

VOLUNTEER PLAN FAILS.

Washington, April 18.—It would take more than six years to raise an army of 1 million, if recruiting were to continue only at the rate marking the ten days following the declaration of war. In that time 2,555 men were recruited. Previously the average recruiting had been 225 men a day.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Table with multiple columns listing railroad routes, stations, and departure/arrival times for various lines including Union Station, Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, Gulf Coast Lines, and Louisiana and Nashville R. R.

HOW HOUSEHOLDS OF THE UNITED STATES WASTE \$7,000,000,000 A YEAR

Good food heedlessly thrown into garbage pails, says the Department of Agriculture, food allowed to spoil in the household, food ruined by improper cooking, and food destroyed by rats, mice and insects constitute the heavy items in the \$7,000,000,000 annual waste of food in homes in this country cited recently by the Secretary of Agriculture. Seven hundred million dollars is considered to be a conservative figure. In household waste, of course, are not included the vast losses of food allowed under improper handling or inefficient marketing methods to spoil in transit or in the hands of producers or dealers.

Much of this \$7,000,000,000 household waste of food, the dietary specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture declare, is easily preventable. This preventable waste consists in large part of the following items: 1. Edible food thrown into the garbage pail or into the kitchen sink. That vast amount of nourishing material are thrown out from American kitchens and so made useless for human consumption, is well established by the returns from garbage and fertilizer plants showing the amount of fats and nitrogenous material recovered from city garbage.

Much of the food is thrown out, the specialists say, because so many people do not know how to utilize leftovers or will not take the trouble to keep and prepare them. The specialists point out that leftover cereals can be reheated or combined with fruits, meats or vegetables into appetizing side dishes; that even a spoonful of cereal is worth saving as a thickener of soups, gravies and sauces. Stale bread can be utilized in a variety of ways in combination with vegetables and meats and in preparing hot breads and puddings. Skim milk, too widely looked down upon as a food, although it contains practically all the nourishing elements of whole milk with the exception of the cream or fat, can be used as a beverage, in cooking cereals, or as a basis for milk soups or sauces. Even sour milk, so largely thrown away, can be used in making hot breads or in the home manufacture of cottage cheese.

Every scrap of meat or fish can be combined with cereals or other foods lacking in pronounced flavor, both to give flavor and to add nourishment to made-over dishes. Every bit of fat or suet trimmed from meat before cooking or tried out in boiling, roasting or broiling can be made useful in cooking. Many butchers, after they have weighed meat and named the price for the cut, trim off valuable suet and fat. This fat which the housewife pays for, if taken home and used, would reduce expenditures for prepared cooking fats. Water used in cooking rice and many of the vegetables contains nutrients and desirable flavoring materials valuable in soups or sauces. Too often fats and such water are poured into the sink.

Many persons regard the saving of small amounts of leftover food as unimportant. If they kept accurate account, however, for any period, the specialists say, many families would be astounded by the amount of good food they are throwing out and by the sums that they are paying to the grocer, the butcher and milkman merely to replace good food being absolutely wasted.

2. Spoilage of food due to careless handling and storing in the home. Important amounts of perishable foods are made dangerous or inedible in households because they are exposed unnecessarily to heat, germs, dust, dirt or to flies and other insects. Much milk spoils quickly because it is kept uncovered in warm kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine, "Keep perishable food, especially milk, cool, clean and covered continuously," may make a striking difference in the food bills of many families.

In other cases, one or two vegetables, beets or carrots, for instance, not needed immediately are thrown out or allowed to spoil instead of being used in soups or combination dishes. Fruits which could be stewed and kept are allowed to spoil. Vegetables and fruits in quantities often are stored in hot, damp and poorly ventilated bins and under conditions which hasten wilting, fermentation and decay. Fruits, surplus beans, tomatoes and other vegetables produced in home gardens are allowed to spoil on the vines or rot on the ground. A morning's work would can and preserve such surplusage for use when fruits and vegetables are scarce and high in price.

Much food is ruined by being stored where flies or other insects or rats and mice can get at it. Much cereal food is ruined because it is not protected against weevils or other insects. 3. Food spoiled by careless cooking. Many housewives complain that children and adults will not eat breakfast cereals fail to realize that the cereals they serve are undercooked, scorched or improperly seasoned and thus made unpalatable. Most of the cheaper foods require careful seasoning and preparation to be fully appetizing. In many households, the specialists believe, proper attention to the cooking of these cheap and desirable foods will increase greatly their consumption and thus reduce considerably the use of more expensive foods eaten instead of cereals. Vegetables properly prepared tempt the appetite. When they are served in soggy form or in watery or poorly flavored dishes, much of them will be left on the table. The nutritive value and flavor of meat or fish can be lessened by overcooking or improper cooking. If fats are allowed to burn even a little, they develop unpleasant flavors and usually cause people to refuse gravies and sauces made with them or foods fried in them; burned meat is also as disagreeable as burned vegetables. 4. Waste in preparation. Much useful food gets into the garbage pail because the housewife in preparing potatoes or other vegetables and fruit, such as apples, cuts off with the skin a considerable percentage of edible material. Careless paring of potatoes may consist as much as 20 per cent of the edible portion, including outer layers containing valuable mineral substances to the garbage pail. Many persons are unaware that the green and tender tops of many vegetables which contain valuable mineral and other food substances are excellent cooked as greens, or even as additions to salads. 5. Overgenerous serving of food. Most families take pride in serving lavish and overabundant meals. Such meals lead inevitably to waste of food on the table and to overeating, which often impairs health and efficiency. The same standard, "Eat enough food and no more," rigidly followed, would reduce greatly food bills in many homes and, at the same time, tend to improve the physical condition of all members of the household. Housewives, interested in economy, who wish to be careful that their families are getting proper food and not too much, should ask the United States Department of Agriculture to send Farmers' Bulletin 808, "How to Select Foods; What the Body Needs." This bulletin classifies foods into simple household groups and shows the housewife how to plan meals that will provide for the growth and repair of the body and supply the energy the various members of the household need for their special tasks.

An Exception. "Talk is always cheap," said the Wise One. "Except," returned the Mutt, "when you talk on the long distance telephone."

ASKS FARMERS TO GROW VEGETABLES

The newly-organized Food Preparedness Commission of Louisiana, with Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture, chairman, has sent out the following appeal to the owners of cotton, sugar and rice plantations: "Owing to the extremely high prices of all food commodities due to shortage all over the world, we appeal to your patriotism to give special attention to sufficient acreage of vegetables, such as potatoes, corn for roasting ears, beans, black-eye peas, cowpeas, watermelons, pumpkins, squash, beets, onions and pumpkins, so as to insure an adequate supply of both fresh and canned, or dried, foods for the labor on your plantation. "In our opinion there is no better way to procure and keep labor than to provide cheap food for their use. "We also advise that you take this garden or vegetable matter in your own hands and not depend on each and every tenant or hand to make individual gardens. We are quite sure that several acres devoted to each of such vegetables as you desire, planted and worked by some regular hands who understands this line of work, will give much better results. "It is as much your duty to provide economical food for your labor as to provide food for your work animals."

LORD BRYCE'S PLAN FOR PEACE

Follows American Lines Closely, But Goes Step Further

London, April 18.—Details of what is known as the "Bryce scheme" for a league to enforce peace were given out by Lord Bryce, former British ambassador at Washington. In a letter accompanying his statement Lord Bryce says the plan was drawn up by himself and a committee of Englishmen two years ago, but had not been made public previously because "the time for publication did not seem to have arrived." And because opinion in England, in the midst of the war had been regarded up to now as unfavorable for calm consideration of the future. The plan apparently antedates the proposal advocated by ex-President Taft and endorsed by President Wilson.

The Bryce plan follows closely the line of the American proposal, but goes a step further in the direction of common enforcement of decisions and in providing for collective action against any non-member nation which refuses arbitration or conciliation or against a member nation which commits acts of aggression without having agreed to submit to the international tribunal.

GIVE PRESIDENT DRASTIC POWERS

Washington, April 18.—It appears probable that Congress will meet the food problem by conferring on the President powers of a more drastic nature than ever have been lodged in the Nation's chief executive and let him meet the situation, as the needs arise, though the commission named by the Council of National Defense headed by Herbert Hoover.

Members of Congress who have direct charge of the measure relating to food prices and food conservation said today it was largely now a question of the form the conferring of power to regulate the food problem would take—whether it would be given to the President direct and then carried out by the commission, or lodged directly in the food supply commission. The preponderance of sentiment appeared to incline to the first course. Ample authority will be granted, it was predicted, to take up the question of regulation of food prices, prices to the producers; if necessary, the conscription of an army of agricultural laborers; plenary powers over the distribution of foodstuffs where necessary to exercise it, and even curtailment of consumption of certain classes of foodstuffs if that last emergency arose.

Congress, unquestionably, will back up any conferring of authority to the President and a food commission, with specific legislation along certain lines. SCIENTISTS MEET TO DISCUSS WAR NEEDS

Washington, April 18.—Seventy-five of America's most distinguished scientists gathered here yesterday for the annual session of the National Academy of Sciences, a three-day meeting that promises to prove epoch-making, as many problems of the war will be subjects of discussion.

This American institution of savants is unique in that it is far broader in its scope than kindred European societies, for it is authorized by law to advise the United States government on scientific subjects. It is also the American member of the International Association of Academies.

Among the scientists who will read papers at the meeting are Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Jacques Loeb, Dr. J. H. Northrop, Dr. Frank R. Lillie, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Arthur L. Day, Geophysical Laboratory; Professor A. A. Michelson, University of Chicago, and Dr. Edwin F. Smith.

BUY YOUR TRUCK FROM JOHN D

Tarrytown, N. Y., April 18.—John D. Rockefeller's Poconto Hills estate of 6,000 acres is to be transformed into a vegetable garden for the benefit of the residents of this town, it was announced by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO HEAR VALUABLE PAPER

The paper which Mr. S. A. Truett is to read before the Louisiana Historical Society on "Old-Time Banking in Louisiana" will be read at the April meeting, which will be held in the Cabildo, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets, on April 17. Mr. Truett having agreed to prepare and read the paper at the request of Mr. W. O. Hart, a member of the executive committee of the society and on the invitation of the committee. All meetings of the society are open to the public, no cards or tickets of admission being required.

DEATH OF FRANK ROCKEFELLER; NEVER RECONCILED TO JOHN D.

Frank Rockefeller (or Locke-Feller, as he sometimes wrote it in order to be different from his hated elder brother, John D.), whose funeral occurred in Cleveland Tuesday, was born in Richfield, N. Y., in 1815.

While his wealth was small compared with William and John D., he was never poverty-stricken, as sometimes pictured. He operated extensive ranches and raised choice stock. The greatest insult, in his mind, was to call him "John D. Rockefeller's brother."

This feeling grew out of business differences with John D. William Rockefeller tried several times to reconcile the old men, but always without success. The father of the three Rockefeller boys took them to Ohio and here they grew up and entered the budding oil business together. Frank was one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Company and served as vice president many years.

Then, as he told the story, he became disgusted with John D.'s methods, drew down his winnings and quit. He purchased a 2,000-acre ranch in Belvidere, Kan., and spent most of his time there. Weighing over 215 pounds, straight as an arrow and a marked contrast in physical vigor to the despicable John D., he soon became known far and wide as one who could not be trifled with.

A story is told of his first visit to his ranch. As he neared the sod house he passed under a big cottonwood tree. From its branches three men were swinging. "Horse thieves," laconically said the foreman.

Then there followed such a vigorous campaign against the rustler that the ranch was troubled no more for years. But gradually the rustlers began to make raids again. Rockefeller was told a gang of "bad men" had gathered on an adjoining ranch and was cutting fences and running off cattle.

Rockefeller mounted his horse and, unarmed, rode over to the rustlers' stronghold. There were fourteen men on the porch of the ranch house. The head of the gang was not to be seen. "Where's your boss?" demanded Rockefeller.

The boss came out on the porch. Rockefeller shook his finger in the man's face. "I just came over here," he said, "to tell you you are a thief, and that if any of my fences are cut again or a single head of my cattle is stolen, I'm coming back and kill you."

The rustler pulled his gun. "That's all right," said Rockefeller. "I'm unarmed. But you're a thief just the same. You can shoot now or you can have one of your men shoot me in the back as I ride away. Or you can give me a rifle, take one yourself, get out here in the road and we will shoot this thing out right here."

Then he turned and calmly rode away. Not a gun was fired. And no more cattle were stolen. In 1913 Rockefeller was quoted as saying William Rockefeller was richer than John D. He also said: "That brother of mine, John D. Rockefeller, is the most lonesome man in all the world. There is no man who walks the earth that he can call his real friend."

"I'd rather live on a 150-acre Western homestead, with a homesteader's usual fare, than live like John D. does in his palaces."

One of the sights of the Rockefeller ranch was a herd of buffalo, numbering sixty. He loved blooded horses, but only raced them on his own track. He worked around the ranch in an old pair of overalls like an ordinary cowpuncher. He sold his ranch interests several years ago, and since then has lived in Cleveland.

Although both he and John D. Rockefeller were accustomed to spend several months in Cleveland every year, Frank testified in court in 1912 that he hadn't spoken to the "Oil King" in twelve years. It was in this court proceeding, a suit for wages by a chauffeur, that Frank notified his attorneys and the court officials his name was "Rocke-Feller."

One of the first quarrels between the brothers started in 1892. Frank asserted John D. forced the younger brother and a partner to sell a property worth \$1,800,000 for \$500,000 to pay the "Oil King" a secured debt of \$100,000, after energetically blocking the efforts of the brothers to borrow the money.

In 1900 the Earlid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland was almost broken up by the decree of John D. that the Rev. Dr. Applegrath must vacate the pulpit. Frank announced he would resign from the congregation if this action were taken. The trustees sided with the "Oil King" and Frank then quit the church. Frank was two years younger than William Rockefeller and four years younger than John D.

SONS ON BOTH SIDES

But Mrs. Schumann-Heink Sings "Star Spangled Banner" San Diego, Cal., April 18.—With tears streaming down her cheeks, Mrs. Schumann-Heink sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in a never-to-be-forgotten way to a crowd in the Grant Hotel Sunday night when she returned to her home from Chicago.

The band of the Twenty-first Infantry serenaded her on her arrival. In the lobby the bank struck up the national anthem. There was a pause and then Schumann-Heink's voice took up the strain. High above the band her voice sounded and men in the street stopped and stood bareheaded until she had finished. "Oh, it is terrible," she cried. "I have four sons and a son-in-law ready and waiting to fight for America, while across the water another son fights in the German army."

FRESH GAIN OF THE FRENCH

Paris, April 18.—Driving forward in continuation of their new offensive, the French today swept the Germans back on a front over nine miles south of Moronvilliers and made important gains elsewhere. All the German first positions near Moronvilliers were captured on an eleven kilometer front from along Heights, from Mont Carbillot to Vaudesinourt. The village of Auberville, strongly fortified by the Germans, was captured.

WINNING COMMUNITIES IN RED CROSS COMPETITION

New York, April 18.—Red Cross Seal prize winners were announced today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The localities winning pennants for the largest per capita sale, in each of the ten classes, divided according to population, are: Thornburg, Pa.; Hershey, Pa.; River Falls, Wis.; Sewickley, Pa.; Morrilton, N. J.; Elmira, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

An unusual number of new records were made by the smaller cities and villages in the last Christmas sale. There were 235 localities selling five or more of the little holiday stickers per capita in a countrywide sale that raised more than \$4,000,000 for tuberculosis work. The little town of Hershey, Pa., with less than 2,000 population, took the lead. Here there were nearly 79 seals sold for each man, woman and child in the town.

Leave it to the Enemy. Except in cases of necessity, which are rare, let your friend learn unpleasant truths from his enemies; they are ready enough to tell them.

WOULD CLAM U-BOAT FEARS

Not Much Danger of Their Coming Very Near the Coast.

Park Benjamin in the New York Independent: "German U-boats" suddenly appearing off Florida playgrounds are the progeny of the "spook" ships of the Spanish War, and merely another name for stray logs and barrels. So long as submarines require at least fifty feet of water in order to dive—and much prefer sixty and over—it is safe to predict that no inducements will make them enter harbors or pervade shoals around the coast where the soundings are less.

They will also scotulously avoid the channels, bays and seaports wherein thoughtfully disposed mine fields will be awaiting their arrival. In order to get here, submarines starting from a base in Germany, have to travel about 4,800 miles. Many people think that they do this under water. They do not, and cannot.

A submarine is simply a motor car. She has a Diesel oil engine which propels her on the surface and also charges a storage battery, which supplies current to the electric motor by which she is driven when below the surface. When she dives, she shuts off the oil engine and starts the electric motor. How far she can go on the water depends primarily on how much oil she can carry in her tanks. She will not run without "gas." She will not run under water any longer than her current supply lasts.

At all events, any submarine now known which has to cross the Atlantic before reaching her field of action must have extraneous means for renewing her fuel supply and for making repairs. That is, she must have a "mother ship," or a shore base within easy reach. Mother ships, usually surface steam vessels, are readily found and sunk, and we may be very certain that the United States navy is seeing to it that no German bases are being established on the Atlantic seaboard, even in Mexico. A submarine off the coast and 4,800 miles from home and without available source of food and fuel is not much to be feared.

ROOSEVELT MAY GO TO THE FRONT

Washington, April 18.—Colonel Roosevelt's plan to raise a division to fight in France, unless unforeseen obstacle come up, will receive approval. It is understood that the matter has been discussed by the President and his Cabinet, and that it is realized that the sentiment of the country is in favor of it.

Certain general staff officers are rather against the idea, on the ground that it would be impossible for Colonel Roosevelt and his volunteers to be in shape for the trench warfare now being conducted by the best trained military brains of Europe.

Representative Emerson of Ohio, formally introduced in the House today a resolution asking President Wilson to authorize Colonel Roosevelt to raise an army.

"My resolution asks the President to permit the colonel to raise one hundred thousand men for duty in France—the 'Roosevelt volunteers' he said. "He is the one American who can do it. Many young men have confidence in the leadership of Colonel Roosevelt and will follow him better than they would a set of officers whom they did not know and whom they did not select."

TWO JOBS FOR LOUISIANA

Washington, April 18.—The Farm Loan Board this afternoon announced the appointment of O. P. Clement of Minden and O. M. Barrow of Baton Rouge as appraisers of the New Orleans Farm Loan bank.

ANNIVERSARY OF LEXINGTON FIGHT

For the battle of Lexington celebration, which will take place under the auspices of a special committee appointed by the mayor from the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic citizens on Thursday, April 19, at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of the Association of Commerce, Mr. W. O. Hart, chairman of the committee, announces that Rev. Raymond Carr has been invited to pronounce the invocation; Rev. A. O. Browne, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, will deliver the benediction; an original poem by Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper on "The Flag" will be read, while a picture of the flag is thrown on the screen so that all may be able to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." The first and fourth verses will be printed on the program and thrown on the screen. The committee of arrangements will meet in the council chamber Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The following dispatch from Boston shows the form the celebration is taking on the historic ground itself: "Citizens along the route of Paul Revere's ride in 1775 to warn the Middle County farmers of the approach of the British troops will cooperate in a special observance of Patriots' Day, April 19. A rider in Continental uniform will go over the route from Boston to Lexington, not in the early morning hours of Revere's gallop, but later in the day, in order to permit of a patriotic celebration in each place through which he passes. A war rally will be held in the Boston arena at night."