

## HOLLAND THINKS SHE HAS BEEN DECEIVED IN SHIP CONTROVERSY

Agent of War Trade Board, Just Back from Europe, Brings  
Washington Word of Dutch Sentiment—Germany Feed-  
ing Netherlands, Resentment over U. S. Seizure of Ves-  
sels—Little Country Has More Food Than England, But  
Needs Fuels and Oils

Washington, April 2.—Holland is thoroughly aroused by the misrepresentation of events leading up to the seizure of her ships by the United States. This was the message brought to Washington by Robert Otis Hayward, representative of the War Trade Board, who has spent practically all his time in Europe since the United States opened negotiations for taking over the Dutch ships here.

Mr. Hayward reached an Atlantic port Friday night and arrived in Washington today in time to confer with a number of high officials including Secretary of State Lansing. "Do not," he said, "under-rate the strong feeling aroused by our actions among the Dutch common people. Public opinion in Holland is being fed by German propaganda and every effort is being made by the enemy to inflame the Dutch populace against America."

"The United States has lost ground since Germany saw fit two months ago to inspire a number of anti-American utterances in Dutch papers, and particularly in German publications which have large circulation in Holland."

Holland Has Food. It was pointed out that Holland is not nearly so hard-pinched for food as London. With the exception of bread which is limited to three pounds a week, the Holland menu shows meat and plenty of cheese. "Holland, however," said Mr. Hayward, "is greatly in need of raw materials, fuel and lubricants. It was along the line of furnishing her with the raw materials that our negotiations were carried out. Of course, foodstuffs played a big part. The list of articles that she desires includes practically everything except agricultural products and cattle. Shipbuilding materials were excluded from the list because of our own needs."

## COLD BATHS, TAR AND FEATHERS FOR WESTERN PRO-GERMANS

Chicago, April 2.—Another outburst of rage against pro-Germanism and loyalists is noted in reports today from Central Western states. Paint, tar and feathers and cold baths were the forms of punishment meted out to the guilty ones. At La Salle, Ill., over 2,000 men and boys seized Dr. J. C. Biemann, a pioneer physician, and ducked him in a canal. He was then escorted back to the city and made to kiss an American flag. Next he was warned to leave the city within five days. It is charged he called Secretary of War Baker a "fat head."

Rudolph Schopke was given a coat of tar and feathers at Emerson, Neb., because it is alleged, he refused to contribute to the Red Cross, declaring he owed the United States nothing. At Princeton, Ill., the office of Attorney L. M. Eckert was painted yellow. It is said this was done because Eckert's private secretary was exempted from the draft after he had been certified by a local board.

Students of Northland College at Ashland, Wis., tarred and feathered E. A. Schimmler, a teacher.

## NO MORE NEWS OF CELTIC.

New York, April 2.—No additional news regarding the liner Celtic, reported torpedoed yesterday, was translated as good news at the White Star Line offices here today. Officials expressed the hope that the big liner might be saved.

The local offices understand, it was announced, that the Celtic was under convoy, and at the time the message was sent yesterday announcing she had been torpedoed, she was being towed to Liverpool.

## FUND OF \$10,000 RAISED BY GAMBLERS

Cohen Slayers Were Prepared  
to Stop Police Inquiry into  
Trade

## BARTENDER ARRESTED

Rothenberg Charged with Killing  
Harry Cohen, Informer—Elevator  
Man Identifies Him Among Six-

New York, April 2.—Revelation of the details of a \$10,000 plan by gamblers of New York to stop police inquiry into their trade was promised today with the arrest of Morris Rothenberg, a bartender, charged with homicide, following the murder of Harry Cohen, informer, known as "Harry the Yott."

Rothenberg was identified by Joseph Edney, elevator boy of Cohen's apartment building, as the man who left Cohen's apartment with him and shot him to death as he phoned from the building.

"We have the murderer," was the formal statement early today of James E. Smith, assistant district attorney, with whom Cohen had made an appointment before his death yesterday to reveal all he knew of the gambling ring.

Fund of \$10,000. "A fund of \$10,000 was raised by the gamblers to stop our John Doe inquiry and the killing was one result," Smith said. "Rothenberg made many conflicting statements, which we are checking up today."

Rothenberg, the police announced, admitted he had been out of work, without any plausible means of livelihood for four months, and that the gambler and burglar he is charged with killing had financed him to a considerable extent during this period.

He admitted further that he spent much of Sunday with "Harry the Yott" in a lower Sixth avenue gambling den, that he stayed there all night with him and with another man, a foreigner whom he declares not to know, had walked with Cohen to his home. At the apartment, he said, the three parted. Awakening Monday afternoon and learning of the murder Rothenberg said he decided he would be wanted as a witness. He claimed to know nothing of Cohen's movements after 6 o'clock Monday morning. The gambler was killed an hour later.

Elevator Man Identifies Rothenberg. Edney, the elevator operator, picked Rothenberg out of sixteen men when the police lined them up for identification.

Rothenberg admitted he had worn a green suit Sunday, changing to gray yesterday, but in the face of Edney's positive statement denied knowledge of the shooting.

## STAMFORD ENTERTAINS TROOPS

Stamford, April 2.—Three companies of regulars one of National Army members of the Motor Supply Division of the Quartermaster's Department arrived in Stamford at noon today and parked their cars near the State armory here. They are to be quartered tonight in the armory. Captain A. A. Palmer commands the train, which numbers 152 trucks and cars, and 350 soldiers. Mayor Treat met the train outside the city and escorted it to the armory with Chief of Police Brennan. The Mayor appointed a citizens' committee to entertain the officers and the local theaters have thrown their doors open to the soldiers for this evening's performance.

## ANGLO-FRENCH LINES ARE PUSHED FORWARD SOUTH OF SOMME RIVER

German Artillery Replaces  
Infantry in New Attack,  
French Announce

## TEUTON LOSSES CONTINUE HEAVY

Both British and French War Offices  
Report Many German Casualties—  
Americans on British Front, Too.

Paris, April 2.—The Anglo-French lines have been advanced between the Somme river and Demuin, the war office announced today. (The official communique put out last night told of progress for the Allies in the same sector.)

Heavy bombardments have been taking place along some parts of the battle front, but the infantry operations lessened.

"Between the Oise and Somme rivers the night was comparatively quiet," the war office stated.

"The cannonades became extremely heavy along sections of the front. Anglo-French forces made some progress during the night between Demuin and the Somme river."

"Near Colonne trench, (on the heights of the Meuse, east of Verdun) and at Ban-de-Sapt, in the Vosges mountains, the French penetrated German trenches and captured some prisoners. The Germans attacked at Chambrettes, but were driven back."

Germans Yield. In the valley of the Luce Rivulet the Germans were outfought and driven back.

At various points between Demuin and the Somme river," the French war office announced.

Again the Germans have sustained tremendous new losses.

It is possible that the Germans plan a new double movement against Amiens by striking simultaneously west of Albert and west of Montdidier. In that event the German operations would take the course of a converging movement to press the lines northward to the north and south of Amiens.

There was heavy cannonading along the French front during the night, indicating that the Germans have got many of their guns forward to their new artillery positions. This would presage another burst of infantry fighting in that district soon.

## 507 FOE PRISONERS REACH ATLANTA, GA., INTERMENT CAMP

Will be Held Near Fort McPherson  
for Period of War—Taken Mainly  
From German Pacific Ocean Raid-  
ers—Total in Camp Now 1,373.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—Five hundred and seven German prisoners, mainly men who were taken from Teuton raiders in the Pacific, arrived in Atlanta and were taken today to the interment camp near Fort McPherson where they will be kept for the period of the war.

The new arrivals were caught over a year ago, according to Colonel J. T. van Orsdale, in command of the camp and in the meantime have been imprisoned at Fort Douglas, Utah. There is now a total of 1,373 interned Teutons at the local camp.

The government is perfecting plans for working the local German prisoners on the highways of the state, but Colonel van Orsdale has not received official notification of the plan, he states.

## FINED FOR DRIVING CAR WITHOUT LICENSE.

Ridgefield, April 2.—George Davies, first victim of the crusade here against violators of the vehicle laws, was fined \$37.76 by Judge L. L. Valden, for driving without a license. Davies escaped an added fine for contempt of court by obeying the Judge's mandate to stop a speech on the meaning of the law, and leaving the court room.

# BRITISH STOP TWO ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS WITH ARTILLERY ABOUT AVRE, KILLING MANY

Battle About Arras Dies Down—German Flyers Raid Paris Again—Huge Gotha Machines Used, Largest Planes Foe Has—British Press Enthusiastic over Entrance of Americans into Big Fight—Post Says "Spirit of United States will Receive Due Recognition"

## Battle Line in Picardy Takes Form of Human Face--Paris Is Bombed Again--Mud Stops Tanks

The battle line in Picardy as it stood today has taken on the exact form of the profile of a human face. From Abtainzeville to Bucquoy it juts towards the southeast, making the top of the forehead.

From Bucquoy to Albert it extends nearly due south, forming the forehead. Then there is an inward curve, representing the lower angle of the forehead, and the line extends southwestward, with a sharp angle at Marcelles, giving the shape of a human nose. The lips are formed by two small salients at Moreuil.

The line again trends southwestward to Grivesnes, making the chin. The bottom of the face is represented by the line which, through Montdidier towards the northeast.

A "lull" in the fighting would have been called for in previous days, so savage was the struggle. So awful are the scenes of carnage and so terrific the continuous artillery fire that German soldiers have gone mad.

The battlefront is covered by a dense fog of mud and gas.

The use of tanks, especially the heavy and cumbersome German ones. Some of the German tanks are equipped with flame throwers as well as machine guns and light artillery.

The thunder of battle has now been incessant for twelve days, stopping neither for storms nor darkness.

Cavalry is playing an important part in the struggle. Soldiers have fought for 24 hours without sleep.

## Paris Bombed Again.

Paris, April 2.—German airmen bombed Paris again early today. Gotha machines approached the city shortly after 3 o'clock and the raid was in progress until nearly 4 o'clock.

A number of bombs were dropped. The declaration by General Foch, the new supreme commander-in-chief on the Western front, that Amiens is safe brought a thrill of exultation today. The French, as well as the British, realized the serious consequences that would attend the loss of the base city, and the calm, confident tone of General Foch's statement proved a tonic for soldiers and civilians alike.

## Mud Hinders Tanks.

Amiens, April 2.—The muddy ground in the Picardy sector has exhausted, they say, and General Foch maintains all of his reserves not only intact, but still unused. That is the reason, these officers say, that General Ferdinand Foch so confidently declares: "Amiens will not fall. I am prepared to guarantee that."

German Reserve Dwindles. The very latest information received here shows that the German reserve behind the lines has crumbled from 97 divisions to less than 30. The Germans again are digging in at many points in Picardy. They also are plainly apprehensive, the reports show, that the American-Anglo-French forces will themselves initiate a drive at some other point on the line rather than attempt a counter-offensive over the shell-torn fields and woods of Picardy.

The next fortnight may see some very important moves on the part of General Foch. He has several possible movements, any one of which would result in material advantage to the Entente. They now are replenishing their stores of big guns and munitions, and as soon as that task is accomplished would be ready to strike and strike hard.

## Replacing Haig's Losses.

General Haig's forces, which bore the brunt of the German offensive so gallantly, are being refilled with replacement troops from England. Sending these forces is made easier for the British war control by the action of the United States in agreeing to send large numbers of Americans who have not had battle training to take the place of the effectuals that are short across the channel. The American units will train with the British and will have the advantage in England that our first troops to land in France had, of being instructed by war experts who learned the game under fire. This will be of very great advantage to both sides.

## U. S. First Army for Foch.

The American first army is the one that has passed under the control of General Foch. It is commanded by a Major General who has won his laurels already and who is slated to be the first Lieutenant General of the United States of the present war. Until his name has been sent to the Senate, however, it is impossible to hint at his identity. The first army is a real material fighting force. It is well trained and is made up of regular units filled to war strength by men selected from the National army and certain divisions of the National Guard.

The Bolsheviks consider that peace with Germany is only temporary. Germany considers it is ended before any attempt is made to respect it.

## RECORD VOTE IN WISCONSIN SENATORIAL ELECTION TODAY—"DARK HORSE" VOTERS WILL PROBABLY DECIDE LOYALTY CONTEST

Milwaukee, Wis., April 2.—Wisconsin, her loyalty challenged by the entire nation, stepped up to the polls today and will cast a record vote, probably 400,000, in the senatorial election to choose a successor to the late Paul O. Hustung.

Loyal citizens from all over the state are determined to wipe out the stain of Kaiserism forever.

Great crowds are rolling up the polls in all parts of the Badger State, according to reports reaching headquarters here. Milwaukee, it is predicted, will cast the largest vote in her history. Because of the huge vote it probably will be late tonight before any definite results are known.

Running to time-honored form all candidates are claiming victory.

Dark Horse Vote Deciding. The "secret vote" is expected to be the deciding factor. This vote is composed almost wholly of Ger-

## SIX NEW CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

Hartford, April 2.—Six candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood were ordained today at the Cathedral here, pontifical high mass being celebrated by the Right Rev. John J. Nolan, Bishop of the Diocese of Hartford. The priests created today will take the places of priests of the diocese who have gone into the service of the country, nine having already joined the colors, while six more will do so in the next two weeks. The names of those ordained today are: Francis Finn, Thomas Mahoney and John R. Quinn, of Waterbury; Thomas Hanley, of Danbury; John McCuen of New Haven and Thomas Quinn of Torrington.

## RELIGION DOESN'T SAVE DEVENS DRAFTEES.

Waterbury, April 2.—Notwithstanding his alleged affiliation with a religious sect that is opposed to warfare in any form, Herbert J. Patzer, another one of Waterbury's few conscientious objectors, was taken to Camp Devens this morning under guard. Patzer claims membership in a religious society founded on the "revelations of Abdul Baha at Acca Harfa, Syria, at the foot of Mount Carmel." The organization was formed during the world's fair in Chicago in 1892. Patzer was arrested and detained for failing to report with the local quota, which left for Camp Devens last Saturday morning.

## GRAIN MARKETS CLOSED.

Chicago, April 2.—Because of the municipal election today the grain markets were closed.

## GERMAN RESERVES FAR OUTNUMBERED, WASHINGTON THINKS

Central Empires Can't Stand  
Another Offensive for  
Weeks or Months

## "AMIENS WILL NOT FALL", SAYS FOCH

Haig's Losses Being Replaced by  
Fresh Troops—U. S. First Army  
is One French Will Use.

Washington, April 2.—Germany cannot sustain another serious offensive on the western front for weeks and perhaps months. High army officers in the American, French and British armies now in Washington expressed this opinion today, after reading the latest reports from the Picardy battle front.

The German reserves have been exhausted, they say, and General Foch maintains all of his reserves not only intact, but still unused. That is the reason, these officers say, that General Ferdinand Foch so confidently declares: "Amiens will not fall. I am prepared to guarantee that."

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London, April 2.—Two German counter-assaults, delivered at the point of their salient between Luce Rivulet and the Avre river were shattered by British artillery fire, the war office reported today.

The Germans lost heavily. During the course of the fighting in that sector the British captured 50 prisoners and thirteen machine guns.

In the Hebuterne sector, near the northern end of the fighting zone, the British carried out a successful enterprise, capturing 73 more prisoners. During Monday afternoon the Germans delivered counter thrusts in that sector, but were thrown back.

There were successful British raids on the West Flanders front. "Between the Avre and the Luce the British captured 50 prisoners and thirteen machine guns during the course of the fighting there on Monday afternoon.

Official Report. "The British found a great number of German dead upon the fighting field.

"Later in the day the Germans made two counter-attacks, but they were repulsed by British artillery fire.

"The enemy sustained heavy losses. "In the Hebuterne sector, near the northern end of the fighting zone, the British carried out a successful enterprise, capturing 73 more prisoners. During Monday afternoon the Germans delivered counter thrusts in that sector, but were thrown back.

"In the sector of Achilleville and at Hollebeke, in West Flanders, the British made successful raids."

The war office report indicated that the fighting had again died down on that part of the Picardy battlefield held by the British.

Paris Again Raided. Paris, April 2.—German airmen made a raid over Paris early today. Gotha machines were used.

The alarm was sounded shortly after 3 o'clock and in about 45 minutes the "all clear" signal was given. (Gotha aircraft are the largest employed by the German. They have been used in German raids over London.)

## Press Hails U. S. Entrance.

London, April 2.—The announcement that a large force of trained American troops will immediately take an active part in the momentous battle now progressing in France received high praise in the British press today.

The Times says that the announcement has great military importance, and perhaps even greater moral and political meaning.

The Chronicle, in its comment, declared that the wonderful spirit shown by the Americans throughout the critical days of the war has had the utmost effect in encouraging the Allies.

The Daily News takes the view that now the Allies have much less to fear.

"The spirit of the United States will certainly receive due recognition," says the Post.

London, April 2.—Another German drive in the direction of Arras is indicated by the developments of the past 36 hours in the great battle of Picardy.

There was a comparative lull in the fighting, while both sides rushed reinforcements of men and guns to the front, and the fighting that took place late Monday was described in the official report as "local."

The German drive slackened all along the line before the desperate resistance of the British and French armies.

Allied airmen, (including Americans) reported that the Germans were massing troops in the sector of Albert and that the "heavies" were being moved up. Hitherto the Germans have been striking in a south-westerly direction towards Amiens and Albert, but there were indications of a change in their tactics.

# MANCHESTER MEN TO BE EXAMINED IN THE WAR DRAFT ON THURSDAY

Following are the Manchester men who will be examined at the Recreation building on Thursday to see whether they are physically fit to be taken in by the draft:

To Report at 8.30 a. m.

Arnold Baumberger, Keeney street.  
Ernest E. Turkington, 145 Center street.  
Daniel F. Mooney, 82 North street.  
Noah L. Duplaise, 54 Eldridge street.  
Charles W. Hollister, 52 Hollister street.  
George W. Bilal, 273 Buckland street.  
John Casali.  
Herbert McCormick, 180 W. Center street.  
William F. Purtil, 42 Maple street.  
Adam Zikar, 55 North street.  
James McCaughey, 11 Cottage street.  
Luigi Negro, 91 Spruce street.  
W. H. Manning.  
Jarle E. Johnson, 19 Johnson Terrace.  
Thomas F. Devlin, 74 Union street.  
Gildardi Giovanni, 67 Oak street.  
Frederick Warnock, 65 School street.  
Sam Yurlo, 22 Birch street.  
Hipolit Kurilow, 28 Cottage street.  
Herbert A. Wyllye, 386 Parker street.  
Paul G. Lambert, 27 W. 10th street, N. Y.  
Thomas McGonigal, Apel Place.  
Harry Bidwell, Laurel Park.  
Harry F. Holmberg, 70 Wells street.

To Report at 9.30 a. m.

Patrick J. Frahee, 54 High street.  
Rudolf Kempf, 115 Charter Oak street.  
David Collins, 13 Knox street.  
John C. Jeffers, Hilliard street.  
Emil A. Kottke, 108 Birch street.  
George G. Schreiber, 235 W. Center street.

Otto Custer, Berret Rd., Hilton, N. Y.  
Herbert F. Robb, 236 Center street.  
Livingstone Porter, Hotel Green, Pasadena.  
John W. Thier, 127 Henry street.  
William C. Bray, 15 Wadsworth street.  
Frank Jeffers, Hilliard street.  
John Porterfield, 178 Oak Grove street.  
A. Amandus Johnson, 99 Ridge street.  
Joseph Stratton, 44 Garden street.  
Jesse M. Keeney, 210 Keeney street.  
John H. Stavnitzki, 25 Keeney Court.  
John Pentore, 147 Eldridge street.  
John Dimindo, 164 Oak street.  
James A. Johnson, 115 Charter Oak street.  
Emfred Holmberg, 70 Wells street.  
Natale Rufini, 11 Homestead street.  
George F. Flood, 915 Main street.  
James J. Murphy, 123 Hilliard street.  
Jing Ong, 17 Oak street.

To Report at 10.30 a. m.

Paul A. Shea, 64 Summer street.  
Clarence R. Martin, 718 W. Park street, Butte, Mon.  
Harold J. Quinn, 843 Main street.  
Charles Merkel, 577 W. Center street.  
Richard Turkington, 176 Center street.  
John Matchett, 13 Brainard Place.  
Harry Solsbury, care of E. E. Hilliard Co., Buckland.  
Robert H. Griffiths, 35 Lewis street.  
Boris Grishuk, 21 School street.  
John J. Sullivan, 263 Main street.  
James A. Curran, 28 Hamlin street.  
Hugo Lautenbach, 154 School street.  
Philip J. Gorman, 732 Main street.  
Fred G. Scheutz, 29 Summer street.  
William Wetherall, 123 Wells street.  
John T. Hildebrand, 412 Porter street.  
Francis Pagan, 18 Main street.  
William Gorman, 27 Brainard Place.  
James J. Quinn, 403 N. Main street.

## BRITISH STOP TWO ATTACKS OF FOE

(Continued from Page 1.)

tions that the new German blows would be directed towards the north in the direction of Arras.

The gallant British and French armies have pressed back the Germans at some points, recapturing some of the ground the Germans had succeeded in over-running.

**Amiens Objective Hopeless?**

The chief center of the German attack has been the district east of the British base of Amiens. A number of heavy assaults were made in that sector, but all broke down before the powerful resistance of the Allies.

The Germans claim to have captured the heights north of Moreuil and increased the number of prisoners in their hands to more than 75,000.

There was a terrific struggle for Grivennes, which lies just north of Montdidier.

Supported by light artillery the German columns made a number of fruitless assaults against the defenses of the village. Every time they were hurled back, they left a mound of dead as a monument of their unsuccess.

To the north of Grivennes, between Moreuil and Hengard-on-Sartre the Germans claim to have captured Arrachis Wood, but no mention of fighting in that region has been reported by the British war office.

Arrachis Wood is slightly less than ten miles from Amiens and lies north of the Amiens-Montdidier road.

**Artillery and Aviators.**

In spite of bad weather the aviators and artillery have continued extremely active on both sides. Mist and rain made observation impossible, but the gunners have maintained ceaseless activity, throwing shells against registered targets.

The rain has turned the roads and fields into deep mud, which has hindered the Germans in bringing their artillery up to the front.

There has been slight change in the general battle line during the past 24 hours, the advantages all being with the Allies.

The German troops' concentrations and the trend of their activities indicate that another phase of the battle is imminent and that a tremendous effort will be made to converge on Amiens from the north-east and southeast.

In this event American soldiers probably will play an important part in this stage of the struggle, as there is every indication that Americans are now ready to take their places on the firing line in this unprecedented combat.

**U. S. Reserves.**

(An official statement given out in London last night stated that large American forces will be brought to the aid of the Anglo-French armies in France. American troops that are not yet sufficiently trained to fight as divisions and army corps will form part of seasonal British and French units until they have completed their training. Arrangements for the transportation

of these additional forces are now being completed, the official announcement stated.)

The number of German prisoners and captured machine guns in the hands of the British and French is increasing daily. This shows a steady ascendancy in the initiative of the Allies and forecasts complete failure for the great German offensive.

**Situation to Date.**

As the situation stands on this thirteenth day of the drive the Germans have advanced 35 and 40 miles, capturing a number of wrecked towns and villages, but they have fallen far short of their objective. The original German plan was to drive a wedge between the British and French armies, taking Amiens and turning the flank of both opposing armies. Hindenburg is at fault from success in this program as he was before the campaign opened.

Heavy losses and the necessity of withdrawing shattered divisions have compelled the Germans voluntarily to slacken their pressure. The British and French have been sparing in the use of their reserves, yielding ground rather than throwing fresh troops into the battle. The strategy of this evidently is to wait until the Germans have reached the maximum of their exhaustion, then hurl a huge fresh army against them. The chances for success then would be much greater than if the Allies had used up the major portion of their reserve forces in an effort to check the Teutonic advance.

Military critics are beginning to see more and more ground for hope that this will prove the Waterloo for Germany.

## CUSHMAN A. RICE HEADS U. S. FLYERS ALONG SOMME FRONT

Has Had Picturesque Career as Fighter in South America, Spanish-American War, Etc.—Son of Former Governor of Minnesota—His Adventures.

With the American Army in France, April 1.—(Delayed.)—American aviators are fighting on the Somme front under a son of a former Governor of Minnesota. He is a major and commands the first Lafayette Escadrille, to get into action in the big fight.

"The men of my command are making a magnificent showing," he declared today. "Americans should be proud of them."

The Major has a magnificent physique and ordinarily ruddy cheeks, but when he emerged from the battle for a brief rest he looked thin and pallid.

"You would look thin, too, if you had been through that hell," he said. "Shells are continuously breaking beneath and around you. Boche machine guns and other planes are after you every minute and every time you stop in a village to rest it is bombed and shelled."

**Who Major Is.**

The Major referred to in Wales' dispatch is undoubtedly Major Cushman A. Rice, one of the most picturesque characters in the Ameri-

can army. His career reads like a page from fiction. He has fought in South American revolutions, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was chief of scouts for General Lawton in the Philippines and also took part in putting down the Boxer Rebellion in China. It is reported that the late Richard Harding Davis wrote his "Captain Macklin" after hearing of Rice's exploits in a South American revolution. Rice had bagged big game in all parts of the world, was an amateur auto race driver and when in New York, where he lived most of the time, he was one of the figures along the Great White Way.

When America entered the war Rice immediately applied for a commission. He retired from the army after the Spanish-American War as a captain. Running into some delay in getting his commission, Rice, in wanting to get "over there," enlisted as a private in the aviation corps. In a month he was a "top" sergeant and in a few more months he was made a major and given charge of a squadron.

## IRREGULARITY ON EXCHANGE TODAY

Demand for Stocks Slackens and Sales are Not Great—Favorites Get Most Attention—Quotations.

New York, April 2—The most prominent feature of the stock market at the opening today was the small volume of business.

There was no sale of Marine Preferred in the first 15 minutes and only a few of the minor steel industrials were traded in during that period. General Motors, Industrial Alcohol and Utah Copper were among other stocks in which there were no sales.

Price movements on the few issues in which there was a moderate amount of business were irregular. Miami declined 1/4 to 29 3/4. Sinclair Oil was down 7/8 to 26 1/2. Distillers' Securities sold ex-dividend of two per cent, at 39 1/2 and then gained 1/2. Steel Common sold off 1/4 at 91 1/2 and Reading, in which there was only a single transaction, showed a loss of 1/2 at 81 1/2.

Continued recessions were noticed in Sinclair Oil and Studebaker because of the persistent talk about dividends uncertainty. Studebaker falling 7-8 to 37 3/4. Miami sustained a further loss, falling down 1/2 to 29 3/4 against 31 at the close yesterday. American Car & Foundry dropped one point to 78 1/4 on a few sales. Industrial Alcohol dropped 1-3/4 to 120 1-2 and Distillers' Securities fell down from 39 1-4 to 38 1-2. Steel Common was extremely quiet, ranging from 90 3-8 to 90 all through the first hour.

Government bonds were steady; railway and other bonds were steady. Clearing house statement: Exchanges, \$704,400,480; balances, \$55,994,932.

**Cotton.**

Further advance of four to eight points in the near position were made at the opening of the cotton market today while new crops were unchanged to three points lower. At the end of the first 15 minutes the market was two to four points net lower.

**Stock Quotations.**

Reported for The Evening Herald by Richter & Co., 6 Central Row, Hartford, 2.30 p. m. prices:

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| AT G & W I          | 105 1/2 |
| Alaska Gold         | 101     |
| American Sugar      | 101     |
| Am B Sugar          | 75      |
| Am Tel & Tel        | 100 3/4 |
| Anaconda            | 63 1/2  |
| Am Smelter          | 77 1/2  |
| Am Loco             | 62 1/2  |
| Am Car Foundry      | 78 1/4  |
| Am C & S Fe         | 84      |
| Balt & Ohio         | 62      |
| Bethlehem Steel     | 79      |
| Butte & Sup         | 19 1/2  |
| Chile Copper        | 15      |
| Coca Gas            | 55 1/2  |
| Col Fuel            | 37 1/2  |
| C & O               | 55 3/4  |
| Can Pac             | 136 1/2 |
| Eric                | 14 1/2  |
| Gen Electric        | 138     |
| Gl Northern         | 90 3/8  |
| Kennecott           | 30 1/2  |
| Mexican Pet         | 32 1/2  |
| Mer M Pfd           | 90 3/4  |
| Mer M               | 24 1/2  |
| Miami Copper        | 29      |
| Norfolk & West      | 104     |
| National Lead       | 58 1/2  |
| North Pacific       | 85 1/2  |
| N Y Cent            | 69 1/2  |
| Penna               | 44 1/2  |
| People's Gas        | 41      |
| Repub I & S         | 78 1/2  |
| Reading             | 81      |
| Southern Pac        | 82 1/2  |
| Southern Ry         | 22 1/2  |
| St Paul             | 40 3/4  |
| Third Ave           | 16      |
| Tex Oil             | 142 1/2 |
| Union Pac           | 119     |
| U S Steel           | 90      |
| U S Steel           | 109 1/4 |
| Utah Copper         | 79 1/2  |
| Westinghouse        | 40 1/2  |
| Liberty Bonds 3 1/8 | 99.00   |
| Liberty Bonds 4 1/2 | 96.90   |
| Liberty Bonds 4 1/2 | 96.76   |

Secretary Baker is getting some information about the battle front which he could never have secured in a thousand years in Washington.

# PARK THEATER

They Delivered the Goods

## 16 YANKEE DOODLE GIRLS 16

New Scenery, New Play, New Comedy, New Effects, New Wardrobe Tonight

Admission--Matinee 10c

Evenings--15c and 20c

Feature Picture Tonight, a Paramount--DOROTHY DALTON in "THE PRICE MARK"

# A MUSEMENTS

WHAT'S WHAT AND WHO'S WHO IN MANCHESTER MOVIE HOUSES BY THEIR OWN PRESS AGENTS.

### AT THE PARK.

Tom Ijevne and his Yankee Doodle Girls have made good in Manchester. And Manchester knows it by this time. Packed to the rafters last evening, a monster crowd giggled and applauded from the start of the opening number until the curtain dropped on the Jass band.

If anything, the Yankee Doodle Girls are better dancers, better drilled, prettier and wear better costumes than the musical comedy that opened here several weeks ago. The leading lady of last night's show was a ringer for Maxine Elliott and a stunning dresser.

Tom Ijevne as the new property boy was a scream. He is a Jew comedian after the lines of Joe Welsh and with his quartet of fun makers he kept the audience laughing for minutes at a stretch. The chorus, all young girls, pretty and shapely, sang well but the orchestra had not rehearsed sufficiently and at times the chorus suffered but after the show a rehearsal was held and tonight there will be more harmony. The new spot light, however, worked well. The color effects were splendid and beautified the ensemble numbers.

Tonight the name of the play will be "The Hotel de Luxe". From the advance notices it is the most laughable skit ever presented by a musical comedy company. There will be new scenery, new songs, new jokes, new business and new costumes. The Jass Quartet will sing some of the old negro melodies. It goes without saying that the well worn S. R. O. sign will be out early this evening. As was the case last evening, there will be no reserved seats. It will be a case of first come, first served, and if you don't arrive early you will be obliged to see the show from the lobby as scores did last evening.

Before the musical comedy there will be a big Paramount feature with Dorothy Dalton playing the lead. The name of the feature will be "The Price Mark." This is a Paramount Special.

A last word of warning: Be around early tonight or you will regret it.

### AT THE CIRCLE.

Almost everyone has read Grace Miller White's, "Tess of the Storm Country." Pretty near everyone in Manchester has seen the picturization of the same story. It was one of the first pictures Mary Pickford appeared in and it was really the picture that made her the star she is today. At the time of its showing a few years ago in this town it made such a hit it was brought back at four different times and always playing to capacity houses, not because of its star, but because of the human interest of its story.

"The Secret of the Storm Country" in which Norma Talmadge appears at the Circle this evening and also tomorrow afternoon and evening, is the sequel to "Tess of the Storm Country." The story is well known, the book has been widely read and the picture like the story is founded on the greatest of all themes, mother love. Norma Talmadge one of the greatest emotional actresses of the screen, portrays a role in which mother love is the supreme issue, and her interpretation of "Tess" is one of the finest things she has ever done.

"What would you do to a man that married you and then told you that he was compelled to marry another woman? Married to a divinity student who persuades her to keep the marriage a secret, this is the problem that little Tess faces. Horrified at her husband's perfidy Tess agrees to let him go and keeps from him the fact that she soon expects to become a mother. A short time later her father dies, leaving her without a protector in her hour of need, and her condition becomes known to the villagers who at the instigation of the hypocritical Deacon Ebenezer Walderstricker, call her to task before the church council and attempt to force her into a marriage with the village ne'er-do-well, Sandy Letts.

From here on the action moves rapidly to a thrilling climax with never a lag in the interest. The climax is a "knockout" and it is without a doubt the most thrilling ever "registered" for a picture.

### STATE ELECTION TODAY IN ILLINOIS

Chicago, April 2—In many parts of Illinois today, wets and drys will engage in finish fights. The color of the next legislature and its leaning toward the federal prohibition amendment will probably be determined by the results over the state today.

### 2,000 LABORERS STRIKE IN BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Md., April 2—Two thousand city employees, approximately two thirds of the laborers employed by the city, are on strike today for a general advance in wages. They seek union labor support. Facing an almost complete tie-up of many departments, the Administration today advertised for men and boys to drive teams and clean up the streets.

## WANT A FARM?

I offer for the first time this 43 acre farm, consisting of 10 acres of wood and 30 acres of excellent tillable land, plenty of fruit and water. 8 room house, barns, etc., all in perfect condition. 7 cows, horse, full line of tools. This farm has been in one family for years and is being sold on account of death in family. Location is right within 7 minutes of railroad, trolley, schools, stores, etc. Must be sold quick.

**ROBERT J. SMITH**  
BANK BUILDING.

The Herald's

# BARGAIN COLUMNS

20 WORDS FOR ONLY 10 CENTS

For the accommodation of our patrons we will accept Telephone advertisements for this column from any one whose name is on our books payment to be made at earliest convenience. In other cases cash must accompany order.

READ BY OVER 9,000 PEOPLE EACH EVENING

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New two family flat with extra building lot and fruit, bargain. A. H. Skinner. 1561f

FOR SALE—Two family house near East Center Street with walks and curb, will sell for less than cost of house alone. Owner wishes to leave town. A. H. Skinner. 1561f

FOR SALE—\$2,700 buys a brick house with 8 rooms ten minutes walk from Main street. Owner says sell. A. H. Skinner. 1561f

FOR SALE—15 acre farm with steam heated 10 roomed house, barn, henhouse, fruit near mill, school, church and post office. A. H. Skinner. 1561f

FOR SALE—A number of good family cows and some springers. Gerald R. Risley, 187 Gardner St., So. Manchester. 1561f

FOR SALE—3 piece mission set, also folding bed. Apply at once. 115 Summit Street. 1561f

FOR SALE—Two tenement house, with place for garden, price \$2,700. Inquire M. Munson, 257 School St. 1561f

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from fine pen of Buff Orpingtons, \$1.00 a dozen. A. F. Howes, 39 Hudson St. 1561f

FOR SALE—Eggs for setting, white Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rocks, and white Wyandottes. H. W. Low, at the P. T. Blish Hardware Store. 1541f

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn eggs for hatching. English Bantam strain, large eggs, heavy white layers, 192 egg average, \$2 per 13, \$10 per 100. M. St. Clair Burr, 225 West Center St., Tel. 215-12. 1561f

FOR SALE—Barn 28x40 could be made into 2 family house. Enough stone to build a cellar. Plenty cheap lots near by. Thomas Bradley, 150 Porter St. 1561f

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks, from 200 egg strain, twenty dollars a hundred. Custom hatching, three cents each egg. Tel. Rockville 208-8, J. G. French, P. O. Vernon, Conn. 1341f

FOR SALE—Birch wood, four foot stove lengths, C. H. Schell, Brookmead Farm, Tel. Manchester 143-12 1311f

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On West side near the mills, large up-to-date 12 room house, walk and curbing. Robert J. Smith, Bank Building. 1561f

FOR SALE—At North end an exceptionally fine cottage of 6 rooms, recently built, beautiful interior finish, bath room, 2 toilet rooms, lights, steam heat, all in perfect condition, price only \$4,000, easy terms. Robert J. Smith, Bank Bldg. 1561f

FOR SALE—Center St., modern 2 family flat in excellent condition, inside and out, lot of over 1/2 acre of land, close to factory, school and trolley, bargain for some one, easy terms. Robert J. Smith, Bank Bldg. 1561f

FOR SALE—Near the Center nearly new single house of 6 large rooms, large reception hall, bath, kitchen, steam heat, hardwood floors and new windows. Robert J. Smith, Bank Building. 1561f

FOR SALE—Keeney Street farm, 22 acres of perfect land, 8 room house, barn and sheds, artesian well, 100 hens, cows, pigs, horse, plenty of tools, etc. Convenient to school and silk mills, easy terms. Robert J. Smith, Bank Building. 1561f

#### TO RENT.

FOR RENT—4 large rooms; up stairs, corner of School and Edward Streets. Inquire of J. Jeffers, 548 Hilliard St. 1561f

TO RENT—6 room tenement, with bath. Apply 83 Foster St., Phone 409-3 1561f

FOR RENT—On Woodbridge Street, Manchester, for 1 year from May 1, 8 rooms, steam heated house, garage, henhouse, 1 1/2 acre land, fruit of all kinds. A. H. Skinner. 1561f

TO RENT—First class barn suitable for garage or storehouse. Also would do for wagon painter. F. C. Strant, 179 Main St. 1561f

TO RENT—Up to date 4 room flat, on east side. Robert J. Smith, Bank Building. 1561f

TO RENT—6 room house on Charter Oak Street. Robert J. Smith, Bank Bldg. 1561f

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with or without board. Inquire 35 Birch Street. 1561f

#### WANTED.

WANTED—Complete cash for 25 acre farm, convenient to trolley and steam road, on good highway within 12 miles of Hartford, with good house and barn. Give full particulars in first letter. Box 679 Manchester. 1561f

WANTED—Table board, in private family, preferred. Address U. W. care Herald branch office. 1561f

WANTED—Competent freight hauler. Apply to J. J. Dwyer, Agent, New Haven Road. 1561f

WANTED—Women to sort rags. Apply American Writing Paper Co., Oakland. 1561f

WANTED—Men to work in Nursery. Apply C. E. Wilson & Co., North Main Street. 1561f

WANTED—A girl for second work. Apply Mrs. Sarah G. Cheney, 1193 Main Street. 1491f


#### CHICAGO INCOME TAXES

Chicago, April 2—Income taxes from Chicago for the year ending June 30, 1918, will total over \$200,000,000, according to estimates today. This is five times the amount last year. More than 210,000 returns were made.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHES DRAWN AWAY, \$1.00 A load anywhere in South Manchester. Chestnut wood, stove length, 38 cord; hard wood, 12 cord. Ready to deliver April 1. A. Parano, 35 South Main St. 1521f

We must conserve and uphold our resources and protect and strengthen our credit system. War Savings Stamps will help more than any other one thing to do this.



**ECKMAN'S Calcerbs**

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A handy Calcium compound that safeguards against chronic lung and throat troubles. A tonic-restorative prepared without harmful or habit-forming drugs. Try them today.

50 cent a box, including war tax

Sole sale by all Druggists  
Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia

**CIRCLE TONIGHT and TOMORROW CIRCLE**

THE SCREEN'S GREATEST EMOTIONAL STAR

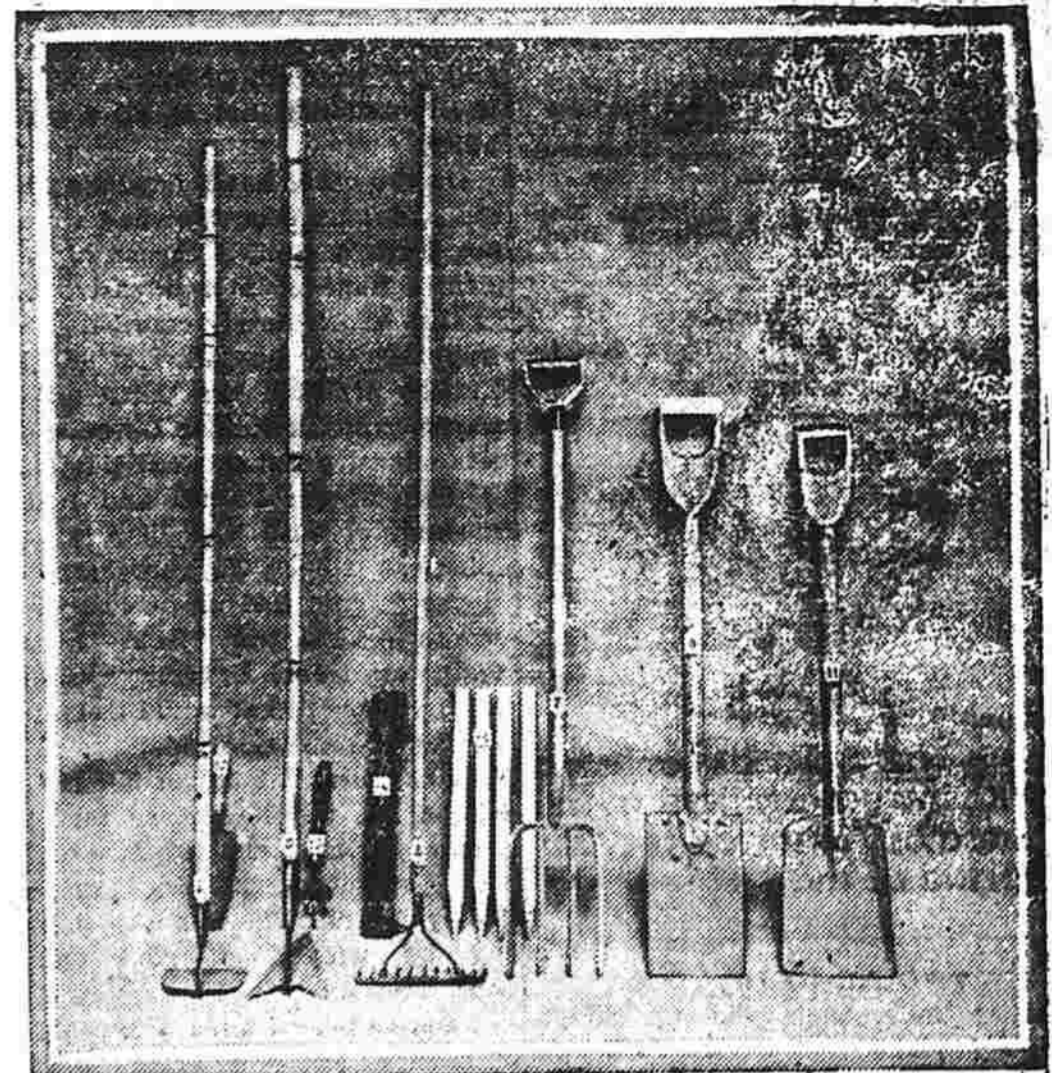
**Norma Talmadge**

In A Play In Which Wifehood Is Pitted Against Motherlove In A Terrific Struggle For Supremacy. Which Wins? See

**THE SECRET of the STORM COUNTRY**

FOUNDED ON THE GREATEST OF ALL THEMES, MOTHER LOVE. A COMPELLING STORY THAT WILL BRING HOME TO YOU THE TREMENDOUS LESSON IT TEACHES.

**CIRCLE THURS. and FRI. Marguerite Clark in SEVEN SWANS CIRCLE**



Get the seed for your home garden early. This is an important step in the home gardener's effort to supply fresh vegetables for his table and for canning and to help relieve the demand on the country's supplies of food.

Seed should be ordered well in advance of the time for planting in the open, so that it will be ready for planting in flats or frames and also for use outdoors as soon as the weather and the condition of the soil make it possible. Before ordering seed the home gardener should decide what vegetables he wants to raise and also should look over his garden plot or plan and decide on the best location for each vegetable, determining how much seed will be required for the space available for each variety. A well-laid garden plan, the preparation of which was described in an earlier article in this series, will be a great aid in determining the amounts and varieties of seed that will be needed.

**Garden Space Available.**

Just what vegetables are to be grown depends, of course, upon the individual tastes of the family. In general, the aim of the home gardener should be to raise vegetables in which freshness is an important quality. Peas, string beans, Lima beans, asparagus, and sweet corn, for example, lose much if they are not cooked almost immediately after they are picked. In the case of potatoes, corn, cucumbers, squashes, and melons, it should be remembered that these vegetables occupy a large area in proportion to their yield and in a small garden consume valuable space which, in most cases, could be used more profitably. In the case of potatoes, however, it also should be noted that they are easily stored and are an extremely good staple crop, and many gardeners will find it to advantage to plant as much ground to potatoes as possible after sufficient space has been allotted to the other garden crops.

**Find Amount of Seed Needed.**

Aim to make every seed count. Remember the supply of some of the more important varieties of garden seed is limited, and in order that all may obtain enough to meet their needs, everyone should co-operate to make what is used produce a maximum crop.

Following are the approximate quantities of seed that should be purchased for a garden which is to supply vegetables for successive plantings throughout the season for a family of four:

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Beans, snap         | 1 to 2 quarts                                  |
| Beans, pole, Lima   | 1 pint   |
| Beans, bush Lima    | 1 pint   |
| Beet                | 4 ounces                                       |
| Cabbage (early)     | 1 packet                                       |
| Cabbage (late)      | 1 1-2 ounce                                    |
| Carrot              | 1 ounce  |
| Cauliflower         | 1 packet                                       |
| Celery              | 1 packet                                       |
| Corn, sweet         | 1 to 2 pints                                   |
| Cucumber            | 1 ounce  |
| Eggplant            | 1 packet                                       |
| Kale or Swiss chard | 2 ounces                                       |
| Lettuce             | 1 1-2 ounce                                    |
| Muskmelon           | 1 ounce  |
| Onion sets          | 4 to 6 quarts                                  |
| Parsley             | 1 packet                                       |
| Parsnips            | 1 1-2 ounce                                    |
| Peas, garden        | 2 to 4 quarts                                  |
| Radish              | 1 ounce  |
| Salsify             | 1 ounce  |
| Spinach             | 1 1-4 pound in spring and 1 1-4 pound in fall. |
| Squash (summer)     | 1 ounce  |
| Squash (Hubbard)    | 1 1-2 ounce                                    |
| Tomatoes, early     | 1 packet                                       |
| Tomatoes, late      | 1 1-4 ounce                                    |
| Turnips             | 2 to 3 ounces                                  |
| Watermelon          | 2 ounces                                       |

If a gardener should desire to plant all of the vegetables mentioned, it is calculated by garden specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that enough space could be found for them in one-fourth of an acre. However, it is advised that the gardener, unless he has had one or more years' experience, enter his work on as few as six of the more important vegetables. For most of the vegetables listed the plantings mentioned consist of the entire quantities mentioned. Relatively small quantities of cauliflower, egg-plant, and parsley should be sufficient for most families. The entire supply of string beans, bush Lima beans, sweet corn, lettuce, peas, and radishes should not be planted at one time, but successive plantings two or three weeks apart should be made so that a fresh supply of the vegetables may be had throughout the season.

**Seed For Canning Vegetables.**

If the family wishes to raise vegetables to supply current needs and also to furnish a surplus for canning, the amounts given above should be considerably increased.

**C.S. HILLS & CO.**

HARTFORD CONN.

ACQUIRE THE "DAYLIGHT SAVING" HABIT! Get also the habit of patronizing the Store, that gives you the best values for your money. This Store has been advocating economy, and is doing its share, in keeping everything as far as possible at normal prices. At this Three Days' Sale are substantial Economies that you will readily appreciate.

**These Reductions are for Three Days Only--Wed., Thu. and Fri.**

**Special Number in Gloves**

Women's Washable glace Kid Gloves in pearl and grey, self and black stitching. Real value \$2.00 per pair. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Special for \$1.62 pair.

**SPECIAL THREE DAYS' SALE OF DRESSES FOR \$16.75**

300 New Smart Spring Dresses, in Serge Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin, in all the wanted and fashionable shades for this season's wear, also novelty plaids and stripes, very Special for **WED., THU. AND FRI. — \$16.75**. These dresses were formerly priced up to \$25.00. All sizes and Colors are to be had, as well as a good assortment of Styles, to choose from. These Dresses really incomparable values. No approvals, No exchanges.

**HANDKERCHIEFS REDUCED.**

200 dozen Women's all linen Handkerchiefs, real value \$1.80 dozen, Wednesday Thursday and Friday ..... \$1.25 dozen. One dozen to a customer. 300 dozen Men's all Linen Handkerchiefs present market price \$2.50 dozen; Wednesday, Thursday and Friday .... \$2.15 doz. Limit one dozen to a Customer.

**REDUCTIONS IN DOMESTICS—DAMASK TOWELING, ETC.**

70 inch Mercerized Damask (Extra heavy) regular price \$1.00 yard, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday ..... 85c yard. 45x36 Pillow Cases, regular price 27c. each, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday ..... 21c. each. Satin Bedspreads, full size, hemmed ready for use, regular price \$5.00, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday \$4.25 each.

17 inch Brown Crash Toweling, regular price 19c. yard, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday ..... 17c. yard. 72 inch Bleached Mohawk Sheeting, regular price 55c. yard, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday ..... 45c. yard. 18 inch Huck Toweling, regular price 25c. yard, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday ..... 21c. yard.

**FROM THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SECTION. BIG SAVINGS IN SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE.**

Long White Skirts, in Muslin, Hamburg and lace trimmed, a few are slightly mussed, value \$2.50 and \$2.95, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday ..... \$1.50. Corset Covers, of fine Nainsook, trimmed back and front, value \$1.50 and \$1.98, Wed., Thurs. and Fri. .... \$1.00. Broken Assortment of Corsets to close. One lot of Corsets, in several desirable makes, not all sizes in any one Model, Wed., Thurs. and Fri., the \$3.00 and \$4.00 values for \$2.00, the \$1.00 values for 69 cents.

Envelope Chemise, of fine quality nainsook, very daintily trimmed, values to \$2.50 and \$2.98, Wed., Thurs. and Fri. .... \$1.89 each. Muslin Gowns, in low neck, a wonderful garment for \$1.00, special for Wed., Thurs. and Fri. .... 79c. each. House and Porch Dresses for \$1.59. These come in superior quality percale and crepe, in the best styles and patterns, values \$1.98 and \$2.49, Wed., Thurs. and Fri. .... \$1.59.

**THE HONOR ROLL AND HONOR FLAG**

Form the Chief Prizes of the Third Liberty Loan

WHICH TOWN IN THE COUNTRY WILL FIRST TAKE ITS QUOTA?



The adoption of the Honor Roll and the Honor Flag for communities in the Third Liberty Loan campaign promises to add an element of competition in service throughout the whole country, to the sale of Liberty Bonds, which was seen in neither of the earlier loans.

What the Honor Roll did at Cedarhurst, Long Island, the only town which employed it on the Second Loan, proves the tremendous force of the idea.

On the First Loan Cedarhurst took \$175,000 worth of Liberty Bonds through 350 subscribers; on the Second, 3490 subscribers took \$1,200,000. Yet Cedarhurst was just an average American community with perhaps more citizens of foreign birth than the average and many citizens of small means.

All that the Liberty Loan Committee did was to make public day by day, acknowledgement, not of money subscriptions but of the list of those who had answered the call of the nation, and by giving this list the honor that was due, persuaded others to secure a place.

To the Honor Roll idea has been added for the whole country for the Third Liberty Loan the Service Flag idea. Those who acknowledge their debt to the nation by aiding with their money will receive widest public recognition for their act. Enrollment among bond holders will get credit just as if it were enrollment in the ranks of army or navy.

Those who enlist money in the Government service will have a symbol to display in the form of the Honor Flag. This is like a Service Flag in design and in spirit. It is rectangular, with a broad red border surrounding a white field, the field bearing three vertical blue bars, marking the Third Liberty Loan.

There will be no provision on the flag to show the amount subscribed. The slogan "This flag in your window will help win the war" is counted upon to point the way to win subscriptions.

Whether it is one \$50 bond or 50 bonds at \$1,000 each, the same credit will be given on the public Honor Roll. The name of the subscriber beneath this caption:

**THESE ARE THE PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN WHO ARE HELPING TO WIN THE WAR BY INVESTING IN GOVERNMENT BONDS OF THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.**

This Honor Roll will be displayed in some public place. It will be reproduced from day to day in newspapers or circulars, so that the whole community may know who has joined the Honor Roll.

An appeal to join the Roll from motives of local pride will be the second slogan on the Honor Roll: **HELP OUR TOWN TO WIN THE RIGHT TO FLY THIS FLAG.**

With the slogan will be displayed a picture of the Honor Flag. This will be the same symbol awarded to individual subscribers, but no town will be permitted to fly the flag until it has exceeded its quota of the issue of the Third Liberty Loan. The quota is proportioned upon the wealth of the town. Every community thus has an equal chance to win the right to fly the Honor Flag.

As a further honor a city or town that buys double its quota of bonds will receive the right to add a blue star to its flag. Every additional 100% will mean another star.

The proof of the power of community pride lies in the competition already begun to win the first Honor Flag in the country by securing the first complete quota. Dozens of cities or towns have announced that they are out to get it.

The Government encourages this competition by promising to make the award of the first Honor Flag an important official event. It is expected that Secretary McAdoo will attend the first ceremony and raise the flag with his own hands.

The towns of the West and South are especially keen about this competition. They realize the honor it will be to have official proclamation of the community first to respond to the nation's call for funds.

The competition should not only add enormously to the total subscription of the Loan, rolling it up to show the soldiers how the country is backing the war, but it will aid in cementing individuals into communities, communities into States, and States into a truer nation.

The Honor principle will be carried right to the top. All the towns that have won the Honor Flag will have their names permanently reported on the Roll of Honor at the State Capitol. The record of the State will be set down in the same way on a grand Honor Roll at the Treasury Department.

Once won, the Honor Flags and the names on the rolls of honor are historic mementoes that will not be the least of the family treasures when the relics of this war for human liberty are displayed to future generations by those who helped to win it by purchasing Liberty Bonds.

Man gives to charity because it is his good pleasure so to do. But he pays his tax under a duty imposed from outside. The man who pays his full tax is probably much rarer than the one who gives his voluntary offering.—Bridgeport Times.

Woman suffrage in New York continues to confound its enemies. The democrats put up a ticket entirely made up of women in local election at Governor and the women voters themselves snowed it under.—Springfield Republican.



**Ships and Fertilizers.** An important and impressive result of the war on the European continent is the gradual degeneration, through lack of manure, of the soil in regions which have been stripped of their livestock. Shortage of ships has compelled abandonment of attempts to import fertilizers. Reduced yields per acre in the allies' countries increase the responsibility which Americans must shoulder.

From all indications the people of Russia are not paying much attention to who's who there unless they happen to wear German uniforms.—Ex.

The Russian bear, which used to "walk like a man," now walks like a dachshund.—Passaic Daily News.

Providing they decide to give us for tat and drop a few of those mustard balls in German trenches, Germany can be expected to throw up its hands in horror at such terrible treatment.—Ex.

**Special**  
Best Red Cedar Shingles  
In Any Quantity  
Quality Lumber and  
Mason Materials  
**G. H. Allen**  
Those among the enemy who have been in a position to get the best impressions of American gunners, never knew what struck them.—Ex.

**HEAVY TRUCKING**  
Long Distance Hauls a Specialty  
5 Auto Trucks and Full Equipment of Competent Men  
**G. E. WILLIS**  
164 East Center Street. Phone 533

**PAINTING AND PAPERING**  
Now is a good time to have that little inside job done, the one you have been thinking about for some time. I will do it RIGHT.  
**A. C. LEHMAN.**  
26 Cooper St., Phone 353-3

**HIGH GRADE CEMETERY WORK**  
Monuments, Headstones, Markers  
Corner Posts, etc.  
Lettering Done in Cemeteries  
Established 40 Years.  
**ADAMS MONUMENTAL WORKS**  
A. H. Hebro, Mgr. Rockville, Conn.  
Telephone Connection.

**J. H. CHENEY**  
FLORIST  
**MANCHESTER GREEN**  
Telephone 58-2

# The Evening Herald

Entered at the Post Office at Manchester as Second Class Mail Matter.

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Branch Office—Ferris Block, South Manchester.

TELEPHONES  
Main Office, Main and Hilliard Sts., 196  
Branch Office, Ferris Block ..... 645  
War Bureau, Ferris Block ..... 689



**TWO KINDS OF TIME.**

Can these people who sniff at the new daylight schedule and say we are fooling ourselves tell us what time is? When you get down to fundamentals you find time is a very nebulous thing. It is divided by the rotation of the earth into day and night and by the rotation of the earth's position to that of the sun into seasons. The moon governs the rise and fall of the tides. But who decreed that there should be twenty-four hours in a day, or sixty minutes in an hour or sixty seconds in a minute? Man.

These divisions are arbitrary as the divisions of weights into ounces, pounds and tons. They are simply devices for measuring time and setting a standard for the orderly conduct of human affairs. It would be just as reasonable to call the midnight hour seven o'clock as to call it twelve o'clock. In some countries they actually do call it twenty-four o'clock. It would be just as reasonable to divide the day into eight hours as into twenty-four, only in that case the clocks would have to be remade. Now, a certain number of movements of the pendulum propel mechanical devices whose complete operation is called an hour. By changing this mechanism the hour could be made two or three times as long.

But that would be an enormous task. It is much easier to set the clock one hour ahead and let it continue to tick off sixty-minute hours, and if that change is conducive to our convenience, and is universal, it is perfectly practicable and reasonable. Man fixed the figures on the clock's dial in the first place and he has a right to change them or alter the position of the hands if he wants to. He is violating no law of nature by doing so. He is simply changing a self-acquired habit.

**HOLLAND'S PROTEST.**

The seizure of the Netherlands' ships has not gone by without a bitter note from the owners, as was to be expected. Whether the objections raised were meant to satisfy Berlin or not is a question. International law is plainly with Great Britain and the United States in the matter by reason of the law of anarchy.

The latter has indicated how arbitrary international law may be. The law has resulted from a practice which necessity imposed upon a world whose usual state was war. That a combatant has no moral right whatever to seize the property of another who is neutral goes without saying. And most jurists, as a writer in the New York Times observes, condemn the law. It does not matter that the law of anarchy calls for payment for property seized. The new possessors have really exercised a sort of right of eminent domain over property outside their jurisdiction.

In other words, America and Great Britain have been legally, but not morally neutral toward Holland.

But what about Holland and what about Germany? Holland has been covertly supplying Germany with food and other necessary resources to the limit of her ability and capacity, and it has only been since the declaration of an international embargo that she has desisted. If there is such a thing as moral neutrality, The Netherlands has exhibited it far more than the Allies have dreamt of doing. As for Germany, she has sunk Dutch shipping entirely without mercy or discrimination. Holland, next to Norway, which has lost one third of her bottoms and seven hundred or more of her sailors, has been one of the worst sufferers from German hands.

**THE OFFENSIVE AND THE WAR.**

The much vaunted great German offensive has been completely halted for two days and even has been turned into a defense at many points about both Arras and Amiens. It has been petering out ever since the French made their stand in the hills west of Montdidier and the British about Vimy Ridge, etc. Its failure seemed sure several days ago. It may yet succeed, perhaps, but that is a possibility, not at all a probability.

On the other hand, admitting that the Allies have not yet had time to put forth a unified thrust of their own, a huge counter offensive such as that which nearly resulted in the trapping and annihilation of von Kluck's army in the Battle of the Marne, when a similar German pincers offensive failed, what likelihood is there of the French and British succeeding, with the help of the American forces, in recovering all of the ground lost or in completely preventing the war from lapsing again into trench fighting, a conflict of attrition? That would mean prolonging the struggle indefinitely, for Germany with the aid of her Mitteleuropa has the resources for her armies, at least, and the fate of her civil population, judging by the Thirty Years' War and the present Prussian temper, is of secondary consideration.

America is still unused to the German idea that war is the normal state of things, a notion that Germany has exemplified not only by actual war, but by constant preparation and organization for war. Not only has the present campaign been planned carefully in full detail in advance, and its losses and gains discounted, but the Mitteleuropa scheme dates back to 1895 or beyond, when a map appeared in Berlin outlining a German confederation to include Germany, Austria-Hungary, all the Balkan states including Greece, the northern fringe of Italy, and most of Switzerland. That scheme has been carried out even to the conquest of the Friuli region in Italy, which many supposed, because of its tardiness, was undertaken to help Austria-Hungary and appease the latter.

Will Germany undertake to hold rigidly to her plan and over-run Switzerland? It seems very doubtful. Will she dig herself in along her new front in France and try to hold it, while she is completing the organization and development of Mitteleuropa? That is her endeavor or beyond a question.

Germany knows the races, the geography, the economic resources and the psychology, as a prominent French writer has said, of all of this Mitteleuropa, and she has reckoned with the military and naval factors of the situation, too. If she is prepared to make the sacrifices, it is not at all unlikely that she can hold what she has won, develop it and prolong the war indefinitely.

We might just as well make up our minds that war is war, and that food saving and all other auxiliary measures may help, but they can't decide the great conflict, so long as Germany has the resources for economic independence and can develop them.

There is no substitute for war.

**STATE LOSES BOUT.**

The big heavyweight fracas between Willard and Fulton won't be staged at New Haven. "Somewhere in the United States" means somewhere outside Connecticut, it would seem. But otherwise, somewhere means anywhere, so far as the public in general knows.

Meanwhile the promoters are taking care to keep the curiosity of sports writers thoroughly whetted. There are mysterious conferences between promoters and principals, with "there is nothing to give out for publication" afterward. Willard and Fulton have manufactured newspaper copy by the yard, with interviews which are important whether they are important or not, because of the source. Fabulous bids have been made for the staging of the fight at one place or another. The winner of the match has been paired with a new aspirant, before the match has been fought.

Somehow New Haven, with the dignity and atmosphere of Yale about it, didn't seem quite the place for the scrap, anyhow. The Yale Bowl was actually mentioned for the bout! Yes, somebody "next to" Willard or Fulton or their managers or sub-managers or sparring partners told somebody who told a correspondent in need of a story, and the fact was announced to a hungry world.

We are not sorry that New Haven has escaped, but we would like to see that scrap, just the same.

Spring is also the season for fresh fish. Why doesn't Connecticut get a reasonable supply of it from New London? To have our fish come all the way from Boston, with the extra charges of transportation and addi-

tional middlemen is foolish business. A cod is not a cod when it's several days old.

Somewhat informal, but we agree with the Hartford young man who calls Dr. Hesselgrave "a peach." By his fruit, probably, they are knowing him over there.

"Why sell the laying hen?" asks the Connecticut Agricultural College. Why sell the milch cow, either, for that matter? Yet both are being killed off for the meat.

## MANCHESTER WOMEN PLAN LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

**Flying Squadron to be One of the Features of Drive—Prizes for Bond Saleswomen.**

Manchester women will play a most important part in the next Liberty Loan Drive.

Fifty local ladies, representing almost every nationality and class in the town, gathered last evening at the Recreation building and a general discussion of the proposed drive followed after Mrs. Austin Cheney, as chairman, opened the meeting.

A Flying Squadron, one of the outstanding features of the women's part in the Liberty Loan drive will be the Women's Flying Squadron. Teams will cover the town, free lancing but not duplicating the work of the men in the campaign. If it seems to the committee that Manchester is not contributing sufficiently to cover the town's quota, a house to house canvass will be made.

**Executive Committee.**

An executive committee was formed consisting of Mrs. Austin Cheney, chairman; Mrs. W. S. Coburn, vice chairman; Miss Grace Robertson, treasurer; Mrs. Shubert A. Cadie, and Miss Anna Hyde, secretaries.

These chairman of various committees will also act on the executive committee:

Churches: Mrs. R. La Motte Russell, schools, Mrs. F. T. Blish; office, Mrs. W. S. Gillam; bond saleswomen, Mrs. Muller-Tym; interpreters, Mrs. Thomas L. Cheney; publicly, Mrs. W. B. Rogers.

**Two Prizes Offered.**

During the evening, Mrs. Thomas L. Cheney announced that she would offer one prize to the women bringing in the largest number of subscriptions and one to the woman bringing in the largest amount of money from subscriptions.

It is planned to augment the executive committee until it comprises 75 members.

As the time for the launching of the drive nears, the public will be given all the details of what the women mean to do to keep up Manchester's reputation of "The 100 per cent Plus Town of the State."

## Great Wheat Stocks Isolated.

It's the shortage in ships that is putting the Allies and the United States on wheat rations. Great stocks of wheat are isolated in India, and Australia. At great sacrifice in ship space and use the Allies are forced to secure some wheat from Argentina.

On January 1, Australia had stored 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that was ready for export—but there were no ships. Then came the new crop with an exportable surplus of 80,000,000 bushels. Now Australia has approximately 180,000,000 bushels waiting for ships.

India, at the same time, had 70,000,000 bushels of wheat stored for export. During April 50,000,000 bushels more out of the new crop will be added to the pile.

Argentina closed the last shipping season with 11,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the stock available for export. The new crop will add 185,000,000 to the left over.

It is not a problem that the wheat does not exist in the world—it is entirely a problem of shipping, which has thrown on America the obligation of dividing our stock with the Allies.

**Holland Cuts Ration.** Holland is now consuming only one-third her normal amount of wheat flour—This is partly due to rationing, which has reduced daily consumption from 14 ounces to nine ounces per person, and partly to the mixing of rye and potato flour with wheat flour in bread making.

Somebody has seen the first mackerel off Cape Hatteras. The mackerel evidently is the springtime robin of the seas.—Norwich Record.

## The Open Forum

**THE FLAG'S PLAIN.**

Here's on every wind that's blown  
O'er your portal I have flown;  
Rain and snows have battered me,  
Storms at night have tattered me;  
Dust of street and chimney stack,  
Day by day have stained me black,  
And I've watched you passing there,  
Wandering how much you care.  
Have you noticed that your flag  
Is today a wind-blown rag?  
Has your love so carelessly grown  
By the long neglect you've shown  
That you never raise your eye  
To the symbol that you fly?  
This verse should remind some of us  
In Manchester about the tattered  
Flags we keep flying at our homes.

Sincerely,  
V. J.

## GLOWING REPORTS MADE AT S. S ANNUAL

No Candidate Available for Superintendent—Other Officers, However, Are Elected at Meeting.

The annual meeting of the South Methodist Sunday school was held last evening. Interesting reports were given by the officers and department heads, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$142.02 with some money yet to be turned over to him from the financial secretary. Besides the regular missionary collections, amounting to \$163.84, a special fund of \$100 was raised at Christmas time and has been sent to India for the support of a native preacher.

When it came to the election, the nominating committee was unable to present a candidate for the position of superintendent. Ray C. Pillsbury, who has been the superintendent for the past year and a half, felt unable to accept a re-election, but consented to serve until the committee could secure some one to succeed him. Harold House, who has held the position of financial secretary for several years, left last Saturday for Camp Devens. He was re-elected, however, and his position will be filled during his absence by George McKinney.

**The Election.**

Following is the result of the election.

- Assistant Superintendent, G. E. Ferris.
  - Secretary, Miss Marion Richmond.
  - Assistant Secretary, Miss Clara Juul.
  - Treasurer, Thomas J. Rogers.
  - Financial Secretary, Harold J. House.
  - Assistant, George McKinney.
  - Secretary of Supplies, Sherwood Grimes.
  - Pianist, George E. Rogers.
  - Superintendent Primary and Junior Department, Mrs. J. W. Goslee.
  - Assistant, Mrs. John I. Winterbottom and Miss Margaret White.
  - Secretary, Earl Trotter.
  - Assistant, Winslow Richmond.
  - Superintendent Kindergarten, Miss Agnes Finnegan.
  - Assistants, Miss Florence Bunce and Miss Margaret McLean.
  - Superintendent Cradle Roll Department, Mrs. L. S. Burr.
  - Superintendent Home Department, Mrs. Robert Martin.
  - Missionary Committee:  
Mrs. A. A. Brainard, President.  
Miss Emily Ellsworth, Secretary.  
Miss Edna A. Hall, Treasurer.
- At the conclusion of the business there was a social hour, with refreshments.

## HALF OF AIRPLANE SPRUCE TIMBER PROVIDED

Washington, April 2—Of the 60,000,000 feet of spruce timber needed by the government for the construction of airplanes this year, 30,000,000 feet already have been produced. Representative Fordney, of Michigan said today, and the total will be furnished to the government before the first of July.

"Two thousand feet of spruce lumber is required in the construction of one airplane," he said. "Therefore 60,000,000 feet of spruce lumber will enable this government to produce 30,000 airplanes of the largest and most efficient size."

Secretary Baker has reason to reflect that hot shots from your opponents vary greatly on the battle front from what they do in Washington.—Ex.

The saying grace of the new long-distance gun is that from 40 to 50 miles the aim is bound to be wild. What good would it do to shoot as far as the moon if you couldn't hit it?—New London Day.

*Watkins Brothers Inc.*

# The Need For Music

**Special For Saturday April 6th**

Horsie Toddlers for the children. Regularly \$1.98 on account of slight scratches 1/2 price or 99 cents.

See our South Show window.

1918 Models, Whitney Carriages now on display.

Food, raiment and shelter are absolutely essential to existence. But it is not these necessities that make life worth living, they merely make existence possible. In order to sustain the highly developed life of today, the individual requires something more than physical sustenance.

In striving for a better, a higher, a more ideal existence, the absolute necessities bear no part but the sustaining of physical life. Life, without many things which are often misnamed "luxuries", would not be "living" at all, it would be merely existence.

It is very significant that commanders of armies consider that music is almost as necessary to soldiers as food. Not a day passes but that the daily press prints news illustrative of the fact that music is a vital necessity in war as well as in peace. The other day one of the prominent Chicago dailies carried the story of a raid by allied troops who returned to their own trenches dragging a piano they found in one of the underground camps of the enemy.

The Sammys and Tommys and Poilus must have music. We cannot get along without music and those who are trying to are denying themselves unnecessarily.

You can save \$30.00 of good money by buying at our Manufacturer's Sale. \$375.00 YORK PIANOS \$345.00. Terms \$10.00 down and \$10.00 monthly.

**ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS REACH LARGE TOTAL.**

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 57,100,983 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,184,870 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels. Pork exports for the 3 1/2 years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 449,484,400 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

\*\*\*\*\*

\* ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP. \*

\* "On your side are boundless supplies of men, food, and material; on this side a boundless demand for their help. \*

\* "Our men are war-weary and their nerves have been strained by more than three years of hard, relentless toil. \*

\* "Our position is critical, particularly until the next harvest, but the United States can save us. \*

\* "You Americans have the men, the skill, and the material to save the allied cause. \*

\* SIR JOSEPH MACLARY, \*  
\* British Shipping Controller. \*

\*\*\*\*\*

## HOME GARDEN HINTS

By using a seed box or window box in which to start plants of cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, celery, and perhaps even lettuce, the home gardener may get these crops into edible maturity, several weeks earlier than if he waits to plant the seed out of doors.

**Making the Window Box.**

It is a very simple matter to make a window box by nailing together the narrow sides and ends and then nailing the bottom onto these. The boards or strips used should be light in weight, about one-half inch thick, about 4 inches wide for sides and ends, and any width available for the bottom. The window box should be of such size as to be easily handled, perhaps 12 to 15 inches wide and 18 to 24 inches long. A

store box of convenient size may be sawed lengthwise of sides and across the ends 3 to 4 inches above the bottom and thus make a good window box.

Filling Box With Soil and Planting Seed.

When the box is completed, cover the bottom about an inch deep with gravel or fine cinders and fill nearly full with rich soil full of decayed vegetable matter or of manure like that used in potting house plants or greenhouse plants. Most gardeners have a compost pile which will furnish the kind of soil needed. The rich soil beneath the family wood pile or around decaying logs is splendid for this purpose.

Press the soil down firmly in the box with a small piece of board, then with a thin strip, such as a cheap ruler, make rows crossways 2 inches apart by pressing the edge down 1/4 to 1/2 inch. Distribute 8 to 10 seeds per inch in the rows and cover with rich soil or fine sand. Press down the soil again with the piece of board and water carefully so there will be no leaking through the bottom.

Set the box in any warm place until the seeds begin to sprout, then place it in the sunshine by a window.

When the plants are from an inch to an inch and a half high, they should be thinned to 1 to 2 inches apart in the row so as to give them space enough to make a strong, stocky growth. If it is desired to keep the plants which are thinned out, they may be set 2 inches apart each way, in other boxes prepared as mentioned for the seed box. When the weather becomes mild, the box of plants should be set out of doors part of the time during the day so that the plants will "harden off" in preparation for transplanting to the garden later. A good watering should be given just before the plants are taken out of the box for transplanting so that a large ball of earth will stick to the roots of each one.

# Smartly Tailored Suits

Of All Wool Navy Serge \$24.98

This new showing of belted suits for Spring wear will win your favor at first glance. It is our honest opinion that they are the finest serge suits we have ever offered at this price embracing all the new effects that make every model a representative value of Fashion, at their price.

# RUBINOW'S

## SPECIALTY SHOP

# Dorothy Dodd

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

## SHOES

The new semi-military Dorothy Dodd Oxford.

A fashionable new Dorothy Dodd Oxford Model.

### Buy Carefully! Save Sensibly!

Conditions demand that you make every dollar count.

To buy carefully you must seek merchandise of reliability.

To save sensibly look for the trade mark with a reputation of dollar for dollar value that must be sustained.

In women's shoes the Dorothy Dodd trade mark has year after year stood for maximum of value, and has been an assurance of smart style, super-quality and excellent fit.

In this season's offering is shown a superb variety of styles. Each and every one is the conception of a staff of artists of the world's best manufacturers of shoes—The Dorothy Dodd Shoe Company.

We are the exclusive agents for these faultless fitting shoes, which we ask you to inspect.

A beautiful spring booklet is ready for distribution.

This is one of the newest Dorothy Dodd Boots.

One of many dainty boots for early spring.

## C. E. House & Son Inc.

Big Store With Little Prices

MANUFACTURERS
DOROTHY DODD SHOE COMPANY
BOSTON

### Wapping

Charles Hevener has a new Dodge car, and Everett Griswold has bought a Ford.

Dr. H. A. Deane and family who have been spending the winter in Hartford, will open their summer home in the Foster district this week.

George Walter Smith who has been foreman at the Hunting Brothers' plantations has taken the Deane farm on shares, having already moved into one of the tenements. Mr. Smith will purchase a Chase Tractor for his work.

Robert Daly has bought a Cadillac touring car, and Winthrop A. Haviland, a new Reo truck.

Jean E. Shepard has bought the farm of Mrs. Fannie Risley and forty acres of land of Wayne H. Rice.

A number of friends of Roderick King gave him a surprise at his home last week. Dancing was enjoyed and refreshments were served. Mr. King left Saturday for Camp Devens. He was presented with a wrist watch.

Word was received Friday by friends, of the death of Mrs. Harry Lyman of Winsted, formerly of this town. Mrs. Lyman won, by her charming personality, many friends in this town who regret to learn of her death.

Much work is being done on the roads in this section, thereby keeping up the reputation of the roads of the town being the very best.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayes have moved to Vernon where they bought a farm.

Rev. J. E. Priestly preached the sermon at the Congregational church Sunday.

Mrs. G. V. Hamilton entertained the Red Cross workers this afternoon at the parsonage.

There will be a meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee, and all interested in the coming drive in the South Windsor Town Hall, tomorrow evening. There will be speakers, and it is hoped a large number will be present.

Mrs. Jeanette Page of Waterbury spent the past week with Mrs. Frank Bidwell.

There was a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Horace Vibert, Friday afternoon, to lay plans for the patriotic food exhibit to be held at the South Windsor Town Hall, April 23. Miss Bernice Wheeler is chairman of the committee of this section, who will assist in exhibiting and serving, and Mrs. Henry Cosler Smith, Mrs. Mabel Lee Juno and Mrs. Donald J. Grant will assist her.

Mrs. P. E. Bossen and Miss Eveline Vibert entertained Monday afternoon at the latter's home in honor of Mrs. James G. Harvey who was then Miss Edith Newberry, the occasion being a handkerchief shower. There were forty present. Hearts were played and refreshments served.

Albert Ahern and children are spending several days in Worcester, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Skinner have returned to their farm in Windsorville, having spent the winter with Mrs. J. W. Spigger.

J. P. MacLaughlin is suffering from an abscess on his neck.

A son was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Jones.

The Sunday School of the South Windsor Congregational church was presented with a flag Sunday morning by the women relief corps of East Hartford.

A census is being taken of the different crops and number of acres that are to be raised the coming season, under the direction of the Council of Defense.

### Bolton

Miss Myrtle Rogers of Manchester has been spending a week in Bolton with Miss Sara B. Pinney.

Mrs. Ernest M. Howard was in Rockville recently, the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. S. P. Sumner.

E. A. Shaw of Bolton Notch has sold his grocery and grain business to Selma Shaw.

Miss Anna Caselli has returned from a week's visit in New York.

Miss Sarah Howard has returned to New York after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Minnie E. Howard.

Miss Josephine Matheis, who is teaching in Preston, is spending a week's vacation at her home in town.

Miss Jennie Lee is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lee.

Rev. and Mrs. Frank K. Abbott's nine months old baby, who has been quite ill, is improving.

Mrs. Samuel Woodward of Bolton Notch who recently underwent an operation at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, is improving.

Bolton is having its annual stage of muddy roads, with the usual number of mud bound autolists.

### CHENEY HALL IS OPENED WITH DANCE BY KNIGHTS

K. of C. Observe Easter Monday With Vaudeville and Social—The Program.

The opening of Cheney Hall since early in the winter was well attended when the Knights of Columbus gave a vaudeville and dance last night. The crowd did not arrive for the larger part, until dancing had started.

The vaudeville program was opened by the Gaudette sisters of Hartford. They made a hit. They "jazzed" popular songs well, especially "The Darktown Strutter's Ball." Then rendition of the popular favorite "Where the Morning Glories Grow" went far over the footlights.

"Joe" Durkey favored by singing "My Sunshine Jane." Robert Doellner was a pronounced favorite. He played Haesche's "Souvenir" and "Hungarian Dance." Doellner displayed wonderfully his ability to play the violin. He was ably accompanied by Miss F. Carson of Hartford.

"Tom" Quish was the headliner on the vaudeville bill. His lonely act was entitled "Jazzing Around." He opened with a ragtime selection on the piano. He was well supplied with jokes and new songs. He brought tears to the eyes of the mothers in the audience when he sang "So Long Mother."

The dance program was a decided success. The orchestra was at its best. For the benefit of the older set, two square dances were on the program. Dancing ended at one o'clock.

### 8th District School Notes

The following pupils were perfect in attendance during the winter term:

Miss Shepard's room, grade 8; Albena Jamroga, Mary Limerick, Vincent Moriarty, Clifford Shea, Ethel Turkington, Hazel Waldorf, Helen Yourkshot.

Miss Devon's room, grade 7: Joseph Emonds, Josephine Emonds, Theodore Iaboc, Norma Paxon, Estella Thrall, Miriam Welles, Miss Beebe's room, grade 7.

Francis Albert, Frank Burnham, Robert Burns, Hazel Brown, Julia Coville, Hazel Brown, Clara Emonds, Dickinson, Claire Emonds, Ruth, Helena Welles, Mabel Weatherall.

Miss Patten's room, grade 6: Theodore Bidwell, Amos Bill, Edward Gill, Beatrice Lepage, Harold Maher, Emma Schmidt, Cyrus Tyler.

Miss Lund's room, grade 6: Marion Bill, Wendell Burneau, Arthur Coseo, Ruby Curnow, Harold Hanna, Edith Hanson, Joseph Oibright, Lawrence Paisley, Lillian Sheridan, Ruth Smith, Edward Wilson, Howell Wright.

Miss Holt's room, grade 4: Harry Hampson, Joseph Kamiaky, Alfons Warka, Lester Wolcott, Albert Yost.

Miss Toohy's room, grades 4 and 3: Orra Bill, John Bolcunas, George Bradley, Lena Dent.

Miss Grant's room, grades 3, 2, and 1: Edmund Boyle, Hermon Brown, George Dent.

Miss Young's room, grade 3: Howard Fish, Claude Gates.

Miss Carrier's room, grade 2: Richard Bill, Howard Blanchard, Raymond Burneau, Clara Emonds.

Miss Ward's room, grade 2: Francis Gill, John Koneski, Alfred Osapia.

Miss Clark's room, grade 1: Klarence Karlson, Victor Obrast, Nellie Walcekovski.

**4,194 VOLUNTEERS HERE.** Hartford, April 2.—A total enrollment of 4,194 skilled workers in the United States Shipyard Volunteers was reported today at the office of Federal Director Leo A. Korper of the United States Public Service Reserve. Thirty-three communities have reported volunteers through the war bureaus of the Connecticut State Council of Defense. The enrollment has been in progress for two months with Connecticut coming close to fifty per cent of its quota of volunteers.

**A CORRECTION.** Through an error, it was announced yesterday that Miss Helen Fraser of the National War Savings Committee, London, author of "Women and War Work", would lecture at the high school hall Friday evening. The lecture will be given in high school hall at three o'clock Friday afternoon.

### Going Fishing?

Every Fisherman discovers that he needs something in the way of tackle when he goes over his outfit in the Spring.

YOU CAN SUPPLY THOSE LITTLE NEEDS HERE.

Rods, Reels, Bait Boxes, Flies, Fish Baskets, Landing Nets, Lines, Leaders, Sinkers, Hooks, Artificial Bait, Spinners, Etc.

OUR SPECIAL X STRONG STEEL ROD ..... \$2.50

**MANCHESTER PLUMBING & SUPPLY CO.**  
F. T. Blish, Manager.

### Auto Tires, Bicycles And Motorcycles

UNITED STATES TIRES NEW ENGLAND BICYCLES  
GOODYEAR TIRES COLUMBIA BICYCLES  
FEDERAL TIRES HUDSON BICYCLES  
ALL ARE CARRIED IN STOCK.

A number of rebuilt motorcycles in first class shape.

AUTO SUPPLIES. FREE AIR

Repairs of bicycles, motorcycles, Tubes and Lawn Mowers given our prompt attention.

**MADDEN BROS.**  
TELEPHONE 600 PROMPT DELIVERY  
687 MAIN ST.

### ATTENTION Tobacco Growers

Copy of section No. 4 contained in circular mailed to tobacco grower by the State Council of Defense— "Nothing in the foregoing instructions impose any restrictions whatsoever upon the making of small increase in acreage of stock or cut tobacco where the increase of any given grower does not exceed five acres. Any grower who desires to make a greater increase in stock or cut tobacco should first apply to the Council for its approval."

### This is Your Opportunity

There is no yard as well equipped to furnish this material as we are today.

Tobacco Sash will soon be in. Better cover your requirements.

**MANCHESTER LUMBER CO.**

"THE RICH MAN'S WAR" A HATEFUL CALUMNY

American Business Men Ready to Make Sacrifices Without Stint.

TAXES HERE AND ABROAD.

American Taxation the Most Democratic in the World.

By OTTO H. KAHN.

Nothing is plainer than that business and business men had everything to gain by preserving the conditions which existed during the two and a half years prior to April, 1917, under which many of them made very large profits by furnishing supplies, provisions and financial aid to the allied nations. Taxes were light, and this country was rapidly becoming the great economic reservoir of the world.

Nothing is plainer than that any sane business man in this country must have foreseen that, if America entered the war, these profits would be immensely reduced and some of them cut off entirely, because our government would step in and take charge; that it would cut prices right and left, as, in fact, it has done; that enormous burdens of taxation would have to be imposed, the bulk of which would naturally be borne by the well-to-do; in short, that the unprecedented golden flow into the coffers of business was bound to stop with our joining the war, or, at any rate, to be much diminished.

But it is said the big financiers of New York were afraid that the money loaned by them to the allied nations might be lost if these nations were defeated, and therefore they maneuvered to get America into the war in order to save their investments.

Proof That the Charge is Absurd.

A moment's reflection will show the utter absurdity of that charge. Let us assume, for argument's sake, that the allies had been defeated. Let us make the wildly improbable assumption that they had defaulted for the time being upon these foreign debts, the greater part of which, by the way, is secured by the deposits of collateral in the shape of American railroad bonds and stocks and of bonds of neutral countries, aggregating more than sufficient in value to cover these debts. Let us assume that the entire amount of allied bonds placed in America had been held by rich men in New York and the east instead of being distributed, as it is, throughout the country.

Is it not perfectly manifest that a single year's American war taxation and reduction of profits would take out of the pockets of such assumed holders a vastly greater sum than any possible loss they could have suffered by a default on their allied bonds, not to mention the heavy taxation which is bound to follow the war for years to come and the shrinkage of fortunes through the decline of all American securities in consequence of our entrance into the war?

Not only is the "rich man's war" an absurd myth; the charge is a hateful calumny.

Business men, great or small, are no different from other Americans, and we reject the thought that any American, rich or poor, would be capable of the hideous and dastardly plot to bring upon his country the sorrows and sufferings of war in order to enrich himself. Business men are bound to be exceedingly heavy financial losers through America's entrance into the war. Every element of self-interest should have caused them to use their utmost efforts to preserve America's neutrality, from which they drew so much profit during the two and a half years before April, 1917. Every consideration of personal advantage commanded men of affairs to stand with and support the agitation of the "peace-at-any-price" party. They spurned such ignoble reasoning; they rejected that affiliation; they stood for war when it was no longer possible, with safety and honor, to maintain peace, because they are patriotic citizens first and business men afterwards.

Our Income Tax and Taxes Abroad.

(1) The largest incomes are taxed far more heavily here than anywhere else in the world.

The maximum rate of income taxation here is 87 per cent. In England it is 42 1/2 per cent. Ours is therefore 50 per cent. higher than England's, and the rate in England is the highest prevailing anywhere in Europe. And in addition to the federal tax we must bear in mind our state and municipal taxes.

(2) Moderate and small incomes, on the other hand, are subject to a far smaller rate of taxation here than in England.

In America incomes of married men up to \$2,000 are not subject to any federal income tax at all.

In England the income tax is: 4 1/2 per cent. on \$1,000; 6 1/2 " " " 1,500; 7 1/2 " " " 2,000.

(These are the rates if the income is derived from salaries or wages; they are still higher if the income is derived from rents or investments.)

The English scale of taxation on incomes of, say, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$15,000 respectively averages as follows as compared to the American rates for married men:

Table comparing income tax rates in England and America for various income brackets.

(If we add the so-called "occupational" tax our total taxation on incomes of \$10,000 is 6 1/2 per cent. and on incomes of \$15,000 9 1/2 per cent.)

In other words, our income taxation is more democratic than that of any other country in that the largest incomes are taxed much more heavily and the small and moderate incomes much more lightly than anywhere else and incomes up to \$2,000 for married men not taxed at all.

(3) It is true, on the other hand, that on very large incomes—as distinguished from the largest incomes—our income tax is somewhat lower than the English tax, but the difference by which our tax is lower than the English tax is incomparably more pronounced in the case of small and moderate incomes than of large incomes.

The "Excess Profits" Tax Here and Abroad.

Moreover, if we add to our income tax our so-called "excess profit tax," which is merely an additional income tax on earnings derived from business, we shall find that the total tax to which rich men are subject is in the great majority of cases heavier here than in England or anywhere else.

(4) It is likewise true that the English war excess profit tax is 80 per cent. (less various offsets and allowances), whilst our so-called excess profit tax ranges from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent.

But it is entirely misleading to base a conclusion as to the relative heaviness of the American and British tax merely on a comparison of the rates, because the English tax is assessed on a wholly different basis from the American tax.

The American excess profit law (so called) taxes all profits derived from business over and above a certain moderate percentage, regardless of whether or not such profits are the result of war conditions. The American tax is a general tax on income derived from business in addition to the regular income tax. The English tax applies only to excess war profits—that is, only to the sum by which profits in the war years exceed the profits in the three years preceding the war, which in England were years of great prosperity. In other words, the English tax is nominally higher than ours, but it applies only to war profits. The normal profits of business—i. e., the profits which business used to make in peace time—are exempted in England. There, only the excess over peace profits is taxed. Our tax, on the contrary, applies to all profits over and above a very moderate rate on the money invested in business.

We Tax Normal Profits, They Tax Only War Profits.

In short, our lawmakers have decreed that normal business profits are taxed here much more heavily than in England, while direct war profits are taxed less heavily.

You will agree with me in questioning both the logic and the justice of that method. It would seem that it would be both fairer and wiser and more in accord with public sentiment if the tax on business in general were decreased and, on the other hand, an increased tax were imposed on specific war profits.

(5) Our federal inheritance tax is far higher than it is in England or anywhere else. The maximum rate here on direct descendants is 27 1/2 per cent. as against 20 per cent. in England. In addition to that, we have state inheritance taxes which do not exist in England.

(6) Of her total actual war expenditures (exclusive of loans to her allies and interest on war loans) England has raised less than 15 per cent. by taxation (France and Germany far less), while America is about to raise by taxation approximately 28 per cent. of her total war requirements (exclusive of loans to the allied nations and of the amount to be invested in merchant ships, which, being a productive investment, cannot properly be classed among war expenditures).

We men of business are ready and willing to be taxed in this emergency to the very limit of our ability and to make contributions to war relief work and other good causes without stint. The fact is that, generally speaking, capital engaged in business is now being taxed in America more heavily than anywhere else in the world. We do not say that it may not become necessary to impose still further taxes; we are not whimpering and squealing and agitating, but—we do want the people to know what are the present facts, and we ask them not to give heed to the demagogue who would make them believe that we are escaping our share of the common burden.

The rich man can spend only a relatively small sum of money unproductively or selfishly. The money that it is in his power actually to waste is exceedingly limited. The bulk of what he has must be spent and used for productive purposes, just as would be the case if it were spent by the government, with this difference, however, that, generally speaking, the individual is more painstaking and discriminating in the use of his funds and at the same time bolder, more imaginative, enterprising and constructive than the government with its necessarily bureaucratic and routine regime possibly could be. Money in the hands of the individual is continuously and feverishly on the search for opportunities—i. e., for creative and productive use. In the hands of the government it is apt to lose a good deal of its fruitfulness and energy and ceaseless striving and to sink instead into placid and somnolent repose.

There need not be and there should not be any conflict, between profits and patriotism. I am utterly opposed to those who would utilize their country's war as a means to enrich themselves. The "war profiteer," as the term is generally understood, is a public nuisance and an ignominy. Extortionate profits must not be tolerated, but, on the other hand, there should be a reasonably liberal disposition toward business and a willingness to see it make substantial earnings.

For, taxation presupposes earnings. Our credit structure is based upon values, and values are largely determined by earnings. Shrinkage of values necessarily affects our capacity to provide the government with the sinews of war.

The Description of Men.

Reverting now to the subject of the conscription of men, I know I speak the sentiment of all those beyond the years of young manhood when I say that there is not one of us worthy of the name of a man who would not willingly go to fight if the country needed or wanted us to fight. But the country does not want or call its entire manhood to fight. It does not even call anywhere near its entire young manhood. It has called or intends to call in the immediate future perhaps 25 per cent. of its men between twenty and thirty years of age, which means probably about 4 per cent. of its total male population of all ages. But it has called from incomes, business profits and other imposts falling principally on the well-to-do, approximately ninety per cent. of our war taxation, not to mention the contributions to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and other war relief activities.

Let me add in passing that the children of the well-to-do have been taken for the war in proportionately greater numbers than the children of the poor, because those young men who are needed at home to support dependents or to maintain essential war industries are exempted from the draft.

Our Laws Favor Sons of the Poor.

The draft exemption regulations discriminate not, as in former wars, in favor of the rich man's son, but in favor of the poor woman's son. I realize but too well that the burden of the abnormally high cost of living, caused largely by the war, weighs heavily indeed upon wage earners and still more upon men and women with moderate salaries. I yield to no one in my desire to see everything done that is practicable to have that burden lightened. But excessive taxation on capital will not accomplish that; on the contrary, it will tend to intensify the trouble.

Taxation must be sound and wise and scientific and cannot be laid in a haphazard way or on impulse or according to considerations of politics, otherwise the whole country will suffer. History has shown over and over again that the laws of economics cannot be defied with impunity and that the resulting penalty falls upon all sections and classes. The question of the individual is not the one that counts. The question is not what sacrifices capital should and would be willing to bear if called upon, but what taxes it is to the public advantage to impose.

I do not say all this to plead for a reduction of the taxation on wealth or in order to urge that no additional taxes be imposed on wealth if need be. There is no limit to the burden which in time of stress and strain those must be willing to bear who can afford it except only that limit which is imposed by the consideration that taxation must not reach a point where the business activity of the country becomes crippled and its economic equilibrium is thrown out of gear, because that would harm every element of the commonwealth and diminish the war-making capacity of the nation.

ALLIES DEMAND MORE CEREALS

American Meat Restrictions Relaxed to Effect Greater Wheat Savings.

ARGENTINE ARRIVALS SHORT.

Meat Supply Here Considerably Enlarged—Food Administration, However, Warns Against Waste.

The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the U. S. Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally if we are to meet our export necessities. The Food Administration has issued a statement explaining the situation in detail, particularly the reasons which lead it, for the purpose of centering effort for the time being upon the cereal situation to relax temporarily the restrictions on meat consumption.

Experience shows, this statement says, that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet necessities from time to time, for neither production, nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the disturbed conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday. The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked. The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained more rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay, have not only resulted in backing up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals at market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the past two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 203 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It therefore now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come, that we can not only increase our exports to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities, but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

The response of the public to our requests for reduced consumption of meat during the past few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted. The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom, this practice should be extended at the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation to and from the packing houses and is economically sound as saving the cost of packing operations and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past.

CHILDREN SHELTERED FROM BOCHE SHELLS

When Guns Boom Tots Beg to Be Taken Into Cellars Beyond Harm's Reach.

"Les caves! Les caves!" "I want to go in the cellar!"

Shrill cries from Jean and Marie and Felix and hundreds of other French youngsters, huddled together in little frightened groups, answered the booming of the big guns, the crackle of the mitrailleuses and the intermittent hum of a Boche airplane. The children were gathered in the old fort on the hill, overlooking a town very close to the front, where the Red Cross takes care of them. The cathedral bell had tolled for five minutes, though you could hardly hear it for the roar of the guns, and the siren had blown. Then the people in the town below had scurried to their cellars, for that was a warning of a raid coming.

In the cellar they would have been quite content and unafraid. For more months than they could remember they had been living in cellars in the little shell swept villages near the town and sometimes in dugouts in the hills. But the Red Cross and the prefect had taken them away from their homes, and now there were no cellars. A dozen little girls crowded into one big bed. With the bedclothes over your head it was dark. Perhaps the bomb wouldn't get you there. Half an hour seemed ten hours.

Then the guns stopped firing, and it was quiet again. The Boche had gone. Only the restless searchlights still guarded the sky.

Below them in the town a tenement house had been cut in two. A pollu had come all the way from Salonica, 2,000 miles away, to see his wife and three children. But the German bombs found them first.

On the hill the children were safe—this time. You can't always be safe from the bombs when the Boche carries them. But the children are always safe from guns and gas and disease and filth and hunger. So much safety the Red Cross can and does give them for the sake of tomorrow in France.

ARMY OFFICERS' WIVES WORKING FOR RED CROSS

Wives of army officers are setting the pace in providing comforts for the soldiers. At the various United States army posts they are knitting assiduously, supplementing their own work with Red Cross supplies in order to give every man who goes out from the forts complete sets of knitted garments. In addition, they are turning out vast quantities of surgical supplies for the Red Cross.

At Fort Jay, Governor's Island, a Red Cross auxiliary meets every Thursday at the commandant's residence. The group, composed of a score of women, spend the day making compresses, folding bandages or rolling gauze.

Wives of officers at Fort Hamilton, have with the help of the Red Cross fitted out a regiment of soldiers going overseas with complete outfits of knitted garments.

At Fort Totten, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, wife of Colonel Hamilton, commanding the post, and a group of army women, began last fall to knit for the soldiers, and not a man sailed for France from this point without being fully supplied with knitted apparel.

\$1,316,045 APPROPRIATED FOR SHIPMENTS TO ITALY

At the request of Major Robert Perkins, Red Cross commissioner to Italy, the War Council of the American Red Cross has appropriated the sum of \$1,316,045 for the purchase of certain supplies to be shipped to Italy. These shipments will comprise a two-month supply of foodstuffs of which the following items make up a single month's supply:

Two hundred tons each of condensed milk, rice, canned meat, dried meat, beans and peas; and one hundred tons each of concentrated soups and cheeses, as well as twenty tons of lard.

May Be the Medium of Peace Negotiations



Pleasant A. Stovall, United States minister at Berne, Switzerland, who it is reported, may be chosen to act as medium for peace negotiations between this country and Austria.

TRAGEDY STALKS ABROAD IN RUINED TOWNS

It was a little village in France, like hundreds of others. Its men had gone to war. When the Germans were reported as close to the town, the women and children fled.

The Huns entered the village that night. Robbing all the homes of everything of value, they set fire to the town and prepared to march on.

Leaving the town they came upon Auntie Marcell—eighty years old—crouching by the roadside, one of the refugees who had dropped out of the fleeing procession. She had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours except roots that she had dug up nearby. When the Germans retired soon after this, and many of the villagers returned, they found Auntie Marcell striving to build a shelter in the ruins of her old home—the only living soul in the place. The other villagers joined her and attempted to find some refuge. Their efforts were pitiful. Each picked his own home—though the ruins next to it might be unoccupied and much more promising. Each wanted to live on his own little piece of ground, even if only a few bricks remained there.

Food? There wasn't any, except what the Germans could not carry with them in their hurried evacuation. For days the handful of villagers lived on the rotting fruit left in nearby orchards and a meagre supply of vegetables.

Many Towns in Sorry Plight.

And this story was being repeated in scores of towns, throughout northern France and Belgium. Thousands were suffering as these people were suffering, and hundreds, as in this village, died—from exposure and starvation.

Then came the Society of English and American Friends. They set to work promptly. They gave moral encouragement to the ruined people and helped them to construct temporary shelters. They selected the bluest homes which offered the best possibilities for partial reconstruction, and aided the townfolk to erect shacks between walls that still stood where a house had been, or to put a substantial roof over a cellar that could be lived in.

At first, numbed with the suddenness and horror of it all, the villagers accepted aid mechanically. But later the old spirit of independence began to assert itself. They wanted to be self-sustaining, even when everything had been swept away. So the Friends' organization opened workshops in the towns, where the women came and worked by the hour at sewing. Here corn and flour sacks were fashioned into useful articles of various kinds—table covers, mats and fancy bags. The women were taught embroidery, and many were the quaint and original designs they created. Thirty-centimes (six cents) an hour was the pay—and the women were happy and independent.

When the American Red Cross organization reached France, and came in contact with the work of the Friends, it immediately realized the necessity of its continuance and enlargement. So the Red Cross offered the Friends the support that would make it possible to extend their activities, and it was accepted. Today the American Red Cross and the Friends and several other groups of workers in similar service are co-operating harmoniously and effectively to restore there the villages that have suffered so hard a fate.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent. purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds. These substitutes may be used in the following manner: Cornmeal, 8 Pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread, one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent. substitutes in whole bread. Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake. Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like meat, used with meal in making corn bread. Rolled Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies, oatmeal soup. Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes. Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Boiled for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce. Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in wheat bread, one-third substitute in corn bread, boiled for dinner (a "bread cut"), as a breakfast food, to thicken soups, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes. Several grocers have stated that help customers who strictly observe the 11 wheatless meals each week find it necessary to buy substitutes in addition to those ordered under the 50-

\$400,000 APPROPRIATED FOR ARMENIAN RELIEF.

The War Council has appropriated the sum of \$400,000 as a contribution to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, to cover the months of February and March, 1918, with the expectation that \$200,000 a month for the following four months will also be appropriated, but making no commitment to that effect.

The War Council had already given \$1,800,000 to this committee in the form of a contribution of \$300,000 a month for the last six months of 1917. The destitution among the Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and other suffering races in the Russian Caucasus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Syria is on the increase, and those peoples are more than ever dependent on American charity as administered in large part by the commissioners and agents of the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

CLUB HOUSE FOR OFFICERS PLANNED AT CAMP MERRITT.

What will be the first club house in the Atlantic division designed exclusively for officers is soon to be built at Camp Merritt, New Jersey. More than \$20,000 has been donated to the Red Cross for the purpose, and the plans have already been drawn up.

While a club for enlisted men was recently given by Mrs. Merritt, widow of Gen. Wesley G. Merritt, no provision has heretofore been made for the officers, and since thousands of them pass through this military post en route to France the need is great.

The structure, covering 10,500 feet of ground space, one story in height, is to include a billiard room and lounge, dining room, kitchen, women's dining hall and rest room, with barber shop and five modern baths fitted with porcelain tubs instead of showers.

GROGERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT FOOD ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.

POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to Thousands of Customers—Insures Greater Food Saving.

Grocers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchaser of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitute, one kind or assorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It is necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour in order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already seen our normal surplus.

Wheat saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and these are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves loyally to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following, a greater use of which in the home will save wheat."

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, feterita flour and meals, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals."

One exception to this ruling is concerning graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent. more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent. of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Such flours, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent. of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flours, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 60 per cent. wheat flour and 40 per cent. substitutes it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent. of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of specially prepared infants' and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent. purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

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# Connecticut's Greatest Store WISE, SMITH & COMPANY HARTFORD

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PRICES ABOVE NORMAL EVERYWHERE—YET WE QUOTE FOR FIVE DAYS PRICES LESS THAN TODAY'S ACTUAL COST TO DEALERS. STRANGE YOU MIGHT WELL SAY, NOT STRANGE WE SAY, BUT JUST IN LINE WITH THIS STORE'S CONSISTENT POLICY OF SAVING MONEY FOR THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US, WHEN AND WHEREVER WE POSSIBLY CAN. NO STORE IN CONNECTICUT SELLS GOOD FURNITURE, CARPETINGS AND DRAPERIES AT SUCH LOW PRICES AS OURS.

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### Lace Curtains and Draperies

Several special purchases bring you these worth while savings. **NOVELTY NET CURTAINS.** White or arab color, extra quality net, handsome scroll design, regular \$3.50 values at \$2.99 pair. Regular \$4 values at \$3.44 pair. Regular \$5 values at \$4.29 pair. **SCRIM AND MARQUINETTE CURTAINS.** Very special at \$1.19, \$1.29, \$1.49, \$1.69 and \$1.99 pair. Fancy Art Cretonnes, 399 yards of the regular 39c kind to sell at 29c yard. Oriental Striped Couch Covers, regular \$2, sale price \$1.49.

**Kashgar Couch Covers,** 54 inches wide, regular \$4.50, sale price \$3.85 each. One special lot of plain hemstitched Marquisette Curtains, white, cream or arab, worth \$1.50 at 99c pair. Sunfast Drapery Material, 36 inches wide, worth \$1, at this sale 69c yard. Sunfast Cloths, 45 inches wide, newest shades, at \$1.25 yard and more. Sunfast silk, 45 inches wide, high luster, beautiful fabric \$2.25 yard up.

### NEW IMMENSE STOCK OF LINOLEUMS

The best standard qualities obtainable. You can save money by buying Linoleums here. New Inlaid Linoleums, special value at 95c., \$1.10, \$1.39 and \$1.75 per square yard. Printed Linoleums, special values at 69c and 79c per square yard. Lino Floor Cloth, special values at 44c and 54c per square yard. Congoleum Rug Border, 36 inches wide, worth 59c, special 39c per yard.

**LINOLEUM RUGS.** These artistic durable rugs are recommended for use in the kitchen, dining room or bedroom, slight manufacturer's imperfections, but remarkable values as follows: Size 3x6 at \$1.95; size 4 feet 6x6 feet at \$3.95; size 6x9 feet at \$6.95; size 7 feet 6x10 feet 6 at \$9.95; size 9x12 feet at \$11.95.

### DINING ROOM SUITES

Our regular inexpensive price marked down for this sale. **\$79.95 DINING ROOM SUITES AT \$66.69** Quartered Golden Oak Buffet, Table and six box frame upholstered sea Chairs. **\$82.00 DINING ROOM SUITES AT \$72.75** Quartered Oak Fumed Mission finish Buffet, Table and six fumed oak slip seat Chairs. **\$125 DINING ROOM SUITES AT \$109** Quartered oak finish Golden Oak Buffet, Table and six slip seat Chairs.

**\$139 DINING ROOM SUITES AT \$119** Solid Oak William and Mary design, fumed finish Buffet, Serving Table, Dining Table, Buffet and six slip seat Chairs. **\$144.00 DINING ROOM SUITES AT \$125** Adam period design suite in Mahogany or Walnut, Buffet, Serving Table, Dining Table and six slip seat Chairs. **\$217 DINING ROOM SUITE AT \$187.50** Handsome Walnut Suite, William and Mary period design, Buffet, Serving Table, Dining Table and six slip seat Chairs.

**BRASS BEDS.** Colonial design 2-inch post Beds, regular price \$11.95, sale \$10.66. Continuous 2-inch post design Beds, regular price \$21.00, sale \$19.99. Panel design 2-inch post Brass Beds, regular price \$29.75, sale \$24.99.

**ENAMEL STEEL BEDS.** Continuous post design, all sizes, regular \$6.75, sale price \$5.44. Continuous post design, with heavy fillers, regular \$10.95, sale price \$8.99. Continuous post Beds, with inch fillers, regular price \$13.95, sale \$10.99.

**UPHOLSTERED ROCKERS.** Large comfortable Rockers, covered in brown Spanish leatherette, regular price \$15.00, sale price \$10.99.

**LEATHER COVERED EASY CHAIRS.** Comfortable Easy Chairs, covered with real leather, black or brown, regular price \$39.75, sale price \$29.95.

**PIRESEID CHAIRS.** Colonial Wing Chairs in good wearing tapestries, regular price \$39.75, sale price \$29.99.

**CARPET SWEEPERS.** You'll find the best kinds here. Standard Sweepers here at \$2.49. Bissell's Grand Rapids Sweeper, special \$3.25.

**VERANDA ROCKERS.** High back, natural finish, reed seat Arm Rockers, regular price \$2.99, sale price \$2.49.

**BED SPRINGS.** Upholstered Bed Springs, regular price \$4.75, sale price \$3.99. National Link Bed Springs, regular price \$17.75, sale price \$14.95.

**LIBRARY TABLES.** Fumed Oak Library Tables, with large drawer and under shelf, regular price \$11.95, sale price \$9.99.

**LIBRARY TABLES OF QUARTERED OAK.** Colonial base, oval top, regular price \$18.75, sale price \$14.99.

**MISSION ROCKERS.** High back comfortable Mission Rockers, with leather seat and back, regular price \$18.75, sale price \$14.99.

### BEAUTIFUL NEW RUGS

**WILTON RUGS.** All our previous showings of Wiltons are surpassed this spring. Beauty of designing and durability combined. Choice new patterns, size 12x9 feet, \$44.95 to \$89.95.

**AXMINSTER RUGS.** A superb collection of choice Axminsters in splendid designs and beautiful colorings and soft neutral shades suited to all rooms, size 12x9 feet, \$24.95, \$27.95 and \$31.95.

**BRUSSELS RUGS.** Seamless good wearing Tapestry Brussels Rugs in a wide range of medallion and allover figure effects, size 12x9 feet \$19.95 and \$22.95; size 8 feet, 3x10 feet 6 at \$18.49 and \$20.95.

**VELVET RUGS.** Heavy quality durable rugs of fine weave and attractive designing, made in a special 9x11 feet size, value \$22.50, sale price \$18.69.

**SMALL RUGS.** Axminsters, size 18x36 at \$1.49 up to size 36x70 at \$5.49. Wiltons, size 18x36 at \$3.19 up to 36x63 at \$8.95.

**BRUSSELS CARPET.** Tapestry Brussels Hall and Star Carpet, 3-4 width, specially priced at 89c, 99c and up to \$1.40 yard.

**VELVET CARPET.** A fine assortment of this splendid wearing carpet in a good range of designs and colorings, \$1.39 up to \$2.25 per yard.

**MATRESSES.** Combination Cotton Top Mattresses; reg. \$5.95, Sale price \$4.99. White Cotton Mattresses, reg. price \$11.95, Sale price \$9.99. White Cotton Felt Mattresses, reg. price \$17.75, Sale price \$14.88.

**FEATHER PILLOWS.** Sanitary Feather Pillows, best ticking, reg. price \$1.39, Sale price 99c, each. Live geese feather Pillows, reg. price \$2.95, Sale price \$2.44. Half down and half live geese feather Pillows, reg. \$3.95, Sale \$3.44 each.

**ENAMELED STEEL CRIBS.** Full size Cribs with drop sides, reg. price \$5.95, Sale \$4.88. Safety sliding side Cribs, reg. price \$9.75, Sale price \$7.99.

**GRASS RUGS.** A wonderful assortment of high grade Grass Rugs, suitable for the living room, dining room and sleeping room, size 12x9 feet, special for this sale \$8.99.

**WOOL AND FIBER RUGS.** Oriental and conventional designs in shades of green, blue, and tan, exceptionally well made \$9.99.

**REVERSIBLE INGRAIN ART SQUARES.** A good looking, serviceable, inexpensive floor covering, especially suitable for sleeping rooms, size 12x9 feet at \$5.95; size 6x9 feet at \$2.89.

**COLONIAL RAG RUGS.** A choice assortment of these popular rugs in plain colors and attractive mixtures, special price according to size at 79c up to \$14.50.

**MATTINGS.** New importation of Chinese and Japanese Mattings in plain white and fancy figured effects.

**FIBER MATTINGS.** Best colors and designs, suitable for sleeping rooms, special at 35c, 45c and 55c yard.

**INGRAIN CARPET.** Yard wide Reversible Ingrain Carpet in small neat designs and shades of green, red and brown, 79c and 89c a yard.

**SALE OF ROLL TOP DESKS.** 42-inch Roll Top Desks in standard oak finish; worth \$28. Sale price \$24.99.

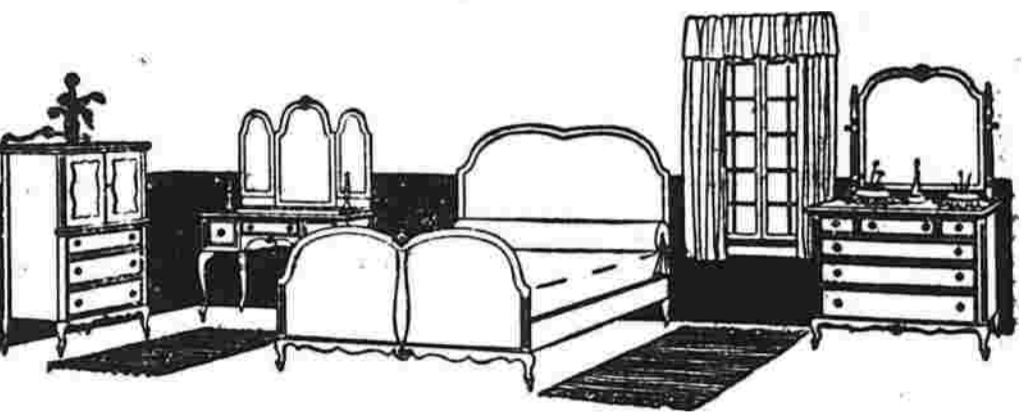
**OLD OFFICE CHAIRS AT LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.** Cold Office Chairs at Liberal Reductions. **AT BABY CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.** Fourth Floor \$20 Baby Strollers with hood, Special \$18.79.

**STEEL BED COUCHES.** Sliding Couch Beds with mattress and bolster, reg. price \$9.95, Sale price \$8.66. Sliding Bed Couches with mattress and bolster, reg. \$12.95, Sale \$10.99. Lever Couch Beds with mattress and bolster, reg. price \$16.75, Sale price \$14.66.

### The Hartford Morris Plan Co.

Invites you to become acquainted with their arrangement with Wise, Smith & Co., whereby you can, by becoming a client of their Bank, arrange to make such purchases of Furniture as you desire, and make your payments to them in the most convenient amounts to you. THE HARTFORD MORRIS PLAN CO., 13 Haynes St., Hartford.

### SLEEPING ROOM SUITES



FOR THIS SALE WE HAVE REDUCED OUR REGULAR LOW PRICES. ON THE FOLLOWING:

**\$77 SLEEPING ROOM SUITES AT \$64.75** Maple, mahogany or golden oak, full size bed, dresser and chiffonier. **\$98.75 SLEEPING ROOM SUITE AT \$82.00** Mahogany colored Suite, full size 4-post bed, dresser and chiffonier. **\$125 SLEEPING ROOM SUITE AT \$99.00** Full size bed, dresser, chiffonier and toilet table. **\$164.75 SLEEPING ROOM SUITE AT \$139.75** Adam period design, full size bed, dresser, chiffonier and toilet table. **\$197 SLEEPING ROOM SUITE AT \$166.75** Louis XVI design full size bed, dresser, chiffonier and toilet table. **\$225 SLEEPING ROOM SUITE AT \$187.50** Adam period design, full size bed, dresser, chiffonier and toilet table.

### MAHOGANY POSTER BEDS

Mahogany finish 4-post Beds, reg. price \$31.75, Sale price \$28.99. Solid mahogany 4-post Beds, reg. price \$37.75, Sale price \$32.95. Solid mahogany 4-post Beds, reg. price \$49.75, Sale price \$43.95.

### FLY THE COLORS IN HONOR OF THE BOYS OVER THERE

The prettiest sight on earth is the Stars and Stripes in front of your home. Complete assortment at moderate prices, 4th floor. Cotton Bunting Flags 3x5 feet with 6 ft. pole and holder, complete \$1.39. Size 4x6 ft. Flag with 8 ft. pole and holder, \$1.99. Extra Quality Sewed Cotton Bunting Flags, 3x5 ft. at \$2.99 up to size 8x16 ft. at \$14.95. Wool Bunting Flags. Size 3x5 ft. at \$5.95. Size 4x6 ft. at \$5.50. Size 6x9 ft. at \$8.50. Size 8x12 ft. at \$19.95. Full assortment of Poles, Halyards, Holders, etc., always in stock.

## GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES

In Stock For Your April First Requirements

We cannot say that the price will advance, but we assure you that there will be no reduction in price.



### Diamond TIRES

This tire is giving good satisfaction, and is considered the best of the Medium priced Tires. 30x3 Plain \$13.40 Net Cash. 30x3 1/2 Non Skid \$18.24 Net Cash. 32x3 1/2 Plain \$20.38 Net Cash. 32x3 1/2 Non Skid \$21.38 Net Cash.

## The F. T. Blish Hdw. Co.

Purnell Building

**L. T. WOOD** SUCCESSOR TO P. A. REESE EXPRES AND GENERAL TRUCKING, PIANO AND FURNITURE MOVING, PUBLIC STORAGE, HOUSE. Storehouse and Office, Bissell St. S. H. STEVENS, MGR. Tel. 496

### Belvedere Restaurant

Sweet cider for sale by the gallon and glass. Corner of Spruce and Maple Streets, Telephone 577. FRANK MANTELLA, PROPRIETOR

**TYPEWRITERS** All makes overhauled or repaired RIBBONS And Supplies for all Machines D. W. CAMP P. O. Box 503 Phone, Valley 244 HARTFORD

Preserve Eggs with Water Glass. Get it at Packard's Pharmacy, 15c pint, 25c quart. adv

## LACK OF ARTILLERY AND ROCKY GROUND BROUGHT BRITISH DEFEAT ABOUT SALONIKI

New York, April 2.—It is the easiest thing in the world to criticize a military operation after it has taken place. At the same time nothing can be so unjust as judgment after the event. General Sarrail and his forces have suffered much from this truly odious practice.

By the middle of December, 1915, General Sarrail was ready to move against the troops of the Central Powers, who, after having routed the badly equipped and poorly led Serbs, had approached the Greek-Serbian border. Two lines of advance were chosen for the Allied forces. One of them lay in the direction of Strumnitza, and the other had Monastir, also known as Bitoll, in Macedonia, for its objective.

Both sides were applying open field tactics, and, though hampered by the unfriendly attitude of the Greek government, the Allied forces did remarkably well, despite the fact that the troops were still in the act of arriving at Saloniki and were still woefully short of artillery.

**Progress of Campaign.** In very little time the Saloniki forces had in their possession the country around Lake Doiran and the valley of the Vardar to a line drawn from Petrovo to Teresia. To the east of this line lies the Blagusa Planina, a high plateau, surrounded by a number of high peaks, and well cut up by ravines, running in all directions. A fairly good passroad leads to the plateau in easy grades, and the large village of Kustorino, also known as Kustorum, lies about 3,000 yards to the north of the actual pass head.

The Allied command decided to place itself in possession of the plateau. A brigade of infantry composed of one regiment of British foot and two of mixed French and French colonial rifles, was dispatched into the hills for that purpose. There being still very little artillery available at Saloniki, and the terrain being unsuited for the effective use of that arm, the Allied contingent had to rely on a few mountain batteries and its machine guns.

the Bulgarian artillery fire. For two days the bombardment went on. During the night of the second day the Bulgars brought a regiment from Philippopolis to a brush-covered mountain, and at about 2 o'clock in the morning the attack on the British position began.

It must have been clear to the British by now that they could not hold their position. But they decided to put up a stiff fight for it. The machine gun fire that greeted the advancing Bulgars was one of the worst recorded. Lack of time and the rocky ground had prevented the British from laying out barbed wire entanglements on the steep slopes of the position. The wire, however, had been looped over every foot of ground and proved a terrible obstacle to the Bulgars. One attacking line after another was cut down by the British, and when daylight came the frontal attack of the Bulgars had been brought to a standstill.

All would have been well had not a part of the Philippopolis regiment and some Macedonians succeeded in scaling a precipice to the left of the British position. The British commander must have thought it impossible for the Bulgars to get up that steep mountain wall, overlooking the fact that his enemy was mountain-born.

Before the British knew what had happened the Bulgars were on the western crest of the Golash mountain and a few minutes later they had a number of machine guns in action.

Now, also, the Bulgarian artillery had taken the British position again under fire. The air was thick with shell fragments and flying rock, and to make things worse the Bulgarian machine guns had been jockeyed into position to enfilade the British trenches. For another hour the British held on, and then it became clear that the Golash mountain would have to be abandoned.

The French had not fared better, meanwhile. Their trenches had been badly damaged by the Bulgarian artillery, and a sham frontal attack gave the Bulgarian infantry and machine gunners the advantages they sought in the flank of the French. First one hill was lost. By daybreak the second had to be abandoned, and the third was finally surrendered when it was seen that further resistance was useless.

## WIDOWS OF U. S. VETERANS FILLING FEATHER PILLOWS

Women Between 60 and 80 Years of Age Aid in Supplying Comforts For the Wounded

Wives, widows and daughters of Civil war veterans are making feather pillows for soldier convalescents. These women, many of whom are between sixty and eighty years old, are sewing the seams and filling the cases with feathers. The work is done in the name of the Legion of Loyal Women, who have made the supplying of feather pillows for military base hospitals at home and abroad part of their war work. The American Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, France, has been provided by them with hundreds of these pillows.

**Make Many Pillows.** Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, daughter of the late General John A. Logan, and President of the Legion of Loyal Women, stated that last year the women made up about two thousand pounds of feathers which had been donated for the purpose by women all over the country. After the feathers were renovated they were made into hundreds of pillows, not only for beds, but for train pillows and little comfort pillows to be used for resting broken arms and wounded limbs.

Mrs. Tucker says that the Legion of Loyal Women will now provide pillows for the military hospitals wherever desired, and that this offer has been accepted by the Surgeon General of the Army. Within the past week, 157 three pound feather pillows, made in conformity with Government hospital regulations, each provided with a pair of white muslin slips, have been delivered for use in the camps.

Mrs. Tucker requests that contributions of feathers to be used for hospital pillows be sent to her address, 1236 Euclid Street, Washington, D. C.

**Belong to "Old School."** "The women of the Loyal Legion belong to the old school," said Mrs. Tucker. "Their service to the country whose ideals they have upheld for more than half a century is to work for the soldiers with their own loving capable hands, expert in

needlework which has been woman's own particular job since the world began." Mrs. Tucker has converted her home in Washington, D. C. into "feather pillow" work rooms. Old mahogany and exquisite bits of bric-a-brac have been moved out to make way for machines. Here every week in parlor and dining room sit the wives and daughters of men who fought in the sixties, sorting feathers and sewing up pillows for men who are fighting in the present war.

### SPECIAL BOWLING MATCH.

A special bowling match will be rolled at the Center alleys Friday night, April 5, between two teams from the Spinning Mill League. One team has dubbed itself the "Crows" and the other will be called the "Robins." The match will be for a side bet of \$12. The lineup will be as follows:

- |             |                |          |                             |
|-------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Joe Doherty | H. Nelson      | Dux      | Frederick O. Nelson (capt.) |
| Crows.      |                |          |                             |
| Dowd        | Saldella       | Matchett | Ritchie                     |
| Ford        | McCann (capt.) |          |                             |

### A NEAR ANARCHIST.

Weaver at Hilliard Mill Threatened to Blow Up Plant.

Charles Buscaglia, a weaver at Hilliard's mill, was placed under arrest this morning by Chief Gordon and brought to the lock-up. He will appear in court tomorrow morning charged with breach of the peace. Buscaglia is about 29 years old. He attempted to create a disturbance at the mill. He wanted more pay and because it was not given to him he threatened to blow up the mill. He was detained at the office until Chief Gordon arrived there.

William McGuire, one of the foremen of the weaving department at the mill, tried to pacify Buscaglia but he threatened all sorts of trouble for both McGuire and his employers.

# Brown Thomson & Co.

Hartford's Shopping Center

## SPRING AND SUMMER WHITE STUFFS

Our New Line of The Season's White Wash Materials is Now Complete. We Have a Wonderful Assortment in Plain and Figured, Making It Your Best Time to Choose For Graduation or Summer Gowns From Our Splendid Showing. Our White Goods Department Now On Main Floor in New Section.

### SOME OF THE PLAIN KINDS WE OFFER.

White Voiles 40 and 45 inches wide, 25c., 37½c., 42c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50 yard.

White Organdie so crisp and cool, 45 inches wide, priced 59c., 75c. and \$1.00 yard.

Wash Satins, 34 inches wide with high mercerized finish for skirts, etc., at 87½c. yard.

White Pique, yard wide, sells for 39c., 50c., 75c., 87½c., \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard. White Pique, 27 inch at 25c., and 37½c. yard.

White Nainsook and Long Cloth for undergarments in a fine showing of different grades, sheer and heavy weight.

White Batistes in 40 and 45 inch widths, selling for 25c., 39c., 42c., 75c., \$1.00 yard.

Swiss Muslins, sheer and washable, 32 inches wide, selling for 25c., 37½c. and 50c. yard.

White Oxfords, one yard wide, in different patterns is offered you at 75 cents a yard.

India Linen, Flaxon, Near Linen, Linen Finish Suiting, Soisette, Japanese Crepe and many other plain white fabrics.

Tarantulle, something new in a nice soft white fabric, 40 inch width for ladies' and children's fine underwear.

### IN FANCY WHITE FABRICS, NOTE THESE.

Figured Voiles, embroidered ones in all sizes, figures, some of fine chiffon grade 40 inches wide for 69c., 75c., 87½c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

See the Marquisette in embroidered and striped effects. Beautiful summer material that requires no trimming, 40 inches for \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard.

Embroidered Swiss, beautifully dotted and figured, just by chance we got these. Width 40 inch and very specially priced at One Dollar and Fifty cents yard.

Dotted Swiss in 27 inch width for 25 cents. The 36 inch width 33c. The 42 inch width for 65c. yard. Other widths and qualities for 50c., 65c. and 75c. yard.

Embroidered White Organdies, 40 inch width 58c., 65c., 75c., 87½c., and \$1.00 yard.

B. V. D. Cloth for men's cool summer underwear. 30 inch 17c. The 36 inch for 25c. and 29c.

Crossbar Flaxon, a yard wide material of nice fine quality selling for 50c. yard.

# ABOUT TOWN

**TONIGHT IN MANCHESTER.**  
Sub-Alpine Club, Eldridge street.  
Court Manchester, F. of A., For-  
esters' hall.

Col. Frank W. Cheney Camp, S.  
of V., Recreation Building.

Circle Theater, "The Secret of the  
Storm Country."

Park Theater, Musical Comedy.  
Lighting Up Time.

Auto lamps should be lighted at  
7.46 p. m.

The sun rose at 6.33 a. m.  
The sun sets at 7.16 p. m.

Hartford is having its city election  
today.

The peep frogs were heard last  
night for the first time by many peo-  
ple.

Mrs. Lelia D. Abbey has sold a  
tenement house on Spruce street to  
William and Martha Robinson.

Thomas McManus, employed as a  
piper by Cheney Brothers, has left  
their employ to go to work in New  
London.

Clarence Linde, who recently won  
a scholarship at Tufts, is spending a  
week's vacation at his home on  
Myrtle street. Linde is a freshman.

Mrs. William Clegg and daughter,  
Dorothy, of South Main street, re-  
turned last evening from a week's  
visit with friends in Boston.

Patrick Heffron, the town hall jan-  
itor, received word today that his  
son, William J. had been promoted to  
sergeant in the hospital corps at  
Camp Devens.

Ralph Judd, who has been employ-  
ed in Edward Lockwood's grocery  
and market on Pine street, has ac-  
cepted a position with the Aetna  
Life Insurance company in Hart-  
ford. He began his new duties yester-  
day.

The Manchester War Bureau opens  
every morning at nine o'clock. Evidently  
a good many persons do not know  
the hour of opening for they begin to  
send in calls on the telephone an  
hour before that time. These persons  
would save their own time and that  
of the telephone operator if they would  
wait until after nine o'clock before  
calling the War Bureau.

At W. C. T. U. headquarters, Main  
street near Middle Turnpike, a demon-  
stration will be given of the methods  
by which women can mend their own  
and their children's shoes. A woman  
expert will show how it is done from  
two o'clock on, tomorrow afternoon.  
In these days when shoe leather is so  
expensive the ability to prolong the life  
of shoes at small expense will be of  
value to every housewife.

### CRAZY DRUNK.

Local Man Steals Bicycle and Then  
Cuts the Tires.

John Neboursky of Keeney Court  
got himself into trouble yesterday  
afternoon when he became intoxicated  
and took a bicycle that did not belong  
to him. He rode the bicycle from Foster  
street to Keeney Court and because a  
man there by the name of Ludwick  
Scydak disputed the ownership, he  
drew a knife from his pocket and cut  
the tire. Neboursky was so drunk that  
he did not know just what he was doing.

In court this morning it took his  
attorney, Harry M. Burke, and the court  
officials about half an hour to unravel  
the puzzle. He was charged with taking  
a bicycle that did not belong to him  
and also with intoxication. After hearing  
the case the prosecuting attorney de-  
cided to have the theft charge nolle-  
d. As Neboursky admitted that he was  
a little bit drunk the judge made the  
fine for intoxication \$5 and costs which  
amounted to \$13.12.

### THRILLING WAR LECTURE.

A rare opportunity for inspiration  
and encouragement in how to help  
win the war at home, will be found  
in Miss Fraser's lecture, Friday after-  
noon at three o'clock, at high school  
hall. Manchester has responded splen-  
dently to war work, and it will be  
thrilled by the stirring message  
brought from England, by one of its  
most prominent women war workers.

The American public, appreciating  
the great value of Miss Fraser's  
lectures in war work, has kept her  
travelling from one state to another  
for six months, and Manchester is  
indeed fortunate in hearing her.

Tickets are being distributed free  
and any one not receiving a ticket  
may obtain them at the War Bureau,  
or at the door, Friday afternoon.

If the desire of this country is for  
a short war, the wisest course that  
can be followed is to prepare for a  
long one.—Norwich Bulletin.

New models in Wooltex spring garments displaying the foremost style features for 1918 and affording unusual values in these exceptional times.

## Bright Spring Days Emphasize the Need For New Clothes

April brings many a sunny day when winter clothes feel out of place and you want the new spring styles to wear.

Surely there will not be a better time to buy than now—not until after the war. Prices are still rising.

In view of this we call your especial attention to our Wooltex Showing this week. Here are the very latest styles in coats and suits direct from the great metropolitan style centers. These Wooltex creations have many features which make them attractive as war-time purchases—for instance—all-wool fabrics, silk sewed seams, separately tailored and fitted linings, deep hems.

Note the Wooltex models we have illustrated here and the prices—it would be hard to find greater inducements anywhere in America today.



**COATS ARE PRICED \$18 to \$60**  
**SUITS ARE PRICED \$25 to \$65**

BEAUTIFUL  
SILK WAISTS  
\$5.00 and \$5.98

**The J. W. Hale Company**  
SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.

COATS For Girls  
6 to 16 Priced  
\$5.98 to \$22.50



**GLENNEY & HULTMAN SAY:**  
"In the Springtime a Young Man's Fancy Footwear Turns His Footsteps Into the Pathway of Love."

And What Glenney & Hultman Say Is So  
Everyman knows that there is a lot of courage in the proper sort of costume. Dress your personality upon a fashionable foundation. See that your footwear is correct. Come in and we'll see to that.

**Glenney & Hultman**  
Boots, Shoes and Slippers

## New Silk and Serge Skirts

Just unpacked a very attractive line of Silk and Serge Skirts in the newest models at \$5.75 up.

Spring Suits, and Coats just in Silk Dresses, Silk and Georgette Waists in the newest designs.

## The Ladies' Shop

535 MAIN STREET, NEAR THE CENTER.

The Price of Victory. "The Way will be long; the struggle will be hard; the sacrifices will be great. Our hand is to the plow because we love liberty. In its love of liberty the Anglo-Saxon race has never turned backward; it has never been defeated; it will not be defeated now. But we must pay the price of Victory."—Southland Farmer.

Members of the local Home Guard Company attended the funeral of Private John Glode, of Buckland, who was buried today. A firing squad under Sergeant N. B. Richards fired a volley over the grave at St. Mary's cemetery in Burnside. Water Glass Egg Preserver, 15c pint, 25c quart, 75c gallon, at Packard's Pharmacy.

### ST. MARY'S BOWLERS.

Benedicts Trounce Bachelors and  
Now Score is Evened Up.

In the second match between the married and single men of St. Mary's Young Men's club at the Center alleys last night, the Benedicts came back and duplicated the performance of the Bachelors a week ago and captured all three games. This makes the teams even and a rubber will have to be played. The date for the final match will be announced later.

Last week, the Bachelors won by much wider margins than did the Benedicts last night. The first game last night was won by only two pins, while in the third string, the Benedicts squeaked through to victory by a single timber. "Lasher", lead-off man for the Bachelors, has been ill with the grip for the past week, and so was not up to his usual form. Had he been, he no doubt could have made up the few pins by which his team lost.

Joe Moore of the Benedicts made high single of 106 and high three string of 280. Tom Rogers, anchor man for the Bachelors, had a single of 103 and he and Irving Wickham of the Benedicts tied with three strings of 275.

The summary:

|              | Single Men.  |     |     |      |
|--------------|--------------|-----|-----|------|
| A. Lasbinski | 80           | 86  | 82  | 243  |
| Ed. Wisotski | 85           | 90  | 83  | 258  |
| H. Hill      | 83           | 97  | 90  | 270  |
| R. Mathers   | 86           | 87  | 95  | 268  |
| T. Rogers    | 87           | 103 | 85  | 275  |
|              | 421          | 463 | 435 | 1319 |
|              | Married Men. |     |     |      |
| Wm. Clegg    | 84           | 96  | 89  | 269  |
| W. Perine    | 72           | 89  | 85  | 246  |
| J. Moore     | 90           | 106 | 84  | 280  |
| I. Wickham   | 95           | 96  | 84  | 275  |
| J. Hyde      | 82           | 87  | 94  | 263  |
|              | 423          | 474 | 436 | 1333 |

### TANK IN HARTFORD.

The British and Canadian Recruiting Mission is sending to Hartford, Thursday, April 4th, E D 398 Tank Britannia which did such effective work on the Hindenburg line. The tank will perform trench stunts, etc., and Lieut. J. J. Todd, of the New Haven Depot expects that it will attract visitors from all over the state.

### VOTED EXTRA APPROPRIATION.

The voters of the South Manchester Fire District voted an additional appropriation of \$6,500 last night in a special meeting.

At the regular meeting last August an appropriation of \$6,000 was made to improve the fire alarm system and to install an expensive switchboard. Because of increased prices of materials the appropriation was found to be too small. The work to be done was explained last night and an estimate of the cost given.

As a result the voters decided to make the additional appropriation of \$6,500. The meeting, which was held in the fire house on School street, was poorly attended.

### THRIFT STAMP TOTAL.

Hartford, April 2.—Total sales of war savings and thrift stamps in Connecticut up to the last week in March amount to \$2,188,932.35, according to a statement issued today from the office of the state director of war savings. These figures include the sales made through both post offices and banks in all sections of the state.

Estimating the population of Connecticut at 1,300,000, the per capita sales amount to \$1.61, placing Connecticut above all other states in New England, with the possible exception of Maine.

A dispatch from Waterford concerning the election riots there says that one of the candidates was hit on the head with a brick. "Irish confetti" is as popular as ever, apparently as a means to end arguments.—New Haven Register.

### Save Your Eyes

A graduate optometrist should fit your eyes to glasses. All optometrists are registered, but few are graduates, think in over. My So. Manchester office open every night except Saturday from 6.30 to 9.00 p. m. At optical Dept. G. Fox & Co., Hartford during the day.

**Lewis A. Hines, Ref.**  
Eyeglass Specialist  
House & Hale Block.

Use the  
Paint You  
Know About

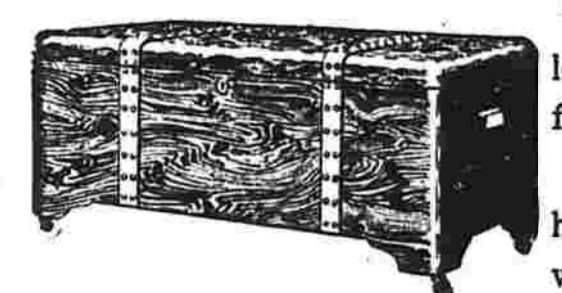


That "Acme Quality" paint trade mark means good paint to you. You know all about that brand of paint because you see it prominently advertised in such reliable magazines as the "Saturday Evening Post," "The Ladies Home Journal" and "The Country Gentleman."  
You naturally want to always use that brand of paint or varnish or enamel.  
You can be sure to get the pleasing results obtained by using "Acme Quality" finishes by always coming here for your paint.  
We carry a complete line of "Acme Quality" paints, varnishes, enamels and brushes.

**Ferris Brothers**  
South Manchester, Conn.

**MOTHS WILL BE  
HERE SOON**

A Red Maine Cedar Chest will protect your winter clothing. \$1.00 Down, \$1.00 Per Week.



Big and roomy with a lock, it will prove ideal for a hope chest.  
We have them in mahogany finish, also with wide copper trimmings.

Utility boxes covered with cretonne or matting from \$3.00 up.

**G. E. Keith Furniture Co., Inc.**  
The Store with the Easy Weekly Payment Plan.