

AIRMEN TO MEET AT ATLANTIC CITY

CONVENTION WILL STIMULATE ENLISTMENTS IN SERVICE.

MACHINES FOR PASSENGERS

Wonderful Progress of Aviation Will Be Shown in Great Display of Exhibits. — Government Wants 15,000 Men for Air Service.

Atlantic City, New Jersey, will be the Mecca for a large gathering of American men, and representatives of foreign countries, who will be attracted by the first Pan-American Aeronautics Convention, which meets there in May.

Captain Charles J. Glidden, of the U. S. Air Service, Military Aeronautics, now stationed in the administrative department of the United States Flying School, Southerfield, Georgia, says:

"The Pan American Aeronautics Convention and exhibition to be held at Atlantic City during the month of May will bring to the attention of the American people the wonderful progress of aviation. The work of aircraft during the war establishes its practicability for commercial uses and insures the creation in this country of a complete aerial service, connecting all cities and towns for the transportation of persons, mail and merchandise.

"Before the close of 1920 I confidently predict this service will be in full operation, with extensions to all countries on this hemisphere. In the United States trunk lines will be established across the country which will place every city and town within six hours from some twenty-four distributing points. Once created and in operation our extensive coast line could be put under complete protection from any possible invasion. Thousands of college trained aviators in and out of the service are now waiting to join in the operation of an aerial service.

"The government calls for fifteen thousand men to enlist in air service for one or three years' time. This is bound to receive a quick response, as here is an opportunity for men to be immediately assigned to duty in the service and of the number who enlist those who pass certain examinations will be given flying and balloon pilot instruction. This liberal offer is equivalent to a one or three years' college course in aeronautics, and one may become expert in all branches of aviation, and if qualified a non-commissioned or even a commissioned officer. In addition to regular pay, clothing, quarters and rations, extra pay begins with instructions to operate the aircraft. As the number of men wanted is limited to fifteen thousand for the entire country, quick application to the nearest recruiting officer will be necessary before the privilege is withdrawn.

"Everybody directly and indirectly interested in aviation should attend the Atlantic City convention and exhibition in order to keep abreast with the times and become familiar with the development of aircraft for defense and commercial uses and witness the demonstrations of the world's greatest airplane aviators, who will fly, and balloon pilots sail to the Atlantic air port from all over the country."

Demand Enemies Be Punished.

Paris.—Premier Clemenceau of France has received from Mrs. Charles H. Farnam of New York, representative of the committee for the protection of women under international law, a resolution signed by 5,000,000 American women relating to crimes against women committed by the Germans and their allies during the war. The resolution denounces the German attack on humanity through womanhood as "infamous and sinister."

Superabundant proof exists, the resolution says, of the crimes which the armies of the central powers perpetrated against women in all the countries invaded.

Demand is made that all officers, soldiers and civilians belonging to the armies of the central powers who perpetrated any crime against women or girls in any allied country should be punished if possible, especially on patent and notorious cases.

Caused Unrest Among Yanks.

Washington, D. C.—A mass of bolshevik propaganda believed responsible for undermining the morale of American troops in Russia, has been received at the war department. It was taken from letters forwarded by soldiers to their relatives in the United States.

Much of the propaganda was directed at British troops.

World Common Language Likely.

Paris.—With the final constitution of the league of nations, the latter will be asked to provide for a world-wide common language by the internationalization of a French and English. "Without a common language, no society of nations can exist," says Paul Mielle of the French universities' propaganda. The league will be asked to internationalize both French and English and to see that instruction of them is carried into the schools and universities of every nation under its jurisdiction.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAYSON BONNER

THE TWO BUFFALOES.

"We were different from most of our family," said one of the buffaloes in the zoo, whose name was Billy.

"Yes," said another buffalo, "Billy and I were different from most buffaloes."

"You speak the truth, Benny, when you agree with me," said Billy.

"Tell us about yourselves," said the other buffaloes.

"Well," said Billy, "I will let my partner speak. He is a better speaker than I am."

"Oh, nonsense," said Benny. "I do not mean to say that you speak nonsense, but in this case you are praising me entirely too much. You are the one who should do the speaking. You're the speaker buffalo, if there is to be a speaker buffalo."

"And there is surely to be a speaker buffalo," said the other buffaloes, for they wanted to hear the story.

"Well, you had better begin," said Billy.

"You had better begin," said Benny. Both the buffaloes looked at each other and grinned. And the other buffaloes in the zoo said:

"There will be no speaking and there will be no story if one of you does not start."

"True," said Billy. "They're waiting for you, partner."

"True," agreed Benny. "And they're anxiously waiting to hear you start speaking," he added.

"Here, here," said one of the buffaloes, "this sort of thing can go on no longer. I will introduce the speakers of the evening and if you are both



"We Used to Be Harnessed to a Wagon."

so modest I will call on you both to speak.

"Benny can give the first part of the speech and Billy the second part. That is fair enough."

Then all the buffaloes cheered and said:

"You've found a way out. Good for you!"

Billy and Benny grinned and smiled at each other.

"As long as we are both to speak it is all right," said Billy.

"Yes," said Benny, "I did not want to do all the speaking myself, for I knew you could do so much better."

"I knew you could," said Billy, "but if we are both to speak they will at least have half of the time to listen to a good speech to make up for the half of the time when they have to listen to me."

"Exactly the way I feel about it," said Benny.

"Silence, partners," said the buffalo who had suggested that they both speak.

And the buffalo partners as well as the other buffaloes kept very still.

"We have with us this evening," began the buffalo, "two very fine speakers. They are both able to speak on any subject, but they are both so modest that they feel they aren't worth listening to on any subject!"

All the buffaloes grunted and said:

"Let us hear these modest speakers."

"We shall hear them," continued the buffalo. "First of all it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Benny Buffalo, and when he is through speaking Mr. Billy Buffalo will take the floor—or the ground, to be more correct. Anyway, I mean that he will speak next and last. So let me present to you Mr. Benny Buffalo."

Mr. Benny Buffalo stood before the other buffaloes while they all cheered.

"My partner and myself, fellow buffaloes," he began, "belonged to such a nice master. We weren't as wild as most buffaloes. We were tame. We used to be harnessed to a wagon and over the countryside we would go."

"Yes, fellow buffaloes, we've lived lives much like horses. It is interesting to be a buffalo and yet to have lived a life like another creature. It is like little girls who are really little girls and yet who play boys' games and climb trees. They're nice and interesting little girls, I have heard. And now my partner will speak."

"Fellow buffaloes," said Billy Buffalo, "we not only acted as horses might, but we raced horses. Yes, we used to race the team of horses the neighbor of the master had. We certainly have had different lives from most before we came to the zoo."

And all the buffaloes agreed.

Witty Little Lad.

His Ma—Willie, why don't you take your arithmetic and study your tables in the library?

Willie—Then they'd be library tables, eh, ma?

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

IS SERBIA NOW A REPUBLIC?



Reports are current that the Karageorgevich dynasty has been deposed and a republic proclaimed in Belgrade, with that city as the capital of Serbia and Jugo-Slavia. It was first announced in the newspaper Vetcherni Listy of Agram, according to a wireless dispatch from Rome received in London. At that time the Serbian legation in London knew nothing of it. In Washington Prof. Voyslav M. Yovanovitch, director of the official information bureau of the new Jugo-Slav state, declared the announcement to be a "piece of the most vulgar propaganda."

Agram is the capital of Croatia and Slavonia, two states of the Jugo-Slav federation. The removal of the Jugo-Slav capital to Belgrade means that Serbia has taken the leadership away from the Croats and Slovenes. Crown Prince Alexander has been acting as regent of Serbia for several years for his father, King Peter I. Recent reports have been that King Peter would soon abdicate in favor of Alexander. The Serbian crown prince, whose portrait is here given, left Paris March 2 for Belgrade.

The original Kara George was a rich Serbian swine owner, who in 1807 led in a revolt against the Turkish rulers. Six years later the Turks regained possession and he fled to Austria. In 1817 he was assassinated by order of Mliosh Obrenovich a herdsman who had driven out the Turks. The throne then passed back and forth between the two families.

Peter Karageorgevich was proclaimed king in 1903, soon after the assassination of King Alexander and his queen.

SECRETARY REDFIELD A BUSY MAN

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield is a busy man these days owing to the fact that the price stabilization program of the industrial board of his department is a storm center. For example, the other day there was an all-afternoon session of dignitaries trying to straighten out the middle caused by the refusal of the railroad administration to accept price agreements sponsored by the industrial board. Among those present were: Secretary of the Treasury Glass, Secretary of Commerce Redfield and other cabinet members, Director General of Railroads Walker D. Hines, Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield, George N. Peek, chairman, and other members of the industrial board; Edgar Rickard, acting food administrator, and Eugene N. Meyer, Jr., managing director of the war finance corporation.

Director Hines stood pat on his refusal to accept prices fixed by the board. The case specifically under discussion was the reduced price of steel rails, which is still not low enough to suit the railroad administration. Entering into the situation also was the disposition of the railroad administration to go back to the old practice of getting coal for the railroads at a lower price than the general public.

Talk of resignations by board members filled the air.



JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S ROMANCE



Capt. John Jacob Astor of the King's First Life Guards and his English wife, Lady Violet Astor, are enjoying a postwar honeymoon in this country. He is the son of Viscount Astor, once William Waldorf Astor of New York. Viscount Astor is New York's greatest landlord and recently made the captain a gift of \$7,000,000 worth of Gotham real estate. Lady Astor is a daughter of the late earl of Minto, viceroy of India and governor general of Canada.

In 1906, when Captain Astor was twenty years old, King Edward made him a lieutenant in the Life Guards. He met Lady Violet Elliott, seventeen and just out of the schoolroom. It was a case of love at first sight with both of the young people.

But the Minto family would have none of the Astors. They wanted Lady Violet to marry Lord Charles Nairne, son of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Lady Violet married Lord Nairne in 1906. Nairne and Astor went over to France in the first British hand. Nairne was killed and Astor wounded in the same engagement. Astor went home, recovered, and went back to the front. August 27, 1916, he was given 20 hours' leave. He managed to get to London, marry his widowed sweetheart and get back. In September, 1918, Astor was again wounded and lost a leg. He and his bride started on their American honeymoon as soon as he was able to travel.

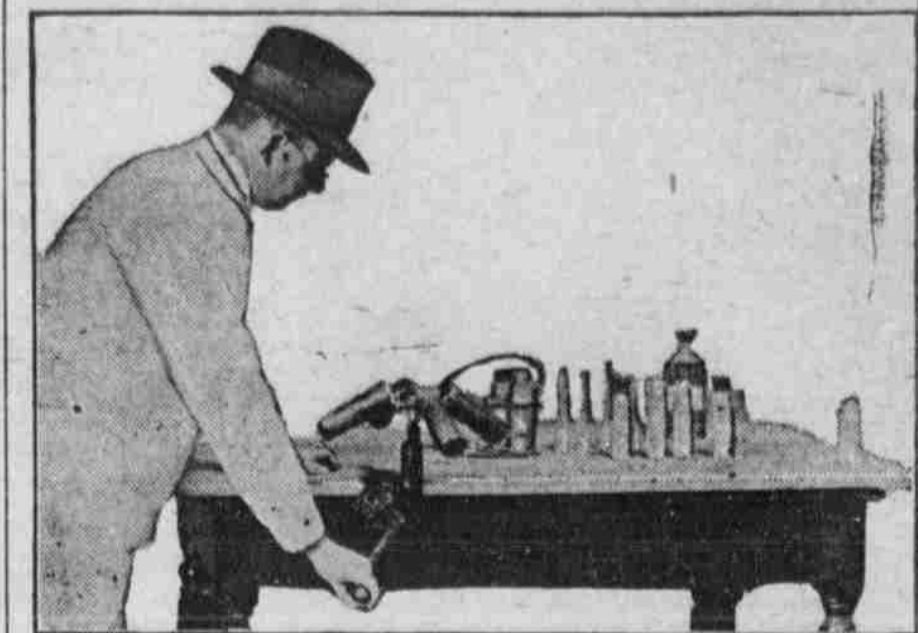
GENERAL SMUTS GOES TO HUNGARY

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, minister of defense, Union of South Africa, is one of the big men of the peace conference. Report has it that he is the author of much of the league of nations' covenant. That he is a fighter the British learned in the Boer war. All of which is probably the reason he has been chosen by the peace conference to go to Hungary as an emissary of the allies and the United States to investigate the various problems incidental to the armistice, but made more complicated by the coming into power of the proletariat government.

The new government in Hungary has definitely promulgated a system of government by village, town, district, and county councils, and a national assembly of councils. The representatives to the national assembly will be elected by the town and county councils. The last day on which elections can be held for the councils has been fixed for April 14. All men and women who have reached the age of eighteen will be permitted to vote, with the exception of those who employ wage earners for profit or who live on unearned income or are merchants, priests, monks, criminals, or lunatics.



TESTING ASSOCIATIONS ARE BEST MEANS OF PLUGGING UP BIG LEAKS IN DAIRYING



Cow Testing Apparatus at Work.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cow-testing associations are proving to be the means of plugging up one of the biggest leaks in the dairy business. They enable the dairyman to determine definitely the unprofitable cows. Each cow must make a profit over the cost of feed, and this can be determined only by weighing her milk and the feed she consumes. No dairy is better than its average production. If this is too low, the herd is not paying a profit. Business principles must therefore, be applied to lower the cost of milk production, for efficiency is as much of a necessity on the farm as in the factory.

Few men feed their cows in proportion to the quantity of milk produced, say dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture. With little regard for her needs, feed is put before the cow in plenty if it is cheap and a less quantity if the price is high. The average cow uses about 60 per cent merely to keep her body working, and it is the quantity that is fed above this fixed necessity that furnishes the material for the milk. Some dairymen may say, "I would do all the up-to-date things if I had time." Can the storekeeper afford to run his business without keeping books? Yet that is what many farmers are doing.

Benefits of Cow Testing.

Working in co-operation, dairymen can obtain the benefits of business methods at a very small cost through the organization of cow-testing associations. Increases of from \$10 to \$15 and in some cases much higher in the annual profits from each dairy cow have resulted from the organization of co-operative cow-testing associations. The expense of membership in these associations, on the other hand, has been only about \$1.50 a cow each year. Membership in the organiza-

tions, therefore, has been very profitable.

Because of the great and obvious economic advantages arising from the associations, dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture believe that the organizations are one of the most important factors for the upbuilding and development of the dairy industry in this country. Such an organization consists generally of 25 farmers, living within a radius of a few miles, who co-operate to hire an expert tester to keep accurate accounts of the amounts and cost of feed consumed by each cow in the association, the quantity of milk produced by each and its richness in butterfat. These statistics usually reveal the fact that some cows are not producing enough to pay for their keep, while others are highly profitable. Acting on this information the owner of the cows disposes of the least desirable of his animals and makes up his herd exclusively of those that produce a considerable profit.

Association Testing Cheaper.

The membership of the association is placed at 25 so that the tester can make a complete round each month, devoting one work day to each member, and that he may keep his records on a monthly basis. It has been found by careful experiments that the averages based on monthly tests do not vary more than 2 per cent from the production, as shown by daily observations. Since the tester is an expert, and can make the necessary tests and computations rapidly, and since he can be depended on to make his observations independently of pressure of work on the individual farm, the owners of dairy cows find it cheaper and more satisfactory in many cases to have their testing done through the association than to undertake to do it themselves.

COW-TESTING URGED FOR BEST DAIRYING

Records of Oldest Associations Show Increased Profits.

Members Tell of Larger Production of Butterfat and Saving of Feed Bills—Many Worthless Cows Discovered.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cow-testing associations pay—and pay well. Who says so? The dairymen who belong say so. Ten years' records from the oldest association in the United States say so. And several years' records from hundreds of associations tell the same story to the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture.

Association members say: "I am making three times as much net profit from 12 cows as I formerly made from 18." "Through the work of the association I have saved one-third of my feed bill." "The association has returned more than 500 per cent on what it has cost me." "I am perfectly astonished at the results. I thought I had a very good herd of butter cows, but have found many of them worse than worthless."

The first cow-testing association in the United States began its work in Newaygo county, Michigan, in 1906.

The average butterfat production for the first year was 215 pounds a cow. It increased the second year to 220 pounds. It rose the third year to 252 pounds. The next year it passed the 200-pound mark, and it has been higher than that every year since. The average production of the last three years was 60 pounds of butterfat above that of the first year. How much the average of the first year exceeded that of the year before the work began is not a matter of record, but doubtless the first year of association work showed some striking gains. Even aside from these, however, and counting only the 60 pounds of butterfat, the gains are still far above the cost of testing.

The estimated average butterfat production of all the dairy cows in the United States is about 160 pounds a year. From 80 yearly summaries of cow-testing associations, including the records of 25,710 cows, their butterfat production averaged 245 pounds a year. This is more than 50 per cent above the country's average production, and a large part of the gain may fairly be attributed to association work.

WHY TESTING IS GOOD

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There were 353 cow-testing associations operating in the United States July 1, 1918. These associations have an aggregate membership of 9,778 farmers, owning 108,348 cows. The cow-testing association originated in Denmark in 1895, and the first of the organizations in this country was formed in Michigan in 1906. Because of the value of the associations to the dairy industry of the country the United States department of agriculture is stimulating interest in them and is assisting farmers in their organization.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Sheep constantly add to the fertility of the soil.

When shipping live stock to market, don't overload the car.

Very young pigs can be fed milk from a bottle and nipple.

Don't let the calf drink foaming milk just from the separator.

Don't allow brood sows to come to farrowing time in poor condition.

Baby beeves may be anywhere from six months to eighteen months of age.

Coarseness indicates low vitality, sluggishness and slow-feeding qualities.

Pasture is the cheapest and the best feed that we can supply to our live stock.

Only when oats are cheap and of a good quality should they be used to fatten lambs.

Fresh water from a good well, in a galvanized tub, is an essential for a sheep pasture.

The best type of swine have been evolved from the experience of breeders and packers.

Sudden changes in the feeding of a mare when she is bred, as from dry feed to pasture or from pasture to dry feed, are often the cause of the animal falling to settle.