

Food

will win the war

He who wastes
a crust of bread
prolongs the war

don't waste it!

STIRS HATRED IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

German Misrule on Conquered Provinces Fosters Pro-French Spirit.

DRASTIC MEASURES ADOPTED

Newspapers Held to Most Severe Code of Laws—Cartoonists Arouse Fury of Berlin Officials and Are Thrown Into Prison.

Washington.—Observers are studying with increased interest the political history of Alsace-Lorraine. The course of this Reichland's history is recognized as one of the most significant in the story of the world. Through a multitude of other causes of the holocaust in Europe, the case of Alsace-Lorraine presents itself with a growing significance. It is here that Prussia inflicted her grand mistake and, through the forcible cession of this state, engineered the hatreds and "Welt-Politik" for which she is paying now with all that humankind hold most dear and precious.

In 1872, when the German confederation was formed, this booty land was considered as a prize of the confederation as a whole, with the regulative powers vested in the king of Prussia. The state was permitted to send delegates to the reichstag, but could not be represented in the bundesrat, the real power in governmental Germany. With the usual asininity of German officialdom, the assimilation of the people was hurried, and hurried by most unwise and impossible measures. The idea seems to have been that an assimilation could take place in one, or, at the most, two generations, and that it could be effected while the people paid Prussian taxes and were not granted representation in the laying of said taxes. As a necessary vent to human nature, the result was the failure of Prussian police methods all during the first thirty years of the occupation. What happened after that in Metz, Colmer, Strassbourg and Mulhouse we shall see.

Prussian Misrule.

The year 1910 marks the new period of Prussian misrule. The use of French was stringently forbidden on tombstones, in courts of justice, in the schools and in public gatherings. Indeed, severe punishment has been meted out for the use of the French language in certain private and semi-private gatherings.

German immigrants shipped into the Reichsland bred children, only to have them take sides with the indigenous population in their clamor for annexation to Germany on an equal basis with the other German states. This latter point, contrary to general belief, was actually just what the Alsatians agitated for. French culture and ideals began to have their effect when all importunities and pleadings for a relaxation of Prussian oppressive methods and a representation in the government failed.

Prussian rule remained inflexible. Guarantees and alterations were promised and seemingly complied with, only to have the people discover, when the smoke of Prussian bland duplicity cleared away, that they were bound more helplessly than ever.

In the spring of 1912 the Prussians further showed their disapproval of the agitation engendered by attempting to ruin the Alsatian factories at Grafenstaden, near Strassbourg, by withdrawing all orders for locomotives for the Prussian railways. In the month of May, in this same year, the popular indignation, already inflamed, was fanned to fever heat by the remarks of the German emperor to the mayor of Strassbourg, during an imperial visit to the city. He is reported to have said:

"Listen. Up to here you have only known the good side of me. Things cannot continue as they are. If this situation lasts, we will suppress your 'constitution' and annex you to Prussia."

Alsatian newspapers were held to a narrow course by a most severe code of laws, but suspensions were taking place every day. To be profitable, a journal could do naught else but sup-

port the Berlin polities. A school of cartoonists came to the fore, and, by a series of caustic and meaning cartoons, indicted Berlin till the officials in their fury, began placing prison sentences indiscriminately among cartoonists and journalists.

And so, France, who had represented to the heroes of 1793 the beau-ideal of democracy, came gradually to the fore as the influence in Alsace-Lorraine. Her culture, her ideals and her citizenship became valued dreams of loyal Alsatians. But far off dreams they seemed; and the Alsatians, in their growing love for the republic, could not harbor the thought that France should suffer the throes of a war with remorseless Prussia for their sake. But the war was coming, and to Alsatians it means as all observers agree, a reunion with France.

But, queer enough, the world begins to see that the treaty of Frankfurt was the germ of the present holocaust, and that it lends to the utter destruction of Prussian autocracy and world autocracy—that Alsace-Lorraine had been plucked to bear the cross—to suffer that the world might be relieved from the burden on the shoulders of all humans, from Herod down to Wilhelm.

BROTHERS KNIT FOR BROTHER IN FRANCE

Columbus, O.—Lieut. Col. Charles Gates Dawes, the Chicago banker who is serving with the United States engineers somewhere in France, is going to have a sweater and also a scarf provided his brothers do not drop to many stitches.

For several weeks tales have been drifting around of a man seen knitting industriously. In Pullman smoking compartments, on Atlantic City hotel verandas, in taxicabs, etc. In a train going out of Columbus one night recently he was identified as former Congressman Beman Gates Dawes of Ohio, a brother of the Chicago banker.

Beman knits and knits the while he discusses oil and electric railways, in which he is interested, with his fellow passengers in the smoking compartment.

"Durn it, there I've dropped another stitch," Beman exclaimed, as he pointed an argument on oil prices. "Well, brother Charley won't mind another hole in this sweater. If I can keep out or arguments on the state of the union I reckon I ought to finish my knitting in about nine months."

Beman also contributed the information that Rufus Dawes of Chicago is knitting a scarf for brother Charley.

"Mother taught all of us boys to knit," Beman said, "and this is certainly the time for all good knitters to come to the aid of their country."

UNWASHED REIGN IN PARIS

Hot Baths a Luxury—Cleanliness is Uncommon in the French Capital.

Paris.—Parisians were never prone to indulge in hot baths—indeed, the criticism of first visitors to Paris was often most loudly voiced in connection with the primitive facilities found in Paris apartments and many hotels. Yet they were, as a rule, always clean and neat and took pride in their personal appearance.

Whether it is due to the war directing their thoughts to higher things or to the municipal edict that decrees water shall be heated only Saturdays and Sundays, the fact remains that the Parisian today is rather contemptuous of the old adage that "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

This is particularly noticeable in the subway, where all classes of the city's population can be observed. The proportion of unkempt, dusty, unwashed persons with doubtfully clean ears and black-rimmed fingernails is very large.

GROW FAT ON WAR BREAD

Men, Women and Children Seen on Streets Seem to Be Better Nourished Than Ever.

London.—The English appear to be growing fat on war bread. An English newspaper publishes the following: "Although I hate it," writes a correspondent in Surrey, "war bread seems to fatten me, and my weight has increased by several pounds. Yet I am eating not much more than half the bread I used to eat before the war, and also less of other foods."

A doctor explained that this may be quite true. "Anyone who keeps his eyes open in the streets will notice that men, women and children are clearly better nourished than ever. No doubt," he said, "there is a good deal of indigestion from bad bread, but even people who digest it badly, and dislike it, too, grow fatter and physically stronger. This is especially noticeable in spare men of middle age. Possibly the explanation is that we were eating more bread before than we could digest. Perhaps, too, the mixture of grains in bread is proving more nourishing than the pure wheaten loaf; the stomach likes variety, and the people who do the best intellectual work are those who feed on all available foodstuffs."

400-YEAR-OLD CLOCK STOPS

Famous Timepiece in Hampton Court Palace, London, Last Repaired in 1880.

London.—The celebrated clock of Hampton court palace that was provided with a dial to give astronomical changes but never did so, has stopped once more. It is believed to have been constructed by a German way back in 1540, but as a matter of fact history fails to record the name of its maker.

The celebrated clockmaker Vullamy reconstructed it in 1790, but he gave up the astronomical dial portion on the ground that it never could have worked with the machinery provided, relegating that portion of the works to the store cupboard.

A Croydon firm of clockmakers set the whole thing going again in 1880, and it has run satisfactorily until now. Workmen are busy getting up the scaffolding necessary to reach the dial, and after a thorough cleaning and certain repairs to the dial it is expected to run for another quarter of a century with little attentions from time to time.

BEAT HIGH FOOD PRICES

Ad Club at Portland, Ore., is Conducting Fresh Fish Market, Selling at Cost.

Portland, Ore.—Cutting the high cost of living in a practical manner is the task essayed by the Portland Ad club, which is conducting a fresh fish market here and selling sea food at cost. So popular is the market that the first day it opened three tons of fish were sold.

Sable fish, groupers, ling, cod and smelt are sold for five to seven cents a pound, while other fish markets are asking twelve to twenty cents for the same kinds of fish.

On the opening day a crowd of women, with market baskets, stood before the doors waiting for the first fish to be placed on sale. From that time on sales continued brisk, and the Ad club, co-operating with the city administration, has under way a plan for a permanent fish market where all kinds of sea food will be sold at actual cost.

The Ad club points out that if people eat fish the fishing industry will be promoted and other foods capable of being shipped long distances will be released to help win the war.

GROWS NEW "WOOL COTTON"

Product is Easy to Pick and Immune From the Dreaded Boll Weevil.

Waycross, Ga.—The first "wool cotton" ever seen in Waycross was shown here by Roan Meeks of Nichols. This cotton was grown by Dave Anderson on his farm near Nichols and has attracted a great deal of attention.

The cotton grows in from three to four locks to the boll and these locks measure about five or six inches in length. Expert cotton growers claim that one man can pick from 700 to 1,000 pounds per day of this variety.

The plant is very similar in appearance to the long staple and grows to be from five to six feet high—the fiber of the cotton, however, is short and looks very much like wool, hence its name.

It is claimed for this variety of cotton that it is practically immune from the boll weevil and in support of this it is claimed that not any trace of the boll weevil has been found in the small field of this variety grown by Mr. Anderson, while in the nearby fields of the regular variety the weevils were numerous.

Five Sons in Army.

Pittsburgh.—Testimony before the State Workmen's Compensation board brought out the fact that Mrs. Catherine Conlin, a widow, of Homestead, has five sons in the new National army. Two other sons are under the draft age.

Dare Ended in Boy's Death.

Scranton, Pa.—While playing around railroad tracks, George Alexander, aged 12 years, was dared by playmates to climb a pole and touch an electric wire. On reaching the top he grasped a wire carrying 2,000 volts and his dead body fell to the ground.

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

A tornado swept over the southern section of Baltimore Tuesday night, wrecking about a dozen dwellings and rendering others more or less uninhabitable.

The Zeitung Mittag, of Berlin, says the German chancellorship has been offered to the Bavarian premier, Count von Hertling, who has asked for time to consider the matter.

American batteries are continuing to shell German lines at regular intervals, the enemy following similar tactics. No further official communique has been issued, but there has been no special activity.

Russian soldiers who fraternized with Germans were fired on by Russian artillery Wednesday, says the official communication. On all fronts the situation is unchanged, the announcement says.

King Alfonso held conferences with various political leaders, but the solution of the cabinet crisis promises to consume several days. It is not expected the new cabinet will be announced immediately.

The first German prisoner of war taken by the American expeditionary force died Wednesday in an American field hospital. He was shot when he encountered an American patrol in No Man's Land in front of the American trenches.

Count von Luckner, commander of the German raider Seeadler, was captured September 21 off the Fijian Islands by Fijian constabulary, according to word brought by a steamer arriving at a Pacific Port Wednesday from a trans-Pacific port.

The new restrictions on the furloughs for German soldiers, necessitated by the growing problem of transportation, cut down by one-half the number for men in the field and eliminated furloughs for troops garrisoning the occupied regions except for urgent personal reasons or when leave is granted for pressing farm work.

Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the London Exchange Telegraph quotes General Verkhovski, minister of war, as rebuking "those who have talked of the disappearance of the Russian army." The war minister declared these persons had forgotten that the Russians hold on their front no less than 130 German divisions.

Profiteering by retail dealers in foodstuffs will be made impossible after November 1, the food administration announced Wednesday, under a plan to cut off supplies to those not satisfied with reasonable margins. Manufacturers, wholesalers and other handlers of foods, whose business will go under license, will not be permitted to sell to distributors who seek undue profits.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the house of commons Wednesday informed a questioner that the approaching inter-allied conference at Paris had been summoned not to consider war aims, but the conduct of the war. The question arose out of a report that the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates were sending a representative to the conference to discuss war aims.

The law making the National capital dry November 1 was held constitutional in the local Supreme court Thursday. The ruling dismissed attacks of liquor dealers.

Richard McColloch, president of the United Railways company of St. Louis, denied the request of the local Red Cross that soldiers and sailors be allowed to ride free on streetcars.

Co-operation of Pacific Coast candy manufacturers with the food administration's sugar conservation was pledged in a telegram received by the food administration from W. B. Ayer, Federal food administrator for Oregon.

President Menocal, of Cuba, issued a proclamation Thursday night warning all foreigners who instigate or encourage strikes in the sugar-producing region that they will be considered pernicious foreigners and expelled from Cuba.

The Danish foreign office reports that the Danish steamers Anglo-Dane, 808 tons, and Flynderbourg, 1400 tons, bound from England for Denmark, have been blown up by mines in the North Sea. One man on board the Anglo-Dane was killed.

The Seattle committee of the United States food administration voted to send a telegram to H. C. Hoover, national food administrator, calling the latter's attention to threatened scarcity of hogs in the Northwest, due, the committee said, to the high cost of feed.

SHIPS, WHEAT, HOGS

Food Controller Says Fight Against Submarine Will Be Won if U. S. Speeds Up on Production.

Washington, D. C.—In a statement Saturday night reviewing the world food situation Food Administrator Hoover said the fight against the submarine would be won if the United States and Canada could stimulate production and effect economies so as to feed the allies from this continent without sending a ship farther afield than the American Atlantic seaboard. Ships, wheat and hogs are the great needs Mr. Hoover emphasized. He said deepest concern had been caused by the fact that in spite of high prices this country's pork consumption had increased during the war until production had been outstripped, a situation that must be changed.

"If we discontinue exports," Mr. Hoover added, "we will move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard. Pork products have an influence in this world situation wider than one would attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of fats; we must increase production of hogs if we are to answer the world's craving."

"Every pound of fat is as sure of service as every bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this great war than a shell."

The administrator said the allies' deficiency of wheat production is 196,000,000 bushels, with imports of 577,700,000 bushels required to maintain normal consumption. He estimated the aggregate American, Canadian, Australian, Indian and Argentine export surplus at 770,000,000 bushels, but pointed out lack of shipping made it necessary for this country and Canada to bear the burden of the allies' deficit.

"The problem is simply one of ships," he said. "If ample shipping existed there would be no need for saving or increased production of wheat on the part of the American people. But if we can produce such economies and stimulate production in the United States and Canada as will enable us to feed the allies absolutely from this continent and thus enable them to live without sending a ship farther afield than our Atlantic seaboard, we can resist the submarine indefinitely."

300,000 SHIP MEN SOUGHT

This Number Needed by Government to Complete New Craft.

Washington, D. C.—An organized effort has been launched by the Shipping Board to draw sufficient labor to shipyards of the country to place all plants on a three-shifts-a-day basis to carry out the government's shipping program.

Estimating that there are now approximately 100,000 or more employees in yards engaged on government work, the board believes 400,000 men are needed to insure at least between five and six millions of additional tonnage off the ways by the end of 1918.

The board has shipyards and material, but so far lacks adequate labor. It hopes to fill that deficiency by holding out allurements that will attract labor that ordinarily would not drift to the yards. Schools for training men already are in operation.

In the efficiency table formulated by the board it is estimated that each man should turn out an average of one dead-weight ton of shipping per month, which should insure the carrying out of the shipping program with the additional 300,000 employees.

Several shipyards already are working three eight-hour shifts.

Bread Prices to be Fixed.

Washington, D. C.—Bread standardization will soon be announced by the food administration, resulting from investigation of ingredients' costs, labor and other factors by Benjamin Jacobs of the department of Agriculture's bureau of chemistry. A standard loaf at a fixed price, with bakers all licensed, is the plan. A proclamation by the President for the licensing will be required. The system will not be completed by November 1, when the licensing feature of the food law will be extended to some industries.

Champ Clark "Called."

New York.—An assertion by Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, that a "ring" of New York financiers was hampering the government in its liberty loan campaign met with vigorous denial in financial circles here Friday.

Speaker Clark's charge was made during an address Wednesday at Oklahoma City. Telegrams have been sent the Speaker asking if he was correctly quoted.

Food Pledge Arouses Ire.

Waterloo, Ia.—Because she refused to sign a food pledge card and said that she had a shotgun to protect her supplies in event the government wanted any of them, Mrs. August Berger, Cedar Falls, was jailed by the order of United States Commissioner Dempster. She was released when her husband appeared on the scene and bought \$2000 worth of Liberty bonds.

Emperor William has returned to Berlin from visits to Constantinople and Sofia and is now engaged in an attempt to straighten out the muddled political situation in Germany. It is stated that Chancellor Michaelis already has tendered his resignation to the emperor.

U. S. TROOPS ENTER FRENCH TRENCHES

Americans Welcomed by French With Great Enthusiasm.

FIRST SHELL IS FIRED

Sector is One of Quietest Along Front Where Final Training in Actual Warfare Will be Received.

With the American Army in France—American troops are in the first-line trenches on the French front. The artillery fired the first shot of the war at 6 o'clock on the morning of a recent day at a German working party. There has been intermittent artillery fighting since.

A helmeted infantry marched in without the knowledge of the enemy on the same night through rain and mud. The French soldiers in the trenches welcomed them enthusiastically. The nearest enemy trench is several hundred yards away. The sector is one of the quietest on the front. It has not been taken over, being under the control of troops under the direction of the French.

The Americans have shelled German positions and troops, the enemy sending shell for shell. The first shell case will be sent to President Wilson.

The case is now in the possession of General Sibert. The shot was fired by a red-haired gunner as his comrades in the ranks and the assembled officers cheered. Later a luncheon in the field was attempted by American and French artillerymen in celebration of the first American contact with the enemy.

The gun used in firing the first shot was one of the famous French 75. On the second day the French shelled a German battery position, which was located by sound, and the enemy replied vigorously, projectiles falling close to the Americans who joined in the artillery duels.

All the troops will be relieved after a certain period by others. Thus the American expeditionary forces are getting the benefit of actual war conditions.

100,000 ITALIANS ARE TAKEN

Austro-Germans Pierce Northern Italy and Play Great Havoc.

Berlin, via London.—The capture of 100,000 Italians and more than 700 guns is reported in the official communication from general headquarters Sunday night, which declares that the Italian second and third armies are in retreat. The statement reads: "The Italian second and third armies are in retreat towards the west. Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea. Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated."

Berlin, via London.—The Austrians and Germans have forced their way through the mountains to the plains of Northern Italy, capturing the town of Cividale, the War office announces.

Amsterdam.—The occupation of Gorizia Sunday morning by Austro-German forces is announced in an official dispatch from Vienna. The Italians are said to have retired across the Isonzo.

Rome.—Units of the Italian second army surrendered or retreated without fighting, permitting the Austro-German forces to break the Italian left wing on the Julian front and invade Italy, says Sunday's official report.

The Italians now are retreating in accordance with the plan prepared.

Packing Plants Taken.

Chicago.—Official announcement is made that every packing plant in the country is under control of the government and that after November 1 the control will be absolute, operations of the plants then being under license. The announcement was coincident with the grand jury drive against high-priced milk and was made by Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the food administration, and by a personal representative of Food Administrator Hoover after weeks of investigation of Chicago packing plants.

Italy Needs Medicines.

San Diego, Cal.—An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the immediate relief of the paucity of drugs, medicines and medical supplies vitally needed in Italy was authorized by telegram by Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the American National Red Cross, according to a statement at a Union church observance of national prayer day. An additional appropriation also will be authorized to establish an American ambulance on the Italian front.

Naval Battle is Brief.

London.—A German torpedo boat destroyer was hit twice by shells from British and French destroyers during an engagement Saturday afternoon between six entente allied and three German vessels and 17 German airplanes off the Belgian coast, according to an admiralty statement issued Sunday. The three Germans were forced to seek safety under the land batteries.