

Danes Re-Export Surplus to U. S.

Ira Nelson Morris Tells of Inner Phase of Post-War Commerce.

ARE GREATLY OVERSTOCKED

Ship Goods Back to United States, Add Double Cost of Transportation and Make Hand-some Profit.

New York.—Ira Nelson Morris, United States minister to Sweden, who has returned to the United States for a vacation, is authority for information concerning an odd phase of post-war commerce between this and European countries, and bearing on the high cost of necessities here. He pointed out that after the armistice Denmark had imported from America in such tremendous volume that the country became greatly overstocked.

"Until within the last three or four months," Mr. Morris said, "Denmark was shipping back to the United States the very goods that had been sent from here to Copenhagen and reselling them in America at a profit after having added twice the cost of transatlantic carriage over the original costs.

Lower Freights to Westward.

"One reason why it has been profitable to reship to the United States the surplus stores of goods and materials, such as cotton originally received from this country, is that ships arriving in Europe laden with American goods would have had to return with empty holds. The fact that Europe had not enough else to export to America to fill outgoing bottoms caused a reduction in the freight rates to the west. Danish merchants thus engaged reaped a harvest even with the rate of exchange against them.

"Copenhagen, the ambassador said, is ambitious to become the great port of entry for Europe, and to that end is seeking to handle permanently the tonnage that used to go through Bremen and Hamburg. A vast amount of that business is now done in the Danish port."

Scandinavian countries are keen to do business with the United States, said Mr. Morris, and he added that it was advantageous to them and to us too.

"These northern countries need coal and look to America since England placed a ban on coal shipments to Scandinavian countries," he said parenthetically.

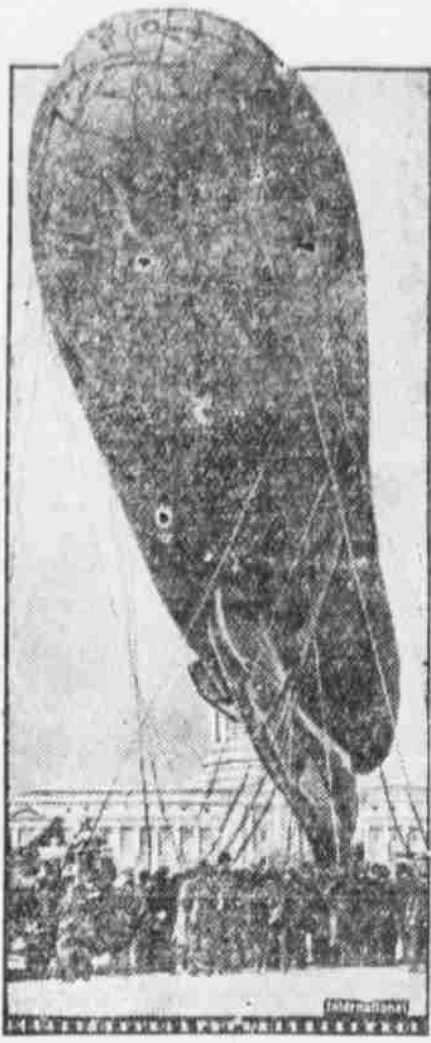
Much Pulp Wood in Sweden.
"Sweden and England should be able to solve the problem of America's

newsprint shortage, for there is an unlimited supply of pulp wood, and only the uncertainty as to the future of the paper market seems to stand in the way of building new mills which would take care of the world's needs." Mr. Morris suggested. Reverting to the British coal situation he commented: "England has not enough coal for herself and the big liners sailing under the British flag are forced to take two or three days longer to make transatlantic trips because they can cross with less fuel while not running at high speed."

Avalanche of Gold Coin Ruining Switzerland.

Geneva.—Switzerland is being buried in a golden avalanche, according to President Sarasin of the Swiss bank. He says the gold stored in banks has no outlet in Europe, that many industries are at a standstill and the situation is becoming worse. The hotel industry is nearly ruined, M. Sarasin says, because adverse exchange is keeping away tourists. He adds the country lost more than six billion francs by the war.

NEW ARMY BALLOON



One of the new army observation balloons anchoring in the civic center of San Francisco.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

SPRAYING IN PRACTICAL WAY

Most Important of All Orchard Work —Increases Yield and Improves Quality of Fruit.

Spraying is the most important work of all in an orchard. Without it, fruit is too wormy and scabby to be placed to advantage on the big markets of the world.

Spraying is a "messy" job, and it takes several years' experience to learn how to do it in the most practical way on your own place, but it is worth while to learn. Sprayed apple trees yield from two to four bushels more per tree, and the fruit is so much nicer that it sells for two or three times as much. The net profits from spraying are usually enough to pay not only for all labor, spraying materials,



Fig. No. 1.

Time for First Spraying.

etc., but often for the entire cost of the sprayer in one year. One thing is certain, though: it is foolish to spray if you do not intend to harvest the apples carefully next fall. Spraying seems to be much more worth while with winter varieties of apples than with summer varieties.

If you wish to experiment with spraying, first get a spray pump. There are many different kinds of outfits put out on the market. The small hand and knapsack sprayers cost only a few dollars; barrel sprayers cost perhaps \$30 or \$35, and power sprayers cost several hundred dollars.

The practical materials with which to spray are lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead. As a matter of experiment, use a commercial lime-sulphur as already prepared by one of the standard manufacturers of spraying materials. Use about one gallon of this and two pounds of arsenate of lead to 45 gallons of water.

The most important spraying of all is just after the blossoms have fallen, as shown in Fig. No. 2. A careful spraying at this time will do more to keep worms out of apples than all the other sprayings put together. Just after the blossoms fall, the codling moth lays its eggs at the blossom end of the green apple. If this blossom end of every green apple is filled up with spray poison, the small worms which hatch from the codling moth eggs die as they attempt to gnaw their way into the apples. The object of this spraying, therefore, is to get as much spray as possible into the ends of the green apples. Make the spraying as soon as possible after the blossoms fall, because after a few days the green sepals begin to turn inward and it becomes difficult to cover them with spray.

While the spraying given just after the blossoms have fallen is by all odds the most important, careful sprayers

give three others. The first of these is in the early spring, just as the flower buds are swelling and first beginning to show pink. Never spray after the blossoms begin to open. The second spraying is that described in the preceding paragraph, just after the blossoms have fallen. The third spraying is about two weeks after the blossoms have fallen. The fourth spraying is about ten weeks later. In every case, use the mixture of lime-sulphur and lead arsenate with water. The lead arsenate is to circumvent the worms, while the lime-sulphur is to combat such fungus diseases as scab, blotch, etc.

The spraying of cherries, plums, etc., is practically the same as for apples. However, spraying of these fruits does not seem quite so important as with apples.

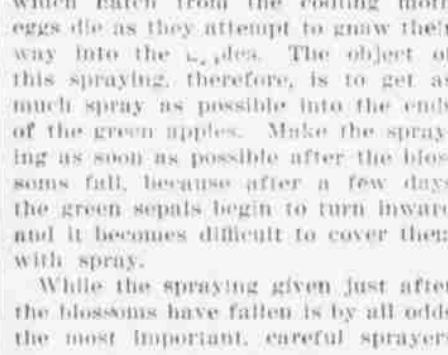


Fig. No. 2.

Time for Second and Most Important Spraying.

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WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS



Once Painted Signs; Now Famous Artist



WASHINGTON.—From painting signs on express wagons along Canal street in Chicago at 50 cents a wagon to portraits of members of nearly every royal family, and their friends in Europe is the distance traveled in the last 20 years by Seymour M. Stone of Chicago, who has returned to this country after 15 years abroad.

Mr. Stone has just completed portraits of the secretary of war and of Mrs. Newton D. Baker with her three children, and is now at work on a portrait of Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state. The first exhibition in this country of Mr. Stone's work was held at the Corcoran Art gallery recently.

Barely forty years old, Mr. Stone

has achieved an international reputation. His story is a modern fairy tale come true. He is the struggling young artist of fiction come to life. Born of American parents, his mother of Russian extraction, he was the only one of a family of five children to show an artistic talent. At eighteen he was earning \$6 a day in Chicago painting signs. In Boston he got a position in the art department of the Herald at \$10 a week. In Philadelphia he again painted signs; in New York he painted drop curtains at \$3 a day. In the next five years he studied and worked until he broke down from overwork, and, to save himself from going blind, took his first vacation.

Then, with another art student, he traveled through Europe, visiting Paris, Rome, Florence and Venice before settling down to work. In Paris he studied at Julien's under Le Favre, and in Munich with Loefftz and Angelo Jank.

In Europe he came into his own. He has two brothers and two sisters in Chicago. He will not return to Europe.

U-Boat Warfare Was Last Card

Secret Records Just Made Public Show Germany's Bad Plight.

URGED BY PEOPLE AND ARMY

"Things Cannot Get Worse," Declared Von Hindenburg, "the War Must Be Shortened by Every Possible Means."

Berlin.—Secret protocols on the submarine war now made public include an account of the conference held at Pless on January 8 and 9, 1917, between Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and Admiral von Holtzendorff, and other naval officers. Admiral von Holtzendorff advocated

unrestricted U-boat war toward which, he asserted, the German emperor and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg seemed to be lukewarm. He added that Von Bethmann wanted to make diplomatic preparations in order to keep the United States out of the war and that the foreign office believed that if the United States came in South America was bound to follow.

During the course of the conversation Von Holtzendorff urged that Von Hindenburg become chancellor, the latter repeatedly refusing, saying he could not talk in the reichstag.

War Must Be Shortened.

The field marshal finally declared for the U-boat campaign on the basis of war with the United States.

"Things cannot get worse," he said, "the war must be shortened by every possible means."

General Ludendorff agreed with this and Von Holtzendorff continued:

"The people and army are crying out for unrestricted U-boat war."

Another document gives an account of the conversation between Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg at Pless on January 3, 1917, at which Von Bethmann said: "U-boat war is the last card. It is a very grave decision. If the military authorities regard it as indispensable I am not in a position to deny it."

Armed Against All.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied:

"We are armed against all eventualities; against the United States, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland. We need the most ruthless and energetic action, and therefore unrestricted U-boat war from February 1. The war must end quickly. We could hold on, but our allies could not."

General Ludendorff then further explained how unrestricted U-boat warfare would benefit the army, which, he added, "must be spared another Somme battle."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg declared America's aid, if she comes in, "will consist of foodstuffs for England, financial assistance, flying machines and a volunteer army," adding, "We will fix them all right."

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in agreeing to adopt the course advocated ventured: "And if Switzerland comes in, and the French come through there?"

"That would not be favorable from a military point of view," said Von Hindenburg.

Germany has also been unearched by the police of Berlin and the customs guards at Hamburg and other ports. Most of the false export papers were for the sale of tools and airplane motors to the Scandinavian countries. The principals in this lucrative "business" were largely responsible for their own undoing, as they led such a wild life in the all-night cafes of Berlin, often spending as much as 30,000 marks in an evening, as to attract the attention of the public, and an investigation and their arrest followed.

Ghost in Cell.
Chester, Pa.—Police officers of Ridley Park had their banis full early one morning trying to quiet the nerves of the three negro prisoners charged with burglary. Henry Brooks and his two pals from Richmond, Va., Walter Moore and Joseph Ford. The negroes claimed their slumber was disturbed by the appearance of a ghost in their cell. It set them howling at the top of their voices and so deafening was the noise that the police were compelled to go to their aid and pacify them.

Villa Again in the Saddle



Francisco Villa has notified the new rulers of Mexico that if they do not act in accordance with his wishes he will resume his guerrilla warfare. This is the latest photograph of "Pancho," made at his camp at Las Delicias.

GERMANY IS HIT HARD

Loses Many Millions Through Band of Forgers.

Importers Also Victims of False Trade Permits—Numerous Arrests Made.

Berlin.—Hundreds of millions of marks in revenue have been lost to the German government during the last few months through the wholesale forgery and sale of import permits by gangs of swindlers operating along the western border, says a report printed in Koelnische Zeitung. Among the victims of the forgers are South and Middle German municipalities, industrial concerns and importers of foodstuffs. Although these operations had been going on for some time it was only a few weeks ago that attention was drawn to the swindle and the police began to get on the trail of the crooks.

It appears that when the Red army

was in control of the Ruhr district its officers stumbled upon some of these false permits and immediately confiscated whatever goods had been imported through their use. The regular German authorities then came upon more of the same sort and an investigation was begun. Under direction of the Prussian food commissioner the police, sometimes in airplanes searched the whole border country and succeeded in landing several bands of forgers behind the bars.

The false permits were stamped with a clumsy seal resembling that of the national import commissioner, and carried the initials M. R., presumably meant for Meisinger, the former commissioner. The band operating from Duesseldorf sold permits to members of the popular German circle known as the "Schleibertum," i. e., those engaged in underground illicit trade, so it was a case of no honor among thieves. Many of the deals put through by the Duesseldorf forgers amounted to 100,000 marks or more. Other gangs made their headquarters in Maxence and Plessburg.

A lively trade in forged export per-

Cottontails, Beware of Senator Thomas!

REB BITTS, beware of Senator C. S. Thomas of Colorado! In a speech in the senate he said in part:

"This brings me to a proposition that I have iterated and reiterated here until I am afraid that I have become a sort of a nuisance to this body. It is that until production in everything that enters into our modern economic life shall have passed the prewar standard accompanied by the practice of old-fashioned thrift and economy which our parents used to practice, we may stand upon the floor of the senate and denounce the profiteer until judgment morning; we may enact repressive legislation and impose penalties upon the officers of justice who fail to carry it out, but conditions will continue as they are.

I contend that the great American public have the remedy in their own hands, and it is the only remedy that will prove ultimately effective.

"I have a suit of clothes on that I bought four years ago. They are pretty well patched. I have on a pair of shoes that I bought in January, 1916; but I do not propose to buy any more clothes until prices go down, even though I should subject myself to arrest on the street of Washington because of a lack of sufficient amount

of clothing. I am no more virtuous or self-denying than my neighbor, but let every man and woman in the country practice such economy, and as a consequence, I predict we will get our clothing for something near the ancient prices.

"I am able to live on 'corned-beef hash'; and if that becomes too high, upon hash made of rabbit meat; and if that gets out of the market, then upon no meat at all until the prices come within reason.

"When we do that, Mr. President, we are going to have cheaper food, until we do that we are going to have the high cost of living, which, when we consider the vast number of men who disdian labor in these days, might properly be designated the 'high cost of loafing!'"



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Why We Need More "Rubes" on the Farms



EXCERPTS from a contribution on the senate floor by Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Sherman of Illinois:

Mr. Kenyon—When a boy getting \$40 a month and his board on the farm can go to the city and get \$7 or \$8 a day, and only work eight hours a day, you cannot keep the boy on the farm.

Mr. Sherman—The cause is basically deeper than equal compensation. If the compensation on the farm were precisely what it is in the cities a large portion of the population is of such a morbid instinct or habit of life that you could not take a dweller in the city out on the farm and make him stay. There are not enough cigar stores, not enough gronofolas, not

enough confectionery establishments, and ballet dancers to suit their habits of life and modes of thought.

Mr. Kenyon—And pool halls.

Mr. Sherman—And pool rooms, I am sorry to say, which are worse than any of the others, not even excepting the last I named; and until that is changed and until their natures are bred differently we will not get them to leave the city and go on the farm. I have seen it tried. I unwittingly insulted a friend by suggesting that if he were out of work and money and wanted three meals a day I knew where I could get him a very remunerative place on a farm, and he flushed in the face and said he was no "rube." When I find a man of that sort, Mr. President, who has some conscientious