

# RAISING QUANTITY OF FUEL VEHICLES

## SMOOR COMMENTS FOOD COMMENTS

### FUEL ADMINISTRATION CALLS UPON PUBLIC TO CEASE USING ALL CLASSES OF AUTOS

#### MOVE TO PREVENT SHORTAGE

##### Extensive Military Operations in France Given For Gasoline Curtailment in U. S.

Washington.—The fuel administration has called upon the public to prevent the issuance of a mandatory order prohibiting the use of gasoline on Sundays. It was declared at the fuel administration. Automobiles for hire are included in the curtailment program.

Motor vehicles to which the restrictions do not apply were announced as follows: taxicabs, police patrol wagons, undertaker's wagons and conveyances used for funerals; vehicles of professional duties; ambulances; fire apparatus; police service companies; motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam and electricity is not available.

The action was taken by the fuel administration. It was stated, to meet the increased shortage of gasoline for shipment overseas, and every kind of increased domestic demands and extensive military operations in France.

After stating objections to the request, the fuel administration issued an appeal to the patriotic men and women of America, east of the Mississippi river, to undertake, voluntarily, additional conservation in operating their own automobiles, wherever possible.

According to fuel administration authorities, 25 per cent of the consumption of fuel oil last year was wasted. The total production of petroleum for the United States for last year reached approximately 341,000,000 barrels, or 14,322,000,000 gallons.

Collectively, it is estimated by the oil conservation bureau that the annual net loss from petroleum production and natural gas now approximate 11,000,000,000 gallons per year. At least \$95,000,000 of this amount is chargeable to fuel oil and \$115,000,000 to gasoline.

## REVENUE MEASURE DELAYED

### House and McAdoo at Odds On 3 Per Cent Levy On Income.

Washington.—Difference between the treasury and the committee on ways and means committee as to levy of a three per cent differential on unearned incomes appeared to be the only obstacle to completion of drafting of the revenue bill designed to net \$5,000,000,000 by taxation in the present fiscal year.

Agreement toward bringing about an agreement between the committee and the treasury were considered at a conference between Chairman Kitchin and Secretary McAdoo.

Because of the temporary disagreement, Mr. Kitchin indicated that the committee might not be able to report on the bill to the house before the last of August.

## BOAT SEIZED WITH ALIENS ON

### Brought Into Harbor Where Records of Crew Will Be Made.

An Atlantic Port—Naval authorities have brought the steam yacht Zeas into port, and placed her under military guard pending investigation of the status of several foreign citizens among her crew.

Activities of enemy submarines along the Atlantic coast have been so serious that the United States is building up even a special stock as a surplus in incalculably great quantities.

## STATE BEAN CROP 10% LESS

### K. P. Kimball Making Second Inspection For U. S. Food Administration.

Saginaw.—Michigan's bean crop will be at least 10 per cent less than predicted because of drought and frosts, according to Kenneth P. Kimball, chief of the bean division of the United States food administration, who was here recently on his second trip of inspection through the northern part of the state.

Mr. Kimball motored through the principal bean-growing districts in the Thurgate and northern parts of Michigan to get first hand information for Herbert C. Hoover.

## New Tomato Plant Disease

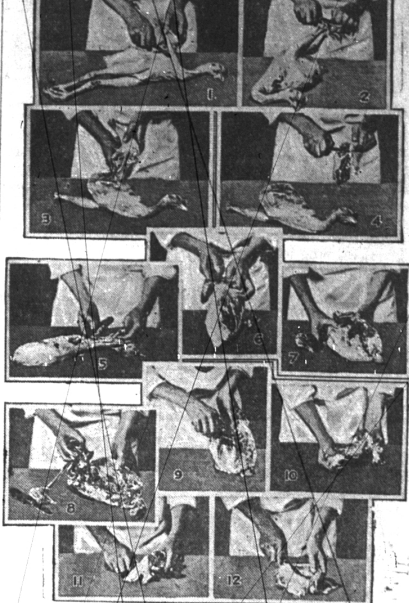
### East—Frosting—'Point rot,' a disease of tomatoes, is apt to occur with much frequency on the Michigan crop this season.

The trouble is, the tomatoes are characterized by the presence of black rot spots on the tomato at the blossom end of the fruit. It makes an appearance commonly following periods of extremely dry and extremely wet weather, "nothing can be done with a crop that is already injured."

# A Bird in the Hand

## CLEANING A CHICKEN

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)



Steps in Cleaning and Cutting Up a Chicken.

## HOW TO CUT AND DRAW A CHICKEN

### Simple Method is Outlined That Makes the Best of a Very Unpleasant Task.

## REAL ART IN PREPARATION

### Housewife's Everlasting Bugabo

#### Shown in Illustration is Followed Carefully.

Cleaning chickens—the housewife's everlasting bugabo—loses half its terrors when done by this quick and economical method. There is a real art in drawing and cutting up a chicken for cooking or canning. By carefully following the directions given here, the entire digestive tract is removed without coming in contact with the meat, and the bones from a whole bird may be fitted neatly into a quart jar.

The bird should not be fed for 24 hours before killing. It should be killed by sticking in the roof of the mouth and picked dry. When the feathers have been removed and the pin feathers drawn, the bird should be cooled rapidly. As soon as it has been properly cooled it should be singed and washed with a brush and clean water.

## Cutting Up and Drawing.

1. Remove the wings after cutting off the tips at the first joint.
2. Remove the feet, cutting at the knee joint.
3. Remove the leg at the hip or saddle joint.
4. Cut through the connecting joint to separate the thigh from the leg.
5. Cut through the neck bone at the head with a sharp knife, being careful not to cut the windpipe or gullet. With the index finger separate the windpipe and gullet from the neck, and cut through the skin to the wing opening. Leave the head attached to the windpipe and gullet and loosen the neck from the neck down as far as the crop.
6. With a sharpened knife, cut around the shoulder blade, pull it out of position and break it.
7. Find the white spots on the ribs and cut along them through the ribs. Cut back and around the vent and loosen it.
8. Leaving the head attached, loosen the windpipe, gullet and crop, and remove the digestive tract from the bird, pulling it back toward the neck. Heave the lungs and kidneys with the point of a knife and cut off the neck close to the body.
9. Separate the breast from the backbone by cutting through the white spot and break it.
10. Cut in sharp at the point of the breastbone, cutting away the wishbone.

## Cull the Flocks.

Much of the poultry now raised on the farm and the back-yard flock is not as profitable as it should be. The estimated production of the average hen is not over 80 eggs per year. During 1915 a study of the principles of breeding, care and feeding will enable poultry keepers to accomplish this result.

## It is a mistake to crowd too many hens into a given space.

## Work makes digestion better, so give the hens a chance to do something every day.

## Shade for the hens and the chickens, too, means more summer eggs and a more rapid growth of chicks.

and also taking with it the meat. 12. Cut the fillet from each side of the breastbone. Bend in the bones of the breastbone.

Use a quart jar. Pack the saddle with a thigh inside; the breastbone and ribs with a leg inside. Run leg large end downward, alongside the breastbone; the wing the wishbone; the fillets; the neckbone. Do not pack the gullets with the meat.

Directions for the home packing of chickens, meats, soups, fruits and vegetables may be found in Farmers' Bulletins of the United States department of agriculture, and will be supplied free of charge to anyone writing for them to the division of publications.

## CAN YOUR COCKERELS.

This is the season when no longer pays to feed the males of the early flocks. Will you send them to market or eat them at home?

Can the cockerels and put a row of good chicken dinners on your pantry shelf for winter days, when the price of poultry goes still higher.

## Ducks for Meat and Eggs.

The Pekin breed is kept almost exclusively by producers of green ducks, and also on many farms where they fatten rapidly and may be fed on rations relatively intended for chickens, but better results are usually secured by feeding more green and vegetable feeds and a larger proportion of mash.

## For the general farmer who is more interested in obtaining eggs than producing meat, the Indian runner is a good breed.

This duck holds the same relative position in the duck family that the Leghorn does in the chicken family. It lays a good-sized white egg, considerably larger than a hen's egg, and is declared to be a small eater, a good forager, and hardy. The introduction of this breed is helping to build up a trade of first-class duck eggs. These eggs should be marketed frequently, as they depreciate in quality more rapidly than hen eggs.

## It is a mistake to crowd too many hens into a given space.

## Work makes digestion better, so give the hens a chance to do something every day.

## Shade for the hens and the chickens, too, means more summer eggs and a more rapid growth of chicks.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### Advances of Allies Threaten the Whole German Line From Ypres to Reims.

### FRENCH CAPTURE LASSIGNY

#### Fall of Noyon Made Certain by Victories of Humbert and Mangin—Hais's Forces Give Huns Several Hard Blows North of the Somme.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Blow after blow was delivered at the Germans last week along the 120-mile front between Soissons and Ypres, and with each blow their resistance grew weaker and their definite retirement in Picardy more certain. At no point did the allies gain any great expanse of territory, but everywhere they struck they gained ground that was of vital importance to the defensive system of the Huns. When the week closed it appeared likely that the enemy must withdraw from the entire Picardy salient and that he probably would be forced back to the Chemin des Dames before long. Marshal Foch was not only "picking the pockets" of the Hun, but he was turning them inside out. More than that, he was forcing the Germans to fight where and when he chose instead of awaiting their attacks in sectors of their selection. Thus he made it almost impossible for them to reorganize their battered divisions and prepare for a counter-stroke that might be effective.

The severest blow sustained by the enemy during the week was the capture of Lassigny, one of the key points of his defensive line. The town, which has long been but a mass of ruins, was taken by General Humbert's French army Wednesday. In the same attack Chiry-Ourscamp was entered. Orval wood was taken with the grenade and bayonet and the plateau that dominated the valley of the Divette was occupied. During the succeeding night Humbert's men drove toward the Matz and the Oise, until they had reached the Chemin des Dames.

Humbert's troops occupied the height of Flemon on Thursday and then captured Thiescourt, thus completing the conquest of the valley comprising the Thiescourt massif.

This, in the opinion of competent observers, made certain the early fall of Noyon. To make assurance doubly sure, General Mangin with another French army was steadily forcing his way up the left bank of the Oise, not only helping to surround Noyon but endangering the German lines north of the Yvette. In this Oise-Aisne triangle the Huns were retiring rapidly and General Mangin took many thousands of prisoners. At some points, however, notably Venonville, they made a determined and counter-attacked heavily, with no result except to increase their own losses. Earlier in the week Mangin's troops had won a brilliant victory in that neighborhood in the Yessens valley, overcoming very heavy gas attacks of the Huns. Still nearer Soissons, on an extreme right of the front, the French took Laval and reached advantageous positions on the plateau north of the Aisne.

## FOREIGN INTRIGUE TO BLAME

### Mexican Statesmen Tell of Conditions Causing Misunderstanding Between His Country and America.

#### Luis Cabrera, formerly minister of Mexico, just returned from a 25-day trip to South America, said that he had been invited to attend a proposed conference of Latin American statesmen at Buenos Aires, which was never held, at New York that his trip would, in an indirect way, contribute to a better understanding and more cordial relationship between Mexico and the United States.

Cabrera said he regretted the conditions that contributed to misunderstandings between the Mexican and American people. He laid them largely on the shoulders of the United States, but he denounced as "a most stupid piece of diplomacy," which created an unpleasant rather than a friendly relationship in Mexico.

The output of oil in Mexico in 1913 was estimated by him to have been 6,447,000 tons. Prior to the Carranza administration the operators, he said, did not pay a cent in the form of revenue on any raw materials exported out of the country. Applied also to copper, tin, zinc, lead and hemp.

Millions of dollars, he said, was thus lost to the government and the people were in poverty. Since the big corporations have been assessed the Carranza government has been able to build numerous schools and roads.

Losses of allied and neutral merchant shipping during July aggregated 313,011 tons, an increase over the month of June but a big decrease from the losses of July, 1917. There is nothing in the shipping situation to change the opinion that the maritime campaign is a flat failure. Its outbreaks now are sporadic and more annoying than serious. Among the neutral nations having been reduced to the extreme limit, Spain will be obliged, in case of new sinkings, to substitute foreign German vessels instead of Spanish tonnage. At the same time, the Spanish cabinet announced, Spain will continue to observe neutrality. There is a strong pro-German element in Spain, and every sign of a rupture of relations brings violent protest from the pro-German press there.

Germany's latest peace offensive, consisting of speeches by leading men, was opened by Doctor Solf, minister of colonies, who devoted himself mainly to blaming the allies for "starting the war" and attacking the British in order to retain the conquered German colonies. He also defended Germany's position, that she should be permitted to retain the colonies. He was merely protecting the frontier peoples of Russia until they are capable of determining their own national future. The Czechs-Slovaks he denounced as "madness robber bands." The expressed desire of the allied nations to defeat the German empire, he said, gives Doctor Solf great pain and arouses his bitter anger.

With troops going back to the Atlantic on the 20th of August, the month, with the new draft law about to be put on its passage, and with war industries well organized and ready to operate full blast, the American government is confronted with a serious shortage of labor. A million workers are needed at once and the administration intimates that they should be provided for the concerns that are making war materials, no matter what industry is private business. Nonetheless, the government is not to give up any of their men; all idlers will be put to work, and women will be used to release men for war work.

The women of the United States are one that must be met, and those in authority propose to meet it in the same spirit in which they have met the need for a new army of fighters.

A general feeling of satisfaction pervaded the country when it was announced that the 100 L. W. W. leaders had been convicted. Next on the list of alleged disloyalists to be given a dose of justice are five Socialists—Victor L. McKim, Fred W. L. L., and Win St. John Tucker, J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Kruse. The charges against them are even more serious than those against the "Wobblies."

The house ways and means committee recently completed the draft of the \$3,000,000,000 revenue bill, but had still to decide between two proposals for the excess profits tax. According to Chairman Kitchin these were: first, an 8 per cent deduction in addition to the \$3,000,000 specific exemption, with a 35 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 15 per cent; 50 per cent tax on profits between 15 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent tax on profits exceeding 20 per cent, and, second, the excess exemption and deduction, with 40 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent tax on profits exceeding 20 per cent.

The committee decided on a flat 10 per cent deduction as a minimum on war profits. The proportion of excess profits and war profits taxes will remain the same. The 10 per cent deduction business will under the war profits tax. It decided on a flat 10 per cent minimum deduction for preparatory earnings in computing the war profits tax.

A provision affecting corporations with swollen profits directs that any corporation whose net income in 1915, 000,000 shall pay a tax of at least 10 per cent of its net income as excess profits.

The submarine operating off the Atlantic coast has turned their attention mainly to the large waters of the Grand banks and have destroyed a number of trawlers. One of the latest was captured, fired on with two guns and a German crew sent out on a raider. It sank several fishing vessels, but the navy put a large number of swift craft on its trail and it was predicted that its career would be brief. It is believed there are three submarines in American waters, and a number of steamships have reported battles with them.

The navy department announced that the American steamer Moitana, which was an army supply ship, was torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters with the probable loss of three members of the civilian crew and two members of the naval armed guard.

Indirectly, contribute to a better understanding and more cordial relationship between Mexico and the United States.

Cabrera said he regretted the conditions that contributed to misunderstandings between the Mexican and American people. He laid them largely on the shoulders of the United States, but he denounced as "a most stupid piece of diplomacy," which created an unpleasant rather than a friendly relationship in Mexico.

The output of oil in Mexico in 1913 was estimated by him to have been 6,447,000 tons. Prior to the Carranza administration the operators, he said, did not pay a cent in the form of revenue on any raw materials exported out of the country. Applied also to copper, tin, zinc, lead and hemp.

Millions of dollars, he said, was thus lost to the government and the people were in poverty. Since the big corporations have been assessed the Carranza government has been able to build numerous schools and roads.

Losses of allied and neutral merchant shipping during July aggregated 313,011 tons, an increase over the month of June but a big decrease from the losses of July, 1917. There is nothing in the shipping situation to change the opinion that the maritime campaign is a flat failure. Its outbreaks now are sporadic and more annoying than serious. Among the neutral nations having been reduced to the extreme limit, Spain will be obliged, in case of new sinkings, to substitute foreign German vessels instead of Spanish tonnage. At the same time, the Spanish cabinet announced, Spain will continue to observe neutrality. There is a strong pro-German element in Spain, and every sign of a rupture of relations brings violent protest from the pro-German press there.

Germany's latest peace offensive, consisting of speeches by leading men, was opened by Doctor Solf, minister of colonies, who devoted himself mainly to blaming the allies for "starting the war" and attacking the British in order to retain the conquered German colonies. He also defended Germany's position, that she should be permitted to retain the colonies. He was merely protecting the frontier peoples of Russia until they are capable of determining their own national future. The Czechs-Slovaks he denounced as "madness robber bands." The expressed desire of the allied nations to defeat the German empire, he said, gives Doctor Solf great pain and arouses his bitter anger.

With troops going back to the Atlantic on the 20th of August, the month, with the new draft law about to be put on its passage, and with war industries well organized and ready to operate full blast, the American government is confronted with a serious shortage of labor. A million workers are needed at once and the administration intimates that they should be provided for the concerns that are making war materials, no matter what industry is private business. Nonetheless, the government is not to give up any of their men; all idlers will be put to work, and women will be used to release men for war work.

The women of the United States are one that must be met, and those in authority propose to meet it in the same spirit in which they have met the need for a new army of fighters.