FODDER USED AS FOOD BY GERMANS

Substitutes Found for Grain Formerly Fed to the Cattle.

QUALITY OF CROPS POOR

By CAROLYN WILSON.

Although the substitution and invention of various forms of raw material have lessened if not completely solved that problem, there still remains the food and fodder question, which is extremely serious—particularly fodder.

The harvests of 1912, 1913 and 1914 were 16,200,000, 17,200,000 and 14,600,000 tons respectively. The harvest for 1915, estimated as higher than this, was then placed in June at 10,300,000 tons and this was later found to be slightly too high. Consequently it was necessary to reduce the bread ration.

Dr. Michaelis, Under Secretary of State, said:

"I can state with the greatest pleasure that, on account of the provisions we have taken, not only the shortage which had already been consumed is made up, but there is also an expectancy that the reserve grain will be somewhat larger than we had hoped. But the quality of the crops this year was especially poor. We have to use during the war all grain for feeding our people, even that which on account of its poor quality had been used for fodder."

People Eating Fodder.

Laws have been in force for a long time fixing the percentage of white flour to be used in bread, the time and places for baking, the use of Government controlled mills and the careful refreshing.

Beyond this, by adding more nourishing artificial properties most of the coarse grains formerly used for fodder have been made fit for human consumption.

The import for the year 1913 in fodder was 7,415,272 tons. Consequently, as nearly all home fodder was being turned into the bread supply, the Government was compelled to find some substitute.

At present they have succeeded with yeast fodder, and also by artificial treatment of straw, partly by cooking, partly by chemical addition of sugar, molasses and starch, they have produced a remarkable animal food. Likewise they have had success with heather.

An effort is being made to induce the Government to repeal the law reserving space to be given over to the cultivation of sugar beets, which are considered so essential. There is undoubtedly a shortage in this line, for new rules have gone into effect limiting the amount of candy and sweet cakes.

Supervision Over Potatoes.

Beginning February 26, 1916, a compulsory supervision of potatoes was demanded, the idea being that the community, city, village or town must be responsible for its citizens until the new harvest. They must take over all stores over twenty pounds, and if the supply will not be equal to the needs they can claim potatoes from the Government's conserved store.

At present both butter and meat cards are used in many of the big cities. The meat card calls for two pounds of meat or one pound of meat and one pound of fish a week a person.

The butter card that went into force March 1 allows a quarter of a pound of butter a week to each person, and this is not supplemented by some other kind of fat it is decidedly insufficient for the health of a workingman.

The butter question is a hard one to settle. In peace times Germany imported butter worth about $30,000,000 and nearly $8,000,000 worth of cream, of which a third is used for butter. Russia and Finland supplied over half of this and Holland a third. On account of the war in Holland and also the increased home industries which has led to a large cheese industry, little butter or milk comes into Germany.

It might and here, however, that on account of these same fields and the difficulty of pasturing the cattle in Holland Germany was able to buy a large number of animals at a low price.

Bulgaria Supplies Cattle.

At the same time several thousand fine head came through from Bulgaria and all taxes were taken off cows for breeding purposes from Denmark, so it looked as if the meat problem were going to be ameliorated.

Butter is certainly more expensive than it was this time last year, but with the careful regulation of prices and division of supplies I do not think it costs as much to live in Berlin as it does in Paris or London.

The official comparison of prices between February 12, 1916, and February 5, 1915, follows:

	Feb. 12, 1916.	Feb. 5, 1915.
Wholesale prices per 100 pounds (weight)	Marks.	Marks.
Oxen	75.50	78.00
Bulls	75.00	78.00
Cows	74.00	77.25
Calves	84.00	85.50
Sheep	126.00	85.50
Pigs	125.50	97.50
Retail prices for meat a pound:		
Beef, roast	1.01	1.06
Beef, stew	1.21	.87
Veal, roast	1.04	1.01
Veal, stew	1.01	1.06
Smoked bacon and roast	.84	.95
Pork, roast	1.40	1.19
Pork, stew	1.40	1.01
Beef, corned	2.30	1.29
Beef, smoked	.90	.98
Prices paid by the hundredweight—wholesale:		
Hogs	22.20	21.50
Calves	7.60	5.30
Cows	9.20	5.50
Oxen	32.50	25.00
Prices per pound of food:		
Potatoes, per pound	.018	.03
Flour, per pound	2.50	1.52
Rye bread, per pounds	.40	.35
Lard, per pound	.20	.12

"The war has necessitated that we have many battlefields," Dr. Roesicke says, "of the least of which is the agriculture.

"We can be happy that we didn't cut off the agriculture just to carry on the work of industry. Industry and also trade recognize that the cultivation of the soil is the basis of the State."

The fourth article by Carolyn Wilson on the internal conditions in Germany will appear in THE SUN *to-morrow.*

BRONDINI JURY DISAGREES.

Gaimari's Murderer Will Confess All, It Is Said.

The jury trying Joseph Brondini, a police agent, charged with subornation of perjury in connection with the events following the murder of Michael Gaimari, political lieutenant of ex-Sheriff Tom Foley, disagreed late last night, after considering their verdict for six hours. It is understood that the jury stood 6 to 6.

Brondini was charged with having hired two men to swear falsely that they saw Gaimari murdered and that the murderer was not Gaetano Montimagno, convicted of the crime.

Montimagno was brought down from the Sing Sing death house yesterday to reveal what he knows of the conspiracy that led to Gaimari's murder. It is said that he will tell of the part taken in the affair by Michael F. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, now a fugitive charged with having instigated Gaimari's murder, and will also bring in the name of a man not yet mentioned.

RIFLEMEN INVADE TEUTONIC BAZAAR

Sharpshooters Show Skill, but Say No Invasion of Canada Is Planned.

RECEIPTS NOW $330,000

A more or less martial appearance was given to the "Sports Day" of the bazaar at Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the war sufferers of the Central Powers by the presence yesterday of a large number of German sharp shooting societies, whose contests were the feature of the day. It was publicly announced, however, by the societies that they have no intention of invading Canada or have no similar project on hand.

The official reports last night stated that 28,000 persons visited the bazaar during the day. The total receipts, including contributions, amounted to $35,000, bringing the total to date to $330,000, which will go for war relief.

Among the visitors to the bazaar yesterday were Henry W. Taft, brother of the ex-President, and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer.

All of the German sharpshooting societies of New York were represented, including the Harlem Independent Shooting Corps, the Independent New York Shooting Corps, the New York Shooting Corps, the oldest in the city, of which Capt. Gustav Kutzenburg is the head; the New York Central Sharpshooters, the New York City Sharpshooters—"The Gray Guards"—and the Plattdeutsche Sharpshooters. Judge Veller was chairman of the sports, day programme, assisted by Dr. Gustoph Zimmerman, champion sharpshooter.

There was also a bowling programme under the direction of High Commander Joe Thum. The contest of the society Skat League netted a large sum for the bazaar.

A vaudeville programme furnished by prominent performers of the city, who gave their services free, took place in the evening and the Tsingtau orchestra, conducted by O. K. Wille, furnished music.

One contributor sent to the bazaar 5,000 iron pfenning pieces of the latest German minting. Another contributor gave a set of porcelains made originally for a Princess of the imperial household. It will be sold and the proceeds will go to the bazaar. The citizens of Long Island, who had their inning on Sunday, sent another gift of $4,000.

Police Inspector John Cray sent down Detective Sergeant Martin Regan and fifteen detectives, who mingled with the crowd on the inside. Inspector Morris also sent down Capt. Sexton with thirty uniformed policemen. The police were supplemented by numerous specially appointed officials from the German societies, who assisted in maintaining order. The police were not called on during the day and there was not an instance of disorder either inside or about the Garden during the day.

Mme. Gadski will sell hats to-day at the bazaar. All that will be offered for sale, about seventy-five, were made at her house under her direction. Those desiring to purchase will find the singer and her hats at Mme. Goritz's booth, near the big piece of sculpture representing the first German pilgrims landing in America. Mme. Gadski will be at the booth at 3 o'clock.

SMALL FIREBUGS MUST WORK.

Sentenced to Clean Palisades Park Streets Saturday Mornings.

A novel punishment devised by Judge William M. Seufert of the Common Pleas Court of Bergen county, New Jersey, is in store for five youngsters committed to the Hackensack jail a few days ago from Palisades Park on the charge of arson.

"In order to limit the heroic in boys," said Judge Seufert in giving the sentence, "it is intended to put them to work every Saturday morning for some time on the streets in Palisades Park. They will clean crosswalks, pick up papers and rubbish on the roads and clean up around the buildings. They will be compelled to devote the whole of Saturday morning for a time specified for this work, and will probably be in charge of some officer who will see that the work is done and report to me."

The boys who will receive this punishment are Michael Jecose, 13; Frank McGovern, 13; Michael Rajmoniak, 13; Michael Pollato, 15 and Michael Albanese, 15. Joseph McCullough, 13, is to be returned to the Jamesburg Reform School, where he served one term.

The boys have also been prohibited from talking about or conferring with the rest of the school children concerning their experience in connection with the fire or the jail, and have been impressed with the fact that a violation of any of the provisions will meet with further punishment.

"I intend to watch the working out of this penalty with a great deal of care," said Judge Seufert, "because of the fact that the solution of the boy question is probably the gravest problem the County Judge has to deal with."

FRENCH LINE SHIFTS AGENTS.

Paul Faguet Will Return to France on May 1.

The local office of the French Line received a message yesterday from the home office of the line at Bordeaux, announcing that Paul Faguet, general agent of the line in the United States, would retire on May 1 and return to his home in France.

Pending the arrival of his successor from France the business in this country will be under the direction of Oscar R. Cauchois, director-general of freight traffic, and Maurice W. Kozmiński, director-general of passenger traffic. Mr. Faguet has represented the line in New York for eleven years.

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BEEF STEW ORDER FOR 600,000,000

$91,000,000 Contract Signed for Tinned Food for the British Soldiers.

EACH CAN ONE POUND

The British Government has contracted with the Imperial Canneries, Ltd., a newly organized holding and operating company of Montreal, for the delivery of 600,000,000 one pound tins of beef stew for the British army. Each tin is to contain, according to specifications, eight ounces of beef, four ounces of rice, one ounce of beans, one ounce of onions, one ounce of carrots and one ounce of liquid. Announcement was made here yesterday of the signing of the contract, which is believed to be the largest for rations ever closed in this country or Canada.

It is drawn for $91,000,000, slightly over 15 cents a tin, and will require in fulfilment 300,000,000 pounds of beef, 150,000,000 pounds of rice, several million pounds of white beans, carrots and onions and several hundred thousand gallons of water.

First reports of the order were to the effect that it was merely placed through the British Government for the consumption of all the allied armies. Investigation, however, brought forth the assertion that the 600,000,000 meals comprehended in the supply of stews would go exclusively to the British army.

The Imperial Canneries, Ltd., has been incorporated in Canada recently to handle the contract with a capital of $200,000 by interests of J. T. Polk & Co. of Indianapolis, Burnham & Morrell of Portland, Me., the Colonial Packing Company of Philadelphia and Gunn's, Ltd., of Toronto, all packing factories. The New York representative of the organization said yesterday that a canning factory in Toronto had been purchased, from which it was expected that the company could turn out 500,000 tins a month. This in the year's time, which the contract stipulates, would make only 6,000,000 tins.

The balance will be let out on contract to various Canadian and American firms. Contracts for the tremendous amount of meat and foodstuffs necessary will also be let out. Some of these contracts, it was said yesterday, have already been closed, but no announcement will be made of them. Deliveries on the main contract begin in forty days from the time of signing.

MORE GIFTS TO BREAD LINE.

Out of Town Friends Send Money to Support Charity.

A little bit of sunshine got into the narrow side street where THE SUN free bread depot is located yesterday and, although a stranger, it was gladly welcomed by bread liners. The sunshine melted the snow which has not yet been cleaned up and made things sloppy underfoot, but the bread liners have had so many other worse things to put up with that they hardly noticed the slush.

Most of them took the sunshine as an omen of an early spring, and Dick Bright, who hands out the bread, said that the percentage of "thank you's" he received in exchange for the loaves was the highest of the season. Tom Merry says that the aged cabby, who apparently is suffering from disposition, actually smiled at him as he came out of the depot gnawing on a nice soft loaf of bread.

Contributions to the bread fund yesterday also were generous. M. S. B., from "down State o' Maine ways," sent a check for $5. "A very small gift for the bread line from a friend of Tom Merry," said another letter enclosing $2. A letter from Bridgeport, Conn., enclosing $1 but no name was received. M. C. C. wrote to Merry and Bright saying: "I enclose my mite for the free bread line of which I read every day in THE SUN." The letter contained $1.

STATEN ISLAND NOTES.

Albert F. Voss was elected Exalted Ruler of the Staten Island Elks last evening.

The historic Perine House was crowded last evening when the Staten Island Antiquarian Society met to discuss the history of the North Shore.

Thursday, April 6, is the date set for the wedding of Miss Grace Marie Mortland, daughter of Mrs. Louis L. McClelland of Manhattan, to Charles Roome Parmele, Jr.

Borough President Van Name is honorary chairman of the Staten Island committee organized to assist in the motion picture campaign to increase the endowment fund of the Actors Home at West New Brighton. J. A. Savadel is acting chairman.

FIRM DESIRES ITS WORKERS IN GUARD

Linen Thread Co. Offers Extra Inducements for Men to Join Militia.

PLAN TO PAY PREMIUMS

To encourage enlistment in the National Guard the Linen Thread Company has issued a general regulation affecting its several hundred office employees granting a month's leave of absence annually with full pay for manœuvre periods. Furthermore, each employee who is called away for field duty with the National Guard will be accorded his regular two weeks vacation in addition to the time he spends in uniform.

W. Warren Barbour, secretary of the Linen Thread Company, said yesterday that everything possible was being done to influence the employees of the company to join the National Guard. He said that the officers of the company felt that they owed at least this much to the country, especially in view of the fact that there seems to be a strong aversion among many large commercial concerns to the absence of employees for military training.

As he put it yesterday, this aversion is not directed against military preparedness, a thing which most men seem to favor, but against the enforced absence of employees and the difficulties thus caused in the working arrangements of offices. The Linen Thread Company has under contemplation, he said, a plan to pay premiums to all employees who join the National Guard as a further inducement to them to shoulder a musket.

Mr. Barbour is in hopes that other concerns that employ large numbers of men will follow the example of his company. He believes it is a duty of industrial leaders to encourage military service among employees instead of placing obstacles in the way of such service. He said that an investigation had shown that in his own company the department managers had discouraged men from joining the National Guard because of the confusion caused by enforced absences.

HEAVY MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS.

Lapland and Cymric Sail With Arms for the Allies.

The manifests of two big White Star steamships, the Lapland, which sailed Saturday for Liverpool, and the Cymric, which got away for the same port on Sunday, show that the Allies are not able to manufacture at home all the war material they need in their campaigns. In the munition cargo of the Cymric were 14,571 cases of empty shells, 14 cases of rifles, 5,426 cases of cartridge cases, 18 cases of revolvers, 2 cases of cannon, 355 cases of cannon primers, 1,600 reels of barbed wire, 2,186 cases of fuses, 1,600 bundles of shovels, 52 automobiles, 18 aeroplanes and 7 tractors.

The Adriatic carried 17,401 cases of shells, 9,595 cases of cartridge cases, 7,853 cases of fuses, 188 cases of primers, 27 cases of bayonets, 2,300 shovels, 21,733 plates of spelter, 800 reels of barbed wire, 7,100 bars of copper and a vast quantity of steel, brass, aluminum and forgings.

LOSES SERBIAN PASSENGERS.

Man Taken From Greek Liner as Deserter, Woman Jumps Into Sea.

When the Greek steamship Ioannina, in yesterday from Piræus and Patras, stopped at the French port of Oran, Algeria, to coal, the French authorities removed from her an able bodied young Serbian, who was sent to join the Serbian army, from which, it was suspected, he had taken French leave.

When the Ioannina was off the Italian coast on February 15, a Serbian woman, native of Nish, unbalanced by her experience in the war, jumped into the Mediterranean. Two lifeboats were lowered, but she disappeared.

Montclair Youth in French Service

MONTCLAIR, March 13.—Word has been received here that Edward I. Tinkham of Montclair has arrived in Paris to enter the American Ambulance Corps service as a chauffeur. Mr. Tinkham was a member of the senior class at Cornell. His father, Julian R. Tinkham of Park street, financed the trip of a Brooklyn young man, who also entered the service and has funds to send another man.

UNION LABOR VOTING ON PREPAREDNESS

Central Federated Opposes Militarism, as Does Cleveland Board.

Labor unions throughout the country are taking a referendum vote of their members on national preparedness. The first body to act is the Central Federated Union of this city. It has decided to agitate for the resolution of Congressman Meyer London, opposing militarism and asking President Wilson to call a congress of neutral nations to end the war.

The Federation of Labor of Cleveland, Ohio, has adopted resolutions saying that "certain interests in this country are assiduously promoting the spirit of militarism, and advocating its growth under the cloak of 'preparedness' in order to deceive the great masses of the people, who are immutably committed to the principles of democracy, and hence opposed to the 'rule of blood and iron.'" The resolution continues:

This Cleveland Federation of Labor hereby unreservedly declares its opposition to all further encroachments of militarism upon this democratic nation and the expenditure of billions of wealth to satiate the war trust. We demand, rather, that Congress and the State Legislature prepare to enact necessary legislation to save the 250,000 lives of men, women and children destroyed each year and the 4,700,000 who are wounded because of injuries sustained, preventable diseases contracted and poverty that exists in the industries.

The Minnesota pattern makers' unions are voting on a resolution petitioning President Wilson and Congress to have the Government make its own ships and munitions for defensive use "so that there may be no profits made in the name of patriotism," and that the workers may have the best wages and conditions of employment.

Roosevelt Hospital's Busy Year.

The annual report of Roosevelt Hospital for the last calendar year shows that the hospital treated in all departments 33,918 persons. The annual number treated daily was 458, of whom 88 were treated in the emergency department, 195 in the out patient department and 225 in the wards. The gross expenses of the hospital were $285,587.19.

Nothing a Year

By CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS

The story of a woman who tried to make diamonds instead of hearts the trump in life's game. There is a note of inevitability in this story that is both artistic and true to life. Ancestors back of her, poverty clinging to her skirts, the heroine determined that beauty and her charm were her capital

$1.30 net.

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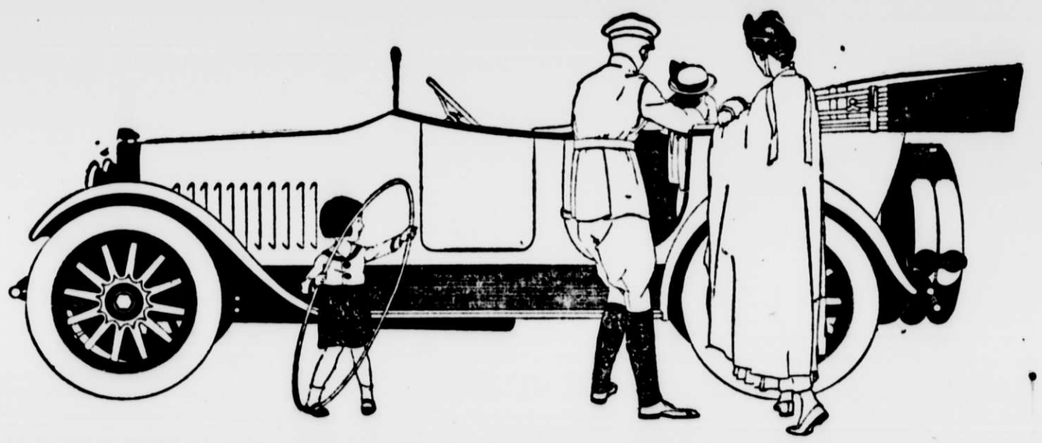
Spanish Steamship on the Rocks.

LONDON, March 13.—The Spanish steamship Maria, of 2,138 tons, has drifted onto the rocks off Cezimbra and it is thought that she will be a total loss. She was on her way to Hampton Roads from Marseilles. Assistance has been sent.



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High engine speed in a racer means just one thing—track-burning car speed.

But the high-speed engine of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers means automobile attributes not measured in mere speed alone.

It means the whole gamut of performance most desired by men and women who demand more from a car than a beltful of racing records.

Chalmers engineers have translated superlative engine speed into the composite boon of pick-up, poise, and power.

The versatility of this vehicle has won it the vigorous O. K. of every person I know for whom it has performed.

The 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers does everything a car should do. It wrings 18 miles of gallant going out of every gallon of gas, a mile a minute if you're keen for speed.

Always there is the feeling of velour beneath my accelerator foot.

This car has the liveliness of a spirited mare, with a Pullman-like stability that keeps your back-seat passengers from rattling around like peas in a pod, which happens in so many other light, fast cars.

This able Six is heavy enough and so finely poised that its four wheels stay always on the ground, with direction as straight as a bullet.

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Color options: Oriford maroon with hood to match or Meteor blue with black hood.

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Castleton Motor Car Co.
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Staunard's Garage
Richmond Hill Garage
Hudson Garage
Hart & Loscalzo
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Nyack, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
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South Norwalk, Conn.
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Danbury, Conn.
Southampton, L. I.
Paterson, N. J.
Riverhead, L. I.
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Cutchogue, L. I.
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Main Street Garage
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Weehawken, N. J.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.
Croton, N. Y.
New Canaan, Conn.
Lawrence, L. I.
Freeport, L. I.
Glen Cove, L. I.
Rockville Centre, L. I.
Farmingdale, L. I.
Hicksville, L. I.
Bayshore, L. I.
Ossining, N. Y.
Jamaica, L. I.
East Islip, L. I.
Huntington, L. I.
Patchogue, L. I.
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