

## 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 Mitchel that their children were starving because of the high cost of food has met response by the city. The board of estimate, after listening to a charities department report that a food crisis may present itself if prices continue to rise, adopted several resolutions intended to alleviate conditions.

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. The women listened to speeches by some of their spokesmen who appeared before the mayor and city officials during the week.

#### 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. Disorderly scenes also occurred in the same part of the city when bands of women made demonstrations against dealers that have raised food prices.

In a melee between a crowd of women and others attracted to one of the streets where stores were being attacked, a woman was knocked down, trampled upon, and taken to a hospital with a broken leg.

The demonstrations are the result of a meeting of women at which it was decided to boycott dealers who increased prices. Women with bottles containing kerosene are alleged to have poured the oil on meats, fish and vegetables displayed by dealers and to have attacked curb merchants and pushcart vendors. Pickets were established and women who patronized stores where prices were raised were attacked and the articles they purchased taken from them.

**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. Anti-suffragists have announced they will call a referendum on the law this fall in an effort to nullify it.

### CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT URGED AS ISLAND RULER



Photo by American Press Association.  
ENRIQUE J. VARONA.

### BERLIN EMBASSY AID TRANSFERRED TO VIENNA



Photo by American Press Association.  
JOSEPH C. GREW.

### A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

The British advance along the Aisne 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 with their grasp. Retirement by the Germans from Bapaume, an important strategic point, is now confidently predicted here. For two years British troops have pounded unceasingly toward this position.

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 stilled.

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.

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, a recognized authority on the constitution, began *unwillingly* 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 the consent 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 chamber.

### LLOYD GEORGE WARNS OF SUBMARINE MENACE

Restrictive Measures Are Placed on Importation of Luxuries—Only Staples 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.

"That England can withstand any effort by enemy submarines to starve the country is the opinion of the prime minister. 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 timber banned.

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 foodstuffs 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."

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 DECLARER FOR PEACE

"No Course of My Choosing Will Lead to War," Says President—Upholding 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 wilful 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 him 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 submarine 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 untrammeled 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" to permit the arming of American merchant ships, the convoying 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 fail 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 believed 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.

Republican senators today made no attempt to conceal their disappointment over the president's address before the joint session, and it is certain that legislation granting the pres-

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