

NEW YORK TO CARE FOR NEEDY

Housewives Told the City Will Prevent Food Crisis MADISON SQUARE IS PACKED

Wealthy Persons Will Co-operate With City Government in Purchase of Supplies For Sale at Cost Prices. The pleadings of housewives of New York to Mayor Mitchell that their children were starving because of the high cost of food has met response by the city.

First, the corporation counsel was asked to draft an amendment to the city charter authorizing the use of public funds, in case of an emergency certified to by the mayor, for purchase and distribution through sale of the necessities of life.

Second, approval was expressed of the congressional bill providing for a national food inquiry.

Third, adoption was urged by the state legislature of the law which would authorize establishment of terminal markets in cities throughout the state, looking toward elimination of middlemen and speculators.

The charities department report was submitted after a house-to-house canvass among 1,472 families in the tenement districts. No condition of starvation was disclosed, the report said, and only twenty-two families were found suffering from lack of food.

Summarized, the report declared that while no crisis or condition of starvation existed today, a food crisis might come in the near future if the cost of foods increased.

The action to be taken by the city was announced to a gathering of women, numbering over 10,000, who packed every inch of space in Madison square Saturday afternoon.

Food Riots in Philadelphia. The trouble started when a policeman tried to protect two women who had made purchases in a store in the foreign quarter on which a boycott had been placed.

Mr. Borah Asks Food Price Probe. Federal relief in the present food situation was proposed in congress by Senator Borah of Idaho, who introduced a resolution to appropriate \$6,000,000 to be expended by the president in aiding authorities to furnish food and clothing to persons now actually suffering.

The resolution also would provide for an investigation of rising prices, their cause and methods of marketing and distributing necessities, with a view to bettering these conditions and to determine whether the anti-trust laws have been violated.

Expenditure of the money at the discretion of the president was proposed by Senator Borah, who had his resolution left on the table to be called up later.

It would authorize the president to spend any part of the sum "to give aid to local authorities in furnishing food and clothing to those now actually suffering" and for such general action as the president may deem necessary to relieve "want or hunger" now existing.

Ohio Women Get Vote. Governor Cox signed the Reynolds bill passed by both houses of the legislature, giving Ohio women the privilege of voting for president.

1917 MARCH 1917 calendar grid with dates 1-31.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT URGED AS ISLAND RULER



Photo by American Press Association. ENRIQUE J. VARONA.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

The British advance along the Ancre river has attained a depth of two miles and extends along a front of about eleven miles, according to the official report from British headquarters in France.

This is the greatest gain of territory since the battle of the Marne, with its terrible sacrifices of troops, and with practically no losses.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's men now have Bapaume almost within their grasp. Retirement by the Germans from Bapaume, an important strategic point, is now confidently predicted here.

Dispatches indicated a German withdrawal with hardly a blow struck. A few machine gun squads were left, with snipers, to harass the advancing forces, but these were quickly killed.

Kut-el-Amara has been captured from the Turks by the British forces, according to a statement made in the house of commons by Andrew Bonar Law, member of the British war council.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that as a result of the operations on the Tigris river front all of the Turkish positions from Sannajay to Kut-el-Amara have been secured and that the town of Kut-el-Amara automatically passed into the hands of the British.

Common sense would demand that the British should not be too hasty in celebrating their victory, as they have done in the past.

With a detonation that was heard for miles a dynamite bomb was exploded, wrecking the east side of the Albion hotel in Fairchance, Pa., and shattering every pane of glass within a radius of a mile.

That England can withstand any effort by enemy submarines to starve the country is the opinion of the premier. "If a restricted program is carried out," Lloyd George gravely declared, "England can face the enemy's worst. Food stocks are lowest in our recollection, due to bad harvests. For the nation's life increased production is necessary."

The restrictive measures proposed by Lloyd George are these: The board of agriculture to receive powers to enforce cultivation of food products.

Importation of foreign tea, coffee and cocoa prohibited. Importation of canned salmon reduced by 50 per cent. Paper imports to be reduced 640,000 tons and a scheme of distribution made for supplying the printing trade.

Importation of apples and tomatoes prohibited. Importation of oranges, bananas and nuts restricted to 25 per cent of present imports.

Of internal plans to economize and aid England in defeating the German "starvation policy," Lloyd George declared: "We must find iron ore ships at all costs. "Brewing will be limited to 10,000,000 barrels a year, thus effecting a saving of 600,000 tons of foodstuff now used in that industry. "Corresponding restrictions will be made as to distillation of spirits in order that the public taste may not be driven from beer to spirits."

BERLIN EMBASSY AID TRANSFERRED TO VIENNA



Photo by American Press Association. JOSEPH C. GREW.

Not all of Ambassador Gerard's staff accompanied him to Switzerland. Joseph C. Grew, secretary of the embassy, was intercepted by telegraph by the state department at Berne and ordered to Vienna to assist Ambassador Penfield.

ident's request will meet with strong opposition. The failure to make definite proposals or "forecasts of action," Republican leaders said, had convinced them more than ever of the necessity of an extra session.

They immediately began discussing plans of action. Democrats referred to the president's speech as "mild," but his request was met with general approval on the administration side of the senate as it did with disappointment on the Republican side.

Republican sentiment in the house was almost unanimous in favor of an extra session of congress and against conferring the additional power which the president asked. Representative Foss of Ohio, recognized authority on the constitution, began immediately after the president had finished his address to prepare a joint resolution for an extra session beginning the first Monday in April.

In support of his contention that an extra session of congress can be convened without amendment of the president's call, Mr. Foss pointed to this provision of the constitution: "The congress shall assemble at least once in every year and such a meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

For full and immediate assurance that he may exercise such authority as he deems necessary to handle the German-American situation, the president went before the joint session in the house of chambers.

LLOYD GEORGE WARNS OF SUBMARINE MENACE Restrictive Measures Are Placed on Importation of Luxuries—Only Staple Products Allowed.

The full force of David Lloyd George's speech in the house of commons on Friday, when he warned of the U-boat menace and announced the government's determination to curtail imports of luxuries and to do away with all the non-essential staples, is now realized by the English people.

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Under the plan for control of all farming by the board of agriculture, the premier announced these plans: A guarantee must be given the farmers for minimum prices "for some years." The fixing of prices for wheat, potatoes and oats.

POWER ASKED TO ARM VESSELS

President Wilson Appears Before Congress Again CHIEF DECLARES FOR PEACE

"No Course of My Choosing Will Lead to War," Says President—Upholdings of Rights Greater Than Peace

President Wilson appeared before a joint session of congress Monday afternoon and asked for full authority to establish a state of "armed neutrality" to protect American lives and ships on the high seas.

Mr. Wilson's decision to go before congress partly was caused by the fact that Germany's U-boat campaign is keeping United States ships tied up in American ports. Such a condition, the president pointed out, is unbearable.

The president requested full and immediate assurance that he may exercise such authority as he deems necessary to handle the German-American situation.

Declaring that he is "the friend of peace and means to preserve it for America, as long as he is able, the president emphasized the fact that he neither asks nor contemplates a step which might bring war through the action of this country. He declared that war could only come through an act of Germany.

"No course of my choosing will lead to war," he said. "War can come only by the willful acts and aggression of others." He added in almost the next sentence that "we must defend our commerce and the lives of our people."

He emphasized that while he may now have full power to take what steps are necessary, he desires that congress "by its own vote" show that it is behind him in whatever he may decide is necessary.

While he asked specifically for power to arm ships, he said he could not be any more specific, since he can only decide as the situation develops what specific thing should be done.

The president also asked "a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection, where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks."

While "practical results" of the new German sub-sea campaign "are not yet fully disclosed," the president said, and the overt act has not occurred, "it will be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with gravest possibilities and dangers."

The president declared that while he desires peace, there is something greater than peace—the protection of the sovereign rights of America, and that the untrammelled right of American ships to sail the seas unmolested by any foreign nation must be upheld.

Once before the United States, when a critical situation developed with France, was called upon to declare a state of "armed neutrality." It permitted the arming of American merchant ships, the conveying of American vessels—in fact, every warlike measure short of an actual declaration of hostilities.

The president indicated plainly that the action he has found necessary does not mean war.

In his address the president pointed out that the rights of other neutrals have been affected, but they have shown no disposition to follow the course laid out by the United States. He made no direct appeal to them.

In his address, the president, at the outset, made it plain that he appeared before congress so "that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross-purposes." He reviewed the severance of relations with Germany and referred to the sinking of the American vessels Housatonic and Law, as showing that American vessels are subject to attack.

The congestion to commerce growing out of the action of shipowners in refusing to risk their vessels without insurance and proper protection is growing more and more serious daily, the president declared. He stated, however, that "the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avoid, has not occurred."

"No thoughtful man can fall to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time," he continued. He then referred to the fact that congress shortly must adjourn because of constitutional limitations, and stated that to reorganize the next congress would take much time. It was because of this that the president stated that he desired to have all possible authority although, he explained, he believes he already enjoys all of the authority he asked under existing law.

Continued invasion of the plain rights of neutrals on the high seas, further sacrifices of American lives and ships, the intolerable blockade of American commerce—almost as effectual as if the country were at war—have taken the place of a dreaded "overt act," which was expected to shock the world—and have forced the president into the next step toward war.

Advertisement for 'The Boy Mechanic—Vol. II' magazine, featuring '1000 Things For Boys To Do' and '995 Illustrations'.

Taking Him Down. A lawyer with a taste for billiards had occasion recently to visit a small town in the west of Scotland. While there, seeking to pass the time, he found a new and excellent billiard table. Upon inquiring if there was any body about who could play the "and lord referred him to one of the natives. They played several games, but the result was against the lawyer. Try as he might, the countryman won every game.

Victor Hugo. Victor Hugo was born at Besancon, France, Feb. 26, 1802; died May 22, 1885. He began his literary work at fourteen, and by 1827 his reputation was continental. In 1852, on account of his democratic sympathies, he was an exile in the island of Jersey, but after 1870 he returned to France. Forced into politics, he soon became disgusted with its insincerities and resigned his seat in the assembly to which he had been elected. In 1876 he was made a senator, but never accomplished much on account of his uncompromising hostility to every form of official trickery.

British Isles. Great Britain is an island in which are located the countries of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland is an island by itself. These two large islands, together with the numerous small islands adjacent, constitute the British Isles.

The Absentminded Motorist. "There's an automobilist in distress. Suppose we stop and ask him if there is anything we can do?" "Are you referring to the man who is sitting still, with a faraway look in his eyes?" "Yes."

Quite Possible. "Here's an account of a man's death which said he was in perfect health a few minutes before he expired. Now, that's ridiculous." "Not at all. He might have smoked too near a gasoline tank."—Baltimore American.

Sad Proof. "Yes," said the young wife proudly, "father always gives something expensive when he makes presents." "So I discovered when he gave you away," rejoined the young husband. And, with a large open faced sigh, he continued to audit the monthly bills of his better half.—Stray Stories.

In an Emergency. Tripplets—What did your chauffeur do when your wife fainted? Abbells—He didn't do anything till some one in the crowd hollered, "Give her air!" Then he got his pump.—Town Topics.

Keen Sense of Smell. The aborigines of Peru can in the darkest night and in the thickest woods distinguish respectively a white man, a negro and one of their own race by the sense of smell.

Men and Women. Men ought to be mighty good to women, for nature gave them the big end of the log to lift and mighty little strength to do it with.—Lincoln.

Well Trained. "Your daughter did well to land that young millionaire." "I gave her a good business education."—Puck.

Good Journalism. There are daily sacrifices of the journalistic eagles of the blind Joseph Pulitzer. One crooped up the other day. "There was a big championship golf tournament to be played," a golfer said. "This was years ago, before Mr. Pulitzer went blind. Golf at that time was in its infancy in this country."

"Well, Mr. Pulitzer sent for his dozen best reporters and special writers and, lining them up before him, said: "Those who understand golf stand on the left; those who are ignorant of it, on the right."

"The stars separated themselves accordingly. All understood golf but three—three very excellent writers. "You three chaps will cover the tournament," said Mr. Pulitzer, with his nervous smile. "I want all our readers to enjoy our story of this event and, since most of them are ignorant of golf, what interests you three will be sure to interest them."—Washington Star.

School Strikes in Japan. School strikes seem peculiar to Japan, and invariably one is under way. Such a strike is a calamity dreamed by head master and undermaster alike. A head master who has had a strike in his school is under suspicion, even though he may be quite innocent of any unjust conduct, and eventually he must seek a new field for his activities, so unpleasant do the students make his continued stay. When students combine against one of the undermasters he has nothing to do but tender his resignation. If the strike is temporarily calmed down it is tacitly understood that the master in question is on the lookout for a new place. Sometimes strikes take place for the retention of the teacher rather than for his dismissal. In this latter case it is always the head master who suffers the most, as the move is directed against him for not retaining some favorite.

Many Uses For Sawdust. Sawdust is valuable. It can be used for almost anything except food. Used as an absorbent for nitroglycerin it produces dynamite. Used with clay and burned it produces a terra cotta brick full of small cavities that, owing to its lightness and its properties as a nonconductor, makes excellent fire-proof material for walls or floors. Treating it with fused caustic alkali produces oxalic acid. Treating it with sulphuric acid and fermenting it with the sugar so formed produces alcohol. Mixed with a suitable binder and compressed it can be used for making moldings and imitation carvings. If mixed with portland cement it produces a flooring material.—Philadelphia Record.

Ivory in Siberia. An enormous supply of Ivory exists in the frozen tundras of Siberia, which, it is thought, will probably suffice for the world's consumption for many years to come. This Ivory consists of the tusks of the extinct species of elephants called mammoths. The tusks of these animals were of great size and are wonderfully abundant at some places in Siberia, where the frost has perfectly preserved them.

Helping Old Rubber. Rubber that has lost its elasticity may be rejuvenated by immersing it for five minutes in a bath of glycerin mixed with twenty-five times its volume of distilled water and heated to 70 degrees C. and then drying it with filter paper.

A Fluent Talker. Whangs—Is your wife a good conversationalist? Bangs—She would be but for one thing—she talks so fluently that she interrupts his talks.

Alpine Shoes. The shoes worn by Alpine mountaineers have steel soles with eight projecting points.