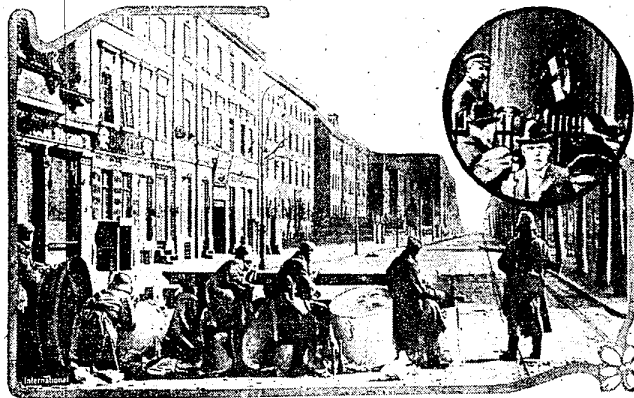


## FIRST PHOTOS OF REVOLUTION IN GERMANY



Street lighting on the Frankfurter Allee, Berlin, during the recent Kapp revolution. The inset shows the Prussian war flag displayed on one of the public buildings in Berlin.

## HEALTH CRUSADE BABIES BEING WEIGHED



Surgeon General Cummings weighing health crusade babies in Washington, in the movement for better and healthier babies. A group of healthy, happy children being cared for under the supervision of the surgeon general.

## HOW THEY LIVE IN MONGOLIA



Photo shows a community tent on the great plains of Mongolia. Ten families reside within the felt walls of this dwelling. The peculiar headress worn by the old woman seated in front of the tent signifies that she is married. This is one of the valuable and unusual pictures just brought back by Ray Chapman Andrews, associate curator of mammals at the museum of natural history, New York city. Mr. Andrews headed the party. Mrs. Chapman made movies and stills and was official photographer of the exploring group.

## KIDNAPED BOY AND HIS HOME



View of the residence of E. R. Little, Lexington, Ky., whose twelve-year-old son, Paul (insert) was kidnapped and ransom of \$25,000 demanded. Revenge is thought to have been the motive. The boy was found nearly starved in a hotel bathroom where he had been locked for several days.

## PERFECTS RADIUM PROCESS



Dr. S. A. V. Souchek, inventor of a secret process which has made it possible to develop and utilize the radium from American mines in the treatment of cancer and blood growths. The doctor is holding in his hand a tiny vial of the precious element which, though but the size of a pin, is worth more than \$5,000. In the cylinder on the table is half of the \$375,000 worth which will be used in starting the first "radium bank" which will loan the element to doctors for medical use.

## NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR



The new Brazilian ambassador, Jose Alcencar, returning from a call on Baldrige Colby, the new secretary of state, at Washington, D. C.

## Latest Markets

**LIVE STOCK—DETROIT.**  
Best steers, \$13.25@14; best handy weight butcher steers, \$11@11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$10@11.25; handy light butchers, \$9@10; light butchers, \$8@9; best cows, \$9@10; \$15; butcher cows, \$7.50@8.75; cutters, \$6@6.25; canners, \$5@5.50; best heavy bulls, \$8.50; bologna bulls, \$7.50@8; light-butcher bulls, \$8.50@9.50; feeders, \$9@10.50; stockers, \$7.50@8.75; milkers and springers, \$6@11.00.

**Cattle.**  
Best grade, \$15@16; culls, \$10@12.  
**Sheep and Lambs.**  
Best lambs, \$20; fair lambs, \$17.50@18.50; light to common lambs, \$11@15; fair to good sheep, \$13.50@14; culls and common, \$6@8.

**Mixed grades, \$10.50@17; pigs, \$16; heavy, \$15.50@16.**

## EAST BUFFALO.

**Cattle**—Prime shipping steers, \$14@14.50; best shipping steers, \$12.50@13; medium shipping steers, \$12@12.50; Canadian heavy steers, \$12@12.50; Canadian steers and heifers, \$11@12; best native yearlings, \$9@10; 1,000 lbs., \$13.50@14.50; light native yearlings, good quality, \$12@12.50; best handy steers, \$11.50@12.50; fair to good kind, \$10.50@11.50; handy steers and heifers mixed, \$11@11.50; western heifers, \$11@11.50; state beef, \$10@11; best fat cows, \$10@11; butchering cows, \$8.50@9.50; cutters, \$6.50@7.50; butchering bulls, \$7.50@8.50; common bulls, \$6.50@7.50; best feeders, \$9@10; 1,000 lbs., \$9.50@10.50; medium feeders, \$8@9; stockers, \$7.50@8; light to common, \$6.50@7.50; best milkers and springers, \$10@10.50; medium, \$8.50@9.

**Hogs**—Heavy, \$15.75@16; mixed and Yorkers, \$17.25@17.50; pigs, \$15.50.

**Sheep**—25c lower: top lambs, \$21.50; wethers, \$16@16.50; yearlings, \$17@19; ewes, \$14@14.50.

**Cattle**—Top, \$15.50; fair to good, \$15.50@18.50; grassers, \$6@8.

## GRAIN AND FEED.

**Wheat**—Cash No. 1 red, \$2.58; No. 1 mixed, \$2.58; No. 1 white, \$2.66; No. 2 red 3c and No. 3 red 6c under No. 1 red. White wheat 2c under red.  
**Corn**—Cash No. 3, \$1.67; No. 3 yellow, \$1.72; No. 4 yellow, \$1.67; No. 5 yellow, \$1.63; No. 6 yellow, \$1.59.  
**Oats**—Cash No. 2 white, \$1.07; No. 3 white, \$1.06; No. 4 white, \$1.05.  
**Rye**—Cash No. 2, \$1.88.

**Beans**—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$6.50 per cwt.  
**Barley**—Cash No. 3, \$3@3.25 per cwt.

**Seeds**—Prime red clover, \$2; April, \$4; alsike, \$3.25; timothy, \$5.  
**Hay**—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50@24; standard, \$23.50@23; light mixed, \$22.50@23; No. 2 timothy, \$23@23.50; No. 3 timothy, \$22@23; No. 1 mixed, \$21.50@22; No. 1 clover, \$21.50@22; rye straw, \$12.50@13; wheat and oat straw, \$12.50@13 per ton in carlots.

**Flour**—Fancy winter patent, \$13@13.50; second winter patent, \$12.50@13; winter straight, \$11 per bbl.

**Feed**—Bran, \$6@6.50; standard middlings, \$5@5.50; fine middlings, \$4@4.50; coarse cornmeal, \$7; cracked corn, \$7.50; chop, \$5.50 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

**Peppercorn**—Shelled, 9c per lb.  
**Cabbages**—Texas, 7@11.2c per lb.  
**Potatoes**—\$3.50@3.75 per 100-lb sack  
**Cauliflower**—\$2@2.25 per case.  
**Calves** (dressed)—Fancy, 24@25c per lb.  
**Onions**—Indiana, \$6.50@7 per 100-lb sack.  
**New Potatoes**—Bermudas, \$16@17 per bbl.  
**Sweet Potatoes**—Jersey crates, \$12@13.50.  
**Dressed Hogs**—Best, 20@21c; heavy 18@19c per lb.  
**Celery**—Bunch, 90c@1.25; Florida, crates, \$4@4.50.  
**Tomatoes**—32-basket carrier, re-packed, \$6@6.50.  
**Lettuce**—Iceberg, \$6.50@7 per crate; hothouse, \$4@15c per lb.  
**Strawberries**—Florida, 75¢ per quart.  
**Apples**—Western, boxes, \$4@5; Baldwin, \$3@3.50; Greening, \$3.25@3.50; Steel's Red, \$3.50@4 per bu.

## POULTRY.

**Live Poultry**—Spring chickens, best, 25@40c; Leghorns, 36@38c; hens, 42@44c; small hens, 38@40c; roosters, 24@25c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

## BUTTER AND EGGS.

**Detroit**—Fresh creamery, 65c; fresh creamery, in 1-lb bricks, 65@66c.  
**Eggs**—Fresh eggs, 42@43c; per doz. Cheese—Michigan state, 22@23.2c; New York state, June make, 32@32c; Michigan single daisies, 32c; brick, 30c; long horns, 31.2c; Wisconsin double daisies, 32.12c; Wisconsin (twins), 30c; hamburger, 28c; domestic, 28c; Swiss, 28¢40¢; domestic wheel Swiss, 62¢65c per lb.

**Five Mexican Bandits Lynched.**

El Paso, Tex.—Five Mexican outlaws, members of a party of 15 who recently raided the mining camp of John Hicks, an American, near Guadalupe Calvo, Chihuahua, have been lynched by neighbors of Hicks, according to reports brought to El Paso. The bandits, it was stated, rode up to the Hicks camp, disarmed the American and Mexican workers, and carried off \$6,000 in silver bars and all provisions of the camp. They were pursued and ready justice meted out.

## MENACE OF RAIL STRIKE SPREADS

SWITCHMEN'S WALKOUT, STARTED AT CHICAGO, TIES UP NATION'S TRAFFIC.

## STRIKERS FORM NEW UNIONS

Say They Are Tired of Waiting For Brotherhood to Act—Food and Fuel Shortage Looms.

Chicago—The menace of a national railroad strike, started here April 1, when switchmen deserted their post in defiance of orders from the National Brotherhood, has spread like wildfire.

From Coast to coast the larger centers of traffic have been hit. East and west-bound freight movement across the continent, already restricted by the Chicago strikes, was hampered further by switchmen striking at such strategic gateways as Buffalo, Kansas City and Toledo and at such industrial centers as Joliet and Decatur, Ill., and Gary, Ind.

The Yardmen's Association, the insurgent organization which called the strike, has formed branches in numerous terminal centers.

Not only did the strikers here declare their intention of making a final fight of it, in defiance of the government and their own brotherhood chiefs, but 6,500 of them—switchmen, engineers and firemen—seceded from the brotherhood to which they belonged and joined the new "outlaw" union responsible for the strike, the Yardmen's Association of America.

Transfer from one organization to the other was accomplished by the strikers on night. As each local went over, crepe was hung over the charter given it by the brotherhood, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung and the Stars and Stripes unfurled over the new charter. The Yardmen's association. Then the chairman ripped the old charter from the wall and tore it to shreds.

While this was going on a number of clerks employed in the various railroad offices, members of the Railway Clerks' union, sent a notice to all the railroads that they would join the strike unless their wages are raised immediately.

## First Blow in Michigan.

Detroit—The country-wide strike of railroad switchmen hit Detroit April 8 when crews started going out.

Trains are practically all kinds of freight in and out of Detroit were declared following the first move on the part of the switchmen here.

The men, who struck in sympathy with the Chicago switchmen, make the same demands. They met in secret session at Oddfellows Hall, Hubbard avenue and Baker street, to perfect plans and organize the Detroit local of the Switchmen's Union of North America. They said that they were tired of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which, despite months of agitation, had done nothing for them and proposed to take matters in their own hands.

The demand of the switchmen are for \$1 an hour for conductors and 95 cents for all other grades, double time for Sundays and holidays and time and a half for overtime.

In Chicago, where the men have struck, the former are asking \$1.50 an hour, the latter \$1. The pay scales in Detroit of course are the same as those in Chicago. Switchmen, \$5 a day, Enginemen, \$4.50 a day, Firemen, \$4.16 a day.

Unrest among the trainmen has been growing since August, 1913, when conferences between brotherhood officials and the railroad administration came up and working conditions began. These failed to bring the men what they wanted and they have grown impatient and suspicious of their leaders. Failure of President Wilson to complete his committee of nine to take up the whole question added to the dissatisfaction that finally led a number of Chicago workers to take matters into their own hands.

Cooler heads among the Detroit workers, as elsewhere where the strike has spread or threatens, opposed the drastic action.

As a result of the walk-out, Detroit freight yards were practically tied up. Continuation of the industry hard and threaten to food and fuel supply.

**Milkman Guiltless Pure Product.**  
Waynesboro, Pa.—Some of Sherd Cressler's milk customers jokingly asked him about water in the milk he sold. He announced he would forestall such snarls in the future. The next day when Cressler started out to deliver milk his Jersey cow accompanied him. He carried with him a milking stool and a tin measure and did the milking at the curb while his customers waited and watched.

## Score Hurt By Sewer Explosion.

Akron, Ohio—A series of violent explosions in down town sewers injured a score of persons here, broke hundreds of plate glass windows in stores and office buildings and started a fire in the old Buckeye hotel. Following the first reports which rocked down town buildings, thousands of people congregated on the street adding to the danger and making it difficult for the fire department, ambulances and police to care for those injured by shock and flying glass.

## MONEY IN POULTRY

What New South Wales Is Doing.

Americans are learning many things about New South Wales from the Australian soldier, for no one can say he is bashful about boasting his country, and consequently people in the United States have had their appetites whetted for further information regarding the industrial and economic condition of the land that bred the boys of the A. I. F., and in official quarters in New South Wales inquiries as to how best to settle on the land, and chase the dollars most successfully, are flowing in from all portions of North America. The following notes are therefore appended to show that among the many industries that occupy the attention of settlers in New South Wales, poultry farming is an important and ever-increasing enterprise.

The Annual Poultry Conference of New South Wales was held recently at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and over 100 people, including a number of ladies and returned soldiers, traveled by special train from Sydney to attend this important function. The visitors inspected the college poultry demonstration farm, and the large competition birds, which are in evidence, and critical examination was made of the different birds competing. An educational exhibit showing the different products used in the industry was on view, while a basket of eggs typified the record of the competition. 624 eggs laid in 12 months by a Black Orpington.

In opening the proceedings the New South Wales Minister for Lands said he represented the Minister for Agriculture at his own request, and his own inclination to be associated with one of the leading industries of New South Wales, did fifth in importance in the State which brought \$3,500,000 annually to the 20,000 engaged therein; and he went on to deal with the developmental work of this industry as carried out by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the repatriation of returned soldiers. The Department had already established three poultry group settlements of a total capacity of 100 farms. All the blocks of these settlements were in occupation by returned soldiers, who were making most satisfactory progress and promised great success in the future. Provision had been made for the training of a number of returned men at the Grantham Government Stud Poultry Farm, while 50 returned soldiers were being accepted at the Hawkesbury College for training in various branches of agriculture, including poultry farming. He also intends to secure further poultry farms in the Cessnock District. Construction work had commenced on two more settlements, which would provide for another 100 men. Thus, up to the present, provision had been made for 200 on poultry farms, while a further 140 blocks were in sight. In addition, land was being brought up for 172 farms, making a total of 475, which would be available in six months. In carrying out this program the Department would accomplish an enormous undertaking, and it would stabilize beyond doubt the industry in this State and place it upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. With 475 settlers placed on poultry blocks in the near future the total stock involved would be 570,825 (\$3,315,400) and the expenditure of this vast sum must have a far-reaching effect on the industry.

The Minister also dwelt upon the question of market possibilities and he forecast the development of an overseas trade in addition to the supply of the whole of New South Wales.

One of the most conspicuous successes of the Soldier Settlements in New South Wales is the Daguerre Poultry Farm Settlement, situated about 12 miles from Sydney. Here 50 more or less inviolable men have been placed each on his own scientifically and well set-up farm, in his own comfortable little cottage, and the whole settlement is surrounded by groves of wattle and gum trees most beautiful to see and most health-giving in effect. This area, which previously returned about £100 (\$480) per annum well, when the 50 farms are in full production next year, return not less than £20,000 (\$80,000).

Such an experiment clearly proves two things, 1st, that repatriation in New South Wales is a tangible reality, and that there is money in fairs.

**NEW SOUTH WALES INFORMATION BUREAU**, 149 Broadway, New York City—Advertisement.

## Imaginary Junk.

"That was a narrow escape you had."

"So it was," replied the corpulent pedestrian, who had just dodged a motorcar by a surprising display of agility. "Still, I'm used to such experiences. If all the motorists I've recently demolished for making me jump were put on one pile it would be higher than the tallest structure ever raised by human hands."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## Two of a Kind.

"Do you find any excitement at the squarings?"

"No excitement," replied the genial old gentleman, "but a little quiet amusement when I see a benighted man of my acquaintance studying a jelly fish."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Fresh air is the best cure for colds.