

# 1917 CRUSADERS TAKE HOLY CITY WITHOUT POMP

Description of the British Entry  
Into Jerusalem.

## COMMANDER ENTERS ON FOOT

Ceremony Is Full of Dignity and Simplicity, the Significance of Which Was Not Lost on the Population—No Soldier Shouts of Triumph Over Defeated Foe—People Show Evidence of Delight.

The first detailed account of the British entry into the Holy City was received by the London Daily News from W. T. Massey at Jerusalem. He says:

"This central site of sacred history is liberated from the thralldom of the Turk without a British bullet or shell being directed against its walls, or so much as a stone being scratched. The Turks were forced to withdraw by General Allenby's strategy and the valor of his army. The Turkish artillery fired from a position quite close to the city, and enemy guns thundered from the Mount of Olives, but of our fire the inhabitants could make out nothing more than a distant rumbling of guns and the bursts of musketry. No Display Entering City.

"General Allenby put the sanctity of the holy sites before every other consideration and approached the city only when the pressure of his troops in the mountains west and northwest forced the enemy to yield.

"I write this after witnessing the official entry of General Allenby and his staff and military commanders of detachments of French and Italian troops. There was no great pageantry of arms, no display of pomp. With the commander in chief and his small staff was a guard of less than 150 all told, including allied troops. There was a quiet ceremonial of reading the proclamation of military law, of meeting notables of the city and heads of religious bodies, and the official entry was over.

"There were no flags hoisted and there was no enemy flag to haul down. There were no soldier shouts of triumph over the defeated foe, but just a short military procession into the Mount Zion portion of the city, 200 yards from the walls.

**People See New Era Open.**  
"The ceremony was full of dignity and simplicity. Its significance was not lost on the population, who saw in it an end of Turkish regime and the beginning of a new era of freedom and justice for all classes and creeds. Right down into the hearts of the people, who cling to Jerusalem with the deepest reverence and piety, there was unfeigned delight. I learn that prayers were offered up in almost every house in Jerusalem that our arms would be successful.

"At eight o'clock in the morning the mayor and chief of police came out under a flag of truce. The mayor, who holds his high civic position as a member of the Hassen family which possesses documentary proof of its direct descent from Mahomet through the prophet's daughter, offered the surrender of the city. The formal surrender was arranged at noon December 8.

**Turks Fight Stubbornly.**  
"Between the offer and the formal acceptance, there was sharp fighting on the outskirts, the Turks fighting more stubbornly than at any period of these operations and meeting bayonet with bayonet. The London troops were heavily attacked and strong machine-gun fire was poured into them from the Mount of Olives, but by noon the Turks were pushed back so far that we occupied ground 7,000 yards north of the city walls. The Welsh troops were operating from the south and east, and drove the Turks from the Jericho road. This was the military position at noon, December 9.

**All Wear Best Robes.**  
"It was a picturesque throng that from the outskirts of Jerusalem flocked in to greet the conquering general. Armenians and Greeks and men of all nationalities, somber clad, stood side by side with Moslems dressed in the brighter raiment of the east. The predominance of Tarbush in the streets added to the brightness of the scene.

"All obviously regarded the day as important, for they wore their best robes, and many of them, abandoning their natural reserve, joined in vocal expressions of welcome. Their faces lighted up with pleasure at the general's approach. The flat-topped roofs and balconies held people crying aloud their welcome.

**General Enters on Foot.**  
"General Allenby entered the town on foot. Aside the Jaffa gate he was received by the military governor and a guard of honor formed by men who have done their full share in the campaign. Drawn up on the right of the gate were men from English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh counties. Opposite them were fifty men afoot representing Australian and New Zealand horsemen. Inside the walls were twenty French and twenty Italian troops from detachments sent by their countries to take part in the Palestine operations.  
"Inside the walls was a crowd, densely packed in the narrow streets. The commander in chief, preceded by his aid de camp, had on his right the com-

mander of the French detachment and on his left the commander of the Italian detachment. Following were the Italian, French, and American military attaches and a few members of the general staff. Guards of honor marched in the rear.

"The procession turned to the right into Mount Zion and halted at El Kala citadel. On the steps at the base of the tower of David, which was standing when Christ was in Jerusalem, a proclamation of military law was read in four languages in the presence of the commander in chief and many notables of the city.

**Mayor Is Presented.**  
"Reforming, the procession moved up Zion street to Barracks square where the mayor and the mufti were presented and likewise sheiks with charge of mosques and the moslems belonging to the Khaldees and Alameeh families which trace their descendants through many centuries. Patriarchs of Latin, Greek, Orthodox and Armenian churches and Coptic bishops had been directed to leave Jerusalem by the Turks, but their representatives present were introduced to the general as were also heads of the Jewish committees of the Syria church, of the Greek Catholic church, an Abyssinian archbishop and a representative of the Anglican church. The last to be presented was the Spanish consul, who has in charge the interests of almost all the countries at war.

"The representations over, the procession returned to Jaffa gate. Thus ended a simple and impressive ceremonial, the effect of which must be far reaching."

## DEATH TO THE HUN.

By Daisy Sanial Gill  
(of the Vigilantes.)  
Forward through pain and wrack  
Till he is beaten back—  
Death to the Hun!  
Though low our dead men lie,  
Loud rings their charging cry  
As life and love leap by—  
Death to the Hun!  
Speak not of right to be,  
Speak not of Liberty  
Under the sun,  
Till we can stand beside  
France—Belgium cradled,  
And fling the glad news wide—  
Death to the Hun!  
Till we can answer back  
Who braved that brute attack—  
"Father and son,  
You have not died in vain,  
Fruitful your mortal pain,  
Hopes for the Race remain—  
Death to the Hun!"

## KING VICTOR LIVES WITH TROOPS AT FRONT

Only Goes to Capital When Presence Is Required by Cabinet Meetings.

Though King Victor is the only entente ruler who has constantly lived at the front among his soldiers, yet very little is said and printed about him. His name never appears in the general staff communiques. The war correspondents never mention the king's name and doings, except when allowed to describe official ceremonies connected with the visit at the Italian front of other entente rulers or high entente officials. Very few civilians have seen the king during the last two years. Even during his brief visits to the capital, when his presence here is required by important cabinet meetings, the king is never seen in the streets, as in former years. A few days ago the following sketch of King Victor, together with the description of one of his experiences at the front, was discovered in a letter of a soldier to his mother:

"The king passed only a short distance from me and I saw him distinctly. He was calm, smiled to everybody whose gaze attracted his attention and spoke to every soldier near him, asking numberless questions. After a while he resumed his ascent toward the advanced trenches on the peak of a high mountain in order to shake hands with the soldiers and encourage them with fatherly words. After the visit he came back, took a photo of us and then boarded his car and sped away. Only two generals and a colonel were with him. While making the ascent an enemy plane happened to be heading for the same spot. The king, instead of seeking shelter, continued to walk, and when our antiaerials opened fire on the plane the king remained in the middle of the road, impassable under the hail of shrapnel bullets, following the duel with his field glass. When the plane fled he congratulated the artillerymen."

## PLAN TO TRAIN CRIPPLES

**Oregon University to Re-Educate Victims of the War.**  
Re-education of men crippled in the war is a problem that the University of Oregon is anticipating and one for which preparation already is being made. A committee of representatives of the departments of psychology and education has been appointed to make a careful study of the most practical methods of re-education and to make recommendations for the establishment of such courses of study as are deemed advisable.  
The special problem for the committee is to devise ways of educating men for new pursuits after they have been crippled in such way as to make their former occupations impossible.

# AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated  
by United States Food  
Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound, During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

**Reason for World Shortage.**  
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies. German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government it was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

**Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.**  
"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

**Next Year.**  
With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade.

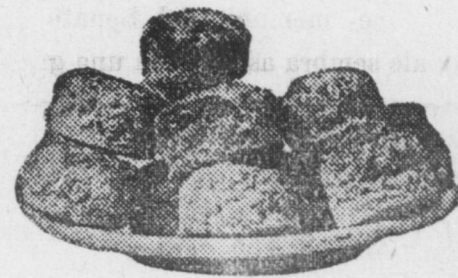
"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

# Save

- 1-wheat  
use more corn
- 2-meat  
use more fish & beans
- 3-fats  
use just enough
- 4-sugar  
use syrups

and serve  
the cause of freedom  
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

Here is an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

## FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

**Wheat Savings**—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

**The Corn of Plenty**—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

**America's Own Food**—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

**Learn Something**—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

**Corn's Infinite Variety**—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>HOT BREADS</b>             | <b>DESSERTS</b>          |
| Boston brown bread.           | Corn-meal molasses cake. |
| Hoecake.                      | Apple corn bread.        |
| Muffins.                      | Dumplings.               |
| Biscuits.                     | Gingerbread.             |
| Griddle cakes.                | Fruit gems.              |
| Waffles.                      |                          |
| <b>HEARTY DISHES</b>          |                          |
| Corn-meal croquettes.         | Corn-meal fish balls.    |
| Meat and corn-meal dumplings. |                          |
| Italian polenta.              | Tamales.                 |
- The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.