



1—Soldiers guarding Long wharf, Boston harbor, after the seizure of German liners there. 2—Lowering a torpedo into the hold of the American battleship Pennsylvania. 3—Capt. George E. Gelm, U. S. N., aboard his vessel, the battleship Kearsarge, at the Charlestown navy yard. 4—Capt. R. Williams, commander of the U. S. destroyer Duncan. 5—Tracking armored tank being tested by California National Guardsmen during maneuvers. It weighs 15 tons and carries six rapid-fire guns.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

**America Takes Up Task of Providing Men, Money and Food for the War.**

### VOLUNTEERING IS TOO SLOW

**Congress Has \$7,000,000,000 Bond Bill—Farmers Urged to Increase Production—Latin American Republics Declare Their Position—British in Tremendous Offensive Near Arras.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.  
Men—Money—Food.

Those are the prime war needs of the United States.

The call to the colors is not meeting with the response that encourages the belief that a sufficient number of volunteers can be obtained to bring the army and navy up to war strength.

Congress is taking care of the financial problem.

The matter of sufficient food is squarely up to the American farmer.

Chairman Dent of the house committee on military affairs and other "little army" men in congress are still hampering President Wilson's efforts to put through the selective conscription army bill. They demand that the volunteer system be given 30 or 90 days' trial. In the opinion of the president, Secretary Baker and the general staff, this would come very near to wasting 30 or 90 invaluable days.

The president's plan for a selective draft is designed to permit the exemption of men who, while fit for military service, would be more useful to the nation in other capacities by reason of their skill and experience in other lines. The advocates of universal military training consider this measure a temporary expedient but are not combating it because they think it necessary now. They have not, however, abandoned the fight for universal training and the Chamberlain bill, which embodies their ideas, may be tacked on to the administration measure. If this is found inexpedient it will be pushed as a "follow up" designed to place the military service of the country on the proper footing for all time.

On Thursday the war department announced that all men who had joined the army after April 6, the date of the president's war proclamation, would be considered volunteers for the period of the war only. A call for 500,000 men was issued for the regular army and National Guard, in order to give the volunteer plan a try-out while congress discusses the matter.

To provide finances for prosecuting the war, both for America and for the entente allies, the administration bill authorizing a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 was introduced in the house Wednesday and came up for debate Thursday. There was no reason to doubt its speedy passage through congress, for partisanship was laid aside. Three billion dollars of the sum is to be lent to the entente allies. There is added to the measure a provision for the issuance, as needed, of \$2,000,000,000 in one-year treasury notes to anticipate the tax receipts from the war revenue bill.

**Food Production Plans.**  
Taking a leaf from the book of Europe's terrible experience, the wise men of America have been quick to recognize the fact that the nation's success in this war must depend in great meas-

ure upon the sufficiency of its food supplies, and during the past week one after another of them has placed this grim truth before the people with insistence that already is bringing results in the way of detailed plans.

The most immediate need is that the farmers of the Northwest shall increase to the limit the acreage of spring wheat, and that the corn acreage also shall be brought up to the maximum. Seedtime for these crops is at hand.

There is no reason to doubt the patriotism of the American farmer, and he is receiving the urgent advice of numerous experts, but farm labor is distressingly scarce. To relieve this situation, agricultural experts called into conference at St. Louis by Secretary Houston have recommended that the nation's men who are unfit for active military service be mobilized for use in the production of farm products.

**Railway Men Prepared.**

The railroad executives of the country are alive to the great responsibilities that will devolve upon them, and five of them, headed by Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, have been constituted a board to direct the operation of American railways throughout the war. Speedy transportation of troops, munitions and food supplies is assured, for the railroad men have been preparing for present conditions for 18 months.

Not the least important of governmental activities during the past week has been the rounding up of German spies and plotters. Hundreds of suspects have been arrested, and events in various parts of the country indicate that many others should be behind the bars. On Tuesday a terrific explosion partly destroyed the Eddy-stone ammunition plant of the Russian government, near Chester, Pa., killing at least 116 men and women, and there is reason to believe it was the work of an enemy alien.

**Latin-American Republics.**

One by one the republics of Central and South America are declaring themselves. Cuba, Panama and Brazil severed relations with Germany; Argentina and Costa Rica supported the position of the United States, and Chile and Uruguay decided to maintain neutrality. Guatemala also ranged herself alongside Uncle Sam, and her position on the southern border of Mexico has measurably decreased the danger of German-fomented attacks on our borders by Carranza or Villa. This peril, however, is far from negligible, and the American forces along the Rio Grande are on the alert.

On Monday Austria-Hungary severed relations with the United States, and the diplomatic representatives of both countries were given their passports. All Austrian vessels in American ports were seized promptly.

Bulgaria was reported on Friday to have followed Austria's example, and it is not unlikely that Turkey will do the same. Despite this seeming solidarity of the central powers, there are evidences that the ties that bind them together are weakening, for both Austria and Bulgaria are said to have agents in Switzerland who are trying to approach entente diplomats there on the subject of peace. Both nations are weary of the war and the Russian revolution has had a great effect among the people. Should they break away from Germany Lloyd George's prediction that the end of the war is at hand would probably be fulfilled.

Two branches of the American armed service already are participating actively in the warfare. The navy has taken over the patrol of the Atlantic coast, relieving the warships of the entente allies, and is busy also in the Pacific, where the presence of German submarines was announced on Wednesday. In France the Lafayette

flying corps, composed of Americans, has been put into American uniforms, and is flying the Stars and Stripes.

**Great Drive by the British.**

In France a tremendous battle was going on all the week. The British took the offensive on Easter Sunday, following vast operations of their aviators. After a concentration of big gun fire that smashed the German trenches and completely isolated their occupants from relief, the British infantry attacked on a twelve-mile front. From south of Lens to a point south-east of Arras they swept forward with bayonet and grenade, and there was no stopping them. Many thousands of prisoners were taken. Strategically, the most important feature of this great drive was the capture of Vimy ridge, a feat accomplished by the Canadian troops, who for months have been entrenched on its western slopes. This ridge was the prize for which the French fought in the battle of Arras, and it had been stubbornly held by the Germans. Below it to the northeast lie the plains of Douai and Lens with the network of railroads that connect the manufacturing and mining towns of the industrial region of northern France.

Farther to the south the French are holding firm, and between Ypres and the Channel preparations have been made to resist an expected drive by the Germans. In Mesopotamia and in Asia Minor the British and Russians continue to push the Turks to the west. The Italian, Balkan and Russian fronts weather conditions have prevented extended operations.

**Anxiety About Russia.**

Russia is causing the entente allies much anxiety just now, for the labor element there is intoxicated with its new liberty and is seriously hampering the provisional government by its demands that it be allowed to direct affairs. A considerable group of radical socialists has declared in favor of a separate peace, and Germany is dicker with these men. The government, backed by the greater part of the military forces, is doing what it can to counteract these efforts, but money is scarce and disorganization prevails. The United States, it is expected, will step into the breach by giving financial assistance and sending a commission of railway experts to solve the transportation tangle that is holding vast quantities of munitions at Archangel.

Reports of the British admiralty show a slight decrease in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines during the week. In order to circumvent the partial U-boat blockade, the United States government has decided to build a fleet of 1,000 wooden vessels for foreign commerce, and on Wednesday President Wilson formally asked General Goethals to take charge of the construction of these ships. The shipping board has \$50,000,000 at its disposal for this purpose, and it is believed that by the end of summer ships can be turned out at the rate of 200,000 tons a month.

Concrete evidence of our virtual alliance with the entente powers was the arrival in an American port of a British and a French warship, followed on Thursday by the first war council between the United States and the allies. British Vice Admiral Browning and French Rear Admiral Grasset conferred with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson concerning the patrol of the Atlantic by the American fleet.

War councils of greater moment will follow in a few days, for a British commission headed by Foreign Secretary Balfour and one from France led by former Premier Viviani are now on their way across the Atlantic. The highest American officials, including President Wilson, will participate in the conferences with these commis-

## BOND MEASURE GOES

HOUSE PUTS THROUGH WAR BOND ISSUE.

### THE VITAL PROBLEM OF WAR

President Wilson Urges Husbanding of Nation's Food Supply—Government to Control Railways if Necessary.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Without a dissenting voice the house, amid plaudits of members and the galleries, passed the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization measure. One member, Representative London of New York, the only socialist in congress, voted "present." Owing to general pairs and absences only 389 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican leader Mann announced that all their members would have voted affirmatively if present. The formality of a roll call would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution, had not insisted upon the opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities now that the nation is at war.

The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be lent to the entente countries, and the issuance of treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by increased taxation.

**To Have Railway Control**

Washington.—Power for the president to order railway officials to operate any part of their rolling stock during war times as he may see fit without actually taking over railroads, is given in the common carrier bill of last session, reintroduced in amended form by Chairman Adamson of the house commerce commission. Provisions to permit the president to control and operate all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, to draft their employees into military service, to use the military in protecting the operation of railway lines and to increase the personnel of the interstate commerce commission from seven to eleven members are included as in the previous bill.

The section by which the president might order the operation of part of a road's rolling stock is considered of the greatest importance. It would permit the government to obtain the same service that it would if the line were taken over and at the same time prove economical in time and cost, it is believed.

### VITAL PROBLEM OF WAR

President Urges Husbanding of Food Supply of Nation

Washington.—Intensive development of the food-producing power of the United States on a scale never before contemplated has been discussed by President Wilson and Secretary Houston as the means of meeting one of the vital problems of the war with Germany. Secretary Houston has returned from St. Louis, where he conferred with representatives of the great grain raising states. He laid before the president plans under which the federal government, working in co-operation with state and local agencies, will put forth its utmost endeavors to stimulate the production and economical distribution of food.

The plans include a request for legislation by congress giving the government the power to regulate and fix food prices if necessary to license large distributing agencies. Secretary Houston will begin at once conference with congressional leaders to agree on the terms of the needed bills.

**To Join With Prohibitionists**

St. Louis.—The progressive national convention ousted the national committee that last summer endorsed Charles E. Hughes, the republican nominee, for president, and named a new national committee to carry out the plans for amalgamating with the prohibition party. Plans for this amalgamation were approved by the convention.

London.—The food situation is dominating all other considerations in Germany, according to the Vorwaerts, which says:

"Notwithstanding all the big events the new food regulations, which are to be introduced on April 15, form the exclusive subject of discussion in the most considerable circles of the people. The nearer the fateful day approaches, the greater becomes the tension. A diminution in the bread rations forms serious difficulty for the entire population and causes great pre-occupation."

**To "Draft" Indians as Farmers.**

Muskogee, Okla.—Every Indian under the guardianship of the United States government will be "drafted" into service as a farmer under instructions received by Gabe E. Parker, superintendent of the five civilized tribes, from Cato Sells, Indian commissioner.

Parker was directed to "call farmers and leading Indians together immediately for an organized effort under your continuous supervision."

He also was authorized to take the older boys out of school for farm work.



He's telling her that nothing he received from home brought more joy, longer-lasting pleasure, greater relief from thirst and fatigue, than

# WRIGLEY'S

THE FLAVOR LASTS

She slipped a stick in every letter and mailed him a box now and then.

Naturally he loves her, she loves him, and they both love WRIGLEY'S.

## CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

Three of a kind

Keep them in mind



**Soldierly.**  
General Bliss was relating reminiscences of sham battles.

"I had a young friend, Captain Exe, who could never be worsted in sham warfare," he said.

"Exe one day started to lead his valiant company at double speed across a bridge to storm a height, but a young captain belonging to the opposite side rushed up and shouted:

"Hi, Exe! You mustn't cross that bridge! Don't you see the notice? The bridge is supposed to be destroyed."

"It is, hey?" roared Exe. "Well, then, we're supposed to be swimming across. Oh, boys, and at 'em.'"

**Too Slow.**  
"How do you like your new chauffeur, Chugwitz?"

"He seems a reliable fellow."

"Yes?"

"Still, I'd rather pay a fine for speeding occasionally than miss every train I try to catch on ten minutes' notice."

## GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Used All Over the Civilized World for More Than 50 Years.

Stomach troubles seem to be almost universal the last few years; I mean indigestion in many forms, internal nervousness, caused by incompatible food fermentation, coming up of food, sour stomach, headache, apparent palpitation of the heart, habitual constipation, intestinal indigestion, caused by a torpid liver, and a general breakdown with low spirits and depressed feeling. Green's August Flower was introduced in this and foreign countries fifty years ago with wonderful success in relieving the above complaints. Sold by dealers everywhere at 25c trial bottles or 75c family size. Sole manufacturer, G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J., U. S. A., Australia and Toronto, Canada.—Adv.



Mr. Robert W. Ferguson, Hingham, Mass., writes: I suffered from kidney disorder for years. Had incessant backache and trouble. Nearly died from it at one time while in Vancouver, but overcame it by a persistent use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Finally I was completely cured. I occasionally use the remedy now in order to keep the kidneys regulated. I have the highest praise for Dodd's. Be sure to get "DODD'S," the name with the three D's for deranged, disordered, diseased kidneys, just as Mr. Ferguson did. No similar named article will do.—Adv.

**Its Class.**  
"Wasn't it a scene when the Smiths brought all their old battered furniture out of the house?"  
"Yes, quite a moving picture."

Men who have been crossed in love think that the joke is on the girl.

**Couldn't Say Much.**  
"You have sworn to tell nothing but the truth."  
"Nothing but the truth, your honor?"  
"Precisely."  
"Then, judge, with that limitation upon me I might as well warn you that I'm not going to have much to say."

# Farm Hands Wanted

Western Canada Farmers require 50,000 American farm labourers at once. Urgent demand sent out for farm help by the Government of Canada.

Good Wages Steady Employment  
Low Railway Fares  
Pleasant Surroundings Comfortable Homes  
No Compulsory Military Service

Farm hands from the United States are absolutely guaranteed against conscription. This advertisement is to secure farm help to replace Canadian farmers who have enlisted for the war.

A splendid opportunity for the young man to investigate Western Canada's agricultural offerings, and to do so at but little expense.

Only Those Acustomed to Farming Need Apply

For particulars as to railway rates and districts requiring labour, or any other information regarding Western Canada apply to

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.  
Canadian Government Agent