

## ALLIES SUFFER FROM SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE

Success in War Imperiled if American Homes Do Not Come to Rescue.

### HUN PROPAGANDA AT WORK

Stories Alleging Plentiful Food in Allied Countries Jeopardize Cause of Allies—Correspondent Tells of Conditions in France.

Washington.—Irresponsible statements from unknown sources, purporting to show that there is no food shortage in France and other allied European countries, are creating a wrong impression in the public mind and seriously hampering the government's food conservation program, declares the United States food administration.

The administration can only repeat what it has said all along on the basis of official government statistics: There is a serious food shortage in France, and in other allied European lands, a shortage which, if not made up by conservation in American homes and shipments from American ports, will imperil allied success in the war.

Any statement, innocent or malicious, which alleges a plentiful food over there is German propaganda, pure and simple.

Get Wrong Impression. Persons returning from Paris have unintentionally jeopardized the cause of the allies by giving American newspapers their flash impressions of food conditions in France. Explaining how this happens, Fred B. Pitney, American correspondent, recently returned from France, said:

"I have kept house in Paris during the war and I can speak from experience. One learns a great deal when keeping house of which one gets no inkling when living in a hotel and eating in restaurants. One can always go to a restaurant and get a meal.

"I have heard many visiting Americans, who lived in France in that way, pool-pool the idea that there was a food shortage in the country. If those same persons had had to search the market before they had their meals, they would have gained a very different idea of the food situation.

"We paid last winter in Paris 11 cents apiece for eggs and \$2 a pound for butter and there was frequently neither butter nor eggs nor milk to be had. Private families were allowed to buy one-eighth of a pound of flour at a time. The grocers could not sell flour, only the bakers."

The Meat Situation. Scoffing at the idea that there is a shortage in France, one article recently published in the United States declared that a certain Paris meat market advertised "beef a la mode" and other real meat items as "meatless day specials."

This, according to Pitney, may easily have occurred without at all indicating that there was no meat shortage in France. With regard to the meat situation Pitney said:

"The French government is very bureaucratic, but the French people do not like to be over-governed. They object seriously to anything that savors of meddling in a man's private affairs.

"Saying how much or what a man shall eat is getting pretty close to private affairs and therefore the French government knowing intimately the people it has to deal with, is slow—slow in coming to such measures even in face of the only too evident food shortage in the country.

"So far, meat has withstood all efforts to control its consumption—there has been no attempt to control its price, and yet it is vitally necessary to control the consumption of meat in France or to increase the supply."

Herds Are Disappearing. With regard to the published statement in this country that France's herds are sleek, fat and plentiful, Pitney said:

"France's herds are disappearing rapidly. They are today far below the danger point. Soon they will have to be reconstituted entirely. To what extent the herds have disappeared is shown by the cutting of the meat ration of the soldiers at the front. At the beginning of the war they were allowed one pound of meat a day. Twenty per cent has now been cut from that ration. Only dire necessity will counteract reducing the food allowance of soldiers at the front.

"At the beginning of 1914 France's cattle herds comprised 14,787,710 head; sheep 16,131,390 and hogs 7,035,850. By the end of 1914, after five months of war, her cattle were reduced to 12,068,243, her sheep to 14,068,861 and hogs to 5,925,291. Today her cattle herds are down more than 20 per cent, while her sheep number no more than 10,000,000 and her hogs 4,000,000.

"Cattle feed is short in France and the cattle are poor and underweight."

### POLL TAXES FOR WAR WORK

Salvation Army Will Collect Refund at Wichita for Use of Troops Abroad.

Wichita, Kan.—Some weeks ago the Kansas supreme court ruled that certain cities did not have to collect a poll tax. Wichita is one of them.

Then the Salvation Army officers here conceived a bright idea.

"Why not ask the men for their poll tax, and use the money in furthering the war work overseas of the army?" they asked.

Now accredited solicitors of the Salvation Army are collecting the poll tax receipts of business men and others. They will present them to the city officials when the refund is made.

### LEADS A FAMOUS REGIMENT

Young Ohio Officer Is in Command of Gas and Flame Contingent of United States.

Canton.—An Ohioan, Lieut. Col. E. J. Atkinson, thirty-four, formerly of this city, is in command of the famous gas and flame regiment of the United States. He recently was elevated from the rank of major and is one of the youngest men in the United States army to hold such a high commission. Atkinson is now stationed at Fort Meyer, Va.

### FEEDING FOWLS FOR MEAT AND EGGS

In feeding the flock an effort should be made to do so as cheaply as possible, consistent with the production of eggs. To accomplish this all table scraps, kitchen waste, etc., should be utilized.

Scraps of meat or leftover vegetables which cannot be utilized in any other way make excellent feed. There are also many other waste products, such as beet tops, turnip tops, carrot tops, potato parings, onion tops, the outside leaves of cabbages, waste lettuce leaves, bread and cake crumbs, etc., all of which are relished by the hens and can be used to the best advantage.

In saving the scraps and waste it is well to separate the portions adapted for feeding to the flock and place these in a receptacle or pail of their own. Decomposed waste material or moldy bread or cake should never be saved to feed to the hens, as it is harmful to them and may cause serious bowel trouble. Shoddy material, such as dishwater, should not be thrown into their pail. It is also useless to put in such things as banana peels or the skins of oranges, as these have little or no food value. Any sour milk which is not utilized in the house should be given to the chickens. This should be fed separately, however, either by allowing the hens to drink it or by allowing it to clabber on the back of the stove and then feeding it in that condition. When the family's table waste is not sufficient for feeding the flock, it is usually possible to get some of the neighbors who keep no hens to save material suitable for feeding. Many people are glad to do this if a small pail in which to place the waste is furnished.

Table scraps and kitchen waste are best prepared for feeding by running them through an ordinary meat grinder. After the material has been put through the grinder it is usually a rather moist mass, and it is well to mix it with some cornmeal, bran or other ground grain until the whole mass assumes a crumbly condition. The usual method is to feed the table scraps at noon or at night, or at both times, as may be desired, in a trough or on a board. All should be fed that the hens will eat up clean, and if any of the material is left after one-half or three-quarters of an hour it should be removed. If allowed to lie it may spoil and would be very bad for the hens.

With the table scraps it is well to feed some grain. Perhaps this may be given best as a light feed in the morning. Four or five handfuls of grain (about one-half pint) scattered in the litter will be sufficient for a flock of twenty or twenty-five hens. By handful is meant as much as can be grasped in the hand, not what can be scooped up in the open hand. By scattering it in the litter the hens will be compelled to scratch in order to find the grain and in this way to take exercise, which is decidedly beneficial to them. If the house is too small to feed in, the grain can be scattered on the ground outside. A good grain mixture for this purpose is composed of equal parts by weight of wheat, cracked corn and oats. Another suitable grain mixture is composed of two parts by weight of cracked corn and one part oats.

Live in Suspended Huts. In the lowlands of the delta of the Orinoco river the natives build huts suspended between trunks of *Mauritia flexuosa*, a palm. They also eat its fruits, its pith, its juice and use the fibers of its leaf stems for making ropes, hammocks, etc.

HAS UNIQUE COAT OF ARMS. Washington Woman Uses 25,000 Canceled Postage Stamps in Making It.

Aberdeen, Wash.—Twenty-five thousand canceled postage stamps, representing 13 administrations, have been used by Mrs. Sarah Erickson, of this city, to make a government coat of arms. The stamps were gathered in the last 25 years.

The coat of arms represents an American eagle with outspread wings and below it are five spears and a shield. Three stamps are from the George Washington administration. A lodge has offered Mrs. Erickson \$2,200 for the picture, but she has refused it. She still is gathering stamps for the completion of the work. She will add the words "Liberty" and "E Pluribus Unum."



**Victory is a Question of Stamina**  
Send—the Wheat Meat Fats Sugar  
the fuel for Fighters  
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

## Protection of Democracy Must Come From Those It Protects

By THEODORE N. VAIL  
President of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company

Two thousand years ago a new era, a new religion, dawned upon the world.

Whatever of civilization, of freedom or of liberty we have and enjoy comes from the subordination by man of human passion and selfishness because of the teachings, the incarnation or reincarnation of the ideals and principles of that religion.

Peace and good will on earth to men. Peace on earth to men of good will is the basis of liberty of mankind.

Our democracy is based on liberty, the liberty of all to live and enjoy life, the fullest liberty to each individual consistent with the same right to all other individuals. More is impossible.

Under this civilization has come greater peace throughout the world. Wider intercommunication and more neighborly feeling toward our fellow men have been developed.

Man's self-dependence, or independence of others, has passed, but in its place have come greater possibilities of life. Dependence of man upon man implies service of man to man.

To maintain democracy, civilization and service, convention, regulation and law, an organized government is necessary.

The difference between the organization of the government by democracy and that by autocracy is that democracy is government by the will of the governed, and not the government of a few acting by usurped power or that of an insurgent minority.

Government by democracy must be enforced as vigorously, impartially, unflinchingly as that by any other government.

They who differ may express their difference, may do all possible to convert others, so long as it is not done in open defiance or in active rebellion, and so long as their actions are subordinated to the will and authority of the majority.

If and when a majority of all cannot be trusted to express the will of a people, cannot be trusted to act wisely, and all are not willing to abide by it, any government except government by force will fail.

Our democracy is now threatened from without and the democracy of the whole world is at stake.

The protection of our democracy must come from those it protects. Every individual to its protection owes all life, liberty, substance. To the protection of that democracy he must if necessary devote all.

Let us dedicate to our country, in whatever way, whenever and wherever we may be called, our unhesitating, unflinching service, implicit in its obedience and subordination to duty and authority.

## Bread Made From Cow Peas Is Both Novel and Nutritious

Cowpea bread, made from fresh green cowpeas, is still a novelty to many. This bread is not only wholesome and nutritious, but it also has a very agreeable flavor and a delicate green color which permits its use for dainty sandwiches when prepared with a filling of soft white cheese or a lettuce leaf and a bit of mayonnaise.

Like other legumes the cowpea furnishes considerable protein, so essential in our diet. It also contains valuable mineral salts which are also of benefit to the human system.

Used in bread the cowpea serves as a wheat flour substitute, hence helps to conserve wheat. Moreover, in districts where these peas are grown, this should prove an economical kind of bread.

Boil the cowpeas in the pods from one to two hours. When sufficiently cooled, shell them and put the peas through a meat grinder or vegetable press. For each loaf of bread take one cupful mashed cowpeas, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar, and mix thoroughly. For every loaf allow one-fourth cake yeast and two-thirds cupful lukewarm water (or one-eighth cupful liquid yeast and about one-half cupful water). Mix yeast and water and add to the cowpeas. Blend with this one cupful of sifted flour, cover and let rise until quite light. Work in additional flour, about 1½ cupfuls per loaf, until of the proper consistency. Knead until smooth, cover and allow to rise again. When light, mold; place in greased pans; let rise until two or two and one-half times its bulk; bake fifty to sixty minutes in a moderate oven.

## AVIATOR DODGES HUNS 72 DAYS

Lieut. Pat. O'Brien of Illinois Tells of Wild Adventures in Germany.

### JUMPS FROM MOVING TRAIN

American Strategy Triumphs Over German Efficiency—One of His Hardest Stunts Was Swimming River Meuse.

Chicago.—Pat O'Brien of Mokena, Ill., is back from the fighting front.

In the British flying corps the young man from Mokena is known as Lieut. Patrick Alva O'Brien. He is famous for several reasons. His real story began when he made a descent of nearly two miles in his airplane after a German bullet in the face had rendered him unconscious. The fall cost him a bump on the head.

He jumped out of the window of a moving train on his way to a German prison camp, and escaped. Then he spent 72 days in getting to Holland, a distance of 250 miles as the airplane flies. And the story ends with one of the longest interviews with a king on record—52 minutes by the royal stopwatch.

Many times during those 72 nights of travel through Germany, Luxemburg, and occupied Belgium, American strategy triumphed over German efficiency.

"Usually," said Lieutenant O'Brien, "when a bunch of fellows get together, they talk about women. But in our first prison, in Flanders, we talked only about escape and food, and got very little of either. There were eight officers going to an interior prison camp, and a guard with a rifle for every two prisoners.

Leaps From Train. "We rode all day and all night. Twice I put up the window to jump and lost my nerve. It looked too much like sudden death. As I put it up again, about four in the morning, the guard gave me an ugly look. I knew it was then or never and dove out.

"For nearly a month, afterward I thought my left eye was gone. The scars are there yet. By the time the train stopped, a half-mile on, or more, I was up and stumbled to a hiding place. Those Germans looked everywhere on the side of the tracks to ward the border. I was in the opposite direction.

"It was a month before I got rid of my English uniform. I stole a pair of overalls one night. I got a cap the next and a shirt later. A Belgian gave me a scarf. That was all the help I got.

As an appetizer Lieutenant O'Brien ate turnip. The entrée was sugar beet, and the meal closed with a cabbage stump that even the Germans scorned. "And I never did like vegetables," he said. "I hope I never have to eat another."

One night a German soldier saw him swimming a river, and raised the alarm.

"I felt sure they would be on top of me in a few minutes," he said, "so I ran upstream and swam back to the other side. I knew the ways of the Hun pretty well by then. They looked everywhere on the other side, but not a German came near me.

Swam the Meuse. "One of the hardest things I did was to swim the Meuse river. I had all my clothes on, to my boots, and the river was half a mile across. I nearly got me twenty-five feet from shore. I was choking, and I admit praying. My boyhood on the Kankakee saved my life.

"When I got up the bank I fainted. It was the only time I ever fainted."

Lieutenant O'Brien could not speak German. As a boy, a Mokena baker of Teuton origin taught him a phrase of German, but he did not know what it meant. It was some "ten lifetimes" after swimming the Meuse he found the nine-foot death fence of the Holland frontier. Death all but got him then, as his improvised ladder dropped him on the charged wires.

"A few minutes later," he said, "I could have tripped the guard with my ladder. After he had gone I dug—dig as I never dug before in my life. My back was half an inch from death when I crawled under and into Holland."

### SITE OF EL DORADO FOUND

Ruins of "Legendary" City Reported to Have Been in a Brazilian Forest.

Madrid, Spain.—News has been received here of the discovery in Brazil of the site of the Incan city, known to early Spanish and Portuguese explorers as El Dorado, and hitherto regarded as legendary. The ruins are in the Manoa region, near the Bolivian frontier, in the midst of a dense forest. An archaeological expedition, including Brazilian, Spanish and Portuguese scientists, will make a detailed study of the district.

### VICTIM OF GERMAN RAID ENLISTS IN RED CROSS

Chicago.—Miss Victorine Van Dyke, whose home was destroyed when the Kaiser's army crushed Belgium and who escaped from German bondage and came to Chicago, is on her way back to her war broken country to aid the Red Cross.

Her mother is in Belgium and her two soldier brothers are prisoners in German prison camps.

## WILSON AS POTENTATE

Gypsies Turn to President When Deadlocked on King.

Wrangling Over Election of Successor to Late Ruler, They Adjourn Without Making Choice.

Berkeley, Cal.—The Gypsy world has a new potentate. He is President Woodrow Wilson. To him, seven hundred representatives of the wandering tribes have pledged their loyalty.

Assembled to elect a king, they have split up into factions and are wrangling over the candidate who shall succeed his late Majesty Alexander, who died several months ago at Sacramento.

But while undecided as to whom they should choose to pledge their allegiance, the Gypsy delegates are united in the admission that no matter how strong may be their attachment to kingly rule, they and their sovereign must bow to the president of the United States.

In automobiles, in Pullman palace cars, in buggies and wagons and old "prairie schooners" the Gypsies came from all parts of the country. For weeks they have been loitering in northern California.

Queen Mary, widow of the late king, objected to the balloting for his successor, claiming that she was entitled to rule. The necessity for having a male hand at the helm was pointed out. Then there arose Michael Adams, sixteen-year-old nephew of the deceased sovereign, but the leaders proclaimed him but a boy.

"A man must rule," became their slogan.

"Woman has the vote. Why should woman not reign?" said the queen.

Agreement was impossible, and the Gypsies decided that there could be no lawful selection of a new ruler until the body of good King Alexander should repose in an appropriate mausoleum. A large delegation packed their tents, started their automobiles "checked out" at their hotels and departed.

### MORE AMERICAN MADE TOYS

War Conditions Develop Industry to Point Where Foreign Competition Is Broken Forever.

Washington.—America is now first in the toy making industry. Heretofore the United States has purchased the majority of its toys from Germany, Nuremberg being one of the chief manufacturing centers in former years.

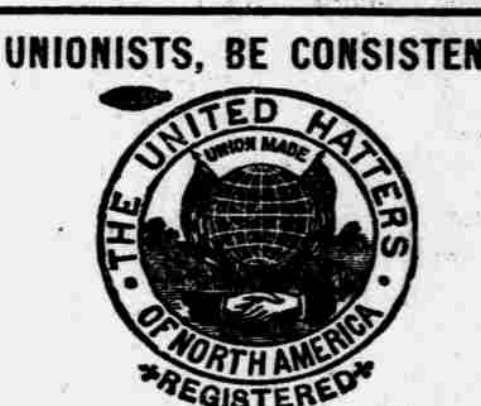
Forced by war conditions to depend upon their own resources, the manufacturers of this country have been making toys and have been so successful that buyers for large stores claim the hold of other countries on this line of business has been broken forever. A few toys are still coming from France, England, Switzerland, and Japan, but the American toys have proved superior, as they are more educational.

### WOMEN CUT OUT THE SWEETS

"Do Their Bit" in Conserving the Nation's Food Supplies at Ashland, Wis.

Ashland, Wis.—In order to "do their bit" in conserving the nation's food supplies the women's advisory committee of the Ashland defense council has adopted resolutions asking all women to abstain from the use of ice cream, candy, sweet drinks and confections in which beet or cane sugar is an ingredient. Women's societies, which have been accustomed to serving refreshments, are no longer doing so unless the refreshments have been made according to recipes approved by the advisory committee.

**UNIONISTS, BE CONSISTENT**



Have a Look for the Label—Under Leather of All Union-Made Hats and Stiff Hats

## SEND CRACK AIRMAN

Adjutant Soulier to Demonstrate Morane Plane.

French Aviator Selected by War Department Officials to Come Here as Instructor.

Paris.—Adjutant Soulier of the French army, who shot down seven German airplanes in the shortest space of time of any aviator, has been selected by the undersecretary of aviation to go to the United States to demonstrate the newest and fastest flying machine in the world—the Morane monoplane.

Robert Morane of the Morane-Saulnier works, who has created this development of his "parasol" type, originally intended to send as demonstrator Sublieutenant Jean Navarre, who was tied with Guynemer, each having 12 German machines to his credit, in the spring of 1916, when he was wounded, and who has since been declared insane, following his running down a number of policemen in his automobile last winter.

The French authorities have refused to permit Navarre to leave the country, on the ground that although he is generally regarded as rational now, he might exhibit further tendencies to insanity which might be embarrassing to the authorities in the United States because of his grade and decorations in the French army. Navarre has always been considered by experts as the aviator possessing the best technique in the service.

Soulier, who is only twenty years old, went to Flanders in May last with a crack French escadrille. He was fixing the newest model two-gun S. P. A. D. and by the end of June, when he was wounded, he had destroyed seven enemy machines. The Morane which he will demonstrate has been tried out by Raoul Givas Lufberry, the American "ace," who is highly pleased with its performance. It has shattered all speed and climbing records, but can only be driven by the most skilled pilots.

### DAY-OLD SON SAVES DADDY

Soldier Overstays Leave When He Doesn't Arrive on Time and Is Arrested for Desertion.

Denver, Colo.—John Pershfield, Jr., aged one day, saved Private John Pershfield, Sr., of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry, from being court-martialed on a charge of desertion from Uncle Sam's forces.

Private Pershfield secured a furlough from Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal., where his company is training, to visit his home in Denver. When he failed to return to camp at the expiration of the leave, Col. Patrick Hamrock, commanding officer, wired Denver authorities to arrest Pershfield as a "deserter from the army."

The charge was changed to "absent without leave" when local authorities notified Hamrock that Pershfield, Jr., failed to arrive as soon as expected, so the soldier-daddy overstayed his leave waiting for Mr. Stork to pat in an appearance.

**STATEMENT**  
of the ownership, management, etc., of The Labor Standard, published semi-monthly at Hartford, Conn., by The Standard Publishing Company, Robert E. Fyne, managing editor; post office address, 254 Asylum street. Stockholders: Robert E. Fyne, Hartford, Central Labor Union, Brewery Workers' Union, Harry E. Bliss, Wilbur H. Conway, Anna Kinkler, A. Wardinski, Josephine Bachfeld, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of Hartford, Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union, Theatrical Stage Employees Union, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of Waterbury. Mortgage: Mergenthaler Linotype Co., New York. Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 12th day of April, 1918.

CHARLES J. WITTMAN, Notary Public.

**GRAND THEATRE**  
PHONE CHARTER 1225  
THE BRIGHTEST SPOT IN TOWN  
1087 MAIN STREET HARTFORD, CONN.  
TWO SHOWS DAILY — 2:15 AND 8:00 P. M.  
HOME OF REFINED BURLESQUE PLAYING THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

**Week of April 29**  
**Million Dollar Dolls**

**Week of May 6**  
**The Roseland Girls**

**Patronize Advertisers In The Labor Standard**