

GREAT BRITAIN TO GET FIRST MONEY

UNITED STATES WILL MAKE FIRST BIG WAR LOAN TO THAT COUNTRY.

DETAILS TO BE GIVEN OUT

Amount of Loan and Other Matters Concerning Loan Will Be Made Public in a Few Days by Secretary McAdoo.

Washington.—The first American loan to the Allied Nations will go to Great Britain.

The amount and other details probably will be made public by Secretary McAdoo within a few days.

Whatever the sum, the amount will be available out of the proceeds of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue soon to be offered to the public, of which \$3,000,000 will be loaned to the Allies.

Announcement to this effect was made at the treasury department after a day crowded with conferences between Secretary McAdoo and Federal Reserve Board officials and American bankers and bondholders and official representatives of Great Britain and France. Another development was the announcement that the size of the first issue of bonds authorized under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure will depend largely upon the immediate needs of the Allies. Reports as to this have yet to be received in detail.

The entire \$5,000,000,000 of authorized bonds will not be offered in one lump sum, according to present tentative plans, but probably will be called for in several installments or issues. By this course, it is believed that financial disturbances which might result were the country called upon to absorb the whole issue at once, will be averted.

Details as to the amount of the first issue, its distribution among the Allies, the character and terms of the bonds, methods of disposing of them, and other questions will engage the attention of the treasury department and Federal Reserve Board officials during the next ten days.

The first of these conferences began with the visit of Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, upon Secretary McAdoo and Governor Harding of the Reserve Board. Negotiations will be conducted with a view to disposing as rapidly as possible of details so that the bond issue may be offered without delay.

SENATE BEGINS WRESTLING WITH FOOD PROBLEMS.

Hearings By Agricultural Committee.—Houston Outlines Plans.

Washington.—Congress took up the food problem in public hearings by the Senate Agricultural Committee, at which Secretary Houston set forth the Administration's food control program.

At the same time, the Federal Trade Commission, directed by President Wilson to investigate with the Agricultural Department the causes of high food prices, asked all state governors to send representatives to Washington April 30, for a conference on state co-operation in the inquiry. Before appearing at the commission hearing, Secretary Houston put his plans before the heads of five of the leading farmers' organizations and received assurances of support for any measures the Government contemplates for getting a firmer grasp on food production and distribution. The farmers' representatives promised even to give their endorsement to legislation giving the Government power to fix maximum and minimum prices in emergency. As its part in the Government's plan, the Department of Labor announced that it had undertaken the mobilization of a million boys throughout the country as active farm workers for the Summer. An organization will be formed to be known as the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Its operations will be directed from Washington.

GERMANY TO TORPEDO ALL HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Paris.—"Contrary to all the rules of international law and humanity," says an official note issued by the government Monday, April 23, "the Germans have announced that they have decided that they will torpedo all hospital ships without warning."

"Under these conditions, the French government gives notice that German prisoners will be embarked on the vessels."

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS

Washington.—Official notification of the Turkish government breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States was received by the state department in a dispatch from American Minister Stovall of Berne, Switzerland. The communication came from G. Cornell Tarler, secretary of the American legation at Constantinople, acting for Ambassador Elkus, who is ill. It was sent to the American legation at Berne and forwarded.

STARS AND STRIPES HONORED IN PARIS

AMERICAN FLAG IS FLUNG HIGH TO BREEZES IN FRENCH CAPITAL.

WAS "UNITED STATES DAY"

Great Day in Paris.—Twenty-one Guns Are Fired and Procession Marches to Statue of Washington at Foot of Which Bronze Palm Is Laid.

Paris.—The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze from Eiffel Tower and saluted by 21 guns. This marked the opening of the ceremonies of "United States Day" in Paris. The French Tri Color and the Star Spangled Banner were at the same hour unfurled together from the residence of William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador in the Avenue D'Eylau, from the American Embassy, from the City Hall, and from other municipal Government buildings.

It was a great day for the Red-white and Blue. Over all the Capital, street vendors did a thriving trade in the colors of both Allies, while 40,000 American flags, handed out gratis by the committee, were waved by the people who thronged the vicinity of the manifestations.

Jules Cambon, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; General du Bell, Military Governor of Paris; the members of the committee and others were received at 1:30 o'clock by Ambassador Sharp at his residence whence they proceeded to the Place d'Iena, where a bronze palm was deposited at the foot of the top of Eiffel Tower.

Members of the American LaFayette flying corps, a delegation from the American Ambulance at Nully, and the American field ambulances, with a large representation from the Association of Veterans of the Marne, were the guard of honor before the LaFayette statue at the Tuilleries Gardens, where the official procession halted to deposit a bronze palm.

WASHINGTON WELCOMES ARTHUR BALFOUR AND PARTY

Greeted at Station by Lansing and Other Officials—Soldiers Guard.

Washington.—The American capital extended a simple, but heartfelt welcome to the British minister for foreign affairs, Arthur Balfour and the other members of the British commission which has come to Washington, "to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely a successful war."

There was no music to greet the visitors, the original plan, including the presence of the Marine Band, having been amended to conform to the view expressed by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that this was a grave and serious event in American history, and not to be lightly treated, or regarded as a social affair.

On the Union Station plaza were gathered some 5,000 people waiting patiently for a glimpse at the nation's guests, restrained at a proper distance by hundreds of blue-coated policemen and by two troops of the Second cavalry, commanded by Colonel Fenton, part of the garrison at nearby Fort Myer.

Within the station lines had been drawn separating the traveling public from the space at the eastern end of the concourse across which the visiting party was to pass on the way from the train shed to the president's room. All of the police captains of the district had been ranged here in a double line as a guard of honor to keep back intruders. Two score newspaper men, standing to the east of the concourse, were the only unofficial persons permitted in this section of the station. Detectives swarmed everywhere through the crowds and at various angles where any danger might lurk. Altogether, the precautions taken to insure the safety of the nation's visitors exceeded anything ever known in the history of the District.

BIG BRITISH GUNS HAMMER GERMAN LINES.

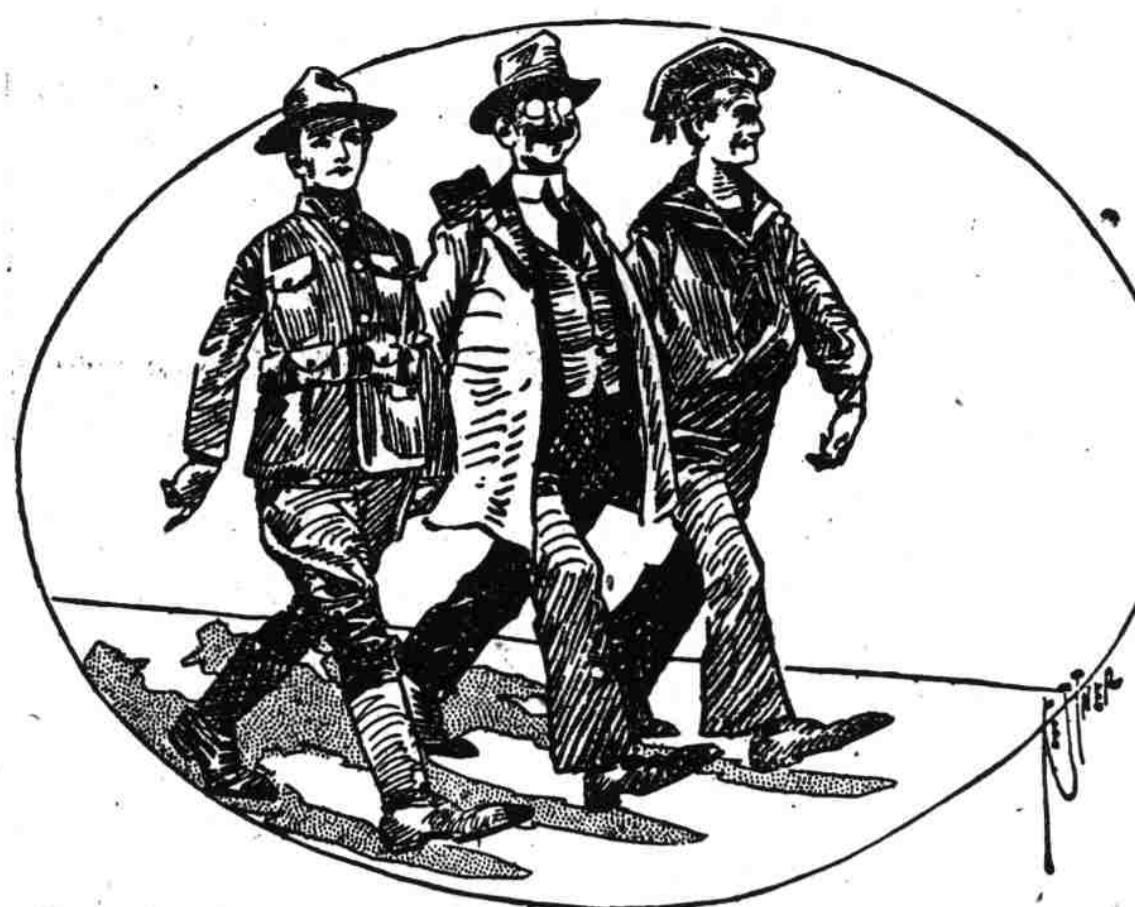
Apparently a big battle is brewing along the front between Arras and Lens, where the British guns are again hammering the German lines. Except for this artillery activity and some gains south of Loos and between Arras and St. Quentin, in the region of the Havrincourt woods.

Likewise on that part of the front held by the French, artillery duels predominated, being intense between the Somme and the Cise.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK, MANY WOUNDED.

London.—The British Hospital ships Donegal and LanFranc, with many wounded aboard, have been torpedoed without warning. They were sunk on April 17. Of those on the Donegal, twenty-nine were wounded men and twelve of the crew are missing. The LanFranc carried German wounded as well as British. Of those aboard, nineteen British and fifteen Germans are believed to have perished.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICAN



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BRITISH VISITORS HERE FOR MOST IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Some Of Empire's Most Prominent Men, Headed By Foreign Minister Arthur J. Balfour, Arrive To Take Part In War Council To Convene In Washington As Soon As France's Representatives Arrive—Port Of Arrival Kept Secret.

With the Balfour Party.—Great Britain's high commissioners to the international war council to begin in Washington this week set foot on American soil and made their way to the capitol.

Arthur James Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the empire, formerly premier and often called the dean of the world's elder statesmen, was the central figure of the party that included some of Great Britain's most prominent men. With a genial smile playing over his features, he consented to a brief interview, warmly expressing his appreciation of all the United States has done as a neutral in charitable and relief work in Belgium and German prison camps, his gratification that England and the United States now were allied for a common purpose, and his conviction that this country in its war efforts would astound the world, particularly Germany.

The object of the commission, Mr. Balfour said, was to "make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely a successful war."

"Your president, in a most apt and vivid phrase," Mr. Balfour added, "has proclaimed that the world must be made safe for democracy. That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small, that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous power imperils the future of civilization and the liberties of mankind are truth of political ethics which the bitter experience of war is burning into the souls of all freedom-loving peoples."

Received With Honors.

England's leading statesmen, having safely evaded the German submarines and mines which sent Lord Kitchener to his death, were received with the highest honors as guests of the American people when they arrived at a place in America which cannot be named. A delegation of state, war and navy department officials welcomed the commission in the name of the Government, and set out with them to the capital for what is admittedly the most vital conference in American history.

The commission was received with the utmost simplicity and cordiality, and with every recognition of the fact that Great Britain had given of her very best. It is said, indeed, that no foreign minister has left England for the length of time that Mr. Balfour will be away since the Congress of Vienna a century ago.

The formal welcome was extended by Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, through the presentation to Mr. Balfour of a letter of greeting from Secretary Lansing, which the British statesmen acknowledged with equal simplicity while British and American officials mingled together.

A special train of five cars, which had been waiting with steam up and crew aboard for five days, at once got under way for the capital, guarded as almost no other train ever has been guarded in this country. Double protection had been afforded at all tunnels and bridges, and every mile of the track had been gone over within the previous 24 hours to guard against a possible fanatic. No detail of any sort whatsoever which could betray the place of arrival or route of travel was allowed to escape.

Break Into Groups.

Almost immediately when the train started, the large party broke up into groups, of army, navy and state department officials to begin at once the informal conversations which are expected to sketch out America's part in the world fight against German autocracy. Mr. Balfour and Secretary Long, Lieut. Gen. T. Bridges, who drew the first blood for England in August, 1914 and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and

FOOD CONTROL IS PUT UP TO SENATE

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IS PROPOSED.

ASKS FOR AN APPROPRIATION

Secretary Houston in Communication With Senate Asks For \$25,000,000 to Put Plan Into Operation.—Wants to Fix Prices.

Washington.—The Government's program for food control during the war was put before Congress by Secretary Houston in a communication to the Senate asking power for the Department of Agriculture to take direct supervision of food production and distribution in the United States and requesting a \$25,000,000 appropriation for putting the plan into operation.

Authority was asked for the Council of National Defense, in an emergency, to buy and sell foodstuffs and to fix minimum or maximum prices.

As outlined to the Senate, the Government's plan is first to make a complete survey of the country's food supply to determine its ownership and distribution, then if necessary to license and control the operations of all concerns engaged in the manufacture of foods or feeds, agricultural implements and all materials required for agricultural purposes. Authority is sought for the Agricultural Department to take over and operate the concerns if it appears at any time that course is demanded by the public interest.

Giving the Government power to deal directly in foodstuffs probably would make its application unnecessary, Secretary Houston declared, as its very existence would tend to keep conditions normal. Market grades and classes for farm products. Secretary Houston said, is one of the chief needs of the country to insure proper conditions in producing and marketing farm products.

Authority also was asked for the Department to require of transportation companies preference for the movement of farm machinery, seeds, fertilizers and materials that enter into the processes of food production.

The Department wishes to obtain its market service division to assist in obtaining rerouting of foodstuffs to relieve congestion on transportation lines.

In its plan for an investigation of the present food supply, the Agricultural Department has arranged for the help of the Federal Trade Commission, which, with the Department, was directed by President Wilson early in the year to make an inquiry to ascertain the amount of food stocks and determine if the anti-trust laws have been violated in food production, storage and distribution. As soon as Congress makes the necessary appropriation for this specific inquiry, the Trade Commission will proceed.

Some officials believe the Trade Commission has enough power to make unnecessary the use of extreme legislation in regulating the control of food, although additional powers should be given for an emergency.

Officials of all Departments and divisions of the Government realize that the facts of the situation existing must be learned before remedies can be planned.

STEADY PROGRESS BEING MADE BY THE FRENCH

Driving Back Germans in Soissons and Rheims.

Steady progress is being made by French troops in driving back the Germans in the regions of Soissons and Rheims. In a new offensive, the French also have entered the German second line in the Argonne forest. German counter attacks on the Vaucleure plateau, south of Laon, have been repulsed.

Since the beginning of the French offensive last Monday, more than 19,000 Germans have been taken prisoners. Guns captured exceed 100, not including machine guns.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.



An Excellent Medicine

FOR THE STOMACH THE LIVER AND BOWELS

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

Try a bottle at the first sign of Indigestion or Biliary Troubles

Worm Turns on Practical Joker.

"It's a long lane that has no turning" and "He who laughs last laughs best" are time-honored axioms, but nevertheless true, as Al Baumgart, a South St. Paul commission man, is willing to admit. Some time ago Al sought to initiate a new employee, but the "worm turned" and the real joke was on him, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

He sent the youth about half a mile down the yards after a "cow anchor." The youth, when he returned with a 150-pound sack of iron, was given "ha, ha!"

In the office was a box of flowers which Mr. Baumgart had ordered for a dear friend. His victim carefully removed the flowers and filled the box with paper. Unmindful of the change, Mr. Baumgart carried the box to her home. What she said when she opened it is not known.

To make matters worse, Mr. Baumgart was obliged to carry the cow anchor back to the scalehouse. Now he's through with practical jokes.

Don't Neglect Kidneys

Swamp Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention than they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warn you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root. There is nothing else like it. It is Dr. Kilmer's prescription used in private practice and it is sure to benefit you. Get a bottle from your druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

Something Like It.

In going down the elevator at a hotel the other day a little tot was being taken to the basement barber shop to have her hair trimmed. A man got on at one of the floors and accosted her cheerily with the remark:

"Well, Isabelle, and what are you going to do this morning?"

"I'm going down to the cellar to have my hair—hair—to have my hair—" the word would not come, so she finally concluded with, "to have my hair sharpened."

FOR SKIN TROUBLES

That Itch, Burn, Torture and Disfigure Use Cuticura—Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. They usually afford immediate relief in itching, burning eczemas, pimples, dandruff and most baby skin troubles. They also tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming great if used daily.

Rivalry.

"Have you given up your singing lessons?" asked Maude.

"Yes," replied Maymie. "Father's fond of music and he says he's tired of having me break in and interrupt the phonograph."

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops.

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the foot-bath. Young men in every community are using Allen's Foot-Ease in their drills for Military Preparation. Used by the Allied, French and English troops because it rests the feet, takes the friction from the shoe and makes walking easy.—Adv.

Give a man a bargain and get his money.

After the Movies

Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyes—Bets—Refresher—Balsam—Foot Ease—Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and sore. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as you give your hands with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. Use Cuticura. The Cuticura Soap. The Cuticura Ointment. Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Maria Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.