

BRITISH HEROES' KIN TO RECEIVE MORE PENSION

John Hodge Gets Increases Despite Treasury Opposition.

IN FORCE IMMEDIATELY

Many Delays Lead Minister to Refer to "Circumlocution Office."

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—Pensions of soldiers' widows and orphans are to be increased, and the new scale is to be put into force almost immediately. The scale by no means satisfies the Minister of Pensions, but it is a distinct advance on the scale in operation at present.

John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, has obtained an increase in spite of the unwillingness of the Treasury Department to incur further liabilities during the progress of the war. The history of war pensions in this country discloses a steady fight between those who stand for justice to the soldier and his dependents and the bureaucracy of Government departments and the financial experts of the Treasury.

In the early stages of the present war the whole matter of pensions circled round the question of the financial costs. The members of the House of Commons was in favor of providing the pensions by recourse to the funds in the hands of the Treasury, while their opponents believed the funds for the purpose could be raised by private charity. It was suggested at the time that the money subscribed to the Prince of Wales's fund raised for the relief of persons in distress owing to the war, could be used for this purpose, but eventually the State aid party won their point.

Committee Investigated.

A Parliamentary committee sat for some weeks on the subjects of finance and the question of bringing all the pension authorities of the country under one authority. It has now reported, and a steadily growing agitation for reform of the whole pension system, an agitation backed by the largest single group of members formed in the House of Commons, the Ministry of Pensions was instituted.

At that time the departments dealing with pensions were the Admiralty, which dealt with the pensions of naval personnel, and associated with it was Greenwell Hospital. The War Office also administered service and disability pensions, but being a larger organization it had more departments. The Chelms "Commissioners awarded disability pensions, while the Central Pension Office, Baker Street, dealt with the war pensions. The War Office itself paid out in the case of widows, dependents, &c.

Arthur Henderson was in charge of the Ministry for a time, but he was succeeded by G. N. Barnes, who was responsible for a new pension scale which came into operation early in 1917.

Under this scale disability pensions were fixed upon a percentage basis. They ranged from a weekly payment of \$120 for slight injuries to \$600 for total disability in the case of private soldiers and a slightly higher scale for non-commissioned officers, the total disability pension for these latter being \$700.

Children's Allowances.

The children's allowances were fixed at the first child, with a slight increase in the case of other children until the fourth, when the figure was \$60 cents. These were figures for the total disability class, but they were subject to a decrease in the case of minor injuries. There were slight concessions made in the case of men whose positions were equivalent to pre-war positions, and in the case of the children of such men. The children's pension was fixed at \$125,000,000 per annum.

When John Hodge succeeded Barnes as Pension Minister candid criticism aimed at the appointment. They did not consider it likely that he would prove a success in that office.

The Pension Minister soon found himself forced to fight for the control of his department, and he accepted the challenge and held his own not only in the department among the permanent officials but in the House of Commons, and in pursuit of his object he also took the questions of pensions as a topic for speeches he made throughout the country.

In reply to some criticism of the increase of the pension of his department, he said in a public meeting he expressed his opinion of the permanent officials by saying: "When I read in one of Dickens' novels about the 'circumlocution office' I thought the picture was very much overdrawn. But since I have become one of His Majesty's Ministers I have come to the conclusion that Dickens was right."

He went on to say that there was too much red tape. There were too many delays in pension administration, and he was anxious to avoid them. He would not change a bad system in the twinkling of an eye, but reforms had to be made, and in a few months the administration would be in full working order, with fewer delays.

See Next Page.

BRITISH TOMMY'S BELOVED FORELOCK MUST COME OFF

Tuft of Hair That Formed Pride and Joy of Every Man in Ranks Meets Stern Official Ban of Army Medical Officers.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—"Tommy" is to be robbed of his "love lock." No more will he swagger up the street with his well oiled "quiff," his cap at an angle to display the plastered forelock. With his cap at a dead level, he will try to impress his friends with the idea that hats and not hair form the natural head covering.

The new instruction, which is in the interest of health and cleanliness, reads as follows: "Men's hair will be evenly all over the head and a fringe is not to be left in front."

This means good-bye to the outcrop of hair that was the soldier's pride and glory. Though the back of his head was rasped as close as the hair on a tooth brush, the dandy private always kept a luxuriant tuft just over his forehead. This capillary attraction he brushed carefully upward or plastered across his brow.

But now the quiff is to go. It offends the aesthetic eye of the officer commanding, likewise the sanitary scruples of the medical officer, and in future the regimental barber of the blank-shires must put the horse clippers all over back and front until his victim's head looks like a field just after harvest time.

The real reason for the new order is, not to copy the German custom of a close cropped poll, but the outcome of the observation of the medical officers who have been dealing with the subject of insect disease carriers at the cleaning stations both behind the front lines and at the bases.

U.S. TO TREAT CAPTIVES WELL

Elaborate Organization Under Way for Handling Prisoners.

IN CHARGE OF THE "M. P."

System to Be Combination of French and English System.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
PARIS, April 19.—Whatever fate awaits our soldiers who fall prisoners to the Germans; whatever hardships and tortures Karlsruhs or the mines of Rheinhausen and Ewald have in store for them, a fact with which Fritz may well console himself is the comparative consideration with which the American Army will treat him when he greets us with a "kamerad."

While the American scheme for handling prisoners of war is still in the embryo, it may be said to be one of the best that has yet been devised. For months, I understand, American Army men have been visiting immense prison colonies in Great Britain and throughout France. They studied the systems in use in both countries, and while they have found no pronounced defects in the British system it is undoubtedly the French plan which they will follow closest in preparing the American camps. This, it is explained, is quite natural, as the American Government will be dependent on the French for the location of the collecting stations, distributing centers and the final quarters for the barracks. The French have three large collecting stations in the interior. It is more than likely that the American forces will be allotted one of these stations for its war prisoners, its own care completed and ready for use.

A Great Experiment.

The handling of military prisoners in France has been a gigantic experiment since the outbreak of the war. The French Government has been conducting prison camps according to the newest formulae of group alimentations; it treats its prisoners somewhat as it would a population made homeless and hungry by some disaster. This has been repeated over and over again by every one who has come to France since the outbreak of the war. But it cannot be said too often. I have been during the early days of the war huge concentration camps of homeless Belgians on the Dutch border, and I have pressed I made visits to neutral internment camps and saw the living conditions of Russian, Austrian and German soldiers. From what I have seen of the handling of prisoners of war, I can say that in humaneness of treatment, the good quality of food and the liberty of movement allowed both officers and men no other nation, belligerent or neutral, has done better. The treatment of people during this war has equalled the generosity of France.

"We Americans have had a great deal of experience in the handling of prisoners, than any other nation in the world. We should find it interesting work applying our vast knowledge and experience to a new and unique phase of military science," said a high army official who has made a thorough study of prison camp methods in Europe. He spoke of the handling of war prisoners as being a real human problem, and while emphasizing that a war prisoners camp was not a picnic ground or a health resort, it was at the same time one of the most interesting and the most exacting and the most exacting of human beings, as seemed to be the Prussian idea. I asked him whether he thought reprisals to be a satisfactory means of insuring better treatment of prisoners in Germany, and he answered quickly that America would not and cannot enter into competition with medieval terrorism.

German Barbarous.

"French captives in Germany have endured tremendous suffering, have died in the worst manner, and the world will long remember the story of that martyrdom. Yet despite such intolerable sufferings in the past, and the bitter insults and offensive treatment with which they were coupled, the French Government policy has not been one of reprisals or inhumanity. The German method, German pamphleteers have been several months ago informing the neutrals and their own populations of the terrible hardships of German and Austrian prisoners, and the lives of British, Swiss and French camps and observers to the French camps and they came home, not merely with reports of their observations, but filled with enthusiasm for the system of treatment, food, sanitary, sleeping and living quarters, hours of labor and opportunities for recreation. The men who have found shelter in French camps are quite contented. Aside from the opinion of the neutral observers, the testimony of the prisoners themselves is the best refutation of Germany's allegations. No prisoner has yet been found who complained.

"The American prison camps, combining as they will the best of the British and French systems, are expected to be a great object lesson to the enemy in the humane treatment of prisoners of war. As in the French camps, the bread ration will be an ample one, considerably higher than that of the best fed allied soldiers in German prisons. The American will be especially paid attention to, being especially paid attention to, proper quantity of calories required for a full grown working person.

"The Provost Marshal-General's Department, which will have charge of our prison camps, is at present acting as the police force of the army in France. Those prospects frequented by the American Expeditionary force are always policed by the Provost M. P. A good percentage of the Provost Marshal's men are the United States Marines, always acknowledged as the most American and navy corps in the world. Wherever United States uniformed men are found in large numbers, wherever American property in warehouses and on the waterfronts in France is collected and made ready for shipment to the front lines, the Provost Marshal is the man on the job. Should the work of caring for and handling German prisoners become too large in scope for the Provost Marshal-General's Department, it is probable that a separate organization will be appointed to take over and operate the camps, as is done in the other armies."

ITALY SPENDING 5 MILLION DAILY

War Expenses Increase Each Month and Prices of Food Soar.

PROFITEERS UNCHECKED

Menace to Morale of Nation Seen if Speculators Are Not Curbed Soon.

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ROME, April 16.—The war is costing Italy \$149,000,000 a month or, in round numbers, about \$5,000,000 a day. In estimating the cost of the war the expenditure incurred during the ten months of Italy's neutrality for war preparations as well as the money spent during the last three months of war up to the end of last February are taken into account. The estimate is only approximate, because besides the money actually spent for war expenditure, payments made by the War Office and the Admiralty for extraordinary expenditure due to the war are included in the calculation.

On the other hand the increased expenditure and the payments made by other Government departments during the period from August 1, 1914, to February 29, 1915, are not taken into account. Only the expenditure of the three Ministries of War, of the Navy and of Munitions is added together in order to show the total amount of how much the war is costing Italy.

Cost of Warfare Grows.

The total extending over a period of two years and nine months when divided into shorter periods reveals that war expenditure is increasing. Thus, while during the first quarter of Italy's intervention, from June to August, 1915, \$27,400,000 were spent every month, during the last quarter, from December, 1917, to February, 1918, the average monthly expenditure increased to \$282,000,000. In the first three months of the year at present the war is costing Italy \$10,000,000 a day.

So far no serious attempt has been made to improve the food situation in Italy, which is gradually getting worse, not so much on account of acute shortage as to disorganized distribution and artificial increase of prices due to the speculations of middlemen and extensive hoarding. Sensational headlines are being made in the local press in respect to animal foods. For instance, it has been ascertained that the lamb market has been cornered by middlemen, who are buying lambs at 12 cents a pound and selling them to retailers at over \$1.50, with the result that the market prices of lamb have risen to almost \$2 a pound.

Profiteers Unchecked.

Strangely enough no action has yet been taken against the denounced middlemen while hoarding is being repressed in a half-hearted way, despite the fact that at the shops restaurants raised and forced convincing proof that cheese, fats and foodstuffs of every description are being hidden and sold at fancy prices. A number of manufacturers, however, are being measured so far adopted are inadequate to improve existing conditions.

As the patience of citizens is well nigh exhausted, it is feared that popular dissatisfaction and resentment will lead to disorders and thus weaken national resistance at a time when the situation is apt to become serious owing to an increase in the Italian front. Radical and energetic measures are therefore imperative.

ENGLAND BARS TRADE TIPPING

No Tradesmen or Employees Allowed to Accept Salesmen's Gifts.

TO RATION LIVE STOCK

Priority Certificates Will Be Issued to Control Feeding of Useful Animals.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—Before the end of the present war virtually all the cherished customs of the British people will have been forbidden or rendered impracticable.

The list of forbidden things grows daily. Among the earliest regulations issued was one that forbade treating one's friends to a lobster dinner. This latest forbids you to tip the shop tradesmen's assistants, but it wisely or otherwise exempts those employed in those places where they serve food or drink to be consumed on the premises.

The new order, which takes effect on April 1, is framed for the purpose of preventing one customer of a firm getting priority in obtaining supplies over another. It distinctly prohibits all gifts made with the intention of getting preference and also makes it an offense either to give or receive tips or presents.

During the prevalence of the queue system there was no doubt a great deal of underhanded trafficking between shop clerks and the public. A corresponding amount of dissatisfaction and annoyance at being left on the part of the more honest section of the consumers.

The Ministry of Food announces that proposals are under consideration for an extensive scheme for the rationing of all live stock.

The method is to be by means of priority certificates. A short time back horses were rationed according to their usefulness. At the time the order was made owners of animals doing nothing but work or turn them out to graze. Cattle and calves, sheep and lambs came under the order. Certain foodstuffs were rationed to be given to milk cows and quantities were based on the minimum allowance possible.

Pending the issue of the new scheme the Food Controller is extending to carting the rationing of live stock the existing system of priority certificates, now only being granted to dairy cattle in milk. The additional classes and maximum quantities are: Calves under six months, half pound per day; horses maintained and used for agricultural purposes, 10 pounds; breeding sows, 4 pounds; and store pigs, 1 1/2 pounds daily.

The shortage of feeding stuffs has been responsible for an order as to the use of horses and their purchase and sale. The order, known as the horse order, is in force from April 1.

It prohibits the purchase of horses from farms either directly or through a dealer except under license issued by the Controller of Horse Transport.

The Controller is authorized by any town horse on certain terms, and this power will if necessary be used for the purpose of transferring horses from non-essential to essential employment.

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BERLIN SWEPT BY CRIME WAVE

Burglars Pay Respects to Minister of War and Other Officials.

INSURANCE RATES HIGH

Newspapers Demand That Policemen Be Released From Army.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
AMSTERDAM, April 12.—A recent copy of the Berlin Tageblatt just received here says: Berlin is swept by a crime wave. Nobody is safe, not even the all highest. Recently burglars paid a visit to the Minister of War and to the General commanding Berlin and surrounding territory. The director of one of the companies insuring against loss by burglary and theft stated he receives on an average 300 reports of burglaries and thefts every day. As there are other companies in the business and most of the stores and households without insurance there must be more than 1,000 burglaries a day in Berlin.

The increase in crime dates from the fall of 1915, according to the insurance director. Then the thefts increased from day to day. The insurance companies were hit very hard. Although the rates were increased when new business was written there are still a number of old contracts in force which mean a heavy loss to the companies to much more so as the value of goods advanced immensely on account of the war. From three branch stores of a large department house goods valued at \$30,000 were stolen recently. Peculiarly, most of the burglaries are committed between Friday and Sunday.

The Tageblatt attributes the increase in crime to the reaction of the police force, as many policemen had to serve in the army and their places cannot be filled. Private watchmen are mostly old and feeble. The papers demand that policemen be relieved from army service and again assigned to their former tasks.

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ENGLAND TO CONTROL MILK DISTRIBUTION

Government Takes Charge in Response to Public Protest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 4.—The distribution of milk throughout Great Britain soon will be under Government control, not as a war measure but permanently. A special Government committee has been appointed in response to public protests against the dealers' practice of putting a free hand to the London milk combine. A meeting of dealers passed recently drastic resolutions in regard to the control, collection and distribution of the product.

It is charged that the combination virtually has eliminated the wholesaler. The retailer also has been brought under control by a process of registration. Under the new scheme it is proposed to abolish duplication of depots and to reorganize the system of distribution.

It is said the state has made proposals to buy out the milk syndicate or bring it under more strict control. The combination contends it has accomplished an immense saving in the handling of dairy supplies. Any intention which may have had to increase prices was thwarted by the action of the Food Ministry in establishing a standard cost basis.

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CLOG MAKERS OPPOSE BRITISH REGULATION

To Fight Restriction of Production and Price Fixing.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 30.—Clog makers are up in arms at a proposal of the Government to standardize clogs, to limit production to two types and to also standardize prices.

The Bolton and District Master Cloggers Association has passed a resolution disapproving of the proposals. It asserts that the order would lead toward the elimination of craftsmanship and toward making the trade purely mechanical.

The Lancashire clog is by no means a standardized article. It varies according to tastes and requirements. In its highest state of evolution, as worn by the proud Lancashire lassie, it is a thing of beauty, with light soles, studded at the edges with bright brass tacks and sometimes with flowing geometrical designs worked on the upper leathers.

Clogs used by workers in the mills and factories are heavy iron-tipped foot-wear, the soles of which withstand much heavy wear and wet weather.

The clogging trade needs high craftsmanship, for a clever sole maker will carve out the foot with a pair of chisels and bunions and will produce a pair that will with boots and shoes for lightness, comfort and elegance.

The Justice replied in turn: "I know we do, and we want justice." "If there were no ships there would be no justice," the shipbuilder replied. "Counsel then agreed to proceed with the case with eleven Jurymen and the shipbuilder was excused temporarily.

SWISS DISCUSS ALCOHOL

Members of National Council Confer With the Dips.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
BERNE, April 15.—Some members of the Union Opposed to Alcohol and a number of members of the National Council held a meeting presided over by National Councillor Gelpke, for the purpose of determining whether materials now used for the production of alcohol should be reserved for the production of fruit were advocated.

BRITISH TO ISSUE TRANSPORT RULES

All Vehicles to Be Listed and Uses Governed by Central Control.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—All kinds of road transport are to come under control by June 1. The Road Transport Board is about to issue its regulations. The object of the van power scheme are twofold.

To enforce every conceivable economy in reducing the duplication of all delivery services in connection with retail and wholesale businesses, and to put every vehicle engaged in road transport to its best use in the essential trade interests of the country, and to provide emergency transport by using the surplus vehicles thus obtained.

The country will be divided into thirteen districts, with a divisional board each. To these boards will be attached advisory committees composed of experts in the transport trades. Every road vehicle will be registered and full particulars of its carrying capacity and character, and a priority scheme will be prepared certifying the purposes for which all vehicles are to be used.

It is believed that in the working of the scheme all duplicate journeys will be eliminated and with the assistance of the public an enormous saving of both labor and transport will result.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.
Fulton Street Bond Street
Frederick Loeser & Co.
LIVINGSTON ST. Elm Place
BROOKLYN-NEW YORK.

Because so many in the Loeser organization—men, women and children—have subscribed for bonds of the Third Liberty Loan
The Liberty Loan Honor Flag
Has Been Awarded to Loeser's
and will fly at the Store's Fulton street entrance as an inspiration to all of us.

Another Special Purchase of
\$2 to \$3 Voile Blouses at \$1.39
A SPECIALLY FINE LOT and a great variety of pretty styles is included in this special purchase. They are made of good white voiles, some of the models trimmed with lace, some hand embroidered. Others are demi-tailored with tucks and hemstitching. A number have jabots lace trimmed and a few have touches of color. A variety of fifteen styles, all fresh, crisp, new, and all adorably pretty. Not at all likely that Blouses so good as these will be again obtainable for so low a price. None sent C. O. D., no mail or telephone orders filled.
Second Floor.

Dress Cottons Under Today's Wholesale
Headed by Several Thousand Yards of
New Dress Gingham at 29c
A NOTHER SERIES of Spring Dress Cottons, values unmatched anywhere, offering thousands of yards of the newest and prettiest for less than present wholesale prices in almost every instance. These Dress Gingham show a variety of plaids, stripes, checks and plain colors. 32 inches wide and wonderful value at 29c.
Second Floor.

Women's Summer Hats, \$4.95
VERY SUMMERY looking Hats of natural color rough Milan with edges of sheer crepe. Medium sizes, wide brim models of the sailor type. Trimmings of white flowers, ribbons, wheat, etc. Very excellent value and distinctly smart styles.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Sale of Women's Tailored Suits
250 Suits, Values to \$45, at \$25
A CLEARANCE OF DISCONTINUED STYLES and broken lots from our own stocks and in combination with special purchases from manufacturers. Included are some very distinguished models of taffeta and satin, others of men's wear serge, tricotine, gabardine, Poiret twill, hairline stripes, checks and mixtures. Some are trimmed with braid and buttons, others are strictly man tailored. All new collars, some with over-collars. Black, navy and other popular shades. Sizes 34 to 42.

\$17.50 for These Men's Spring Suits
Will Clear Them Out in Record Time
MEN WITH AN EYE to any real chance for a saving that will help to pay for Liberty Bonds will find one such in this clearaway of Spring Suits. For here are Suits that have never before touched so low a price level as this, Suits of a cut and quality anything but in the "seventeen-fifty" class, and now obtainable for a price which no longer figures in the regular, standard line of reliable stores. It is a real saving, a fine saving; there is real variety in styles and patterns in this clearance; and among the fabrics are such as actually are already scarce at higher prices—worsted, homespuns, chevots, cassimeres. Specially fine choice for young men—but for every man who comes there is a Suit here which he will be mighty glad to get—and not only for the economy's sake but for the good looks and quality of the Suit itself! Be here early—for even if quantities were larger they would melt away fast at so low a price.
Men's Suits, Main Floor, Elm Place.

5,600 Pairs of Women's 35c. Stockings, 29c
Black, white and colored cotton Stockings in black, white, gray, suede, navy, tan, pink, sky, champagne. Also black, white and colored tulle Stockings.
7,000 Pairs of Women's 50c. Stockings at 39c
Full fashioned cotton Stockings in black and ballgrain. Also lustrous seamless silk lisle in cordovan, khaki, Russian calf, champagne, suede, navy, black and white.
Women's \$1.75 and \$2 Silk Stockings at \$1.50
Colored ingrain thread silk Stockings with double silk tops and soles. Black and white ingrain thread silk Stockings with double mercerized tops and soles; some with double silk tops.
Children's 39c. Stockings at 29c
Black and white fine ribbed cotton Stockings for children in sizes 5 to 9 1/2.
Men's Silk Socks, 55c., 65c., \$1.50, Values to \$2.50
55c. Thread silk, seamless and well reinforced, in black, white and all the wanted plain shades.
65c. Full fashioned thread silk reinforced with lisle soles and tops; black, white and colors.
\$1.50. Black, white and colored thread silk. Lisle soles and tops.
\$1.50. Accordion ribbed thread silk; all smart new color combinations.
Main Floor.

Remarkable Vases, Tankards, Jardinieres, Flower Boxes
At 79c. to \$1.98 For \$2 to \$6 Values

"BOUGHT FOR A SONG" may justly be said of any of the articles included in this offering—for the sacrifice that brings them here at these trifling prices had to be made by the artist for the very reason that \$2 to \$6 was not enough to ask, or to pay for the fine work he did! They are replicas in form and color and decoration of the finest specimens of antique art, done in terra cotta composition and all most beautifully made; the very highest grade of this sort of thing that is produced in this country. There are hundreds of articles ranging from 9 to 22 inches in height; scores of classic subjects; each article designed for some useful purpose and adding conspicuously to the charm and beauty of the home in which it is placed.
Basement.

White and Ecru Marquisette and Scrim Curtains
95c. Pair. Values to \$1.45 : : \$1.85 Pair. Values to \$2.75
FIFTEEN HUNDRED PAIRS of attractive Summer Curtains in a Spring Sale full of money saving opportunities.
The Curtains at 95c. a Pair include Scrim Curtains with fine quality insertions and others with wide Barmin Cluny edges.
The Curtains at \$1.85 a Pair include Filet Marquisette, Marquisette and Scrim Dutch Curtains with Barmin Cluny edge. Marquisette and Scrim Curtains with wide Filet or Barmin Cluny insertions and open draw-work Scrim Curtains.
Third Floor.