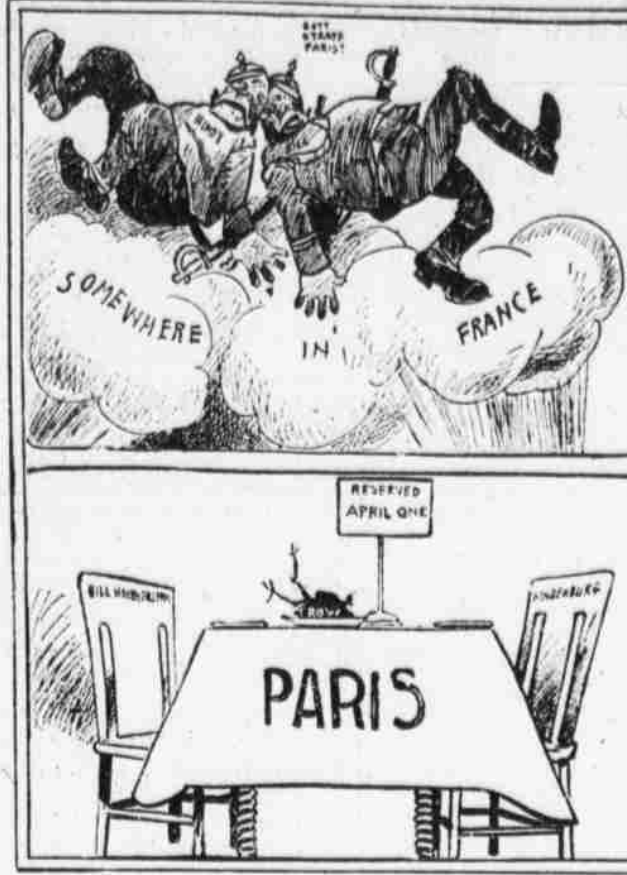


THE WORLD AND THE WORLD WAR AS SEEN BY AMERICAN CARTOONISTS



"AGAIN THEY'RE LATE FOR DINNER" Donahy, in Cleveland Plain Dealer

"WAR CONSCIENCE" Fitzpatrick, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"COOKE ASKS BAKERS TO CONSERVE WHEAT" Bronstrup, in San Francisco Chronicle

WOOL CONSERVATION PLANNED IN ENGLAND

Farmers Receiving 60 Per Cent More for Clip Than in 1914

LACK OF COMING ACUTE

Steps Being Taken to Deal With Matter of Employment for Operatives

Bradford, Eng., April 10.—Wool conservation is now being seriously considered by the authorities.

British farmers are receiving 60 per cent more for the wool clip than they did in 1914.

The Cape market is reported steady. Alpacas in sooting, and Arica fleece made seventy pence, with Titima at fifty-eight and looks at forty-five.

The wool textile industry has at last arrived at the stage when the future employment for operatives is having to be seriously considered and steps are being taken to deal with the question of a practical manner.

Larger supplies of combed wool to obviate the present shortage would have been very welcome. What anxious commission members and tonners to that those responsible were gamed about making adequate provision for all sections of the trade as far back as last August, but evidently they did not wake up to the urgent requirements of the combed industry until it was too late.

There is a good deal of talk about the present scheme of State control which the outside world will never know, and it will be a case of "curious ignorance is bliss" the only to be was. But that does not run combs, spindles and looms; men, women and children require something more tangible from which to supply their needs.

The outstanding subject in the textile world today is that of levies. They have existed in the Lancashire cotton trade for the last six weeks to two months, and the principle there recognized of the strong helping the weak is to be followed throughout the woolen and worsted industries.

Everybody recognizes that there is no shortage in the woolen trade, and where there are adequate supplies and a full plant running, both masters and men should contribute something toward helping those who are less favorably situated. It will be remembered that at the last board of control a subcommittee was formed to go thoroughly into this question and to decide what measures should be adopted. That committee has now sat and arrived at the general principle that a levy is to be laid on the conditions in the wool textile trade are different from those of the cotton trade, the broad principle upon which a levy is to be laid is on the number of hands employed, not on the spindles running.

There are still details to be settled, but it is expected that the board of control meeting next Tuesday that the entire scheme will be approved, in which those operatives who are forced to play on account of a want of combed wool will receive a certain assistance. We fully expect that all the funds of the trade will be pooled, that each firm will report weekly the number of hands employed, and that each firm will receive a percentage proportion of the wages which they would have earned had they been working full time.

We fully expect that some members of the woolen trade will raise objections to contributing anything under a system of levies for the purpose of helping the worsted industry, the contention being that there is very little in common between the two trades. But that is not the verdict of the majority, and as we are living in war times and there is adequate provision in the shape of raw material for the woolen trade, it is only right that where employment is good and profits satisfactory, manufacturers should help their less fortunate friends in the worsted industry. Then, again, it will only mean handing over a certain proportion of surplus profits instead of paying them in excess war profits, and, after all, it will pay a firm infinitely better to keep its whole plant running and pay so much on the number of hands employed than see a proportion of the machinery stand and not pay something.

WAS REBEL PRIVATEER President of Canadian Bell Telephone Co. Dies at Montreal

Montreal, April 10.—Charles Elwood Bell, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, is dead of pneumonia at his home here. He served as an officer of the Confederate privateers Alabama during the Civil War in the United States.

Mr. Bell was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1824, but brought up in the South near the estate of Jefferson Davis, later President of the Southern Confederacy. During the American Civil War he was sent to England by Davis as a special messenger with funds for the construction of the Confederate commerce destroyer, on which he served later.

After the war he resided in Montreal, where he founded with others the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, of which he was president until his death. He was also the founder of public utility companies and of industrial manufacturing companies.

Believes Cabinet Member Will Be Named to Look After Public Education in Art

Creation of a Federal department of art is predicted by Joseph Pennell, the artist, who asserts that the department will result in the creation of an art cabinet officer to be known as the director of the arts, whose province will be to encourage, advise, and assist artists and architects, commission general schemes for the decoration of public buildings.

Pennell is in receipt of a letter from the work already accomplished in the commission, of which Mr. Pennell is a distinguished member, and he is expected to be named to the post.

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Food Administrator Calls Conference to Discuss Grain-Saving Problems

A call has been issued by Jay Cooke, city food administrator, to all the bakers of Philadelphia to meet with him at the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Broad street and Columbia avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock to discuss problems connected with the food-conservation campaign.

In the call, which was sent out over the signature of William Feibohr, it is stated that Mr. Cooke "sincerely hopes that this meeting may result in the greatest possible cooperation on the part of the baking trade in the effort which the United States Government is making toward the conservation of wheat."

The letter continues: "As you know, the country is at war, and it is the duty of every man in the baking fraternity, whether large or small, who consumes wheat in any way, to give his loyal support to the food administration in order to conserve the wheat and do all that is possible to aid our boys in the trenches to win the war, which means 'liberty for all the world.'"

All bakers of the city were warned today that there will be no extension in time limit when the new wheat substitute regulation goes into effect.

April 11 has been set as the date on and after which 25 per cent of substitute flour must be used in the making of all bread. There will be no additional savings period. All violators of the ruling will be dealt with severely and there will be no clemency shown, according to Howard Heine, Federal food administrator for Pennsylvania.

The use of wheat for any other purpose than for human consumption has also been strictly forbidden by the food administration.

Two prosecutions have been brought under the food regulation laws. Proprietors of the Hotel Statler, 2224 Knorr street and 462 North Sixth street, have been cited to appear to answer charges of unduly pushing the sale of flour and sugar in violation of the food regulations.

The stores have been closed for a week under orders of the food administration beginning Monday, April 15. It is said that special sales of the two commodities had been authorized by these stores. There has been no protest entered by the store proprietors against the ruling of food officials.

The bakeries of the city, which have been heavily during the last forty-eight hours, more than 200 cars having arrived. The prices are already tumbling.

To Provide Quarters for Officers Washington, April 10.—A Senate bill providing commutation of quarters for officers with dependents and serving with troops was passed by the House with minor amendments.

Though curious as to the course of events on the western front since the German attack, especially in view of Lloyd George's statement that the British army command had advanced knowledge of the German plans, the morning newspapers mostly expressed opinion before stating their opinions.

The Premier, in submitting the Government's proposals to increase the military manpower of the nation to the House of Commons, said it would be necessary to raise the age limit to fifty-five, in some cases perhaps to fifty-six.

Mr. Lloyd George made the boldest stroke of his career in coupling home rule for Ireland with the conscription of Irishmen.

The Premier, in an exhaustive review of the German spring offensive, said the enemy, although he had gained great initial success and much valuable ground, had failed in his main object, which was to separate the Irish from the British sympathizers and their British sympathizers take to the new policy.

There was a test of strength in the House of Commons when Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, made a motion to adjourn. The Government then moved and carried closure on his motion after a brief debate by a vote of 316 to 83, and Mr. Devlin's motion was defeated by a vote of 322 to 80, a few pacifists voted with the Nationalists.

This preliminary vote means little. Everything depends on the nature of the proposals for self-government for Ireland to be adopted, as the Premier said, "without violent controversy."

The first impression was skepticism as to whether the war cabinet could frame a measure which would stand that test and the fear that the country might be plunged again into the old fury of the Irish quarrel while fighting for its life against enemies outside its walls. It was because of this fear that the Asquith government shelved the old home rule act and the Nationalists have blamed that shelving for the failure of more Irishmen to enlist.

The new Nationalist leader, John Dillon, heartily denounced conscription for Ireland. Nor were there any signs of conciliation from the Ulster faction. The Irish Nationalists met under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson, and resolved to support conscription, but they were merely indorsing what has been one of the planks in their platform.

The most important statement in the Premier's speech apart from Ireland was that General Foch had been appointed supreme director of the strategy of Allied armies on the western front, which is taken to mean that he has superseded the Versailles war council.

The nature of the quarrel in which the country was engaged, the Premier said, in reference to Irish conscription, was as much Irish as English. Alfred Byrne, Nationalist member from Dublin, said: "We won't have conscription in Ireland!"

An uproar followed.

Mr. Devlin then interrupted to move the House report conscription until the report of the Irish convention was presented. This interruption caused a storm of protest and Mr. Devlin shouted: "You cannot love me down! You won't sit down! You may try Prussian methods in Ireland, but you won't try them on me!"

TRADE LEADERS TALK ON PROBLEMS OF WAR

U. S. Chamber of Commerce to Open Convention in Chicago Today

Chicago, April 10.—Reports were read reflecting the observation of organized commerce of the United States on its relations with the Government in the last year at a meeting of the national convener, or heads of committees, preliminary to the sixth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here today.

Membership of the organization includes chambers of commerce and similar organizations all over the country. They are the bodies which concentrate and correlate local activities and have taken the lead, it is said, in the re-organization of the country from a peace to a war basis. Three thousand delegates are expected here for the meeting of the chamber proper.

The reports of the following committees were presented yesterday: War payrolls, E. A. Seiberling, Akron, O., chairman; industrial relations, Henry P. Kendall, Boston, chairman; organization service bureau, S. C. Mead, Milwaukee, Wis., chairman; daylight saving, A. Lincoln, Elmer, Boston, chairman; budget and efficiency, W. L. Chasney, Pittsburgh, chairman and statistician, A. W. Douglas, St. Louis, chairman.

Mr. Filene's committee suggested inquiry with the object of suggesting an extension of the period.

The report on war payrolls dealt at length on the subject of insurance of soldiers and the vocational training of

disabled soldiers. It appeared from the report that the surgeon general of the army will have charge of disabled men with physical and mental treatment in complete hospitals; they will be aided by the Federal board for vocational education. In assisting the latter board Mr. Seiberling's committee made a study of the systems obtaining in Great Britain, France and Canada.

The short-cut method approved by the payroll committee is recommended in a separate report by the committee on budget and efficiency. It urges a law authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies and offices and for the more efficient concentration of the Government.

The report of Mr. Kendall's committee on industrial relations could scarcely stress the Government's task of seeking to solve the stupendous problem of industrial relations brought about by the war.

Every problem of industrial relation arises in magnified form and in multiplied instances in connection with the production of war materials," reads the report. "In the absence of centralizing policy and of a shifting control, toward which recent events show we are progressing, different Government activities which recent events show we are progressing, different Government activities have been against each other for workers."

As an example of the benefits of coordination, Mr. Kendall's report showed how the organization service bureau has co-ordinated and given single and economic direction to the activities of commercial organizations, which are members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

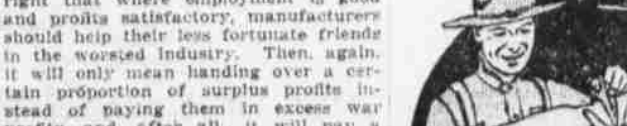
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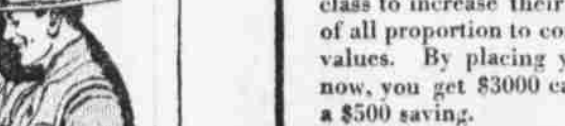
STANDARD 8 The Magneto Equipped Eight Not an infirmity mars its tremendous wedge-shaped frame of cold-pressed special Standard steel. Never a trace of sidesway, whatever the road conditions or the driving speed. The accomplished technique of its builders has borne the impact of the war without a tremor. It has grown stronger and more resourceful under the pressure which has forced other cars in its class to increase their prices out of all proportion to conventional values. By placing your order now, you get \$3000 car value at a \$500 saving. Eighty-three horsepower Open models, \$2450 F. O. B. Butler, Pa. Built by STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY Pittsburgh, Pa. Eastern Motors Corporation 655-57 N. Broad Street N. E. Cor. Broad and Wallace Sts. J. D. Woodworth's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. Standard Motor Car Co., Camden, N. J. J. M. Egan, Inc., Potomac, Pa. Adam Eldon Co., Hazleton, Pa. Arthur Fisher, Hazleton, Pa. J. M. Egan, Inc., Potomac, Pa. Schnell's Garage, Scranton, Pa.

The New Hudson Super-Six Phaeton Developed by 50,000 Owners THE performance of every Hudson Super-Six is watched so that later models may be better and more enduring. Fifty thousand Super-Sixes are in service. They helped show the way to make the present series more satisfying and more enduring. So also has the experience gained in establishing many of the best known records for speed and long, hard driving been helpful in building this new car. All that was learned on the speedway in establishing new long distance racing records and in road racing, mountain climbing and transcontinental touring has marked its influence. Even the first Super-Sixes, introduced two years ago, set a new mark for power, acceleration, smoothness and reliability. But each subsequent series has shown a marked improvement over earlier cars, for whenever experience revealed a way to make Hudsons better and more reliable, that experience has not been overlooked. Because of its new and exclusive type motor, the Super-Six at once established itself with the most exacting motorists. Then we pushed stock cars to the very limits of endurance that had been known even for the most expensive, specially built cars. All motordom knows how new records were made. And buyers found that their cars were capable of a performance unknown to other cars. Now we have again added to Hudson quality and dependability. Owners can know an even greater confidence in their cars. The aim has been to build the Super-Six so well that its owner would hardly ever be aware that it is a piece of machinery. Motor satisfaction can never be realized if the passenger is made conscious of the least mechanical effort. We think a point near the ideal of that condition has been reached in the new Hudson Super-Six. And in the matter of body design, comfort and richness of complete detail, any one of the ten new types is self-revealing. GOMERY-SCHWARTZ MOTOR CAR CO. 128-40 N. BROAD ST., Philadelphia, Pa. Bell Phone, Spruce 1060. Keystone, Race 2365.



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Three days ago my arm was simply covered with red, itching irritation and I thought I was up against it for fair. But Joe had a jar of Resinol in his kit. I used a little and the itching stopped right off. In the morning most of the eczema was gone and a couple more applications finished it up. Resinol is sold by all druggists.



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