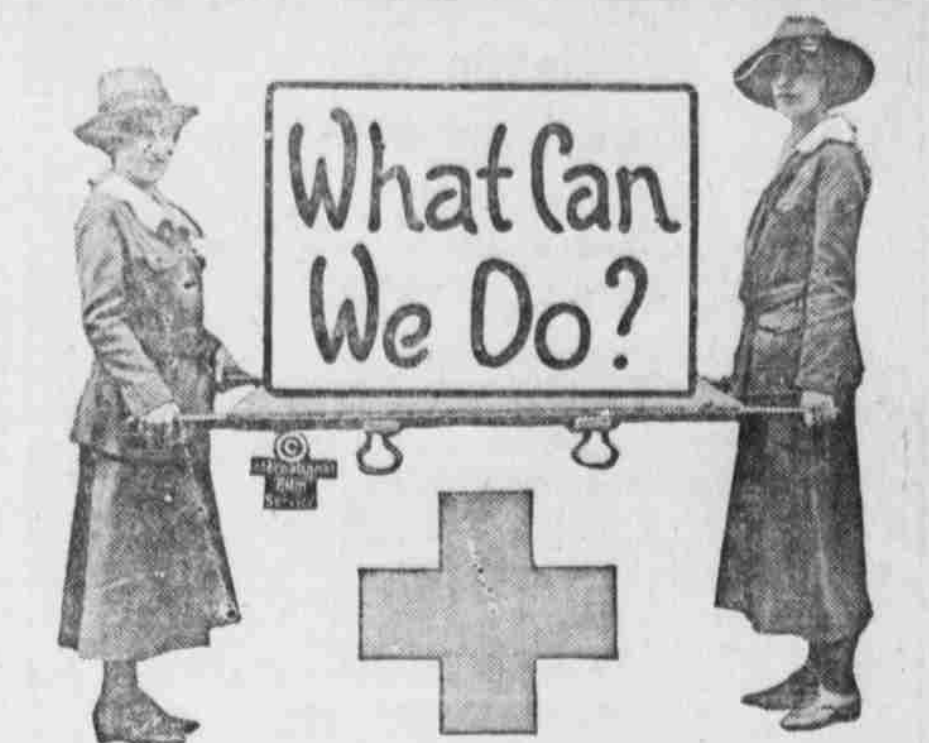
Soon all the little creatures appeared, wearing their winter sporting costumes. They were of woolly red, with big white collars and cuffs. They each wore a stocking cap made of white, with a white tassel at the end.  
"How stupid it was of me," said Billie Brownie, "to have wondered what was going to take place when I could see as well as you could what a glorious snowstorm we were about to have. It was all your idea, Peter, to have a party!"

"Oh, no," said Peter Gnome, modestly, "you would have seen in no time that we couldn't miss a night like this."  
And it began to snow harder and faster, for Old King Snow was so happy! "I'll give them a good storm," he said to himself.

He did, indeed, give them a good storm. How they laughed and played! They had snowball fights, of which they never grow tired, and they coasted down a nearby hill.  
Their sleds were of red, and on each sled was written, "Clear the Track." It meant that the sleds were magic sleds, which went as fast as sleds can possibly go, and that everything would have to get out of the track when these sleds came coasting down the hill.

They had been given to all the little creatures of the woods and of Fairyland and Elfland, as well as to the gnomes and goblins and brownies and all their friends and cousins for New Year presents by the Fairy Queen.  
And when the children saw the snow the next morning they were just as grateful to old King Snow as were Peter Gnome and Billie Brownie!

**An Exception.**  
"Oh, mamma, it was so lovely in the country. The trees are all red and gold and the birds were singing."  
"Shucks," said Willie. "The birds don't sing in November; they go south until spring."  
"But these birds were singing. They were bobwhites, and I guess I heard them singing."



"What can we do?" is likely to be changed to "What can't we do?" in the light of responses women have made to the challenge of circumstances. They have excursions into many new fields of labor since the beginning of the war. Only the heaviest physical labor—where it is a mere matter of muscular strength unequal to that of men—bars them from measuring their efforts along with the other half of humanity. Just how much of this new industrial territory they will hold, now that they have occupied it, remains to be seen. It is reasonable to believe that there are many places they will continue to hold.

In the meantime there are many good old-fashioned obligations they must go on fulfilling. All the things they have been doing they must go on with. Sox and sweaters and all other knitted things must be mainly supplied by them; clothing and food prepared for their own families and others who need them. Besides the wholesome and hourly duties they undertake to raise money for all sorts of charitable work. For the Red Cross they are having much success along with considerable merriment by getting up "festas" or county fairs—held indoors. All they need to start with is a large room with a fairly good floor. This they line with booths and partition off into various "exhibits"—each of them as much of a joke as possible. There is a shooting gallery, with the kaiser as a target, the fortune-telling tent—candy and lemonade stands, jellies, canned fruits, preserves, etc., contributed by the promoters, who solicit it among acquaintances. The things are sold at low prices because there is almost no expense attached where everyone contributes time and materials and the profits are clear.

**Fads And Fancies Of Fashion**



Spring Blouses Novel and Eccentric

All sorts of eccentricities and novelties appear in the designs presented in new spring blouses. In order to meet that always insatiable demand for something new, not a thing that could be done to blouses has been left undone—except to lower their prices. These are high, when the more intricate models are considered. They involve a lot of hand work, so there is a reason.

Many women will welcome the high-necked, fastened-in-the-back blouse which appears among the handsomest lingerie models. Very fine voile, trimmed with narrow, fine valenciennes lace and small, handsome pearl buttons, are old favorites worked out in new ways. An extended front panel is featured in these fine cotton blouses as well as those of crepe; this panel reaching several inches below the waistline, while the rest of the blouse terminates there in a narrow belt. One of the voile models has a panel with row after row of frills made of narrow lace, across it. Its long sleeves flare at the wrist and are finished with many rows of narrow frills made of the lace.  
Crepe georgette appears, somewhat less sheer than it has been, in the best of models made up with real flit lace and further adorned with silk embroidery in self color. A pale tan color, with flit lace exactly matching it in color, employs a six-inch square of the lace at the top of the front panel. The neck in this model is open at the front like that in the blouse pictured.  
Needlework, in which long stitches of silk floss, and beads, in rich combinations of color are very effectively used on blouses of dark colored crepe. Sleeves are very long, but the next excursion of the style reporter into the realm of blouses may discover shorter ones, there will be no telling what will be found then. Out of the mass of new material certain styles will crystallize as spring draws near. She who chooses fine cottons with lingerie laces and georgettes, in the simpler models, may select either high-necked, fastened-in-the-back blouses or those that fasten in the front and leave the throat uncovered, she cannot go wrong in either case.

Julia Bottomley

**NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK**

**Germans Threaten Quick Attack When the Russian Delegates Reject Peace Terms.**

**DEMAND BALTIC PROVINCES**

Proletariat of Austria-Hungary on Eve of a Revolt—Turks Lose Two Big Cruisers—Secretary Baker's Management Hotly Criticized by Senator Chamberlain.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Encouraged by the growing strength of the Fatherland party, the pan-Germans have thrown aside the mask they have worn in their dealings with the Russians and shown their true face. At the last meeting of the delegates at Brest-Litovsk before adjournment to January 29, General Hoffman told the bolsheviks frankly that Germany must have Courland and all the Baltic provinces, and that if Russia did not consent the German armies would move at once and within a week would occupy Reval. When asked about the territory south of Brest-Litovsk, Hoffman replied that Germany would settle that only with the Ukrainians. The request of the Russians for a recess that they might consult on the German terms was grudgingly granted with the assertion that no further postponements would be allowed.

The Russian delegates thereupon voted unanimously to reject the German terms and departed for Petrograd to submit the question of peace or war to the congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, with which the final decision rests.

That the Germans are able to carry out their threats against Russia there can be little doubt. The bolshevik leaders realize their helplessness and have issued "to all" an official wall telling how they have been deceived and how monstrous are the demands of the Germans. In Petrograd and Moscow the bolsheviks are struggling to maintain their power, putting in full force numbers of their opponents on charges of plotting a counter-revolution, and taking any other coercive steps that promise to help them. If they can prevent it, they do not intend that their principles of "self-definition" and personal liberty shall apply at home. They promptly dissolved the constituent assembly because they could not control its deliberations.

So loud has become the popular outcry against the rule of the bolsheviks and so great the disorder in Russia that German parliamentary leaders are seriously questioning whether it is wise for the central powers to negotiate further with a government that may be swept away any day.

The Ukrainians, according to late dispatches, are proceeding amicably in their negotiations with Germany and Austria and are about ready to sign a separate peace.

Japan, which holds itself responsible for the preservation of peace in the far East, is ready to take radical steps to put an end to the increasing disorders in Siberia, according to Premier Terauchi who addressed the opening session of the Japanese diet. He reiterated his country's absolute loyalty and fidelity to the allies and its determination not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace is secured.

In Finland there is growing disorder and the socialist red guards and government militia have fought several considerable battles, notably at Viborg and Davidstad. The red guards are aided by Russian soldiers while the peasants are supporting the government forces.

lyzed. The government was forced to accept the socialists' demands as to food, communal woman suffrage and nonmilitarism of war industries, and thereupon most of the strikers returned to their work. The trouble was only partly allayed, however, and the radicals made further demands and reiterated their call for a general peace by understanding.

The Austrian masses are determined that at least peace shall be made with Russia, and if this is not done their words and actions betoken a revolution that will remove the dual monarchy from the alliance of the central powers. Germany is awake to the danger of this defection and the militarists there are manifesting great irritation toward Austria because they think Emperor Charles and his government have fostered democratic internationalism.

The troubles of Emperor Charles' realm are aggravated by the attitude of Bohemia. At a great meeting in Prague a resolution was adopted demanding independence for Bohemia, Hungary, also, is doing its bit in the general upheaval, having absolutely refused to give cereals to either Austria or Germany. The Roumanian stocks of grain are exhausted and the food situation in Austria is most acute.

The reasonable peace advocates in Germany have not by any means surrendered to the increasingly arrogant pan-Germans, and have been holding meetings in Cologne and elsewhere, and the radical socialists are keeping up the fight with vigor. There is no doubt that the proletariat of both Germany and Austria has been immensely heartened and inspired by the propaganda of the Russian bolsheviks spread by means of the fraternization of soldiers on the east front.

All this sounds good, but it would be foolish to base upon it any strong hopes of an early peace with victory for the allies. The German army probably was never before so strong as now, and if the indications may be trusted, the long expected offensive on the west front may be under way before this review is in the hands of readers. All last week there was intense artillery action in France and Flanders, with numerous "feeling out" raids and much activity by the air forces. Great concentrations of troops at several points continued and it seemed evident the kaiser was about ready to strike. French military experts believed the Germans would attack the British lines in Flanders and also the French in the region of Nancy. It was in the latter sector that the raid was made on American troops. Whether Pershing's men still are helping hold the line there has not been revealed.

Having lost to the French some important positions on Monte Tomba, the Teutons in Italy were compelled to evacuate considerable territory west of the Piave river, moving back to Monte Spioncola. They seem to have given up hope of forcing the passage to the plains along the west bank of the Piave and are constructing defenses in the rear.

On the sea the Turks suffered a considerable disaster in the loss of the cruisers Medullu and Sultan Selim, formerly the Breslau and Goeben. These vessels emerged from the Dardanelles to attack certain British monitors, but were seen and at once engaged by British destroyers and driven into mine fields. The Breslau was blown up and sunk and the Goeben, badly damaged, was run aground at Nagara point, where for several days and nights it was subjected to bombing by British air craft and rendered useless. The British lost two monitors.

The number of British vessels sunk by submarines in the week was given as only six large and two small ships. In its efforts to supply tonnage to meet the submarine depredations, the United States scored a point by getting a large number of vessels from neutral nations, especially Sweden, for use in American coastal traffic. This brought forth a howl of "unneutrality" from Germany, coupled with a threat to sink all such vessels that its submarines could reach.

Belgium made a dignified reply to the pope's peace note, stating that its

terms of peace, so far as they concern Belgium itself, are absolute political, economic and territorial independence, equitable reparation and guarantees for the future.

The British labor party in convention at Nottingham declared its position in the matter of war and peace. A resolution was adopted welcoming and indorsing the statements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson and calling on the central powers to formulate their war aims at the earliest possible moment. Speakers gave high praise to Mr. Wilson's statement, and it was made clear that the party would not stand for peace negotiations with Germany while she holds the territories she has seized.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's industrial shut-down was far from being wholly successful in relieving the coal shortage and railway tie-up. For this the plan was not entirely to blame, for heavy snows in the eastern part of the country intervened to prevent the free movement of coal trains. Consequently Mr. McAdoo was constrained to declare an embargo on three of the largest coal carrying roads of the East, forbidding the transportation of any freight save fuel, munitions and foodstuffs. The situation, especially on the Atlantic seaboard, still is most serious.

Partisan politics reared its ugly head in congress last week and entered into the discussion of the conduct of the war. So far it has done little harm, and perhaps it cannot be kept down in an election year. Senators Penrose and Stone were the chief offenders, the former attacking the administration and the latter having the effrontery—considering his own record—to assail the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt.

Interest in the doings of congress centered on the Chamberlain bill for a war cabinet, the introduction of which was perhaps hastened, though not caused, by the investigation of Secretary Baker's department. The president had forcefully, even angrily declared his opposition to the measure and his absolute confidence in Mr. Baker's ability and efficiency, and the defeat of the bill was predicted, although it had the support of many senators of both parties.

Mr. Wilson in a public statement accused Senator Chamberlain of making "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth" in a New York speech, in which the Oregon senator told of the failures of the war department. In replying to this in the senate, Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his charges and undertook to prove them by citations from the investigation by the senate committee.

The senator scored the war department unmercifully, and produced documentary proof that Secretary Baker, when before the senate committee, was ignorant of the actual conditions in the matter of supplies to the army camps. "The president," he said, "did not know the truth and I did. He must have got his facts from his distinguished secretary of war and he in turn got them from somebody else, and if those who furnished the evidence knew the facts, they lied."

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain read a heartbreaking letter from a father telling of the death of his son in an army camp under most astounding conditions of neglect. Afterward Secretary Baker said of this that it was not a singular case, that there had been several such due to the lack of nurses, and that each one had been rigidly investigated.

The hot discussion over the inefficiency of our war preparations continues unabated and is reaching the stage where it becomes personal and vicious. The thick-and-thin supporters of the administration declare the critics of some of its acts are bordering on treachery because they give comfort to the enemy, while those who criticize assert that only by letting the public know the faults that are being committed can those faults be corrected. Their course, they hold, is dictated by the purest patriotism.

General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, has arrived in Paris to represent the American army in the supreme war council. It is believed he will urge that the allies renew offensive operations on a large scale.