

LIBERTY LOAN

\$3,035,226,850

War Issue Oversubscribed Nearly 52 Per Cent.

FULL ALLOTMENT TO \$10,000

Large Subscriptions Will Be Scaled So As To Bring Loan To \$2,000,000,000—McAdoo Pleased With Public's Response.

Washington.—Liberty Loan subscriptions totaled \$3,035,226,850, an oversubscription of nearly 52 per cent.

The final tabulation was officially announced, showing that more than 4,000,000 persons bought bonds. Ninety-three per cent of subscriptions, or those of 3,960,000 persons were for sums varying from \$50 to \$10,000, while 21 subscribers applied for allotments of \$5,000,000 each or more.

The New York Federal reserve district led the list with subscriptions totaling \$1,186,788,400, or more than three times the amount subscribed in the next district, Chicago, \$357,195,950. The other districts sent subscriptions as follows:

Boston, \$332,447,600; Cleveland, \$286,148,700; Philadelphia, \$232,309,250; San Francisco, \$175,623,900; Richmond, \$109,737,100; Kansas City, \$91,758,850; St. Louis, \$86,134,700; Minneapolis, \$70,255,500; Atlanta, \$57,378,550, and Dallas, \$48,948,350.

Full Allotment To \$10,000.

These subscriptions included those sent direct to the Treasury and apportioned among the various reserve districts.

Allotments will be made, Secretary McAdoo announced, as follows:

On subscriptions up to and including \$10,000 full amount. These subscriptions totaled \$1,296,684,850.

More than \$10,000 up to and including \$100,000, 60 per cent. of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$10,000 in any instance. These subscriptions totaled \$560,103,050; allotments to subscribers in this group will aggregate \$336,061,850.

More than \$100,000 up to and including \$250,000, 45 per cent. of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$60,000 in any instance. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$220,455,600 and allotments will aggregate \$99,205,000.

More than \$250,000 up to and including \$2,000,000, 30 per cent., but not less than \$112,500 in any instance. The total of subscriptions in this group was \$601,514,900; allotments will aggregate \$184,281,800.

More than \$2,000,000 up to and including \$5,000,000 each, 25 per cent., but not less than \$600,000 in any one instance. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$234,544,300; allotments will total \$58,661,250.

Three Asked For Over \$25,000,000.

More than \$25,000,000 up to and including \$10,000,000 each, 21 per cent. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$46,674,150; allotments will aggregate \$9,801,600.

Two subscriptions of \$25,000,000 each were received. The allotments to these subscribers will be at the rate of 20.22 per cent., and they will receive bonds of the value of \$5,055,000 each. One subscriber to \$25,250,000—the largest—will be given 20.17 per cent., or \$5,093,650.

Conclusive Answer To Enemy.

"One of the chief purposes of the campaign was to distribute the Liberty Bonds widely throughout the country and place them as far as possible in the hands of the people. This was important because the strength of Government finance, like the strength of Government policies, rests upon the support of the people. The large number of subscribers, especially the large number of small subscribers, is most gratifying and indicates that the interest of the people was aroused as never before in an issue of bonds.

AIRSHIPS RAID BRITAIN.

Zepplin Brought Down After Coast Town Had Been Set On Fire.

London.—German airships made a raid on the east and southeast coast of England Sunday. One Zepplin was brought down in flames, according to an official announcement, after one of the raiders had dropped bombs in Kent.

\$500,000 AMBULANCE GIFT.

Ford Motor Company Makes Donation To Red Cross.

Detroit.—Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of Ford ambulances will be given to the Red Cross. This decision was reached at a meeting of the board of directors of the Ford Motor Company.

OUR FLYERS IN FRANCE.

Fifty American Aviators Welcomed By the French.

Nice, France.—Fifty American aviators arrived here to undergo a course of instruction at the seaplane depot. They were given the heartiest of welcomes by their French comrades.

RUSSIA TO STAND TRUE TO HER ALLIES

Peace Impossible Till Autocracy is Crushed.

HOPES FOR CLOSE UNION

Kerensky Whipping Army Into Shape People Grateful For U. S. Prompt Recognition Of Republic.

Washington.—Russia's consecration to a war to the end with German autocracy was avowed by Special Ambassador Boris A. Bakhtmeteff, head of the Russian mission here, in a statement to the American people.

Only through victory, he said, can a stable world peace and the fruits of the Russian revolution be secured.

Russia Reorganizing.

"The Russian people thoroughly understand and are fully convinced," said Mr. Bakhtmeteff, "that it is absolutely necessary to root out the autocratic principles which underlie and are represented by German militarism, which threatens the peace, the freedom and the happiness of the world."

All classes in Russia, the Ambassador said, are concentrated on the enormous task of reconstruction made necessary by the sweeping away of the evils of the old regime and already noticeable results are apparent, especially in the army under the energetic leadership of Minister Kerensky.

Brings Thanks To U. S.

"In behalf of the Russian provisional government and in behalf of all the people of new Russia," said Mr. Bakhtmeteff, "I have been first of all sent here to express their gratitude to the government of the United States for the prompt recognition of the new political order in Russia."

"This noble action of the world's greatest democracy has afforded us strong moral support and has created among our people a general feeling of profound appreciation.

"Close and active relationship between the two nations based upon complete and sincere understanding encountered inevitable obstacles during the old regime because of its very nature. The situation is now radically changed, with free Russia starting a new era in her national life. The natural and deep feeling of sympathy which always existed between the people of the two great nations will grow now, by the force of events into a stable friendship—into permanent and active co-operation.

Hopes For Close Union.

"I have been in this country heretofore on several occasions; I have here many friends and have always looked forward to a close union and friendship between the United States and Russia. The United States, with its enormous natural resources and its wonderful genius for organization, can now greatly aid in the work of reconstruction which is taking place in Russia.

"Another object of our mission is to establish the most effective means by which the American and Russian democracies can work hand-in-hand in the common task of successfully carrying on the war. The friendly assistance which the United States has already rendered has been of the highest value."

U-BOAT LOSSES ON INCREASE.

Thirty-Three British Vessels Sunk During Week Ended June 20.

London.—Twenty-seven British ships of more than 1,600 tons have been sunk, according to the weekly British summary given out Wednesday. Five British vessels under 1,600 tons also were sent to the bottom. No fishing vessels were destroyed. The summary is as follows:

Arrivals, 2,897; sailings, 2,993.

British merchant ships over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including 3 previously, 27; under 1,600 tons, including 1 previously, 5.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including 2 previously, 31.

British fishing vessels sunk, none.

Three Ships Reported Sunk.

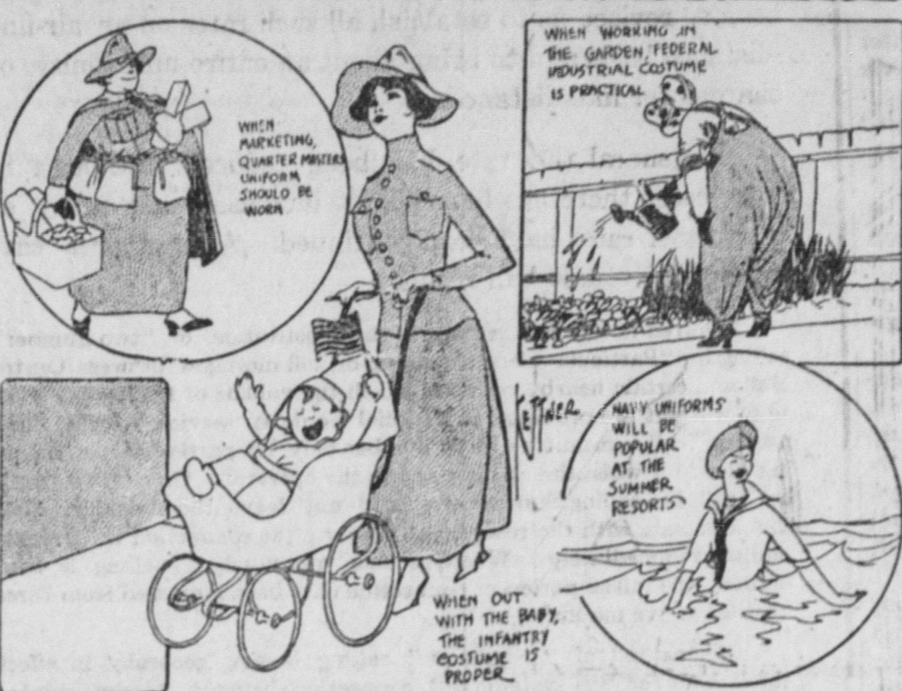
Boston.—The loss of two British steamers, with cargoes worth millions, and of one Dutch vessel by German submarines was announced here, while regarding another British steamer it was reported that she had been floated and towed to a British port after being seriously damaged and beached in the Mediterranean.

BATTLE FIERCER IN TYROL.

Italian and Austrian Guns Shake Entire Mountain Range.

Amsterdam.—The Cologne Gazette's correspondent on the Tyrolean front says that the new battle on the Sott-Comuni Plateau has assumed extraordinary dimensions. Drums continued the whole night, reaching such violence in the morning that the mountains in all Southern Tyrol echoed. The battle, says the correspondent, extends along the entire front from the Sugana Valley to Asiago.

STYLE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SUMMER



PRESIDENT CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS

June 23-30 Recruiting Week For Regulars.

STRENGTH OF 300,000 AIM

Proclamation Issued To Request Of Army Officers—Men Are Asked To Serve Only For Duration Of The War.

Washington.—President Wilson issued a proclamation designating the week of June 23-30 as recruiting week for the Regular Army and called upon unmarried men without dependents to enroll for war service in order that the ranks of the Regulars might be filled promptly.

The proclamation follows: Proclamation by the President: "I hereby designate the period of June 23 to June 30 next as recruiting week for the Regular Army and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 49 years who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000."

"(Signed) WOODROW WILSON." 300,000 By June 30 Aim.

The President's action was taken at the request of Army officials, who have been seriously concerned over the slow rate of recruiting for the Regular Army despite the fact that the War Department's recruiting agencies cover every section of the country and that men are asked to serve only for the period of the war. It had been hoped that the Regular service could be brought to its whole war strength of approximately 300,000 men by June 30, which would have permitted the War Department to carry out its plans in regard to the training of all the forces to be raised and also as to the dispatch of armies to France. For several days, however, the average enrollment for the Army per day has been little more than 1,000 men instead of the 5,000 or more the department hoped to secure.

TWO TORPEDOES MISSED.

German Submarine Fired Twice At American Steamer.

An Atlantic Port.—An American steamer reported an engagement with a German submarine off Brest, France, May 28, in which the U-boat fired two torpedoes, one at her bow and one at her stern, but neither found its mark. The naval gunners fired but do not think they made a hit. After ten shots from the steamer the submarine disappeared.

Off the coast of Ireland the American steamer picked up three members of the crew of a Norwegian lumber ship which was torpedoed and sunk five miles ahead of the American ship. The survivors were landed at Queens-town.

Crossing the English Channel the steamer received a number of "S. O. S." calls but was advised by patrol boats not to reply.

WILSON BACKS AIRCRAFT BILL.

Measure Carrying \$600,000,000 Will Be Introduced Next Week.

Washington.—Approval has been given the Defense Council's aircraft bill by President Wilson and it will be introduced in Congress this week. It will provide an initial appropriation of \$600,000,000 and the program calls for construction within a year of between 25,000 and 30,000 airplanes.

BIG FIRE AT IRVINGTON.

National Bank and Other Buildings Destroyed.

WARSAW, Va.—Fire destroyed the Virginia Citizen's office and plant, store and stock of Fagnubly & Son, offices of F. G. Newbill and Dr. W. J. Newbill and the National Bank.

SIM'S IN COMMAND OF ALLIED FLEET

American Will Try His Hand In Irish Waters

HIS RESPONSIBILITY HEAVY

Thousands Of Naval Vessels Gathered There To Combat Submarines and Keep Steamship Lanes Open.

London.—Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take general charge of the operations of the Allied naval force in Irish waters.

Admiral Sims will act in this capacity while the British naval commander-in-chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains. The American admiral's flag, meanwhile, has been hoisted as the Allied senior officer in these waters.

"During a short absence of the British naval commander-in-chief on the coast of Ireland Vice-Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, has hoisted his flag as Allied senior officer in general charge of operations of the Allied naval forces in Irish waters."

Washington Enlarged Powers.

Washington.—A brief message from London brought the Navy Department its first news of the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sims to command the Allied naval forces in Irish waters during the absence of the commander of that district. The department had no other information as to the new responsibilities placed upon the American officer.

The Washington Government has given Admiral Sims additional power to meet any condition that may arise.

Much of his time has been spent in London and Paris, and the latest advice are the first to indicate that he has been at sea with his ships.

It was said at the department, however, that the officer determined for himself the best course to pursue and would spend all his time afloat if he regarded that as advisable.

Has Great Responsibilities.

Tremendous responsibilities have been placed on Admiral Sims' shoulders. The tale of torpedoed ships in Irish waters is an often-repeated one. It has been said that even without the American vessels, the British have had thousands of destroyers, submarine chasers of all sizes and kinds, mine sweepers, aircraft and every other known method of combating submarines posted in these waters in the effort to keep open the shipping lanes.

May Have Effect On Ireland.

In some quarters it was pointed out that the announcement that the American officer had been placed, even temporarily, in command of British forces greatly superior to those under the American flag in those waters might have a political effect in Ireland, where the situation is turbulent with the approach of the Irish convention period. It might tend to show beyond question, it was suggested, that the British and American Governments were in perfect accord.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

Total Over Four Million, Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand.

London.—The German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists in the month of May follow:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 22,000; prisoners and missing, 26,562; wounded, 62,394. Total, 110,956.

These casualties added to those previously reported give the following total since the beginning of the war: Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 1,068,127; prisoners and missing, 557,410; wounded, 2,731,223; total, 4,356,760.

WILSON'S PROMISE TO THE BELGIANS

Declares Their Country Shall Be Restored.

THE FORMAL PRESENTATION

Expresses the Nation's Appreciation For the Generous Outburst Of Sympathy Shown By the American Nation.

Washington.—In greeting Belgium's war mission Monday President Wilson expressed America's solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so richly won among the self-respecting and respected nations of the earth.

The commissioners spent the first day in Washington paying official calls. Secretary Lansing accompanied them to the White House where Baron Moncheur, head of the mission, handed to President Wilson a personal letter from King Albert and expressed in a short address Belgium's gratitude for America's aid.

"Since the first days of the greatest tragedy which has ever befallen humanity," said the Baron, "Belgium has contracted an immense debt of gratitude to the generous American nation. In a magnificent outburst of sympathy for the little country which has chosen to delay a powerful and pitiless enemy rather than to tarnish its honor or forswear its pledged word, the initiative of American citizens gave to the unfortunate victims of German cruelty in Belgium the most splendid evidences of generosity."

President Wilson, thanking Baron Moncheur and through him King Albert, said in reply:

"Your Excellency is good enough to express the thanks of the Belgian people for the participation of America in feeding the people of your stricken country. This work in which so many Americans have been enthusiastically engaged since the beginning of the war is one which has brought as much of benefit to them as to the innocent civilian population whom it was intended to aid.

"America engaged upon this work as being the only means, however inadequate, of expressing our deep and sincere admiration for the valiant nation that had gone forth unhesitatingly to meet the onslaughts of a ruthless enemy rather than sacrifice her honor and her self-respect.

"The American people have been able to understand and glory in the unflinching heroism of the Belgian people and their sovereign, and there is not one among us who does not today welcome the opportunity of expressing to your own heartfelt sympathy and friendship and our solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so richly won among the self-respecting and respected nations of the earth."

GREAT AID TO BELGIUM.

Eleven Ships Arrive Since June 7; That Many More On Way.

London.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium announced that since June 7 eleven of their ships, carrying an aggregate of 50,000 tons of foodstuffs, have arrived at Rotterdam, and it expected an equal number will reach that port in the next two weeks.

The receipt of this foodstuff will aid in relieving the serious food shortage in the occupied portions of Belgium and France.

SMALL SUBSCRIBERS FIRST.

To Receive Full Amount Of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Washington.—Treasury officials have reached a tentative decision that all subscribers to the Liberty bond offering in amounts of \$10,000 or less shall receive their full subscriptions. Any reduction necessary because of the over-subscription will come on higher amounts. Revised unofficial estimates as to the total subscriptions today placed the figures at approximately \$2,825,000,000.

HIS HOPE FOR NEW RUSSIA.

Gorky Believes Knowledge and Work Will Cure All Evils.

Petrograd.—Maxim Gorky, the author, is taking the lead in a widespread movement for political and economic reconstruction of Russian affairs on the basis of universal application of science to practical life. M. Gorky, in collaboration with other distinguished writers and men of science is starting "the free association for development and dissemination of the positive sciences."

GUILTY OF ANTI-DRAFT PLOT.

Former Columbia Students Recommended To Mercy.

New York.—The jury in the case of Owen Cattell and Charles F. Phillips, former Columbia University students, charged with conspiring to obstruct the operation of the Selective Draft law, returned a verdict of guilty in the Federal District Court. The jury deliberated five hours and recommended mercy in announcing the verdict.

BUSINESS GOOD IN CANADA

No Financial Depression, and None Since the War Began.

A well-known correspondent of an important Western daily paper recently made an extended visit to Western Canada, and in summing up the results, after going thoroughly into conditions there, says there is no financial depression in Canada, nor has there been anything of the sort since the war began. Anyone who has watched the barometer of trade, and seen the bank clearings of the different cities grow and continue to grow will have arrived at the same conclusion. The trade statistics reveal a like situation. The progress that the farmers are making is highly satisfactory. As this correspondent says: "It is true there have been adaptations to meet new conditions, and taxes have been revised, and that a very large burden of added expense in many lines has been assumed, but it has all been done methodically, carefully and with full regard for the resources to be called on."

"That this has been done fairly and wisely is proved by the present comfortable financial position.

"With the exception of a restricted area in the east, Canada is not an industrial country. The greater portion of the Dominion must be classed as agricultural area, with only an infinitesimal part of it fully developed.

"Lacking complete development, the agricultural portion of Canada has naturally placed its main dependence upon fewer resources than would be the case in the States. Even in peace times, business would be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuations, due to the narrower foundation upon which it rests.

"Thus, Canada has been able to come up to the war with efficiency and sufficiency and to maintain and even advance its civilian activities.

"Canada's first element of financial strength lay in its branch bank system. This system has two great advantages: it makes the financial resources of the Dominion fluid so that supplies of capital can run quickly from the high spots to the low spots; also, it places at the command of each individual branch the combined resources of the whole institution so that there is an efficient safeguard against severe strain at any one point.

"Here in Winnipeg, the all-Canada banking houses maintain big, strong branches and, as elsewhere in the Dominion, these held to an attitude of saneness and solidity that prevented even the start of any financial disturbance.

"That business generally is now coming strong on an even keel is largely due to the absolute refusal of the banks, both branch and independent, to exhibit the slightest signs of excitement or apprehensiveness.

"For all Canada the savings bank figures are astonishing. Beginning with 1913, they are, for the fiscal year ending March 31:

1913	\$622,928,968
1914	663,650,230
1915	683,761,432
1916	738,169,212
1917	888,765,698

"These figures represent what Canadians have put away after paying the increased living cost, which is about the same as in the States, all increases in taxes and imports of all kinds made necessary by the war and generous subscriptions to war bond issues.

"Prohibition has helped greatly in keeping the money supplies circulating in the normal, necessary channels. Tradersmen generally attribute a large part of the good financial condition to the fact that the booze bill has been eliminated. Canada takes law enforcement with true British seriousness.

"Financially, as in every other respect, Canada has developed sufficiency. She has done it in spite of initial conditions which would not look promising in the States and she has done it in a big, strong way.

"One of the best things we did," said one of the leading Winnipeg bankers to me, "was to decide early in the game that we simply would not borrow trouble."

"We started in ignorance of how the war would develop and without knowing exactly what our resources were, and had to find the way.

"And yet Canadians are not overburdened with taxes nor are they complaining of them." For the common people there has been but a slight tax increase, if any, in a direct way. Indirect payments, of course, are made in the shape of higher prices for living commodities, but the price advance on such items is no heavier than in the States in the same period.—Advertisement.

There are 70 national bird reservations, of which 67 are in charge of the department of agriculture.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is not a "top-seller" or "stuffer," but a real old-fashioned dose of medicine which cleans out Worms or Tapeworm with a single dose. Adv.

Rabbit skins are going to be used in great numbers by furriers next season.

After the Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Itches—Stings—Blisters—Murine is a favorite treatment for eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your teeth and with the same results. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.