

THE FOOD BILL PASSES SENATE

Sets Minimum Price of Wheat at Two Dollars

NOW GOES TO CONFERENCE

Three Members on Board of Control, Prohibition Sections With Purchase Provision Retained.

Washington. — The Administration Food Control bill, virtually rewritten after five weeks' bitter contest, was passed by the Senate, 81 to 6. Conferees from House and Senate will begin work this week, and leaders are hopeful the measure may be in the President's hands in 10 days.

Three On Food Board. As revamped, the bill gives the President broad authority over foods, feeds and fuels, the latter including kerosene and gasoline; provides for administration by a food board of three members instead of an individual; authorizes Federal fixing of coal prices, requisitioning and operation of mines and authorizes a minimum guaranteed price of not less than \$2 per bushel for wheat at primary markets.

The Senate prohibition sections, prohibiting manufacture of distilled beverages during the war and directing the President to buy all distilled spirits in bond, was substituted for the House "bone-dry" provision and will be one subject of difficulty in conference.

Six Against Bill.

Senators voting against the bill were: France, Maryland; Hardwick, Georgia; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Reed, Missouri; Sherman, Illinois, and Sutherland, West Virginia.

Scores of amendments were disposed of, but the principal features were the incorporation of the amendment authorizing the minimum wheat price and another by Senator Pomeroy greatly broadening the Government's power to handle the coal situation. The Government guarantee for wheat would be payable at all principal interior primary markets until July 1, 1919.

The Senate rejected, 40 to 33, an amendment by Senator Norris to change the Food Board instead of Congress fix the minimum prices.

The Pomeroy coal amendment, incorporated by the overwhelming vote of 72 to 12, directs the President, through the Federal Trade Commission or other agency, to fix coal prices, wholesale and retail, regulate the entire industry and, if necessary, take over and operate coal mines and fix prices of labor.

On a final vote the Senate refused, 60 to 23, to place the bill's administration in the hands of an individual. Senators understood the Administration would endeavor to have the conferees substitute the original House provision for a single administrator.

This will be another source of conference trouble. Appropriation in the House bill of \$150,000,000 was left unchanged by the Senate, which added an appropriation of \$10,000,000, however, for Federal purchase and sale of soda nitrates for fertilizer.

Another Important Senate Addition to the Bill Provides for a Joint Congressional Committee to Supervise War Expenditures.

It was proposed by Senator Owen, a Democrat, and incorporated by a vote of 53 to 31, several other Democrats voting with the solid Republican membership.

UBOATS REAL TERROR.

Destroying Monthly Four Times the Amount of Tonnage Built.

Washington.—Figures in the possession of the Government, based upon the best information within reach of the Allies, make it appear that since the beginning of the German ruthless submarine warfare the destruction of merchantmen hitherto available for entente commerce has been at least four times the amount of tonnage built. The figures show the losses to be averaging about 1,000,000 tons "dead weight" monthly, this including the weight of cargo, whereas the weekly statements from London are based upon registered tonnage.

DANIELS' ESTIMATE BIG.

He Wants \$137,366,177 For Navy's Needs, Including Gun Factory.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels submitted to the House estimates aggregating \$137,366,177 for war needs of the navy, including ammunition, ordnance supplies, improvements of yards and docks, clothing and enlargement of the navy yards and gun factory here.

MRS. HUMISTON GETS JOB.

She Is Appointed Special Investigator By Wood.

New York.—Mrs. Grace Humiston, whose independent inquiry led to the discovery of Ruth Crawford's motor cycle shop, was appointed by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods as a special investigator.

FORTUNE DECIDES SERVICE IN NEW NATIONAL ARMY

Lottery at Washington Conducted Under Circumstances That Insured Fairness.

BAKER DRAWS FIRST NUMBER

SECRETARY OF WAR BEGINS THE WORK OF SELECTING THE MEN WHO WILL WEAR UNCLE SAM'S UNIFORM.

TAKES WHOLE DAY AND NIGHT

Altogether 10,500 Numbers Were Drawn From Big Fish Bowl Used for the Occasion—Probably None After the First 2,000 Will Be Called on for Service, at Least at This Time.

Washington, July 21.—The draft for the national army is completed. The great task of determining the order in which the registrants should be called up for examination was begun at 9:48 o'clock Friday morning when No. 258 was drawn, and was kept up continuously until early Saturday morning, when the last number came out of the bowl. In all 10,500 numbers were drawn, but it is not likely that men holding numbers drawn after the first 2,000 will be summoned before the boards for service in the first army. According to the officials in charge, the first 1,000 numbers drawn represented more than a million men.

The draft was invested with all the dignity and solemnity becoming so important an event, and was witnessed by a distinguished company. The first eight numbers were drawn respectively by Secretary of War Baker, Senator Chamberlain of the senate military committee, Congressman Dent of the house military committee, Senator Warren and Representative Kahn, ranking minority members of the senate and house military committees; Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, acting chief of staff of the army; Maj. Gen. Enoch Crowder, provost marshal of the army; and Major General McCain, adjutant general of the army. After the first eight numbers had been drawn the regular tellers took hold, and worked through until the long task was completed.

In only a small number of the largest districts will the numbers above a few thousand affect registrants. Of the 4,557 registration districts throughout the country the largest has something over 10,000 numbers, while the smallest has only about 185, and the average is about 3,000. As the drawing proceeded, 157 numbers were withdrawn before one low enough to affect the smallest district came out. It was 126, placing 4,557 men numbered 126 on their local lists as 157th in order of liability.

The following list shows the numbers in the order in which they were drawn. The first number in each case represents the order in which the second, or red-link registry, number was taken from the bowl. Four numbers are given in each line, beginning with the first number, which was drawn by Secretary Baker.

Table of 10,500 numbers drawn for the national army draft, organized in columns of four numbers per line.

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INSURANCE MEN ON GUARD

How First-Class English Companies Succeeded in "Warding Off" Their Depredations.

There is a mutual understanding between all the first-class insurance offices that they should warn each other of a customer whose conduct is suspicious, and such a warning is conveyed in a very simple yet effective way, says London Tit-Bits.

BRITAIN THANKS U. S.

Appreciates Reception Given Recruiting Committee Here.

London.—On behalf of the Government Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, sent to the American Government and people the gratification and appreciation of the British Government for the reception and assistance given to the British recruiting campaign in the United States, and particularly for the hospitality to the Canadian Highlanders.

SAVING LIFE IN HOUSEHOLD

Experiment Station of the University of Illinois Tells How To Be Effected.

If every householder and owner of a small house heating plant in the state of Illinois would use reasonable care in the purchase of his fuel and in the operation of his plant, the saving would be equivalent to a 4,500,000 tons of coal. According to a circular just issued by the engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois such a saving is easily within the range of practical attainment. Applied to the entire United States, intelligent attention in the operation of house heaters would save more than 60,000,000 tons of coal. The University of Illinois has dis-

SAVING THOUSANDS OF POUNDS EACH YEAR.

Salvage companies also issue these "insurance warnings." Whenever a salvage officer notes the slightest suspicious circumstance amid the ruins of a fire he duly reports it.

Each company keeps a book regularly posted with these cards in it, and the book is more frequently consulted than the general public would imagine. Many of these volumes of black-edged warnings are bulky ones.

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