

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

### BRITAIN PLANTS 3,000,000 ACRES OF NEW LAND

#### Cornwall Alone Ploughs 55,000 Additional for Wheat.

#### NOMINAL RENT CHARGED

#### Cattle Situation Not So Encouraging—Farmers Complain of Grading Orders.

#### Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Government demand for the cultivation of an additional 3,000,000 acres during the present year in the face of a winter which, despite the slight thaw, and despite the improved conditions that have prevailed during the past few months the work is still in hand.

In the opinion of the officials of the Food Production Department, the national programme, which requires an increase of one acre in addition to the four previously ploughed, will be carried out providing the weather holds good for ploughing.

Up to the middle of January almost 20 per cent of the 3,000,000 acres of new land which it is hoped to put under the plough had been broken up, though the season for ploughing grass land had only just begun. The million acres of arable which is intended for food crops of higher value than those formerly grown is in an even more favorable condition.

Reports from a number of districts state that never before has so much wheat been planted under satisfactory conditions in any part of the country. In Cornwall the wheat situation is good. A total of 52,123 acres has been sown or prepared, these figures showing 35,000 more acres than in 1917, while another 22,000 acres will be dealt with also this year.

#### Government Supplies Tractors.

Farmers are making full use of the tractors supplied by the Government. In one area of Lincolnshire alone in the months between August and November more than 5,000 acres were ploughed by mechanical traction, while a Somerset district exceeds this figure by 2,000 acres.

The Wiltshire return to the middle of January gives 18,000 acres ploughed out of the 24,000 acres intended. The area in this area have been sown to wheat. In one week 325 acres were tractor ploughed. The report includes the fact that the Government has supplied drivers sufficiently trained to take over new tractors as soon as they arrive.

#### Potato Average Increased.

The premium offered to the farmer of an extra 15 for every ton of potatoes grown on freshly broken land is proving an incentive to further cultivation of grass lands. In Cornwall, where the season comes later, the average in most other districts, the farmers are planting a very large acreage under potatoes.

The surplus supply of potatoes grown during the last year will be largely used to stretch the breadstuffs. Up to the present the Ministry of Food has been able to meet the demand for potatoes by requesting the bakers to use potatoes in bread making and giving demonstrations of their use in bread. It is expected that the department will shortly issue an order for the use of potatoes in bread compulsory.

#### Stock Farmers Complain.

In regard to the cattle question things are not so satisfactory. The grading order, which gives the farmer the actual weight of dead meat produced, at the wholesale price, does not differentiate between the different qualities of meat. Thus the farmer who has the same amount of pound for the lean beast as for the prime cattle. This grievance will shortly be adjusted.

Farmers who have been in the habit of buying store cattle in Ireland and fattening them at home point out that the price allowed under the grading order is on account of the present cost of feeding stuffs, and that the beef market in Ireland handicaps the British farmer considerably.

A feature of the tremendous effort that is being made to increase the food supply of the country is the readiness with which the public have taken up with the allotment movement. The Government gave the local authorities power to enter any land that was not being used for the growing of foodstuffs and to plant at a nominal rent or free in certain cases to persons who were willing to work it.

Up to the end of 1917 over 1,500 local authorities had exercised their powers, and provided not less than 200,000 plots, representing approximately 15,000 acres. The crops produced during the year were estimated to have included over 40,000 long tons of potatoes and vegetables enough for 3,000,000 families, while the value of the crops grown must have been considerably over \$15,000,000.

In the London district the demand for these wartime plots has been so great that it is almost impossible to find a yard of land that is not being cultivated. In the parks and open spaces portions have been set apart for allotments, and the demand for these plots has exceeded all expectations, while the crops raised have been of excellent quality.

#### Rent Dispute in London District.

The demand for plots in the greater London area has been, and is still, so great that many of the playing fields belonging to private owners have been taken over by the authorities and let as plots.

On the north side of the city a large tract of meadow land belonging to Ecclesiastical Commissioners was taken over within a few days of the issue of the regulations. This has proved a difficulty to the local authority. The commissioners, who administer what was once church property, are notorious for having hard bargains. The authority have had the land surveyed and marked out in plots let the same at a nominal rent of five shillings per plot (12 1/2) and expected the commissioners to meet them in the matter of outlay, but when their bids came to hand they found that the nominal owners demanded all the rent they had obtained and the local council found themselves at the mercy of having to ask them

### OPENING SCENE OF BOLO DRAMA

#### Roll Call and Organization of Court Described by Correspondent.

#### PRISONERS UNEMOTIONAL

#### Showed Signs of Previous Strain—Many Notable Witnesses Absent.

#### Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—To have seen the court room of the Assises in the first day of the trial of the famous, or infamous, Bolo Pasha, wherein he was hailed before the Third Division of the French Council of War, was to evoke a sensation which few have experienced before.

The court room was full to completion with its eighty-three witnesses, its military judges and prosecutors, the accused Bolo and his satellite Porcher. For a framing there were the usual patrol of the National Guard, representatives of the gendarmerie and a few, very few, press correspondents. There were perhaps a hundred of the curiosity loving public, chiefly women, and there were the usual photographer and the caricaturist "demons" if it was not, gayer, that reigned it was at least a multicolored audience which lent not a little of brilliancy to the scene.

There were lawyers and advocates in their sombre robes, one here and there set off with the rosette of the Legion of Honor, some even with the cross of war and the military medal pinned to their breasts. A few with the insignia of the wounded soldier, back to their old occupations as interpreters and administrators, which by jurists of all the world is recognized as being most just.

#### Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The statement that Henry Tepe has been buried does not mean anything to thousands of Americans who, however, will read with keen interest the announcement that "Henry" was buried in his hotel in the Rue Volney to his last resting place. For it was as just "Henry" that he was known to the successive invasions of transatlantic tourists. Business men, pleasure seekers, racing gamblers and some of the millionaires who have lived here for years, not altogether by preference, have met in Henry's bar season after season.

Scores of them were there on the day of the funeral, but the familiar rooms were draped heavily in black for the smiling, cordial little man who had graced them for years. Some of the older habitués recalled the day when Henry's start in life—a young German had worked in the Chatham bar and hotel, first as a porter and then as a chambermaid, and as a young man of good humor and willingness made him a favorite with the Chatham patrons; how Col. Young of Alabama, a veteran of the Civil War, had been the first to take to the "Henry" days after the outbreak of the war, furnished the money that enabled Henry to open a little bar across the Rue Volney from the Chatham. From the start Henry had been a center of news and his place soon became a center for them and for information concerning their movements.

Up until the time of his death, which occurred shortly before the outbreak of the war, Col. Young could be seen in the place morning, noon and night. Henry never forgot who he owed to his friend the older habitué, and after the outbreak of the war he made it his business to lose his money in some speculation, his one time protegee cared for him until his death. It was known as square dealing, and the American client was given the subject the best of their advice. Notably the director of the Swiss Federal Bank was absent and with him the names of the American client, a French Senator, a Monsiegnor of the Roman Church, a Jesuit, the "damned" and the "damned" corresponded an international European journalist of note, a former Minister of State, a former Chief Justice of the French Court.

It was all very dramatic without being in the least sensational. What he varied social class of the witnesses called to the witness stand, and among them a French Senator, a Monsiegnor of the Roman Church, a Jesuit, the "damned" and the "damned" corresponded an international European journalist of note, a former Minister of State, a former Chief Justice of the French Court.

The proceedings may be said to have been entirely devoted to the organizing of the trial, though for that it was none the less impressive. Advocates of all ranks, clerks and hushers thronged the room. There were even three or four fitting and altogether agreeable to look at. The press was not allowed to enter, but their eyes were directed to the notable witnesses who were reported as being present. Edmond Rostand, the dramatist, and Mme. Caillaux.

The press was accommodated in two ranks of primary school benches and behind them were the spectators, the public, for the great big generous public is always a part of any French trial. Seemingly 90 per cent of these were women.

After the roll call of witnesses they were asked to retire, as is French custom, a witness on the stand not being allowed to hear the testimony of previous or following witnesses. The plan seems to have certain great and obvious advantages without in any way discounting the right of the accused to an impartial trial. French law condemns no evidence or acquits on evidence, not on theatrical team play.

The president of the court was Col. Voyer, formerly commander of the army of his charge. On the bench of the public prosecutor were Lieut. Morner and Jousselin.

Of Bolo's defenders Maître Albert Salle was the most notable, consistent with the associate, Maître Filhoes, manifestly holding himself well in hand. Maître Herault, the defender of Porcher, was seemingly inspired by the confidence of his associate to make a good case for his client.

The report of accusation recounted the most minor details of the life of the business and social world, and above all his relations as to "intelligence" with the enemy, his projects for the purchase of French organs of publicity, of his intimacies with the German regime of Jagow and the famous killings of checks in Switzerland and America in behalf of what was supposed to be German propaganda.

The sequel to it all will make startling reading for those who like sensationalism, and at this time it is difficult to see how with ever the best of argumentative legal talent on its behalf it can possibly turn to clear sky. The French have a very apposite expression for such a state of affairs, "c'est a voir" or "it is to see."

#### Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Here's a story which has been in the news for some time. In Middlesex court last week Henry Phillips, a grocer, was arrested on a charge of picking pockets. It developed that he had been convicted twenty-three times previously and was an absentee from the army. He was sent to prison for three years.

#### 805 Doctors Killed.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Figures just completed show that 805 medical officers serving as combatants had been killed or had died of wounds up to the close of the year 1917.

### AVIATOR BELIEVED KILLED IS FOUND THROUGH PICTURE

#### Parents Had Given Up Hope Until They Saw His Likeness in Cut Reproduced From German Newspaper.

#### Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Here is a little story that in its way typifies the thousands of others that deal with the misadventures of the war. A year ago a London family received word from the military authorities that their only son, an aviator officer, was "missing." That was all. His machine had gone up, had crossed the German line, had not come back.

Perhaps the youth, a fine strapping chap of 23, had been taken prisoner and was in a German prison camp. Perhaps his machine had been shot down, possibly it had come down in flames and had been burned to dust.

There was no way for his family to learn the truth. The Germans make it a policy to give out no information concerning the fate of British flying men who are killed or captured. In this they follow exactly the same policy that the British do regarding the crews of submarines that disappear.

The youthful aviator in this instance was given up as lost. If he had been a common soldier his name sooner or later would have been mentioned in the lists held in Germany and forwarded to the British authorities through some of the neutral agencies that provide means of communication for such purposes. Until this absolute assurance had been received did he inform his wife and daughters of his wonderful discovery.

That night the father felt was sacrificed to the absolute assurance had been received did he inform his wife and daughters of his wonderful discovery. That night the father felt was sacrificed to the absolute assurance had been received did he inform his wife and daughters of his wonderful discovery.

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### GUARD OF KINGS DIES IN LONDON

#### William Melville Long Was a Terror to the Underground World.

#### Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—One of the most famous of British detectives, and a man who probably knew more about the international political underground world of London than any other man of his time, died recently, in the person of William Melville Long.

An Irishman from Kerry, he joined the force as an ordinary police constable, and in his progress to the chief superintendency of the "special" or "B" branch of the Criminal Investigation Department at New Scotland Yard he had dealt with dynamite and anarchist plotters through very troubled times.

A type of the straight, up-to-date detective, employing modern methods, he was never afraid to adopt any new idea that would help him in the successful carrying out of his work. He always recognized the power and usefulness of the press in criminal investigations, and he was never "given away" by any journalist.

One of his invariable duties was that of acting as a courier to traveling royalties. When the ex-Czar of Russia visited Britain, a few weeks before his death, under the name of Abbas Hilmi, Melville Long was made acquainted with every phase of the criminal life of the worst areas of London, both East and West. Night after night, in company with his expert guide, the ex-Czar threaded his way in and out of the unsavory haunts of the criminal fraternity, particularly the political criminals of the highest legal minds in the land he did suffer any bodily harm.

Whenever Queen Victoria and Edward VII. visited the Continent, despite their mission may have been, the famous detective accompanied them, wherever they went. And there is a story that he detected a plot to assassinate the last moment an anarchist plot to kill the Kaiser during his progress through London.

Several such clients were not slow to show their appreciation. The Shah of Persia astonished him by casually presenting him with one of the largest turban emeralds. Membership of the Order of the British Empire was conferred on him in 1902, and only a month before he died he was created a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Melville's department in the early days dealt almost exclusively with the Irish American political offenders, and subsequently with the anarchists. His great proficiency as a linguist, an attainment he had acquired abroad while "keeping the eye" on the Continent, was the utmost service to him in London when he was called upon to watch the doings of a horde of foreign criminals who arrived after being driven out of their own countries.

In the course of these duties he suffered a number of narrow escapes from death. He had killed several of the desperate criminals he was successful in arresting. Probably one of his narrowest "shaves" was when he captured a member of the "Reds" who was engaged on the Cafe Vey in Paris with a bomb. Melville recognized him at Victoria station and, though unarmed, he at once setted the armed criminal.

Shunned Gentlemen Detectives.  
Melville held the greatest contempt for such fantastic pretensions as Sherlock Holmes, and so-called detective authors. "If a man like that down to a job, he would be better off to remain where he was as useless as a child. Those high brow theories won't work, at least, not in practice. Gentlemen detectives share alike in the same old fallacy. It was fond of recounting the occasion when Scotland Yard, as an experiment, decided to appoint educated men direct into the detective force, without having first to serve their time as police constables. "There are four of them," he remarked. "Two were afterward sentenced to a month's imprisonment; another was dismissed as inefficient; and the fourth disappeared."

When Melville retired from the "Yard" his services to the State did not cease. He was appointed to the post of chief of the Dutch mail service lines, experiencing many exciting adventures with German secret service agents and being instrumental in the execution of a few.

Stetel's Wife's Cooking.  
Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—If the Government wishes to establish a school in domestic cookery it should apply to J. Parker, the labor whip in the House of Commons. In a discussion of cooking in the Commons recently Mr. Parker informed his colleagues that his wife in Halle, the service kitchen, means that the Commons restaurant.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Three American plays produced in London on three successive nights is somewhat of a record. Recently "Cheating Cheaters," by Max Marcin, was presented by De Courville at the Strand Theatre, featuring Shirley Kellor. The following night Gilbert Miller—son of the late Henry Miller—led off at Irving's theatre, the Savoy, with James Montgomery's farce "Nothing But the Truth." "Little Brother" made his bow to the public at the Ambassadors. Each production proved highly successful.

The first of the three first named was the only American version. But nevertheless, a typically British audience accorded Max Marcin's highly diverting crook play a rousing reception, revealing in the unaccustomed language of the Savoy and the unusual situations in what a London daily paper describes as being the favorite form of American melodrama.

What theatrical folks are fond of alluding to as "all London" is still talking of the unparalleled success of "Nothing But the Truth." Despite the occasional Wall Street tremors and obscure references to Billy Sunday a large audience experienced no difficulty in following the plot. And the oldest playgoer present could not call to mind such an evening of uproarious laughter.

The laughter, too, of people who know nothing of the plot, for the author, Gilbert Miller was able to cable to the author the welcome fact that \$50,000 worth of seats had already been sold. Frederick Wilson, the author of the novel from which the farce is taken, will also share in the fortune of "Nothing But the Truth."

"Little Brother" is an adaptation by Betty Broderick of an American play, "The Rabbi and the Priest," by Milton Goldsmith, and is presented in a prologue and three acts. In brief the story is that a young Jew, who has been murdered in a Jewish cemetery, is resurrected in the person of a Christian servant, who goes to the aid of his father, the rabbi, who is being persecuted by the Christians. The latter is the Christian servant, who goes to the aid of his father, the rabbi, who is being persecuted by the Christians.

Strangely enough the fabled Reuter message from Washington "made in Austria" coincided with a genuine message to the effect that half a million troops would soon be in line on the Western front, and it is very reasonable to believe that the Austrians hastened to give their version of this message to the Italian soldiers for fear that the Italian censor would suppress it and as usual hide the truth.

The Austrian "moral preparation" on the Italian front is useless and absolutely neutralizing propaganda as needed to neutralize the effect and prevent the Italian soldiers from being deceived. The anti-American propaganda is destined to allure like that against England, even if no attempt is made to convince the Italians that the Austrians are liars. In fact the proof that all the information communicated by the Austrians is utterly false has been afforded by the Austrian themselves.

When the Italians retired on the long lost "little brother" of the houses' business by the Red Cross, the children outraged and massacred by the Austrian soldiers. Since then the Austrians have been trying to convince the Italians that the inhabitants of the invaded regions are being well treated and respected, but no amount of persuasion will make the Italians forget the shrieks of the women they heard or diminish the feeling of revenge that rancies in their breasts. If they hated the Austrians before the war they hate them more bitterly now, and they are ready to let their lives against England and America just as they did not believe those about the good treatment and respect to the inhabitants of the invaded regions.

### ITALY'S SPORIS AUSTRIAN LIES

#### Propaganda Against America Spread Along Battle Front.

#### OLD HUN IDEA FAILS

#### "Wilson's Pockets Blige With Money," Germans Apes Tell Italians.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
ROME, Feb. 22.—The Austrians, who imitate the Germans in everything, have started anti-American propaganda among the troops on the Italian front. "Moral preparation" to persuade the Italian that it is useless to continue the war. For some time this propaganda has been essentially anti-British, but evidently its results were not successful, possibly because the Italians could not be deceived in believing that Great Britain was not helping their country when British troops were fighting on the Italian front. Recently Austrian propaganda has become anti-American, and although its failure is certain still no means are spared to have it admirably organized regardless of expense.

Moral preparation consists in a bombardment of words, placards, pamphlets, notices, manifestos and American posters are dropped from aeroplanes on the Italian lines, hurled by trench mortars or scattered in violent heaps on No Man's land at night in the hope that they will be picked up by the Italian soldiers. Notices are set up inviting the Italians to go and get them "without any fear of danger." One of these notices reads as follows: "For some time our newspapers have been telling you that the real truth about the war and without political and economic information. We tell you everything and never hide the truth."

What They Say of Us.  
The "truth" about America, according to the Austrian view, is more or less as follows: "You rely on America's help. The Italian soldiers are told after having been informed that prominent Italian statesmen recently declared in Parliament that Italy's case is hopeless as the army must be strengthened by 500,000 men within two months, while hardly 250,000 men can be raised before two years, 'without realizing that such help represents a great peril both to France and to Italy.' The American aim at economic supremacy in Europe. They wage war in order to make money. Wilson's pockets are already bulging with 'English gold.'"

A General of the Entente, whose name the Austrians have evidently forgotten as they omit it, although they quote his significant warning, is reported to have said: "The American effort at weakening France and Italy as England has weakened Portugal. Besides, American help will cost too much and will arrive too late. The German offensive on the Western front is imminent and will America help France in time? 'And are you prepared to spend another year in the trenches, O Italian soldiers, instead of the 'wise' example of Russian democracy?'"

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### PLAYS FROM U. S. SEEN IN LONDON

#### "Cheating Cheaters," in American Version, Gets a Rousing Reception.

#### Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

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