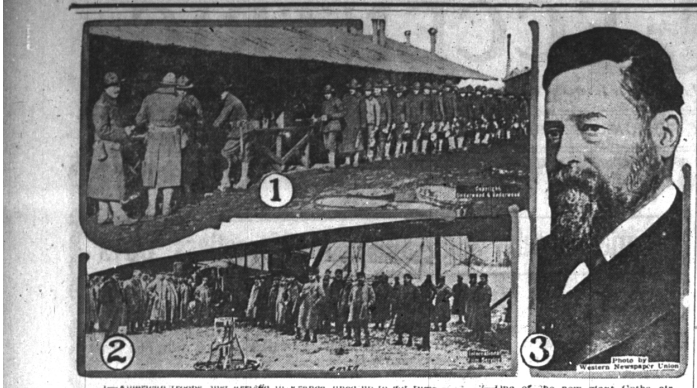

1—American troops, just arrived in France, lined up to get their soup. 2—One of the new giant Gotha airplanes, with three cars, that was brought down by French gunfire near Soissons. 3—Friedrich von Payer, German vice chancellor and leader of the progressive party, who played an important role in suppressing the great strikes in the empire.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

President Wilson More Hopeful of Austrian Peace Than Is Lloyd George.

AGAIN SETS FORTH DEMANDS

Bolsheviki Perplex the Germans by Abandoning the War Without Signing Treaty—Ukraine Makes Separate Peace—All Ready for West Front Offensive.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson believes Count Czernin meant what he seemed to say in his recent speech on peace, and still hopes Austria-Hungary may be separated from Germany and that the war may be brought to an end without a great deal more of fighting.

Premier Lloyd-George believes that in its real substance the Czernin address was as uncompromising as that of Chancellor von Hertling and that the allied war council at Versailles was right when it declared peace must be won by force of arms.

In his address to congress on Monday Mr. Wilson enunciated the four cardinal principles to which he said the enemy must agree before general peace pourparlers can be begun. Briefly, these are:

Each part of the final settlement must be based on essential justice to insure permanent peace.

No peoples shall be bartered for the gain of any sovereignty or to retain the now discredited "balance of power."

Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of the people and not of neighboring states.

All well defined national aspirations must be satisfied.

Until a peace based upon these principles is secured, the president asserted, America has no choice but to go on, and will continue its mobilization of its resources until the whole strength of the nation has been put into this war of emancipation. He denounced the stand of the imperial chancellor, but seemed to invite Count Czernin to lead Austria away from its autocratic ally.

—■—

Though hailed as a sign of weakening by most of the Teutonic press, the president's speech is not so regarded by his fellow countrymen. Many of them may believe he is overoptimistic concerning Austria, as does Lloyd-George, but they accept at its face value his statement of the nation's determination not to stop fighting until the results he demands have been achieved. They feel no harm can result from leaving open the door to possible negotiations with any one of the central powers, provided there is no letup in our war preparations because of the bare chance that they may not be needed.

Premier Lloyd-George's stand in supporting the Versailles council and maintaining secrecy concerning the plans decided on by it was indorsed by parliament, which gave him a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority.

The German press warns Mr. Wilson again that his efforts to separate Germany and Austria-Hungary will be futile and calls his references to American mobilization mere bluff.

The kaiser, it may be noted, also delivered a speech, in which he said any peace must be preceded by an admission of German victory.

—■—

The outside world is not permitted to know much of what is going on in Austria, but such information as does escape the censor really indicates that President Wilson may not be far astray in his hopes. It is said Austria shows increasing reluctance to sending her troops to fight against the British and Americans in France. The Berliner Tageblatt admits that the internal situation in Austria is serious and that government "is no longer possible, since the Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and Poles form an important majority, against which the German parties are powerless."

—■—

According to an American correspondent in France, the peace program of Hindenburg, Ludendorff and the crown prince, forced on Von Kuehlmann and the emperor, includes the extending of the East Prussian frontier, making an autonomous protectorate of the Baltic provinces, dismembering Belgium and annexing or otherwise controlling the Briey-Longwy industrial region of northern France. The question of Poland apparently is left to Austria.

—■—

Meanwhile Trotzky and his bolshevik comrades have handed Germany a hard nut to crack. Flatly refusing to sign a peace treaty, they declared the war with the central powers, so far as Russia is concerned, has ended. They decline to fight longer against the workers and peasants of Germany and Austria. Simultaneously, the complete demobilization of the Russian armies was ordered, although it was reported that this order was immediately countermanded and that the reorganization of the Red guard was begun. At first the people of Germany and Austria hailed this great "victory" with extravagant joy, but in a few hours they and their governments began to wonder what it would avail them. They cannot obtain treaty recognition for their intended annexations on the east front, and they are far from sure that it will be safe to move to the west all or nearly all their troops. As the bolshevik leaders long ago admitted, the Teutons can easily push a long way into Russia, but what ultimate good will that do them?

The bolsheviki always have maintained that they are operating, not for the benefit of Russia or any other nation, but for the workers and peasants of all nations, and they are persistently continuing the spreading of their propaganda all over the world. Whatever may be the real motives of Lenine, Trotzky et al, they appear to have the Prussian autocrats up in the air just now.

—■—

Ukraine, one of the independent governments into which Russia has split, has presented a complication that may be more serious for the allied cause than the quitting of the bolsheviki. It has signed a separate peace treaty with the central powers which opens to them the possibility of obtaining immense stores of food from that rich grain country. However, as pointed out in these columns some time ago, the transportation system of that part of Russia is so utterly inadequate that supplies can be got out only extremely slowly, and besides, the crops have been sadly neglected ever since the war began. The treaty gave Ukraine quite a slice of Poland, which aroused the Poles to bitter opposition.

—■—

Germany during the week attempted to put the screws on Roumania, demanding that it accept peace terms within 24 hours or suffer the consequences. But the Roumanians defied the kaiser, declaring they still had unshaken confidence in their allies and would continue to fight to the finish. Their armies now occupy all of Bessarabia, where they have repeatedly defeated the bolsheviki troops. It is believed they were nerved to take this determined stand by prospects of an allied offensive in the Balkans, which they might aid by attacking the Bulgarians and Austrians from the north. There are increasing evidences that such a drive, to cut off Turkey and reduce Bulgaria, is contemplated. A new Roumanian cabinet is headed by General Avarescu.

—■—

In southern Finland, where the Red guards are still holding out against the government, horrible conditions prevail. Murders and all other crimes are committed openly and the bolsheviki are running amuck. Sweden still fears to violate neutrality and send help to the government. Recent reports from Stockholm said certain Red guard leaders had asked General Mannerheim to consider peace negotiations.

—■—

There is little to say of the Italian front except that the fighting there was mainly by the artillery and aviators and that neither side had any marked advantage.

—■—

Seemingly the stage is set for Germany's supreme military effort on the west front, and Field Marshal von Woyrsch, the invader of Poland in 1915, is said to have been selected to lead it. Allied aviators report that the kaiser has gathered about 2,100,000 men there and that elaborate rehearsals are going on behind the lines. Where the blow will fall has not been revealed, but the commanders of the allied armies evince no fear that it cannot be repulsed. They have made every preparation that their skill and resources permit and are sitting tight. All feeling-out movements by the enemy have been checked and the French, in their turn, have been making some strong raids that carried them far into the German lines. In every way possible the Germans have been seeking to test the strength of the American forces, and there are indications that Pershing's men will be in the thick of the fighting when Hindenburg orders the forward movement.

It is believed in London, and hoped by naval men, that Germany plans to combine a naval drive with her spring offensive. The kaiser is supposed to have a number of "supersubmarines" which have not yet been in operation and which may then be put to work.

Switzerland is growing very nervous with fear that the kaiser will determine to tear up another scrap of paper and invade her territory in order to attempt to turn the right flank of the French armies. There have been large concentrations of German troops near the Swiss frontier, and Teutons in Zurich have openly boasted that the conquest of the little republic would be a matter of but a few days. It was said skeleton governments for the cantons already had been prepared by the authorities in Berlin.

Just in case his spring drive doesn't succeed, as the allies are determined it shall not, Wilhelm has been constructing most elaborate and extensive systems of defensive works back of his present lines all the way from the North sea to the Swiss frontier.

Vice Admiral Sims went to Rome last week, presumably to confer regarding plans to clear the Mediterranean of U-boats, which have worked havoc there with allied shipping for a long time.

—■—

Efforts of the government to recruit a great army of shipyard workers are meeting with considerable success, but the work of building our marine was threatened by a prospective strike of 50,000 members of the marine woodworkers' union. They demanded $6.40 a day instead of the $4.80 allowed by the shipping board, and the government got busy at once to try to settle the dispute.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board sent a telegram to the union heads warning them that the fathers who have sent their sons to war will not long permit continued interference with the shipping program and urging that the workmen continue their labors and trust to the fairness of the wage adjustment board.

Charges of gross mismanagement and reckless spending of money in connection with the new government shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., having been made, the president ordered an investigation to determine whether there had been any criminal misuse of funds. Rear Admiral Bowles, general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation, said he was confident all expenditures ordered by the board would be vindicated.

—■—

Reorganization in the war department reached the general staff last week. It has been restored to its former power and under General March as acting chief of staff are now five new members—Generals Pierce, Jervey and Graves, and Colonel Ketchan.

—■—

Owing to good work by Director General McAdoo and his assistants and milder weather, traffic conditions have greatly improved, and Fuel Controller Garfield felt warranted in rescinding the order for heatless Mondays. The railroads are now giving much attention to the transportation of corn and wheat, for the former must be marketed and the distribution of wheat and flour still is very faulty.

—■—

Bolo Pasha, the Levantine financier who conspired to break down the French morale and to bring about a dishonorable peace and who was financed by Germany, was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death. "They order those things better in France," as Uncle Toby used to say.

SAVE FAT AND SUGAR AND HELP WIN WAR

M. A. C. EXPERTS TELL HOW TO CONSERVE IMPORTANT WAR RATIONS.

NUMEROUS WAYS OF SAVING

All Help to Sustain the Nation's War Program; Various Sugar Substitutes.

Everyone must have a certain amount of fat in his diet. Women and children in Europe are suffering and ill for lack of it.

Soldiers and sailors, because of hard physical labor and exposure, must have rather large allowances of fat.

To win this war—we must share our supply of fats by stopping all waste and reducing the amount we use. Let us therefore:

Save Butter—On the table use butter as sparingly as possible, except for children. Children need butter fat, either in the form of butter or whole milk, as it contains necessary growth-promoting substances. When plenty of whole milk is given children—oleo margerines, nut margerines, peanut butter, jellies, marmalades, nut and fig pastes, etc., may to some extent be used in place of butter. Adopt the custom of not serving butter at dinner when or meat gravies are served.

Save lard and butter by not using either in cooking (unless they are produced at home.)

Use Less Pastry—If you make pies, use one crust instead of two. Try the New England deep apple pie, with only a top crust.

Use Deep Fat Frying Only Occasionally—Make meat and nut loaves instead of meat croquettes.

Try baking croquettes in oven.

Reduce Amount of Fat Called for in your customary recipes—Fats may be omitted entirely in yeast breads.

Use Vegetable Fats and Oils—Cotton seed, corn oil) in cooking.

They are excellent in pastry (use 1-3 less than of lard and reduce amount of water.) They are especially satisfactory for deep fat frying, when this is necessary, as they do not scorch easily and are slow to absorb odors and flavors. This makes it possible to use them over and over again.

Use Clarified Fats (Pork, beef, mutton, chicken, etc.) and drippings, as much as possible. To clarify: Heat any sweet drippings from beef, pork, mutton, with boiling water, stirring constantly. When the fat and water has boiled freely, set aside dish to cool. Remove cold fat and again heat to drive out all water. Put in crock for use.

Soap Fats: Fats which can no longer be used for deep frying; leftover fats which are not quite sweet, may be put in a crock to save for fall soapmaking for home cleaning.

Recipe: Dissolve 1 can of lye in 1 quart of water; cool. Add 6 pounds of fat, melted but not hot. Stir until white. Pour into pan and cut into squares as it hardens. Let it dry thoroughly before using.

Note: If the soap is to be white the fat must be clarified.

Reduce Sugar Consumption

If the present shortage of sugar is to be met, it is necessary for each person to reduce his portion to 3-4 pound a week. There are so many sweet foods available that this patriotic duty causes as yet no real deprivation. The sacrifice is very small, but let us not forget to make it.

Omit candy and frosted cakes.

Use less sugar in tea and coffee.

Avoid desserts and cakes requiring large amounts of sugar.

Reduce amounts of sugar in customary recipes.

Substitute for sugar — corn syrup, honey, etc. For all practical purposes 1 C syrup equals 1 C sugar plus 1-4 C liquid. With honey, molasses, or sorghum use soda, as the leavening agent, since the acid in these sugar substitutes calls for a neutralizing alkali.

Use sweet fruits, such as figs, raisins, dates, etc. Cook breakfast cereals with chopped figs, raisins, or dates, and serve without sugar.

Dried currants are about 75% sugar
Dates currants are about 75% sugar
Raisins currants are about 75% sugar
Prunes are about 73% sugar

Dried apples, apricots, etc., are from 60% to 68% sugar. Use them freely and save one pound of sugar. Soak well, cook slowly in same water and they will not need additional sweetening.

Use More Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese or Dutch cheese, as it is often called, is one of the very best of substitutes for meat. It is richer in protein than most meats and is very much cheaper.

Serve it often. Teach your family to like it by serving it in different ways. Season it carefully and add enough cream or milk to make it appetizing. Chopped onion or chopped green pepper, or both, are a delightful addition.

Many people like cottage cheese with something sweet as fruit preserves, jams, etc. Serve with bread or crackers.

Have You This Emblem In Your Home?

Are You Observing The Requests Of The Food Card Of 1918?

MONDAY WEDNESDAY AND ONE MEAL DAILY	TUESDAY AND ONE MEAL DAILY	ALL DAYS ALL MEALS
WHEATLESS	MEATLESS SATURDAY PORKLESS	FAT SAVING AND SUGAR SAVING

REMEMBER--- THIS WAR IS OURS, and if Food is to be the large factor in winning it, we must be ready to furnish the food that will help the most.

REMEMBER--- THAT WORLD NEEDS AND FAMILY HEALTH, not family income or family preference, must regulate WHAT WE EAT.

REMEMBER--- THAT FOOD SUBSTITUTION, NOT ECONOMY ALONE is the keynote of the requests from the Food Administration, for we need for shipment wheat, sugar, fats and meat—especially pork products.

This may mean that you must use less palatable foods that cost no less, but this is part of our sacrifice for democracy.

REMEMBER--- That there are increasing demands upon women for war work of all kinds, and, therefore, the busy housewife must use SIMPLE FOOD, SIMPLE METHODS OF PREPARING FOOD, and all the short-cuts possible to save time and strength.

Wheatless Days and Meals

Help by substituting other cereals and vegetables for at least one-third of the wheat flour ordinarily used. Do this in two ways:

Serve War Breads. Make quick breads such as corn bread, muffins, etc., which use a very small per cent of flour, and substitute in your own yeast bread recipe, for at least 1-4 of the wheat flour, any of the following:

Rye flour
Buckwheat
Barley flour
Rice flour
Oatmeal
Cornmeal
Cooked breakfast food
Mashed potatoes

Remember that bread made of mixed flour is better body building material than that made from one grain alone. The loaf will be as nourishing but not so large or light. Comparatively small amounts of wheat need be used in the right kind of quick breads, muffins, etc. Much wheat can be saved by making these often.

Use most freely what is nearest at hand, in order that there may be more shipping space for sending food to our soldiers. Michigan is becoming famous for its Rosen rye. Use rye flour when available. It makes excellent bread and pastry. The barley crop is a good one and barley flour makes good bread. Try it.

Michigan had an unusually large crop of potatoes last year. **Use potatoes** in bread and instead of bread. Eat one more potato and one slice less of bread each day. Try using potatoes in cake and pastry. Let wheat be as much of a luxury this year as potatoes were last spring.

Use more vegetables on the table, and less bread and meat.

"One more potato each day
"One less slice of bread"

Eat more turnips, cabbage, carrots, beans, and peas, and less of the cereals.

Help By Saving Wheat.

Do not waste Flour. If there is flour left on the mixing board, sift it to free it from crumbs or dough and save it to use again for dredging the board. Sift the flour before you measure then put it into the cup lightly with a spoon; do not shake it down. Be exceedingly careful not to spill any of the flour. Scrape mixing bowls clean.

Do not waste Bread. Use a bread board and cut bread at the table as it is needed. Save all the crumbs that fall as you slice it. Dry bread can be rolled or put through the food chopper and the crumbs substituted for part of the flour in griddle cakes, bread and cookies. They can be used to thicken soup; to cover croquettes and scallop-dishes; or they can be combined with meat or nuts to make loaves. Stale bread can be cut into cubes and dried in a slow oven to make croutons to serve with soups. It can be made into cheese pudding and bread puddings. It can be made into French toast by being dipped in milk and eggs and fried.

Meatless Days and Meals

Help by reducing the consumption of meat per person for meals in which meat is used. Buy smaller quantities of meat than you used to, but prepare it in such a way that there is enough for the whole family. The flavor of meat may be extended by using bread, cracker crumbs, cooked oatmeal, cornmeal, cracked wheat and hominy, in making meat loaves, casserole dishes, meat pie, baked croquettes, meat salads and hash. In this way you give your family a wholesome, comparatively inexpensive dish which will satisfy their craving for the flavor of meat. The eggs which are added to meat loaf serve to bind it together, and when eggs are expensive, the thickened gravy from the meat will answer the same purpose. Use all left-overs of meat. They can be used to advantage in making soups and gravies or they can be added to escalloped potatoes to give additional flavor.

COTTAGE PIE

1½ C raw or cooked cold meat
1½ C mashed potato
3 T fat (drippings, etc)
2 T flour or 1 T cornstarch
2 C meat stock, tomato juice, etc.
Salt and pepper.

Chop meat, season with salt and pepper (onion if desired). Cook fat and flour together. Add meat and pour into buttered baking dish. Cover with seasoned mashed potato and brown slowly in oven.

MEAT LOAF

2½ C dry bread crumbs, cooked oatmeal, etc.
1 t grated onion
½ C stock or water
½ to 1 lb chopped meat—fresh or cooked
¼ t salt
¼ t pepper

Mix ingredients thoroughly, shape into loaf, place in greased pan, dredge with flour. Bake 30 minutes if cooked meat is used, bake about one hour if raw meat is used, basting occasionally.

Help by observing strictly meatless days and meals. The average housewife has for years prepared and served dishes which are in reality excellent meat substitutes, although she has not thought of them in that way. By planning her menus so that one or more of these dishes will be served at the special meals, the problem of meatless meals will be solve. In general, milk and milk products,—such as American cheese and cottage cheese,—eggs, fish, nuts, beans and peas may be used as meat substitutes. Increase the family allowance of milk and decrease the allowance of meat. Milk is not relatively an expensive food.

Remember:

That milk is a real food, not merely a drink.

That children need milk to make them healthy and to make them grow.

That more milk and less meat is both healthful and patriotic.

That even at a high price milk is a cheap food for children.

RUSSIA IS FORCED INTO GERMAN PEACE

DECISION COMES IMMEDIATELY AFTER TEUTONS RESUME MILITARY ACTIVITY.

COUNTRY IN CHAOTIC STATE

Bolsheviki Last Week Ordered Army Demobilized—Unable Now to Resist Invading Forces.

London—Russia is now forced to sign peace on conditions proposed by German, says an official Russian statement received here Tuesday.

The official statement was signed by Premier Lenine and Leon Trotzky, foreign minister. It protests German resumption of the war and says the council of peoples' commissioners is forced to declare its readiness to sign a peace as dictated by delegations of the Quadruple alliance in Brest-Litovsk.

It promises to give a detailed reply, without delay, to German peace conditions.

Other rumors current, say that Lenine and Trotzky, the heads of the Bolsheviki have been overthrown.

Russia's decision to yield to Germany comes immediately after resumption of military operations by the Germans resulting in occupation by them of the Dvinsk and Lutsk.

Whether it was the threat of Germany military power or chaotic domestic conditions which induced the Bolsheviki to accept the German terms is not made clear by advices thus far received.

The Bolsheviki last week declared the state of war to be at an end and ordered demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts. Bolsheviki leaders professed belief that Germany, desiring Russia's friendship and not wishing to antagonize workmen at home, would not undertake a further advance into Russia.

No full account of German peace terms has been received. The principal point at issue, over which negotiations in Brest-Litovsk were broken off was the retaking of territory in western Russia which had been occupied by the Germans and Austrians.

The Bolsheviki were willing to permit these border peoples to decide for themselves whether they should become independent, but insisted that the Germans evacuate these territories. This the Germans declined to do.

LLOYD GEORGE OFFERS TO QUIT

Tells House of Commons He Will Resign Unless They Back His Policy.

London—If the house of commons repudiated the policy for which he was responsible, in which he believed the safety of the country depended, Mr. Lloyd George declared in parliament Tuesday, he would quit office.

He said the country was faced with terrible realities. He begged the house to have done with all controversy, adding that the government was entitled to know at once whether the house and the country wished it to proceed with the policy deliberately arrived at.

Mr. Lloyd George said the government was anxious to retain the services of General Sir William Robertson as chief of staff so long as it was compatible upon the policy decided upon in common with Great Britain's allies.

The premier said the policy of the government was based upon the assumption that the Allies had suffered in the past through lack of concerted, and co-ordinated efforts. It had been decided to set up a central authority to co-ordinate the strategy of the Allies.

U. S. AND BRITAIN IN DRAFT PACT

Subjects of Both Countries Can Now Be Forced Into Armies.

Washington—Signing of the army draft treaty between Great Britain and the U. S. has just been announced.

The new British ambassador, Earl Reading, affixed his signature to the document as his first official act in Washington.

Under the treaty the U. S. may draft into the military service British subjects in this country between the ages of 20 and 45 years, while Great Britain may draft American citizens living within its jurisdiction between the ages of 21 and 31.

A separate convention along the same line is being negotiated by the state department with Canada.

BIG FIRE HITS BENTON HARBOR

Blaze Sweeps Through Business District—Loss $500,000.

St. Joseph—A fire which is roughly estimated will reach $500,000 swept through the business district of Benton Harbor late Monday afternoon, burning four of the most important blocks in the heart of the city.

The fire started in the basement of the four-story building owned by C. L. Young & Co., on Elm street, at 4:30. It is believed a crossed electric wire near the elevator shaft caused the fire.

Eggs From China Reach Detroit.

Detroit—Eggs direct from China have reached Detroit. Several Detroit Chinamen have been trying to beat the high cost of living by having friends and relatives in China send over boxes of eggs, which have been petrified in clay and ashes, with a mixture of salt added, and then packed in bran. The eggs, after traveling 7,000 miles without a breath of air, are still fresh and edible, and with none of their original flavor lost, say recipients of the shipments.

EAGER TO REPEL GERMANS

Belgian Officer Says Army Is Stronger Than Ever, and Confident of Ultimate Victory.

"Stop pitying "poor, ravaged Belgium" for a moment and listen to Adjt. Walter J. Meerschaert of the Ninth Line regiment of King Albert's gallant and ever-growing army.

He spoke before the Chicago Association of Commerce about the things Belgium is doing today.

"Belgium's army is today four times as big as in October, 1914," he said. "We are holding twenty-eight miles of the line. When the Germans start their drive we will be in the thick of it. And we are ready.

"Most of our recruits have come to us from beneath the electric wire which Germany has drawn about Belgium. Thousands upon thousands of them have dared the death penalty to rally to their king. We are growing daily. All men up to forty-one years have been called out. That call has gone into all the neutral countries.

"And our army is now self-supporting. We have men and factories in England and are producing all our ammunition, all our cannon and even our automobiles."

Adjutant Meerschaert is a Chicagoan.

Dr. Alfred W. Wishart of Grand Rapids, who returned recently from many months in the Y. M. C. A. work told of witnessing the arrival of former German ships loaded with American troops.

MIX DOUGH WITH SEA WATER

Wider Adoption of the Practice Is Recommended by French Naval Pharmacist, Health Advantages.

It has long been a custom in certain parts of France to make up the dough for bread with sea-water instead of using, as is customary, fresh water, with the addition of salt required to make bread both healthful and appetizing, says the Literary Digest. M. Albert Saint Sernin, a French naval pharmacist of the first class, urges the wider adoption of the practice, which has, according to him, several advantages; the bread keeps moist longer, owing to the affinity for water possessed by the magnesium chloride sea-water contains; it is very wholesome, since it provides not only the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, but other mineral substances which the body can make use of.

The water must be collected at a suitable distance from land and should be taken from a depth of six or seven yards if possible. The yeast must be prepared with fresh water and the salt water used for mixing the dough. The French writer adds:

"Bread made with sea water, useful for everybody, is to be recommended especially for growing children, for convalescents, and for all those who need to repair the wastes due to fever or to hard labor."

"That lets me out," said the prisoner as the governor signed his pardon.