Movie of a Man With a Poor Memory : : : : By BRIGGS

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5-Cent Bread Long Way Off, Says Barnes

Wheat Director Declares Sharp Reduction in Price of Grain Is Necessary to Make Loaf Cheaper

U. S. Must Feed World

Allied Countries Will Not Raise Crops as Large as Last Year, He Predicts

Julius Barnes, head of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, who has been appointed United States Wheat Director by President Wilson, to handle the 1919 wheat crop, as provided for under act of Congress guaranteeing the farmer a minimum of $2.26 a bushel, said yesterday it would be a long time before the "five-cent loaf of bread" returned.

He would not say that it would never return. Mr. Barnes added that 45 per cent of the cost of baking a loaf of bread was the wheat cost, and he asserted that a sharp reduction in wheat prices would be necessary to bring about any important cut in the price of bread.

The opinion was expressed by Mr. Barnes that the United States would have to continue to feed a great part of the world. The Allied countries, he said, would not raise such large crops of wheat as they did last year. Reports that there are large supplies of wheat in storage at the Black Sea ports are unfounded, Mr. Barnes said, and at the present time this country is supplying Rumania with wheat when, if supplies were available at the Black Sea ports, Rumania would buy there.

Supplies of wheat carried over from last year's crop in this country are very small, the head of the grain corporation stated, and it is with difficulty that wheat is being obtained in sufficient quantities to meet the current export demands. Owing to this situation wheat is selling at different points in the interior at anywhere from 12 to 35 cents a bushel above the minimum gurantee price of $2.26.

According to Mr. Barnes, approximately 35 per cent of last year's American wheat crop was taken for export. He predicted a very large demand from abroad this season, although he said he was not in a position to state where there would be a surplus, for obvious reasons. The latest government estimate shows an indicated yield of more than 800,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, but the spring wheat planting is two weeks late, and this is considered an unfavorable development as regards the new spring wheat crop.

A statement issued by Mr. Barnes said, in part:

"The wheat crop of 1918—the second largest in our history—is consumed or pledged. Fortunately, outside of the direst weather conditions, America may confidently expect in 1919 the largest wheat crop ever grown.

"Congress has made effective a national guaranteed price of wheat. In redeeming that guaranty to the producer we shall undoubtedly acquire large quantities of wheat. Its resale policy is one of great public interest. My conception is that that policy cannot be intelligently decided until crop outturns are more definitely known here and abroad. We shall be prepared to act on one of several alternate policies.

"Congress had a clear conception of the difficulties of the coming year, and delegated to the President large powers and discretion. While the national policy of resale must be decided by factors developing with season, there are certain fundamentals which I conceive to be right and just, and on which an operation may be based.

They are these:

"First—The guaranty is clearly intended for the benefit of the producer, and the license power may be used to control trade practices so as to assure the proper reflection of the guaranteed price reaching all producers.

"Second—In the event of surplus wheat production, domestic consumers shall not pay more for wheat than prices concurrently accepted from foreign buyers.

"Third—The national Treasury should be protected by the realization of a world price, as far as it can be determined, and any governmental policy of artificially subsidizing is unsound."

The City's Jar

THE management of Reisenweber's gave notice last night that the shimmy and the shiver must shimmy and shiver outside, if at all, and dancers must embrace with decorum.

"The management of Reisenweber's," said an announcement accompanying the notice, "believes in modesty in dancing and that the only proper saltatory diversions are the regular ballroom dances."

MRS. MARIE CASALE, of 44 Ferry Street, Newark, wishes the New York police would hurry and locate her fourteen-year-old son Frank, who has been playing "hookey" for two weeks. She believes Frank is in New York.

Mrs. Casale is the mother of nineteen children, seventeen of whom are now alive.

"The more you have the harder it is to lose one," she said.

"I GOT no time to be tried," protested Edward Lodder, arrested as a loafer, when he was arraigned yesterday in the Bridge Plaza police court, Brooklyn. "I gotta date for this afternoon; I'm going away."

"You'll go away," rejoined Magistrate McCloskey, "but not where you think you're going."

Lodder retorted by drawing from his pocket papers showing he had enlisted in the navy, and was at the end of a thirty-day furlough preliminary to his induction. After learning that the naval authorities did not care to handle the case, however, Magistrate McCloskey remanded Lodder for further investigation.

PATROLMAN MICHAEL SCANLON, going off duty yesterday at the telegraph bureau at headquarters, glanced at a report from the West 135th Street station which his relief was writing down.

"Michael Scanlon, seven years old," he read, "of 14 Bradhurst Avenue, fell from either the roof or fire escape on the top floor of the five-story tenement to the courtyard and was instantly killed."

Mechanically Patrolman Scanlon started to read the message again when it was complete.

"Michael Scanlon, seven—— My God," he broke off, "maybe it's little Michael!"

It was.

BURGLARS not only stole $1,015 from the trousers of Dr. A. Graham Biddle, of 135 Central Park West, but they also deprived him of the use of that particular pair of trousers for the day.

"Don't touch them pants until the fingerprint experts get through with them," detectives from the West Sixty-eighth Street station told Dr. Biddle.

A burglar came through the bedroom window and took a diamond pin and a diamond ring from the bureau and the money from the doctor's trousers.

City Briefs

Enrico Caruso's sister-in-law, Mrs. Gladdina Goddard, of 704 East Eighty-first Street, told Magistrate Tobias, in Harlem Court, she did not wish to prosecute George Grossman, twenty-one, of 345 West Fiftieth Street, arraigned on a charge of suspicion of grand larceny. Grossman was discharged. He was suspected of having stolen jewelry which included a pair of diamond earrings, a gift from Caruso to Mrs. Goddard.

A jury before Justice Callaghan, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, declared Charles D. Sperry, a wealthy real estate dealer, of 261 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, incompetent to manage his own affairs. Sperry, who is sixty-one years old, denied, on the stand, a charge made by his son, Theodore, that he had offered to give the Red Cross $1,000,000, or that he had ever written a $25,000 check for that society.

The eleventh annual convention and congress of the Behais will be held at the Hotel McAlpin, starting April 26. The convention will be in session for five days.

The Motor Corps of America, with headquarters at 96 Park Avenue, has announced it has been given the use of a 250-acre farm at Bayside, Long Island, by Samuel Jacobs, of 281 Fourth Avenue, to be used as a rest farm and training camp.

Helen Koska, twelve, of 3495 Third Avenue, The Bronx, who shot her eight-year-old sister, Ree, March 1, was discharged from custody by Justice Ryan in the Bronx Children's Court. The shooting was declared to have been accidental.

A concert is to be given at the home of Mrs. Vincent Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, Monday afternoon for the benefit of the orthopedic ward of the Post Graduate Hospital.

Lord Reading is to be the guest of honor at the banquet of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States, Thursday, at the Hotel Plaza.

Charges Craig Paid $325,000 On $7,000 Loss

Public Service Commission Says City Controller Has Adjusted Huge Claims for the Subway Builders

Total Bill $1,069,592.76

Degnon Concern Allowed to Increases Charges, Board's Letter States

The Public Service Commission, in a letter to Controller Craig made public last night, virtually charges the Controller with adjusting a "damage" claim filed by the Degnon Contracting Company for $325,000, while, according to the engineers of the Public Service Commission, the limit of the damages was not more than $7,000.

The correspondence reflects the strained relations between the Public Service Commission and the controller's office. The Controller wrote the commission on March 26, advising the commission of the filing of a damage claim by the Degnon company in the sum of $1,069,592.76, saying a hearing would be given on the claim on the next day:

The Controller asked for a report on the merits of the claim. It was short notice, the commission says, to ask for detailed data on a large and involved transaction. After reviewing the Degnon company's services and claims, the letter from the commission to the Controller says:

"The contractor has now presented to you a claim for damages amounting to $1,069,592.76, this claim presumably taking the place of the one for $456,920.37 previously submitted to you for the same contract. It is understood that in consideration of the payment of this $325,000 the Degnon Contracting Company was to release the claims filed in connection with sections 9-0-2 (for $721,874.88, with interest), and sections 2 of routes 4 and 38 (for $708,090.21). As to claim on section 9-0-2 action was dismissed on legal grounds by Justice Greenbaum on June 20, 1918, and as to the claim on section 2, routes 4 and 38, I inclose copy of a report by the acting chief engineer which may be of interest to you and which indicates that the contractor may have suffered damage in an amount not exceeding $7,000 (instead of $708,090.21, as claimed).

"It therefore appears that you have made a settlement with the contractor for $325,000, either on the ground of alleged damages where in one case action was dismissed by the court as noted above, and on alleged damages which, in the opinion of the engineers (and of the commission) are not warranted by the facts, and further that you have allowed the contractor to reserve a claim for alleged damages which he previously estimated at $456,930.37, but which now has been swollen to $1,069,592.76."

At the offices of the Public Service Commission yesterday it was said that under the Walker bill passed last Saturday the Board of Estimate can adjust all of the subway contractors' "damage" claims, amounting to about $13,000,000, at any amounts it likes, as the Walker bill legalizes any such action.

Mystery in Death Of A. C. Schuyler, Drowned in Hudson

Friends of Ackley C. Schuyler, a New York manufacturer, learned yesterday of his mysterious death in the Hudson River, six miles north of Peekskill.

Frank R. Schuyler, a son of the manufacturer, who lives at 265 West Eighty-first Street, said last night that his father's death was unexplained. The body was found washed ashore at Manitou, on the Hudson, on Saturday morning. It was fully clothed and bore no marks of violence.

Mr. Schuyler said that his father had been in the best of spirits and had not been melancholy.

It was explained that Mr. Schuyler had engaged a stateroom on the night boat for Albany, leaving Friday night. It was discovered later by the officers of the Hudson River Navigation Company that he had disappeared in the night, and that an overcoat and satchel containing valuables were found in the stateroom. There was no outcry and no sound of disturbance.

Mr. Schuyler was the proprietor of the Delatour Beverage and Mineral Company, with offices at 333 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was seventy years old and had lived at the Republican Club for the last fifteen years.

Mr. Schuyler has two sons living in New York, Frank R. Schuyler and Willis Schuyler.

Sued for Wife's Bills

Irving I. Bloomingdale, of Bloomingdale Brothers, dry goods merchants, whose wife is suing him for a separation, is now being sued for wearing apparel which Mrs. Bloomingdale is alleged to have bought.

The plaintiff is Anna McNally, modiste, in her complaint she says that she has sold to Mrs. Bloomingdale, on the credit of her husband, wearing apparel and materials amounting to $13,143. She alleges that only $10,089 was paid on these accounts

Tammany 'Hold Up' On Income Tax Law Charged to Smith

Governor Smith is charged with a typical Tammany "hold-up" in connection with the amendment to the new income tax law, when, in the closing hours of the Legislature, a change was made in the Davenport bill placing in the hands of the Governor, Senator Henry M. Sage, of Albany, and H. Edmund Machold, of Jefferson County, patronage control of the new income tax bureau in the State Controller's office.

It was said yesterday by friends of State Controller Travis that before midsummer an action to test the constitutionality of the law will be begun by a taxpayer. The feature of the law most criticised is in the amendment fathered by Senator Davenport, that "no new position shall be created nor salary fixed except on the unanimous approval of the Governor, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee (Mr. Sage) and the chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee" (Mr. Machold). In its original shape the bill gave the State Controller full authority to organize the new bureau. The alleged unconstitutional feature lies in the fact that the State Civil Service Commission is eliminated from having a voice in the selection of the appointees.

The Travis men say that Governor Smith "held up" Senator Davenport and made him sanction the change, with an intimation that unless Tammany received its share of the patronage there would be no new tax bill.

It is expected the organization of the tax bureau will result in the appointment of perhaps 800 men and women, of which the Democrats will claim one-third. The Legislature appropriated $300,000 for the organization of the bureau, but that is only to start it. About 150 appointments will be made within the next few weeks. Controller Travis goes to Albany to-day and will return on Thursday.

U-111 Damaged by Crew

The U-111, which lies in the navy yard, a trophy of victory, was damaged by its German crew, it was learned yesterday, in violation of the terms of the armistice. The main ball thrust bearings had been tampered with, and the boat could not put to sea until temporary repairs had been made.

Lieutenant Commander Freeland A. Daubin, who was skipper of the craft on its westward voyage, brought it in Saturday with only five hours' oil supply left in its tanks. The boat is larger than submarines in our navy, and officers declared it has a better periscope.

100 per cent. Victory Liberty Loan Honor Flag flies at WANAMAKER'S today—a Bond for every employee

Reconstruction of Wounded Soldiers

A REVELATION

Mothers, Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts of the Boys in the United States Hospitals Suffer This Suggestion

Four hours and a four-mile walk last Monday took us up and down, by stairs and elevators, and over long inclined planes, winding around and around, built so that kindly human helpers may gently carry upon stretchers suffering men to be put on their feet, if they have any left, or to be made over again physically, if human skill and science can work that miracle.

It was an unforgettable visit to the Walter Reed U. S. General Hospital, a group of thirty-one buildings upon eighty acres of ground in Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., with a capacity of 2,400 beds, and often overfull of soldiers and sailors.

The Washington Monument, of white marble, magnificent in stateliness and beauty, over-towers every building at the Capital, but it has no heart.

The great Walter Reed Hospital, named in honor of a doctor who sacrificed his life for humanity, has a heart, and it surely is the heart of the United States.

A National Heart

It is a great red-blooded, throbbing, health-giving heart that feels for the boys, bullet and shrapnel stricken, gassed and poisoned, saber-cut, maimed and lamed, some with two legs and two arms gone, and many, very many, with but one leg left.

It was in this hospital that I saw, in the twenty-two wards I visited, 1,676 men, and three-fourths of them were in bed.

127 doctors in attendance.
211 trained nurses in attendance.
158 assistant nurses in attendance.
99 aids for massage and electric apparatus work.

and 1,378 enlisted men, orderlies, who helped to carry; cooks, dining-room attendants, wooden leg and arm makers, workshop teachers, and experts in trades and professions, all working to the end that men who are incapacitated by the war may leave the hospital with a new bread-winning ability.

Tidy-up men were doing all sorts of chores and "stunts" to take care of and cheer up their mutilated and war-shocked, convalescent, homesick comrades, by means of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Red Cross recreation rooms, gymnasiums, music and pleasure-giving halls.

With all the serious conditions and solemn responsibilities, the loss of limbs or tendons or muscles, the shattered eyes, fingers broken and impaired, not a single face wore a scowl or expression of regret for the sacrifice, either by word or by look—and there were 1,676 men in whose faces I read hope, courage and content with the price they had had to pay for their country's sake.

Your boys offered their all to their country, and the United States truly intends to offer its all and best for the wounded and returned men.

Believe me, I am deeply impressed with the necessity of giving the Government time to nurse and repair stricken nerves, shattered bones and fractured ligaments, and to fit new legs and arms and other parts and make them comfortably workable and practical for service.

Therefore, I most earnestly reccommend to stop influencing the boys to get home, much as you want them. Do not hurry them out of the hospitals where the Government is giving them good food, the finest surgical skill and trained nursing, and the splendid oversight of competent, interested military and scientific care.

There is something in the air and management of a hospital such as the Walter Reed at Washington that says to all the fellows: "Boys, stay with us where you are, patiently until we have mothered you and mended you to the utmost of our knowledge and ability; only give us time and you shall have our best service, whatever the cost may be to the United States Government, whose servants we are and which has instructed us to spare no pains in time or money to heal your hurts."

How can we say, or how can we feel, that the war and the work of the war are finished, or anywhere nearly finished, until the wounded men have been mended and every one of them put upon a sure path of earning his livelihood?

The Walter Reed Hospital is given as an example. Engaged in this same fine work there are also these

U. S. Army Reconstruction Hospitals

General Hospital No. 2—Fort McHenry, Md.
General Hospital No. 3—Colonia, N. J.
General Hospital No. 4—Fort Porter, N. Y.
General Hospital No. 6—Fort McPherson, Ga.
General Hospital No. 7—Roland Park, Baltimore.
General Hospital No. 9—Lakewood, N. J.
General Hospital No. 13—Dansville, N. Y.
General Hospital No. 14—Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Army and Navy General Hospital—Hot Springs, Ark.
Army and Navy General Hospital—Cape May, N. J.
Letterman General Hospital—San Francisco.
Base Hospital, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Base Hospital, at Fort Riley, Kan.
Base Hospital, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

and a great number of patients are being cared for in other hospitals in our large cities.

Surely we must keep up this and other great necessary works, for the rehabilitation of our brave fighting men, for the safe maintenance and safe return of the army overseas, and for the firm establishment of a wise peace.

In order to keep up the good work, let us put through the Victory Liberty Loan quickly

It is not only a Duty-Loan, but also a Good-Cheer Loan to Lonesome Boys a long time in Hospitals

And then—with the Good Work well done, a New America!

[*Signed*] John Wanamaker
Citizen

April 22, 1919.