

HOOVER SAYS BREAD IS PRICE OF PEACE

Allies Will Need Over 500,000, 000 Bushels.

MUST PROTECT OURSELVES

Food Bill Before Congress—Bulk Of Supplies Must Come From United States; Must Protect Our People.

Washington.—Bread is the price of internal peace in Europe.

And "the size of the loaf will now depend absolutely on what can be done from the North American Continent," according to Herbert Hoover, America's new food administrator.

The Allies, in order to provide the minimum bread ration, which they are now giving their people, will require more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat at the next harvest.

With the appeal before them, the House and Senate resumed debate on the Gore-Lever Food Bill, providing a general food survey in the country and means of stimulating production.

"With the lower classes in Europe bread is the fetish of food," Hoover warned. "And without the loaf—even assuming that you put into their stomachs a dietetic sufficiency of something—without the loaf you could not preserve public tranquility. Bread is the price of peace."

In addition to the 500,000,000 bushels of wheat needed, Hoover has informed Congress, the Allies will also require "somewhere over 250,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels of other cereals." Therefore, we have a problem here of anywhere from 800,000,000 bushels of grain to 1,000,000,000 bushels that must come from somewhere, Hoover said.

Hoover said the bulk of the bread burden is now on the United States because the Allies' crops are short millions of bushels.

In France alone, he said, the wheat crop is down 55 per cent, creating a deficiency of 150,000,000 bushels. All former sources of cereals for the Allies are now cut off, he said. These were originally Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Australia, India and the Argentine.

"The whole supplies of Russia, Bulgaria and Roumania are absolutely cut off," Hoover said. "Australia and India are, in effect, cut off today because the haul is three times the distance of the Atlantic seaboard, the tonnage required is trebled and the danger just about doubled. The result is they have been unable during the last three months to get any consequential amount of grain from that quarter."

"Whether that lane will be reopened is a matter of some difficulty. Some measures are being taken to reopen it and it may be hoped that during the next year some food supply may be obtained from Australia and India by the use of sailing ships and by trans-shipment at some point like Buenos Aires or Panama."

Hoover sounded the warning, however, that in supplying the "great vacuum" across the water "public tranquility in this country must not be upset." He said it is the business of this nation that the Allies "shall not suck too much food out of our own country."

In other words, he said, "if we allow the normal course of commerce to run loose, those people in clamorous desire for food will strip our home markets in this situation."

"Therefore," Hoover said, "we have got to protect ourselves from our Allies in order to protect our own people and at the same time do all justice by them and all the service for them that we can."

WOMEN SHOT AS SPIES.

Mother a Witness of the Execution of Her Daughter.

Geneva (via Paris).—La Suisse Sunday printed details of a case similar to that of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans in Brussels in October, 1915. The Germans, says the newspaper, recently arrested two women, Madame Pfeiste, and her daughter, aged 22, on the Swiss-Alsatian frontier. They were charged with acting as spies.

The women promptly admitted at the trial that they had smuggled letters, without knowing their contents, from Alsatian families to relatives in Switzerland. This was done simply as a friendly act and without political or malicious purpose.

Both women, says La Suisse, were shot at Mulhausen. The mother was a horrified witness of the execution of her daughter before her turn came.

NO ALCOHOL ADS IN MAILS.

Postoffice Department Ruling Bars Them From Dry States.

Washington.—Grain alcohol advertisements and solicitations for orders for alcohol will be barred from the mails when addressed to dry territory under a construction of the so-called Reed amendment made by the Postoffice Department. The department holds that grain alcohol is intoxicating liquor under the act.

DURATION OF WARS IN WHICH U. S. HAS ENGAGED.

War	Began	Ended	Yrs. Mos. Days
War of Independence	Apr. 19, 1775	Apr. 19, 1783	8
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	4 10 15
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	4 11 24
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	1 1 13
War of 1812	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	2 7 29
War with Algiers	May 19, 1815	June 30, 1815	1 11
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	10 1
Black Hawk Indian War	Apr. 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1 5 9
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	7 8 22
War with Mexico	Apr. 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	2 2 10
Civil War	Jan. 9, 1861	May 13, 1865	4 4 4
War with Spain	Apr. 24, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	3 22
War with Germany	Apr. 16, 1917	?	?

HAD NEWS OF U. S. BOATS

Berlin Papers Published Reports Before Arrival.

SIMS' MESSAGE GIVEN OUT

Admiral Says Mines Planted At Entrance Of Port Were First Put There In Three Months.

Washington.—The text of Vice-Admiral Sims' brief report on the presence of advance information in Germany regarding the sailing of American destroyers to the war zone was made public by Secretary Daniels. It was contained in a letter to the Navy Department, the Secretary said, and was as follows:

"An interesting feature in connection with the arrival of the destroyers is the report that their sailing appeared in Berlin newspapers about four days before their arrival, and also that a field of mines was planted immediately off the entrance of the port at which they arrived the day before the arrival took place. These were the first mines planted in that vicinity during the previous three months."

In giving out the extent, Mr. Daniels said that the letter made no further reference to the matter, and the Vice-Admiral "did not give any statement or speculation as to how Berlin obtains its information."

The Secretary also made public the following additional extract from the letter:

"I am pleased to be able to report the excellent impression given by our officers, ships and crew under their command. Our ships made no demands of consequence upon the facilities offered here in spite of the length of their passage under adverse conditions."

"The commander, when questioned by the admiral as to when his vessels were ready for duty, reported that he should be ready that night, as soon as the ships were refueled. This was apparently a considerable surprise to the admiral, who they gave them four days before taking up active work. The vessels themselves caused a great deal of complimentary comment, and were found to be well equipped for their prospective duty."

"Speaking generally, the impression made by our officers and our ships has caused very favorable comment both here and in the admiralty."

WORKS NIGHT AND DAY.

Bureau of Engraving Hard Pushed By Demands Of War.

Washington.—The Liberty Loan and other war finance measures compel the Bureau of Engraving and Printing these days to work 24 hours a day and employ 1,200 extra workmen and clerks to produce the 2,700,000 impressions which now are turned out daily. Director Ralph estimated that the Bureau this year will make 25,000,000, 000 notes and certificates of various kinds, compared with 5,000,000,000 last year.

MORE AMERICANS TO FRONT.

Ambulance Section Under Albert M. Hyde, Leaves Paris.

Paris.—Ambulance section, No. 26, of the American Field Service started for the front under command of Albert M. Hyde, of New York, a Harvard man. The Field Service counts upon the arrival of 240 recruits this week and as many as this number or even more each week thereafter.

TORNADO IN MISSOURI.

Schoolhouse Only Building Left Standing In Mineral Point.

St. Louis.—A tornado twisted into Mineral Point, Mo., a village of about 300 inhabitants, killed four persons and injured 30, demolished the town with the exception of the schoolhouse, and then moved southward to Eye, where Fred Harper, a farmer, was killed by flying debris.

52 KILLED BY TORNADES.

150 Or More Persons Injured In Missouri Towns and Villages.

St. Louis.—Reports received by the Globe-Democrat from its correspondent at Marble Hill were that at least 25 persons were killed and more than 100 injured at Zalma, Bollinger county, by the tornado that struck there Wednesday.

FOOD SURVEY BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

First Control Measure Appropriates \$14,770,000.

WOMEN WILL BE EMPLOYED

Estimate Promised Within Three Weeks—Congresswoman Makes Her Maiden Speech and Wins First Fight.

Washington.—The Administration's Food Survey bill, first of the food-control measures, was passed by the House without a record vote. It appropriates \$14,770,000 for an immediate investigation of the country's food resources and for measures to stimulate production. A similar bill is under debate in the Senate and may be passed there this week.

Estimate In Three Weeks.

The Agricultural Department expects to present a fairly accurate estimate of food resources within three weeks after the bill is signed by the President, Secretary Houston announced. As soon as the measure becomes a law the department will start its 17,000 employees and the 150,000 voluntary crop reporters to work on the investigation. The preliminary report to be made within three weeks will be supplemented by monthly reports and probably by a further complete report within six months if necessary.

Material gathered will be turned over to Herbert C. Hoover, who will be named to head a Food Administration as soon as the pending regulatory food measure becomes law.

Congresswoman Takes Hand.

The Survey bill passed virtually as it came from the committee. Miss Rankin, the woman Representative from Montana, inserted an amendment which would require the Department of Agriculture to use women in the survey work whenever practicable. An amendment by Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, would make all persons employed under the bill liable to military service, and another would permit citizens to refuse to go more than 300 miles from their homes or places of business to testify in a food inquiry.

As originally drawn, the bill carried more than \$18,000,000, but committee changes reduced the total. These are the principal amounts appropriated:

For seeds, \$5,778,000; education for increasing production by waste elimination and conservation, \$4,348,400; general survey, \$2,522,000; eradication of live stock diseases and live stock improvement work, \$885,000; miscellaneous items, \$547,400, and eradication of plant diseases and insects, \$441,000.

GAMES TO FOLLOW FLAG.

Home Shows and Songs Also To Entertain American Troops.

Washington.—American games, American shows and American songs will follow the flag to France. The Committee on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond Fosdick is chairman, is formulating plans to provide centers of rest and recreation for the American soldiers close to the battle lines. This is following the British and French idea. They have found it necessary to provide some form of entertainment which will take the soldiers' mind completely away from war during the time when they are withdrawn from the trenches and are sent back for rest.

USE "LAND BATTLESHIPS."

Unique Headquarters For Naval Recruiting In New York.

New York.—The Recruit, the only land battleship in the American Navy, is the headquarters for navy and Marine Corps recruiting in New York City. Immediately after the formal "launching" ceremonies in Union Square the structure, built to resemble a battleship, was occupied by naval and marine officers. Rooms aboard the ship will give ample space for the work of the recruiting officers and examining physicians.

SIMS MADE VICE-ADMIRAL.

Commander Of American Destroyers Abroad Promoted.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Sims, commanding the American fleet of destroyers co-operating with the Allied fleet, was formally named vice-admiral by President Wilson. Sims is now the second ranking officer of the Navy.

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot nominal.

Corn—Spot weak; No. 2 yellow, \$1.79 c if New York.

Oats—Spot weak; standard, 74c.

Butter—Firm—Creamery higher than extras, 41½@42c; extras (92 score), 41; firsts, 39½@40½; seconds, 38½@39.

Eggs—Steady—Fresh gathered extras, 35½@39½; fresh gathered firsts, storage packed, 37@38; fresh gathered firsts, 36@37; seconds and lower grades, 32½@35½; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery white, fine to fancy, 39@40; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 38½@39½.

Cheese—Unsettled—State, fresh, specials, colored, 26@26½c; do, white, 26½@26¾c; do, average run, colored, 25½@26; do, white, 26.

Poultry—Live weak; chickens, broilers, 42@43c; fowls, 21@22; turkeys, 18@20. Dressed quiet; chickens, 24@30; fowls, 19½@25; turkeys, 18@25.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—There were no spot offerings and the market was entirely nominal. Quotations are omitted.

Rye—No. 2 Western, in export elevator, \$2.40@2.45 per bushel; small lots of nearby rye in bags quoted at \$1.65@1.75, as to quality.

Corn—Western, No. 3 yellow, \$1.78@1.79; do, No. 2 yellow, \$1.76@1.77; do, No. 3 yellow, \$1.74@1.75.

Oats—No. 2 white, 77@78c; standard white, 76@77; No. 3 white, 75@76; No. 4 white, 74@75.

Butter—Western, solid-packed creamery, fancy, specials, 43c; extras, 41@42; extra firsts, 40c; firsts, 39; seconds, 38½; nearby prints, fancy, 44; do, average extra, 42@43; do, firsts, 40@41; do, seconds, 39@39½; special brands of prints were jobbing at 47@50.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, \$11.25 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$10.95 per case; Western firsts, \$11.25 per case; do, firsts, \$10.95 per case; fancy selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 42@43 per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, new, 27¼@27½c; specials, higher; do, fair to good, new, 26¼@27; part skims, 14@22.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 22@23c; the latter for heavy; roosters, 16@17; spring chickens, not leghorns, plump, yellow-skinned, weighing ¼@1¼ pounds apiece, 30@33; ducks, Peking, 20@21; do, Indian runner, 17@18; pigeons, old, per pair, 26@28; do, young, per pair, 20@22.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Sales of bag lots of Southern wheat, by sample, as to quality and condition, at \$1.90, \$2.05, \$2.30 and \$2.35 per bushel.

Oats—Standard white, 75@75½c; No. 3 white, 74@74½.

Corn—No. 1 yellow, spot, \$1.79; 1,200 bushels No. 3 corn, shipment this week, \$1.78; car No. 2 yellow, spot, \$1.78.

Rye—No. 2 Western, \$2.42@2.45; bag lots, as to quality and condition, \$2@2.25.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$20; No. 2 do, \$18.50@19; No. 3 do, \$16@18; light clover mixed, \$18@18.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$17.50@18; No. 2 do, \$13@15; No. 1 clover, \$16.50@17.50; No. 2 do, \$14@16; No. 3 do, \$8@10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$15.50@16; No. 2 do, \$14.50@15; No. 1 tangled rye, \$12@13; No. 2 do, \$10.50@11.50; No. 1 wheat, \$9@9.50; No. 2 do, \$8@8.50; No. 1 oat, \$10@11; No. 2 do, \$9@9.50.

Eggs—Maryland and nearby firsts, 34; Western firsts, 34; West Virginia firsts, 34; Southern firsts, 32@33.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 21c; do, small to medium, 21; do, do, white leghorns, 20; old roosters, 12@13; spring, 1½ lb and over, 40@42; do, 1¼ lb average, 38@39; do, smaller, 34@36; do, white leghorns, 32@33; young, large and stager, 21@22.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.65@16.15; light, \$14.80@16.05; mixed, \$15.50@16.20; heavy, \$15.45@16.20; rough, \$15.45@15.60; pigs, \$10.50@14.50.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.40@13.60; stockers and feeders, \$7.40@10.30; cows and heifers, \$6.50@11.40; calves, \$10.75@15.50.

Sheep—Wethers, \$12.25@14.75; ewes, \$11.50@14.15; lambs, \$13@17; spring, 15@21.

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle—Choice, \$11.75@12.25; prime, \$12.50@13.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$12@12.50; culls and common, \$5@8; lambs, \$10@16; veal calves, \$14@14.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, \$16.60@16.65; mediums, \$16.40@16.50; heavy Yorkers, \$16@16.40; light Yorkers, \$14.50@15.50; pigs, \$13.25@13.75; roughs, \$15@15.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.25@16.15; heavy, \$16@16.20; packers and butchers, \$15.60@16; light, \$15@15.65; pigs, \$14@15.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$12.65@13.40; dressed beef steers, \$10.50@12.50; Southern steers, \$8.25@12.75; cows, \$7.25@11.25; heifers, \$9@12.50; stockers and feeders, \$8@10.50; bulls, \$8@10.50; calves, \$9@14.25.

Sermon for the Virtuous.

We excuse the partial failure of our characters on the ground of their general success—we can afford to be a little bad who are so good. . . . Temper is the vice of the virtuous. Christ's sermon on the "elder brother" is evidently a sermon pointedly to the virtuous—not to make bad people good, but to make good people perfect.—Drummond.

Ancient Superstition.

The superstition about spilling salt at the table is ancient. In Leonardo da Vinci's picture of the Last Supper Judas has upset the salt cellar by an awkward movement of his elbow. The superstition was current then—in 1498—when the picture was painted. The probability is that it dated back to the earliest century of the Christian era.

Ingenious Calculator.

A calculator that shows the money value of one country in the terms of several others and applies the values to various weights and measures has been invented by an Englishman.

Wasted Effort.

"That's poor old Professor Shakey. Spent fifty years in perfecting himself in ten different languages. Now he's married he's lucky to get a word in edgeways."—Passing Show.

Overdo the Thing.

"Some of de men dat's allus talkin' 'bout savin' de country," said Uncle Eben. "Is too liable to give you de idea dat dey's doin' it foh business or foh pleasure."

Real Modernity.

When they revise the ten commandments we suppose they'll substitute automobile for ox in the interdiction of coveting.—Milwaukee Journal.

The Final Test.

In all the genius of a people the evolution of cooking is one of the strongest merits and surest claims to an immortal place in history.

Only One Straight Road.

The ways that lead to destruction—there are many of them; but there is only one road that leads to life—Exchange.

Pessimistic View.

"Do you believe it is unlucky to marry on a Friday?" "Why should Friday be an exception?"—Puck.

Worth While Quotation.

There is a great deal in the first impression.—Congreve.