

U.S., IN WAR CRISIS, FORGETS ITS FOOD

Costs Keep Soaring and Country Hasn't Turned Hand in Matter

NO LINE ON RESOURCES

Various Organizations Here Either Not Interested or Have Merely "Talked"

America, facing a national crisis, is giving almost no attention to the conservation of food or to economy along that line. Inquiry today at a number of the principal associations in the city whose chief aims are economic in some form revealed this fact, and it also was shown that mobilization and conservation were being practised in every important activity having a bearing upon the present situation, except where food is concerned.

This country, it has been frequently said, is the most wasteful of all nations. As it took England two and a half years to learn and practice national economy in food, it is being asked on many sides today what will America do.

With not merely a national, but a world crisis impending, the cost of living is higher in this country than it has ever been. It is higher even than in some of the countries which have been at war for thirty months. Aside from the rising cost of foodstuffs, it is admitted that absolutely no information is immediately available to show what the food resources are now.

"NOTHING KNOWN"

The authorities at Washington know the resources in men, ships, guns and inland transportation facilities. They know the capabilities of every available industrial plant of importance in war times, and they know almost to a dollar our enormous financial resources, but of the food supply nothing is known and nothing is being sought.

Colonel Montgomery, of the Frankford Arsenal, whose activity in the mobilization and conservation of military supplies is well known, when asked to discuss the food situation said he had never heard of any move, either State or national, toward the conservation of food supplies. He acknowledged this was a vitally important matter at present, and urged prompt action by the proper authorities.

Colonel Penrose, of the Schuylkill Arsenal, expressed the same opinion.

LEAGUES INACTIVE

Inquiry at the Consumers' League brought forth the information that the activities of that organization were directed mainly to the supervision of the sanitary manufacture of garments, and that the question of food was not in its province.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, it was stated, has nothing whatever to do with food economics. The Bureau of Applied Economics, when asked about the matter, said that while it was a State institution food economics was foreign to its activities.

At the Civic Club Mrs. William E. Lee, chairman of the food economics department, said that almost nothing had been done by that organization up to the present except "talk"—which she deplored. Mrs. Lee acknowledged the pressing necessity for action in the face of the present crisis, and said she would have her committee consider the subject at once and try to get some action.

URGES UNITED STATES CAMPAIGN

At the University of Pennsylvania Prof. C. L. King, who has been largely interested in such subjects, said that, so far as he knew, nobody had been appointed for any action taken in the past with a view of putting the subject of food economics as applied to the nation on such a basis as had been done with the national industries. He acknowledged the vital importance of the subject, and said the National Government should at once take an inventory of the country's resources in foodstuffs and then find out from England, who has learned her lesson, and conduct a nationwide campaign of education on the subject. Other details, he said, could follow, but these two were the most important to begin with.

ROSTAND SEES DRAMA

IN PRESIDENT'S STRUGGLE

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Edmond Rostand broke his invariable custom of refusing to be interviewed, and, chatting with your correspondent, he referred with deep admiration to President Wilson.

"I have always believed in him despite the doubts of some of my countrymen. The mystic idealism of President Wilson made a profound impression on me from the beginning. I seemed to follow a drama being enacted in the soul of this honest and great statesman—a poetical drama I may call it—a struggle between the noble sentiments of the private man and realistic duties of the chief of a great nation."

"I have heard many persons around me discuss the meaning of the expression 'peace without victory.' For me, it seems as clear as America's starry banner—only when the breeze unfurls its folds do all the stars appear. The meaning can be expressed by the following alternatives—on the one hand, peace without victory, but if there is to be a victory it must be a victory of the Allies. The first alternative now becomes impossible. The United States will operate to hasten the realization of the second."

WREATH LAID ON STATUE OF DICKENS AND LITTLE NELL



Members of the Philadelphia Dickens Fellowship, who honored the author's memory today in Clark Park, Forty-third street and Chester avenue, are, within the railing, left to right, Miss Elizabeth Leather and Miss Elizabeth G. Sparks. Outside, left to right, Charles Sessler and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Thompson.

NEW GAME LEGISLATION CODIFIES CHAOTIC LAWS

Bills Before Assembly, However, Do Not Radically Change Statutes on the Books

GIVE BETTER PROTECTION

By a Staff Correspondent

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—With the introduction of the new game code by Representative M. A. Milliron and the bill appropriating the hunters' license receipts for the protection and propagation of game introduced by Representative Richard Powell in the House; the new bounty bill introduced by Senator C. A. Snyder, and the nonresident hunters' license bill, introduced by Senator T. Larry Eyr, in the Senate, the program of game legislation framed by the Game Commission is fairly complete. These bills have not, in their present form, been submitted to the conference committee of the allied sportsmen's organization, but will be submitted in the near future.

The new game code does not make any radical changes in the existing laws, but is designed to codify the game laws.

It does, however, call for changes in some respects. The seasons as provided by the new code are:

Open seasons—Wild turkey, November 10 to November 25; ruffed grouse, English ring neck, Mongolian pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge, Hungarian quail, woodcock, gray and black fox squirrels, wild rabbits and hares, October 15 to November 25; raccoon, September 1 to December 31; bear, October 15 to December 15; deer (males with horns two inches above the hair), December 1 to December 15; upland or grass plover and blackbirds, August 1 to November 25; snipe, rails, coots, mudhens, reed-birds and pipers and shore birds, September 1 to November 25; wild water fowl, September 1 to January 31. (These birds are also subject, however, to Federal laws.)

BAO LIMITS

Species	Bag Limit	Daily Season
Ruffed grouse	1	20
Wild turkey	1	20
Deer	1	1
Bear	1	1
Quail	20	20
Squirrels (combined kinds)	4	20
Pheasants, etc.	4	20
Rabbits	2	40
Hares	2	15

The code gives permission to property owners to kill bear, raccoons and rabbits when doing damage to property and gives the game commission authority to trap and destroy property.

Standard Oil Calls Ships Home

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Wireless messages summoning home all Standard Oil vessels that can reach America ports with a supply of fuel have been sent out. Standard Oil vessels were ordered to enter this port after the German note received and just before diplomatic relations were broken Saturday. They were tanker Communipaw and the steamship Neer. Both were bound for Danish waters with oil. They arrived last night.

LIMITS HUNTERS IN CAMP

Not more than twelve men are permitted to hunt together for deer or more than six men for turkeys, and no dogs may be used in pursuit of deer, elk, turkeys or squirrels.

The hunter's license appropriation bill sets aside \$368,000 for the work of the Game Commission during the next two years, divided as follows:

Salaries of office force, including secretary, assistant secretary, bookkeepers, clerks and stenographers, superintendent of game preserves and traveling chief warden for two years, \$27,600; salaries of sixty wardens, at \$45 per month each, \$122,400; for game preserves, game purchase, propagation of game, employment of deputy wardens, etc., \$220,000 for the two years.

The new bounty bill takes the burden off the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's departments of paying the bounties and places it with the Game Commission, and fixes bounties as follows:

Wildcat, \$10; fox, \$2; weasels, \$1.50; mink, \$1.

The nonresident hunter's law will require nonresidents to pay a license fee of \$10, of which the county treasurers will keep fifty cents; and to wear a tag like the resident hunters.

PLenty O' SMOKE; NO FIRE

Where there is smoke there is fire—sometimes. At least that is the opinion of the firemen who dashed to Thirtieth and Walnut streets today in response to an alarm. There was plenty of smoke, but no fire coming from the chimney of the Philadelphia Club, and the fire—well, it wasn't the kind that firemen care to fight.

"Who pulled the box?" demanded one of the fire-fighters.

"Oh, some guy thought that chimney was alive," chirped a spectator.

A search revealed that the "guy" was not about. Meanwhile, some one kept stoking up the fire in the engine room of the club.



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GLI S. U. ATTENDONO UN ATTO DI OSTILITA'

Si Dice Che se l'Ordine Dato ai Sottomarini E' Mantenuto la Guerra E' Immanicabile

WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Febbraio.

Nel pomeriggio di ieri il presidente Wilson presiedette un consiglio del suo gabinetto, nel quale si dice che siano stati discussi argomenti di grande importanza relativamente alla rottura delle relazioni diplomatiche con la Germania, e subito dopo una persona autorevolissima, parlando con alcuni giornalisti, faceva questo significativo commento:

"Stiamo seguendo la dritta via, senza titubanze, e ci prepariamo per ogni eventualita'. Tutte le voci circa cambiamenti nella situazione sia in meglio che in peggio sono assolutamente senza fondamento."

Il fatto e' che il governo americano si tiene pronto a difendere i suoi diritti anche se dovra' dichiarare la guerra, se la Germania li violera' con la sua campagna di sottomarini. Ora questa campagna certamente avra' per conseguenza che prima o poi i diritti dell'America saranno violati, e dal momento che la Germania e' ben decisa a non recedere gli ordini dati ai suoi sottomarini, e' chiaro che l'atto di ostilita' che il governo americano aspetta non puo' tardare molto. Rimane la questione se la Germania, pur mantenendo gli ordini dati, non dia sottomano, segretamente, ai comandanti dei sottomarini ordine di astenersi dall'attaccare le navi mercantili americane. Anzi si dice che questo entri nel campo delle possibilita'.

Nei circoli diplomatici dell'Intesa viene espressa francamente la speranza che gli Stati Uniti si asterranno dall'entrare in guerra, e si teme che la Germania con qualche atto di ostilita' precipiti la situazione e trascini gli Stati Uniti alla guerra con lo scopo di far cessare l'esportazione di armi e di munizioni ai paesi dell'Intesa.

Per la soddisfazione di questi circoli diplomatici alleati per la rottura delle relazioni diplomatiche con la Germania e' ovvia ed e' grandissima.

Intanto un telegramma da Londra dice che il sottomarino tedesco U-45 tiro' cinque colpi di cannone contro il piroscafo americano Westwego senza riuscire a colpirlo. Il piroscafo si fermo' ed il comandante del sottomarino chiese che gli si desse benzina, minacciando di affondare il piroscafo se la richiesta era rifiutata. Qui a Washington nulla ancora di ufficiale si e' saputo intorno a questo incidente che sarebbe avvenuto il 31 dello scorso mese di gennaio.

COMMENTI ITALIANI

ROMA, 7 Febbraio.—Tutti i giornali commentano ancora la rottura delle relazioni diplomatiche tra Stati Uniti e Germania ed esprimono la speranza che tutti i paesi neutrali si assoceranno alle proteste del governo americano. L'atteggiamento degli Stati Uniti ha spronato molti a sottoscrivere ad un nuovo prestito di guerra lanciato dal governo italiano ieri, giacche' si ritiene che l'intervento degli Stati Uniti accorcera' la durata della guerra.

L'ambasciatore americano Thomas Nelson Page ha ricevuto molte lettere da soldati che si trovano alla fronte italiana, alcune scritte in inglese. Sono lettere di italiani e di residenti negli Stati Uniti. Essi lodano l'atteggiamento del presidente Wilson.

Quasi tutti i cittadini di nazioni neutrali residenti a Roma, specialmente spagnuoli, svizzeri e sudamericani, esprimono viva simpatia per l'atto energico del presidente degli Stati Uniti ed usano tutta la loro influenza per indurre i loro rispettivi governi a seguire l'esempio del governo di Washington che mira a formare una lega

di neutrali per far fronte alla nuova situazione.

La Tribuna scriveva ieri sera: "Il momento attuale presta ai neutrali una eccellente occasione di usare la loro influenza non per allargare il conflitto, ma per condurre alla ragione il kaiser tedesco. I suoi generali ed i suoi uomini di Stato."

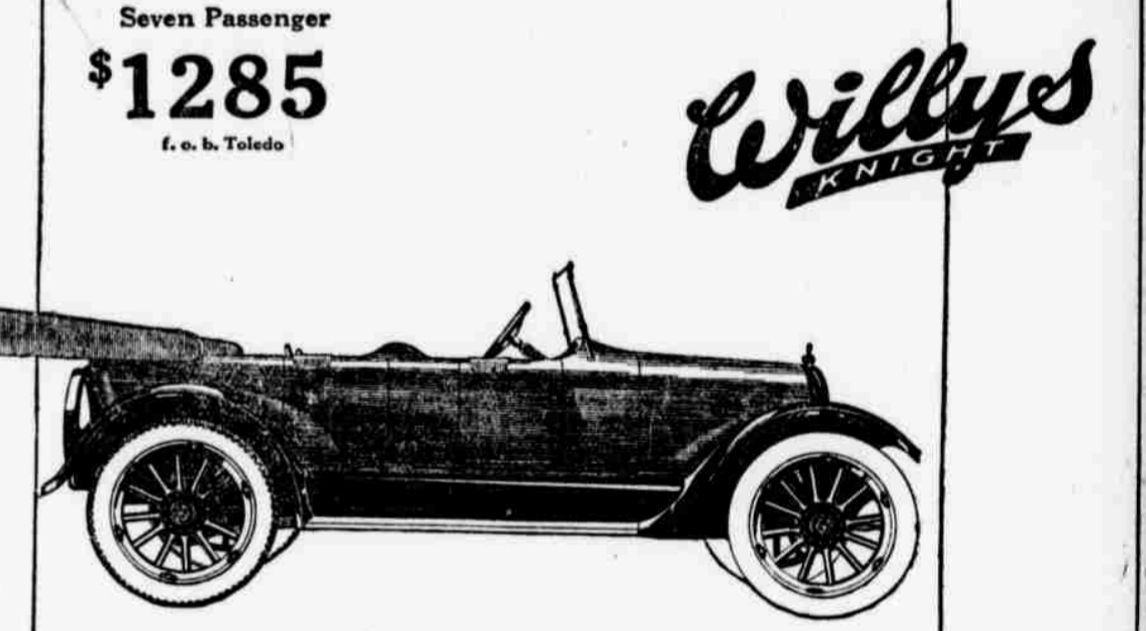
Si dice che i nunzi papali a Monaco di Baviera ed a Vienna hanno protestato contro il blocco di sottomarini per il fatto che esso rende impossibili le comunicazioni del Vaticano con i vescovi americani. Sembra che il governo di Vienna abbia risposto che le comunicazioni tra Vaticano e cardinali rimarranno assicurate come lo saranno pure le rimesse all'obolo di San Pietro, ma il Vaticano ritiene che il blocco fara' calare notevolmente le entrate del fisco.

Notizie da Atene dicono che la rottura delle relazioni diplomatiche tra Stati Uniti e Germania ha causato viva sorpresa nella capitale greca. I commenti della stampa ateniese sono svariati, e si teme che uno dei risultati della rottura sara' che la Grecia non potra' rifornirsi di viveri. La stampa greca aveva fede nell'abilita' del presidente Wilson ad imporre la cessazione della guerra. Un giornale militare dice persino che la rottura aumentera' il prestigio degli imperi centrali.

SULLA FRONTE ITALIANA

Il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava ieri sera il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa la situazione alla fronte italo-austriaca:

Nella notte di domenica e nella giornata di lunedi' reparti nemici protetti dall'oscurita' e dalla nebbia densissima tentarono un attacco di sorpresa contro le nostre posizioni avanzate sul torrente Tonale, nel settore del Garda, nella valle del Travignole, in quella dell'Avio, a Cima di Bocche, nella valle di San Pellegrino, a Pallio, nelle vicinanze del Monte Sover (medio Isone) e a sud-est di Gorizia. Tutti questi attacchi furono respinti, senza eccezione, con gravi perdite per il nemico che lascio' anche parecchi prigionieri nelle nostre mani.



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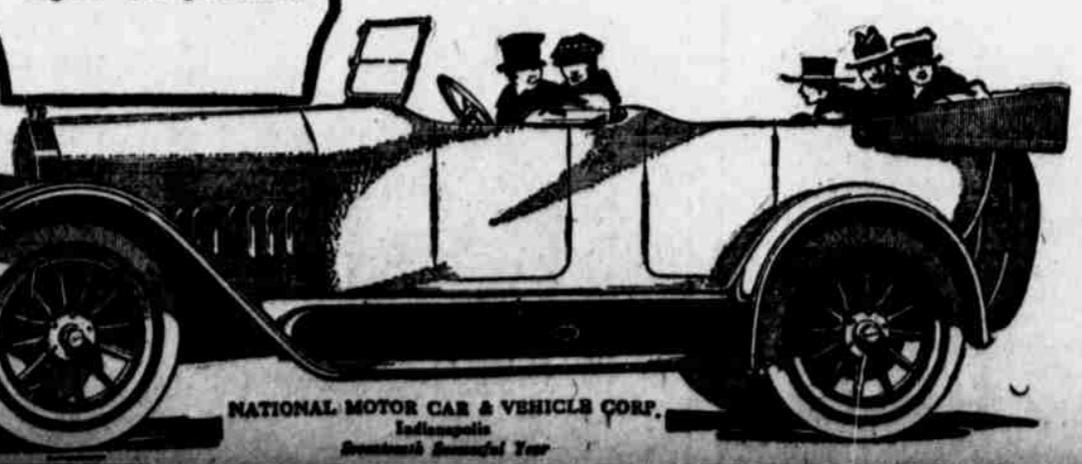
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