

FRANTIC RUSH TO RAISE GARDENS

Club Women Showing Deep Interest in Home Life On Pennsylvania Farms.

FOOD PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN

Cold Storage Houses Are Filled With Poultry—Eggs and Fish, However, Held Only in Small Quantities Throughout State.

Harrisburg.—In all the preparedness and conservation activities that are going forward, possibly no other has a stronger economic value than the Eyre bill, No. 484, that was put into the Appropriations Committee's hands early in the month. This was destined to establish a bureau of homes separate from the State Agricultural Department of Home Economics, and would carry with it an appropriation of \$30,000 for two years. The work is to be conducted throughout the counties, in co-operation with county agents, perhaps, but at any rate directly reaching the farm women and their problems. Efficiency in the farm home will enable the farm woman to live more comfortably, and to raise the efficiency of the farm itself.

A talk on "Gardens," by Dr. Jane Leslie Kift, showed that women are just as busy getting ready for their flower gardens as they are looking up the matter of vegetables. Unfortunately, much money will be wasted this year in the frantic scramble for vegetable gardens put in by people who have never tried any kind of planting before. It was brought out by the questions at the meeting that many of the women are going to give up a portion of their flower-bed patches to vegetables, but most of these women have gardened somewhat every year for several seasons, and will probably be able to bring their work to harvest period. The new gardeners will more likely get discouraged before many weeks are out, and only in a few instances will there be any profit in the work.

The cold storage reports for the first quarter, ending March 31, show that poultry and beef were held in considerable quantities, up to April 1, at least. More poultry than has ever before been known to be in cold storage in Pennsylvania was in the warehouses at the beginning of this month, when there was 7,059,754 pounds, as compared with 2,365,351 pounds on the same date in 1916.

The reports as compiled by James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner, show that eggs in storage are at low ebb, but that butter shows an increase over the same period a year ago. The warehouses were virtually cleaned out of eggs during January and February, and the beginning of the month showed only 164,337 dozen on hand, with 267,742 dozens of the product out of the shell. The season for placing eggs in storage is April and May and large quantities are expected to be put away, despite the failure of the price to come down to the former summer standard.

Twenty-seven of the seventy-two cold storage houses in the state did not contain any food products at the beginning of the month and the holdings of eggs and meat were scattered among twenty of the largest concerns. Twenty-nine houses reported butter on storage, while twenty-four were holding poultry.

The approach of the fishing season brought a decided drop in the amount of that food in storage and there were only 1,153,977 pounds, as compared with 3,126,975 pounds three months ago.

Large exports of beef and pork have reduced these holdings and there are reported 554,259 pounds of carcasses of beef and 1,402,570 pounds of parts of carcasses. This is an increase of almost 1,000,000 pounds, as compared with the same time last year, but a decrease over the figures of three months ago.

Pork shows a slight increase, with 26,290 carcasses and 1,827,882 pounds of parts of carcasses. Mutton and veal are below the usual holdings. Seven warehouses are holding mutton, while fifteen contain pork.

Patriotism and preparedness hit Bryn Mawr College with a bang about two weeks ago, and a number of things are being worked out by the students along that line. Now the question of supplying a course in farming is being investigated by the student organization and several alumnae have coupled with that idea a suggestion that a portion of the campus be used to raise crops.

Students Turn Farmers.—Under the direction of Dr. Wilmer F. Burns, assisted by the school teachers of the public schools, the pupils of Gloucester City have established more than 100 gardens, and additional plots will be planted. At the Jersey avenue public school the pupils have transformed the yard into a large garden in which they are growing onions, tomatoes, radishes and corn. City Superintendent Burns has announced that all school children who desire to work on farms in compliance with the call of Governor Edge, may do so, and they will be graduated.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Physicians and dentists of Lancaster county are enrolling and will be ready to respond when called. The first one to sign, Dr. J. W. Houston, 83 years old, is in active practice, and was a surgeon in the civil war.

When neighbors entered the home of Mrs. Anthony Garber, of Manahanoy City, to inform her that her husband had been killed in a mine accident, they found the woman starving.

War with Germany has postponed the unveiling of the statue of Francis Daniel Pastorius, the first farmer at Germantown.

The School Board of Latrobe will increase the wages of teachers from 8 to 9 per cent.

Bakers at Ringtown have raised prices of bread, formerly 5 and 10 cents, to 6 and 12 cents.

Owners of the Crystal Ridge, Harwood and Cranberry collieries offer cash prizes to miners for the best gardens.

Buyers for big cold storage firms are scouring Blair and Bedford counties for eggs at 30 cents a dozen.

C. A. Brown, of Lewistown, has announced his candidacy for Associate Judge on the no-license Republican ticket.

"Street loafers and vagrants must serve their country in some manner or go to jail," is the edict of Chief of Police E. F. Frum, of Irwin.

The Westmoreland County Court has ordered the Sheriff to notify all farmers drawn for jury duty for the week of May 7 that they are excused, as farming is paramount.

Miss Helen L. Cope, for twenty years assistant principal of Gettysburg's schools, has been elected supervising principal, to succeed Dr. H. B. Moyer.

A Scranton citizen suggests that the Court House Square in that city be planted with potatoes. He says enough potatoes can be grown on the plot to supply 50 families.

At Lancaster, Annie Smoker, less than three years old, while in the barn of her father, who was operating a gasoling engine, got too close to the shafting. Her dress was caught and she was whirled around. Her dress held the shaft from revolving and her father went to the engine to see the cause of the stoppage and was horrified at seeing his child's body attached to the shafting.

The bill providing for the sale to medical and other institutions for vivisection purposes of unclaimed animals in public pounds was defeated in the Senate at Harrisburg. The bill received 23 affirmative votes, three less than a constitutional majority. There were 21 votes cast against it.

Nearly 100 students in the agricultural school at State College dropped their textbooks and withdrew from college to work on farms. A majority of them were seniors, who had almost completed their four-year courses in scientific agriculture. Diplomas will be awarded them.

Bakers at Girardville have raised bread to 12 cents a loaf.

Red Lion school directors will dismiss boy students earlier to give them time to assist in farm work.

Bread at Mifflintown has jumped to 12 cents a loaf, and consumers will insist upon a 16-ounce loaf.

Reserve militia force is planned by bill introduced in Pennsylvania Senate, this new body to take place of National Guard when in Federal service.

Steps have been taken by the South Lebanon township School Board for the erection of a \$50,000 school near Iona, to consolidate nine township schools.

Electric and searchlights have been placed on the Rockville bridge by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a protective measure.

County game wardens and naturalists are puzzled by a disease which they have observed among crows at Maryville and which is making great inroads into their ranks. Flocks are found sluggish and scarcely able to fly. Examination has revealed them to be blind in one eye, which is so swollen as to protrude.

"Good-by, mother," shouted John W. Vangliger, 51 years old, to his mother, as he walked upstairs at his home in Sunbury. A second later she heard a shot and he was found with a bullet in his head. Dementia, due to ill health, is given as the reason.

A Reading Railway man found a box of dynamite under the Reading culvert at Gundy's one mile south of Lewisburg.

For years a pile of waste from Iridium a material used in making diamond-pointed fountain pens, was thought worthless by the Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pen Company, with factories at Bloomsburg. A stranger dropped in on Mr. Wirt and offered him \$75 a pound, or more than \$10,000 for it. It is used in the munitions industry.

After an offended Guardsman, Royce Hoffman, had knocked down James Christian, of Milton, "Squire" Wendel, Sunbury, fined Christian \$100 and costs.

At a meeting of the general agricultural branch of the Public Defense Committee at Scranton, it was decided to plow up the three-acre Court-house square, in the heart of the city, and establish gardens. It was also decided to perfect arrangements for supplying nearby farmers with labor.

Reading will have its streets oiled at two cents for every one-fourth gallon to the square yard.

VIVIANI SALUTES U. S. AS ALLY

Expresses Deep Gratitude For Help Extended.

SPEAKS FOR FRENCH NATION

Now All the Forces Of Freedom Are Let Loose and Victory Of Morality and Right Is Assured, He Says.

Washington.—In a statement to the American press, Rene Viviani, France's Vice-Premier and head of the war mission from that country, said the co-operation of the United States would mean not only a military victory, which already was assured, but a victory of morality and right. Expressing deep gratitude for the enthusiastic reception given his mission here, M. Viviani said he realized "it was not to us, but to our beloved and heroic France."

M. Viviani's statement is as follows: "I promised to receive you after having reserved, as elementary courtesy required, my first communication solely for the President.

"I have just had the honor, which I shared with other members of the mission, of being received by him. I am indeed happy to have been chosen to present the greetings of the French republic to the illustrious man whose name is in every French mouth today, whose incomparable message is at this very hour being read and commented upon in all our schools as the most perfect charter of human rights and which so fully expresses the virtues of your race—long-suffering patience before appealing to force, and force to avenge that long-suffering patience when there can be no other means.

"Since you are here to listen to me, I ask you to repeat a thousand fold the expression of our deep gratitude for the enthusiastic reception the American people has granted us in Washington. It is not to us, but to our beloved and heroic France that reception was accorded.

"We have come to this land to salute the American people and its Government, to call to fresh vigor our life-long friendship, sweet and cordial in the ordinary course of our lives, and which these tragic hours have raised to all the order of brotherly love—a brotherly love which in these last years of suffering has multiplied its most touching expressions—you have given help, not only in treasure, in every act of kindness and good will; for us, your children have shed their blood, and the names of your sacred dead are inscribed forever in our hearts. And it was with a full knowledge of the meaning of what you did that you acted. Your inexhaustible generosity was not the charity of the fortune to the distressed; it was an affirmation of your conscience, a reasoned approval of your judgment.

"Your fellow-countrymen knew that under the savage assault of a nation of prey which has made of war, to quote a famous saying, its national industry, we were upholding with our incomparable allies, faithful and valiant to the death, with all those who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us on the firing line, the sons of indomitable England, a struggle for the violated rights of man, for that democratic spirit which the forces of autocracy were attempting to crush throughout the world. We are ready to carry that struggle on to the end.

"And now as President Wilson has said, the republic of the United States rises in its strength as a champion of right and rallies to the side of France and her allies. Only our descendants, when time has removed them sufficiently far from present events, will be able to measure the full significance, the grandeur of a historic act which has sent a thrill through the whole world. From today on all the forces of freedom are let loose. And not only victory, of which we were already assured, is certain; the true meaning of victory is made manifest; it cannot be merely a fortunate military conclusion to this struggle; it will be the victory of morality and right, and will forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of their labors.

"To accomplish this great work, which will be carried to completion, we are about to exchange views with the men in your Government best qualified to help. The co-operation of the republic of the United States in this world conflict is now assured. We work together as free men who are resolved to save the ideals of mankind."

NO MORE SIX-CENT LOAVES.

Bakers in Eight States Raise Price and Reduce Weight.

Spartansburg, S. C.—Announcement was made here that bakers of the Southeastern Bakers' Association, operating in eight States, would discontinue making loaves of bread to sell for less than 10 cents. The bakers have been making a nine-ounce loaf for sale at 6 cents. Hereafter they will make a 15-ounce loaf for sale at 10 cents.

CLEANING HOUSE IN EUROPE



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\$400,000,000 FOR ALLIES EACH MONTH

To Aid in Supplying Armies With Supplies.

BIGGEST SUM FOR BRITAIN

All To Be Expended In This Country. McAdoo Contemplating Additional Issues Of Treasury Certificates.

Washington.—Preliminary reports to the Treasury Department, upon which Secretary McAdoo will base his recommendations to the President as to the size of the first bond issue under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance law, indicate that the United States will be called upon to finance the Allies to the extent of at least \$400,000,000 and possibly \$500,000,000 a month.

The tentative program also calls for the expenditure of virtually every dollar of the borrowed money in this country for foodstuffs, munitions, coal, clothing, railway equipment and other supplies.

The estimates, still incomplete and subject to revision, indicate the following Entente needs:

For Great Britain, \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 a month; for France, from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; for Russia, sum undetermined, but up to \$100,000,000 a month, depending largely upon the ability of manufacturing plants in this country to meet her demands, mostly for supplies other than foodstuffs and munitions; for Italy, about \$50,000,000 a month.

Should these requirements be met in their entirety, the \$2,000,000,000 available for lending the Allies would be exhausted in from six to seven and one-half months. It is likely, however, that the preliminary estimates can be pared down to a point where, without omitting essentials, the huge loan could be made to cover requirements for a much longer period of time, possibly for one year.

Indications were not lacking that Mr. McAdoo would consider favorably the suggestion that he offer soon another block of Treasury certificates to the banks of the country through the Federal Reserve Banks. The second offering, it was said, probably would be the same size as the first—\$250,000,000—and might be offered within 10 days. Should the Government decide to finance the Allies to the extent of \$500,000,000 a month approximately \$1,000,000,000 would be needed to meet requirements prior to June 30, the date upon which the first proceeds of the bond issue probably will be available.

Withdrawing money from the markets at the rate of \$250,000,000 every two or three weeks by the issue of blocks of certificates, officials believe, would be preferable to a sudden call for proceeds of a \$2,000,000,000 bond issue. Thus should \$1,000,000,000 in certificates be issued prior to June 30 half of a \$2,000,000,000 bond issue will virtually have been withdrawn from the money markets prior to its issue, as the certificates carry the conversion privilege and doubtless would be exchanged for bonds.

In this manner, it is thought, the banks of the country will be in a strong position to meet the strain of war financing and minimum disturbance of financial conditions would result.

AUTOIST FRACTURES SKULL.

C. D. Dennett, Virginia Court Clerk, Not Expected To Live.

Woodstock, Va.—C. D. Dennett, of Salem, Va., Clerk of the Circuit Court of Roanoke County, was fatally injured in an automobile accident near this town. His skull was fractured and he is not expected to survive the night. J. P. Saul, Jr., a lawyer, also of Salem, who was driving the car, was cut about the head, but his condition is not thought to be serious.

FRENCH MISSION IN WASHINGTON

Visitors Sail Up Bay on President's Yacht.

ARRIVAL IN HAMPTON ROADS

Plans To Be Laid Before War Council—Viviani and Party Given Unlimited Powers By France.

Washington.—France's war commissioners to the United States reached Washington on board the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

The mission, of which Rene Viviani, Vice-Premier and Minister of Justice, is the official head and Marshal Joffre a member, brings no written instructions from the French Government, the Ministry having decided to give its members unlimited powers to negotiate with the United States on all subjects, military, naval and financial.

It is proposed to discuss the sending of an American expeditionary force to France. Marshal Joffre and other military members will indicate to the American officials with whom they are to confer several important military reasons which they consider renders the sending of such a force advisable. The most important of these reasons is found in the moral effect to be had from the presence of American troops and the American flag on the battlefields of France.

The French idea of an American expedition calls for a fighting force supported by auxiliary services, such as railway staffs, railway material, base repair shops, telegraph and telephone lines, automobile transport and a strong aviation section. The French Government is ready to offer whatever may be considered necessary to exist in sea operations, including the use for naval purposes of any or all ports in France. The Ministry of Marine has worked out for submission to the American Government a comprehensive plan for overseas transports for both army and navy purposes and for the provisioning of the civil population.

Financially, France needs loans of \$100,000,000 monthly to be spent in the United States. The detailed official information on this subject will be submitted to the American Government at the conferences to be held in Washington.

GERMANS INTERNED AT HOTEL.

150 in Panama Enjoy Great Comfort At Government Expense.

Washington.—Some 150 Germans who failed to leave Panama and the Canal Zone after the United States entered the war have been interned at the handsome Hotel Aspinwall on Tabago Island, owned by the American Government. They are living there in great comfort, and occupying quarters vacated by tourists and canal employees.

WOULD TRAIN AMERICANS.

Capt. Sweeney, Who Fought in Foreign Legion, Arrives.

New York.—Capt. Charles Sweeney, an American, who has fought in the Foreign Legion in France, arrived here and will go to Washington to offer his services in the training of the American Army. The French Government early this month granted him unlimited leave of absence for this purpose.

INCREASE IN NAVY FAVORED.

Committee Will Also Recommend 13,000 More Marines.

Washington.—The Administration bill for increasing the enlisted personnel of the navy from 87,000 to 150,000 men, and the marines from 17,000 to 30,000 men, was ordered favorably reported to the House by unanimous vote of the Naval Committee.

U. S. GUNNERS SINK U-BOAT

Made a Hit Before the German Could Get Into Action.

FIRST ACT OF WAR APRIL 19

Gun Sighted By Lieutenant Bruce Ware—Captain Rice Tells Of Encounter—U-Boat Was Close.

London.—Captain Rice, of the American steamship Mongolia, which has just arrived at a British port, told how the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sunk a German submarine.

The submarine, Captain Rice said, was about to attack the great liner in British waters on April 19. He declared there was absolutely no doubt that the U-boat was hit and that there was every reason to believe it was destroyed.

The naval gunners on board the Mongolia made a clean hit at 1,600 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

The gunners are under command of Lieut. Bruce Ware, U. S. N., who sighted the gun from which the shot was fired.

Even more pertinent a fact, as regards the ultimate fate of the submarine, was that the shell disappeared immediately after the hit was made. The captain stated that a shell always ricochets on the waters and can be seen again unless it finds the mark. Oil also was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

The Mongolia was going at full speed and was a long distance away when the spray and foam subsided, but from the bridge the officers observed the spot through their glasses, and they are confident the submarine was sunk.

The periscope was sighted dead ahead on the last afternoon of the voyage. The captain gave the order for full speed ahead with the intention of ramming the submarine. The periscope disappeared and a few moments later reappeared on the ship's broadside. The gunners fired, hitting the periscope squarely and throwing a mountain of water.

Captain Rice outlined the incident with modesty, but could not quite conceal the pride he felt in the achievement of his ship. He paid a high tribute to the gunners and especially to the manner in which they were handled by the officer who directed the firing of the telling shot.

"For five days and nights," said Captain Rice, "I hadn't had my clothes off, and we kept a big force of lookouts on duty all the time. It was 5:20 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th that we sighted the submarine. The officer commanding the gunners was with me on the bridge—where, in fact, we had been the most of the time throughout the voyage.

"There was a haze over the sea at the time. We had just taken a sounding, for we were getting near shallow water and we were looking at the lead when the first mate cried: 'There's a submarine off the port bow.'

U-Boat Close At Hand. "The submarine was close to us—too close, in fact, for her purposes—and she was submerging again in order to maneuver in a better position for torpedoing us when we sighted her.

"We saw the periscope go down and the swirl of the water. I quickly ordered a man at the wheel to put it to starboard and we swung the nose of the ship toward the spot where the submarine had been seen.

"We were going at full speed ahead and two minutes after we first sighted the U-boat it emerged again about 1,000 yards off. Its intention probably had been to catch us broadside on, but when it appeared we had the stern gun trained full on it.

Big Guns Boom. "The lieutenant gave the command and the big guns boomed. We saw the periscope shatter and the shell and the submarine disappeared.

"I can't speak too highly of the cool manner in which the lieutenant handled his crew of gunners. It was a fine exhibition of the efficiency of American naval men. The lieutenant knew before the shell struck the submarine that its aim was accurate. There is no guess-work about it, but a case of pure mathematics.

All Over in Two Minutes. "Taking the speed at which the Mongolia was traveling at the time and the speed which the submarine undoubtedly would make, and computing these figures with the distances we were from the submarine when it was first sighted and when it appeared the second time, it can be shown that the lieutenant had his gun sighted to the inch. And it must be remembered that the whole affair took only two minutes.

"I assure you we didn't stop to reconnoiter after the incident, but steamed away at full speed, for it was not improbable that there was another submarine about. The one I got undoubtedly had been lying on the bottom at this spot waiting for the ship and came up when it heard our propellers. I immediately sent a wireless message stating that a submarine had been seen."