

# TO PUSH THE WAR GEN. BLISS IN PARIS

### Chief of Staff and Other U. S. Officers Arrive Safely.

## THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

Will Report To War Council Just What U. S. Will Be Able To Contribute To Operations On Western Front This Summer.

Washington.—General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, who has just arrived in Paris, will represent the United States Army on the Supreme War Council. Secretary Baker, in so announcing disclosed that the general is accompanied by high officers of every branch of the service to advise him about any questions that may arise.

General Bliss attended the first meeting of the council and decision to send him back to Europe as a permanent representative in that body was made because it was recognized that General Pershing's duties in organizing and commanding the ever-increasing American expeditionary forces were too great to permit him to undertake the presentation of American views on military operations and to sit with the council in framing plans of strategy that cover all fronts and all armies.

From General Bliss the War Council will obtain an up-to-the-minute report on what the United States will be able to contribute to operations on the Western front this spring and summer. His report in this regard has been forecast to some extent by President Wilson's statement to Congressional visitors that there would be in Europe in June twice the number of American troops which it had been originally planned to send by that time.

General Bliss also can inform his conferees exactly the situation in which the United States finds itself now as to delivery of supplies of all sorts to the Allies and this information probably will have great weight in the shaping of war plans.

While Secretary Baker's statement merely said that General Bliss had arrived in France to represent the Army on the council, there have been intimations that renewed recommendations for vigorous offensive operations on the widest possible scale were included in the instructions the general received before sailing.

Probably the primary consideration before the council when it reconvenes will be the widely advertised proposed German offensive on the Western front. A mass of information has reached the Allied Powers from many quarters indicating an impending drive against the British or French lines, or both, which will be carefully reviewed. Ways and means to meet such a concentration of German and Austrian forces as is indicated undoubtedly have been considered.

The possibility is suggested here that the Allies may anticipate the German attack with a great drive as the British once did in Flanders.

## FIRST TREASON TRIAL OF WAR.

### Paul Hennig, Naturalized Citizen, Faces Tribunal.

New York.—Paul C. Hennig, said here to be the first person in the United States to face a charge of treason growing out of the war with Germany, went on trial in the Federal Court in Brooklyn. Federal authorities allege that, as foreman of the assembling department of the plant of E. W. Bliss & Co., Hennig, a naturalized American of German birth, "maliciously mutilated" parts of gyroscopes for use in torpedoes made for the United States Government.

## ART CRITIC INTERNED.

### Count Albrecht Montgelas Charged With Being A Menace.

Chicago.—Count Albrecht Montgelas, who has been writing art criticisms for a Chicago newspaper, was arrested on a presidential warrant charging him with being a German enemy alien who is a menace to the United States. He will be interned, it is said, for the duration of the war. Montgelas' father, Count Edward, until his death, in November, 1916, was Bavarian minister to the Court of Saxony.

## NAVY'S CANDY "IMPURE."

### Order To Stop Its Sale Causes Report Of Poison.

Washington.—Discovery of "impurities" in candy supplied to canteens of navy ships caused the issue of an order suspending the sale of candy to the men, and also the purchase of additional supplies pending investigation. Navy Department officials were careful not to say what the "impurities" were.

## HERE'S REAL PATRIOTISM.

### York, Pa., Because Of War, Eliminates "German" From Measles.

York, Pa.—German measles for patriotic reasons is prohibited in York. So many families have objected to the qualifying adjective German, that the city authorities have decided that the German measles placard will no longer be seen on the doors of York homes hereafter when a member of a household is afflicted with measles a placard will be placed on the door without the word German.

# THREE AMERICANS DEAD IN ACTION

### Pershing's Report May Mean Renewed Activity.

## ONE VICTIM IS A VIRGINIAN

First Of Such Reports For More Than Two Months—Other Deaths From Natural Causes.

Washington.—General Pershing reported three American infantrymen killed in action on January 21. He gave no details of the engagement.

The dead are: Private Albert Cook, nearest friend, Delbert Coats, West Almond, New York. Private Harry V. Garman, Catawba, Va. Private Leo E. Rudi, 742 Haugh street, Cleveland.

These are the first reports of men killed in action in more than two months. In the opinion of army officers here, the appearance of "killed in action" in the reports does not necessarily mean that American battalions have returned to front line trenches for further training after an absence of some weeks, but that is the interpretation being generally placed on the news.

For military reasons the War Department declined to say whether a definite sector has been taken over by the Americans.

Casualties resulting from participation by an American company in a reconnoitering party conducted by French troops or from a chance hit by enemy artillery among a party of dispatch riders, would all be reported under the head of killed in action. Army officers pointed out also that occasional shells are exchanged all along the front for the purpose of rectifying ranges or to demolish a troublesome vantage point on the other side, and that men killed as a result of such exchanges are considered to have fallen in action.

The following other deaths, not in action, were reported by General Pershing:

- Ovid Herrick, gunshot wounds, Frankfort, Ky.
- Clarence M. Wilhelm, pneumonia, Grass Valley, Cal.
- Louis H. Weed, bronchitis, Neopit, Wis.
- Thomas M. Coyne, meningitis, Cleburne, Texas.
- Derwood B. Dickenson, pneumonia, Geeding, Idaho.
- Edward Kazmiraki, bronchitis, Beaver Dam, Wis.
- James J. Simpson, pneumonia, Canandaigua, N. Y.
- Howard Streadrick, tuberculosis, New York City.
- All were private soldiers.
- Sergeant Paul M. Swenson, engineers, reported on December 16 missing in action, is now a prisoner in Germany. His mother, Mrs. J. E. Swenson, lives at 366 Wadsworth avenue, New York City. The information came through the Red Cross.

## World War in Brief

With the reported amelioration in the political unrest in Austria-Hungary and a continuation of silence as regards the internal situation in Germany, the notable feature in the world war is the apparent resumption, and on a somewhat larger scale, of the military operations on the western front in France and Belgium. Although for the moment these operations do not transcend in importance the usual small operations by raiding and reconnoitering parties, reading between the lines it is not difficult to see that the maneuvers now in progress on various sectors are in the nature of trying-out processes of a marked character.

From the North Sea to the Swiss frontier the lessening in the rigors of winter has permitted the belligerents again to send forth their men in enterprises which seemingly forecast the intention shortly to resume fighting activity more extensively. For weeks the big guns along the entire battle front have been roaring in intensive duels on numerous sectors, but the infantry has lain idle, owing to the deep snows and later to the morasses which formed as a result of the thaw.

On the front in Italy the change in the high command evidently has not resulted as yet in any betterment of the strategic positions of the Austro-German armies. From the Asago plateau eastward to the Piave river and thence southward to the Adriatic Sea the Italians again have been victorious in numerous minor operations.

Two British steamers were sunk in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 718 lives, according to an announcement to the House of Commons.

The peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have again been postponed for a few days, and Foreign Minister Trotzky, of the Bolsheviks, is preparing another note to the Allies.

The unrest and food troubles in Austria are evidently hurrying the Dual Monarchy to a crisis.

Gen. Szetogary Dorvicy has been appointed to succeed Archduke Eugene in command of the Austrian force on the Italian front, which is believed to mean a defensive policy.

Resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the British War Cabinet lends color to reports that the government has determined to bring about a settlement of the Irish question.

Thirty German ships seized by Brazil when it entered the war have been chartered by the French government for war purposes.



# TEUTON COLLAPSE VERY UNCERTAIN

### Washington Warns Country Not to Trust to Internal Distress.

## SCENE OF MISERY AND WANT

Reports Received Of Misery—People Said To Be In Wretched Plight; April And May Are Worst Months.

Washington.—Germany's iron domination, plus political reorganization within Austria, will stem for a time the growing politico-economic unrest there, government authorities believe. They warned that while the internal problems of Germany and Austria as reflected by the best available official reports is grave there is yet no reason to feel that collapse is at hand. For that reason they counseled against building false hopes within this country that sheer physical and economic exhaustion will halt the Teuton just now.

Government authorities, however, are waiting eagerly for the long-delayed but still-expected statement of Germany in response to Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. This, they think, will be the most accurate barometer thus far as to the Teuton internal situation. "April and May will be the worst months the Central Empires have faced," said a government official, "and if the people of the empires stand for what they will have to stand for, then the war ought to go on to a knockout."

Word pictures of the Central Empires reaching this government through official channels etch a scene of misery and want.

From a Dutchman just back from Germany the government has this statement:

"The Germany which I saw was a perfect picture of misery which could only arouse feelings of compassion. To this is appended a semi-official comment, thus:

"Nearly all the concrete statements made in the (Dutchman's) article are amply supported by German evidence, and undoubtedly present conditions and future prospects are extremely gloomy. There prevails in Germany a mood of depression which not even the recent military successes in Italy are able to dispel."

"I visited many towns and country districts," he reported. "Everywhere the population impressed me as famished and apathetic as a result of deprivations, and gathering their last atom of strength to avoid falling into the abyss of physical and moral collapse."

"The inhabitants will not be able to subsist much longer on their daily rations. Their food is hardly better than pigs' food in peace time. Every week the same meals are repeated and they are more than Spartan in their simplicity. Each person receives weekly three and a half pounds of bread, with little nourishment in it, and a few potatoes, turnips and beets. The menu is invariably potatoes mixed with sauerkraut, or beets mixed with turnips, cooked in water without fat or butter. A tiny quantity of lean meat is sometimes added to this hopeless, but very exceptional."

## KILLED BOLSHEVIK LEADER.

### Then Chinese Proceeded To Take City Of Harbin.

A Pacific Port.—Passengers aboard a trans-Pacific liner which arrived here from the Orient brought details of the capture by Chinese troops of the Manchurian city of Harbin.

T. J. Davis, of Chicago, one of the passengers, said the Chinese took the city in an unique but effective manner.

"The Chinese commander," Mr. Davis said, "walked into the office of the Bolshevik commander and promptly killed him."

Much fighting followed, Mr. Davis said. At the close of hostilities, he asserted, the well-drilled Chinese troops had driven the Bolshevik soldiers from the city.

## SAMMIES TO HAVE WEEKLY.

### "The Stars And Stripes" Will Be Edited By Men In Uniform.

Paris.—A weekly newspaper for the American troops in France, to be called "The Stars and Stripes," will be issued shortly. It has the sanction of General Pershing. It will be directed and edited by men wearing the American uniform.

The Federal Reserve Board submitted its annual report to Congress.

# TORPEDOED SHIP HAS LIVELY TIMES

### The Armenia Arrives With Hole in Her Side.

## A THRILLING EXPERIENCE

### Graphic Description Of the Encounter Given By the Commander Of the Armed Guard—Plucky Men Commended.

Washington.—With a great hole blown in her side by one torpedo, with her crews at their guns and ordered to watch for another torpedo, and with flour in her hold forming a sort of bulkhead, the steamship Armenia, in a midnight attack, made her way to a point of safety and saved all her men and the greater part of her cargo.

Exciting incidents of the attack were made public by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, taken from the report of the commander of the vessel. Chief Boat-swain's Mate Stief Hamlaw, U. S. N., in charge of the crew, is commended by the Secretary for maintained discipline and devotion to duty.

The Armenia, under convoy, was proceeding through the war zone, when, at midnight, the wireless brought news of the torpedoing of another vessel in the zone. The commander of the gun crew ordered his men to keep a sharp lookout, to avoid the use of speaking tubes and call to the bridge if a submarine were sighted.

"With my binoculars," the commander of the guard reports, "I picked up a light on the port beam. I sang out to the mate but got no answer. I called a second time. Just as the words came from my mouth I saw a large stream of water and rubbish shoot into the air, about 150 feet; a shot came forward. I imagined I saw one of our gun platforms go up into the air and I got to thinking of the three men on watch who must have been blown into the air with it. The first words I got out of my mouth were 'My God; she is hit!'"

"The captain of the ship came out of the chart house just at this time and I made a rush for the alarm bell, after telling the mate to shut down the engines. All the gun crews were told to stick to their guns and look for a second torpedo and not to wait for orders to fire if anything came in sight. Running down the port ladder I met one of the officers of the ship who exclaimed 'Why does not some one stop the engine?'"

"It was my intention then to go down into the engine room myself when I noticed spot lights blinking about the decks and a scramble for the boats. Only a few were excited, in fact, the majority were cool. I shouted to keep the spotlights off or we would get a second torpedo, and I also told them not to mind the boats but save the ship."

"About this time the engine room force started back below. Then the captain sang out: 'If there is no water in the engine room we can beach the ship.'"

"This assured me that everything was all right and I went to the bridge to get my pistol and papers. The captain followed me and he telegraphed full speed ahead, adding that it was his belief that we could beach the ship. Seeing the captain had on his life preserver I threw off my raincoat and arctic and went to my room and got my life preserver."

"Coming back to the bridge we saw that the men from some of the lookout posts were getting ready the boats and that the armed guards were standing by their guns. They were furnished with lights for the boats and a lot of heavy clothing was thrown in. Orders were given to lower the boats and also to cast off the life rafts."

"After making an inspection of the damage I went to the captain and again told him that I thought we could make it, if there was no second torpedo. The boats by this time had put off from the ship. Seeing that we were under way an officer in the boat yelled to us to throw him a line so that he could come back on board with the men in the boat, but there was no time to stop. A destroyer came alongside and picked up the men, letting the boats go adrift."

"A collision mat, with weights and canvas, had been placed over the torpedoed hole. Flour in the hold had formed skin, that kept the water from going forward, though it had flooded the leebox and storerooms. The explosion had knocked down three of the lookouts on the gun platform. The masthead lookouts slid down the backstays so fast I thought they had jumped from the crew's nest."

## U-BOAT TOLL AGAIN LOW.

### Only Six Large And Two Smaller Vessels Sunk.

London.—Again the sinkings of British merchantmen by mine or submarine have been held at a low point. Only six vessels of 1,600 tons or over and two under that tonnage were destroyed in the past week.

## QUEBEC TO GO DRY.

### Absolute Prohibition In The Province Is Decided On.

Quebec.—The Province of Quebec is to have absolute prohibition beginning May 1, 1919. This was decided at a caucus of the Liberal majority held in the legislative building.

## RIFLE GIVEN TO PRESIDENT.

### First Americanized Enfield Presented As Souvenir.

Washington.—The first Americanized Enfield rifle turned out at the Winchester plant for American troops abroad was presented to President Wilson to be preserved as a personal souvenir. The President was told the rifles are being made at the rate of 2,000 a day, which is 800 more than ever were turned out for the British Army at the same plant.

# TRADESMEN NEEDED IN SIGNAL CORPS

### WILL BE ACCEPTED, ALTHOUGH REGISTERED, IF QUALIFIED ALONG CERTAIN LINES.

## BOOKS FOR OUR FIGHTERS

### More Than Half a Million Already Furnished Soldiers and Sailors by American Library Association—What the Hat Cord Denotes.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Men qualified along certain lines, although registered under the selective-service law, may be inducted into the land division of the Signal Corps, which is in need of men for the following duties:

Chauffeurs, motorcycle drivers, and gas engine repairmen for duty in field and telegraph battalions; telegraphers, both wire and radio; telephone men, including switchboard operators, telephone repairmen, and men skilled in testing and repairing telephone lines; telephone and telegraph linemen; photographers, still and moving; bombing-pigeon men; radio men who are familiar with installing radio apparatus; men qualified as cooks, clerks, stenographers, blacksmiths, meteorologists, cobblers, cable men, etc.

Men inducted for this division, unless otherwise requested by the chief signal officer of the army, are sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

More than half a million books already have been furnished soldiers and sailors in training camps and in France by the American Library Association War Service, and the flow is steadily increasing, according to the director of this work.

A campaign for funds inaugurated by the association last autumn netted more than \$1,500,000 and real results in the tangible shape of books and comfortable libraries are being felt by the soldiers and sailors. The Carnegie corporation gave \$320,000 for the erection of camp libraries. Nearly all camps now have libraries and in the others the buildings are in course of construction. The reading rooms each accommodate 250 men.

For the men in France the association has organized distributing stations at all points of embarkation, where books are assorted for shipment abroad. Soon every soldier who steps in a transport will carry a book with him, which he and his companions will read on the way across, after which it will be forwarded to the men back of the trenches. No attempt will be made to establish libraries in France, but the association will have representatives there to supervise the work of distribution.

Just as the sleeve chevrons and caps, stars and eagles on the shoulder proclaim ranking officers, the hat cord denotes the branch of service each private has entered.

Light blue signifies infantry; scarlet, artillery; yellow, cavalry; buff, quartermasters corps; scarlet and white, engineers' corps; orange and white, signal corps; scarlet and black, ordnance; black and white, field clerk; unicolor, medical corps; black and gold, officers; silver and black, adjutant general's clerk; green, instructor home guards; green and white, music guards. These cords are worn only on service hats.

Cadet aviators wear as hat bands inch and a half white ribbons and on coat collars insignia representing the aviation branch of the Signal corps, propeller blades.

There were 1,428,650 enlisted men and 110,955 officers in the United States army at the opening of 1918, more than one and a half times as large as any force ever before mobilized by this nation, according to a statement by Secretary of War Baker.

During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army in the field and in training now is practically six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

About 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life in the two series of training camps, nearly eight times as many as the number of officers in the regular army April 1, 1917.

Postmasters are directed not to accept for shipment to members of expeditionary forces packages containing matches, cigar lighters, or solidified alcohol, including the preparation called "Sterno" or canned heat.

It is not deemed safe to admit these articles to mails for foreign countries or for United States naval vessels, including marines on shore in other countries.

## THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Contractors working on orders for the navy are required to provide watchmen and devices to protect their plants and property and the work in progress against espionage, acts of war and of enemy aliens. Upon request they must report the citizenship, country of birth, or alien status of all employees.

A second training camp will be held at Porto Rico, starting February 1. The attendance of 400 will be selected from citizens and residents of Porto Rico.

Eight per cent of the 9,586,508 men registered under the selective service law are colored. Of these nearly 200,000 have been called and more than 5,000 have been certified for service.

Out of every 100 colored men called, 36 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted, or discharged, while out of every 100 white citizens called, 25 were certified for service.

Government estimates of the production of petroleum in the United States in 1917 place it at nearly 14 per cent greater than any previous year.

Representative Van Dyke, of Minnesota, introduced a resolution in the House to create as a national war slogan "freedom for all forever."

John F. Nugent was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Brady, of Idaho.

Joseph Lilly, of Norton, Lilly & Co., a New York shipping firm, has accepted a place as adjutant general of the Army Quartermaster Corps, to take charge of shipping of army supplies at New York.

Three bandits overpowered the manager of Ralph Dewey's jewelry store in Detroit and escaped with \$50,000 worth of gems.

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The committee on public information has made the following translation of an article appearing in the Bremer Buerger-Zeitung:

"A soldier's wife who had gathered wood in the common forest of Wald kirch, near Freiburg in Breisgau, was sentenced for the offense in the following terms:

"Mrs. Clara Ganter, on June 13 1917, has removed from the common forest of Waldkirch, Sec. I 23, one fagot of dry fir twigs of the value of 10 pfennig. In punishment thereof she is sentenced to a fine of 1 mark and one day's imprisonment."

"The husband of the culprit has been for three years at the front, she herself has four small children to support in the direst poverty. Similar reports of punishment should be reported in greater numbers. Our bureaucracy understands how to employ this period of shortage of wood and coal on a large scale for the benefit of the treasury."

In a bulletin on the employment of women in the storage and warehousing depots of the United States army is the following:

"The census of 1910 reported that of every 100 men and boys ten years of age and over, only 19 were not gainfully employed. This group of 19 included old men not able to work, children too young to work, the sick and handicapped, and men in schools and colleges."

"Assuming that 500,000 of the number called by the selective-service law have had some form of gainful employment, we may estimate that one out of every 60 men in the industries and professions of the country has been called into military service, while another in every 60 has voluntarily joined the forces of the army or navy. Thus, about 3 per cent of the gainfully employed men have been taken out of their occupations."

The largest shoe factories in Italy have started manufacturing the national standard shoes, using leather supplied by the ministry of industry, commerce, and labor. The standard types were established by the central shoe committee in Rome, but every factory is making little modifications, according to its means and system of manufacturing.

The government is organizing systems of sale of shoes to the public. They provide for the opening of stores in the principal Italian cities, to be engaged exclusively in the sale of national shoes and to be controlled by the government authorities. It is likely that buyers will have to obtain cards.

The private shoe stores will be supplied with an adequate number of shoes and will be granted a reasonable commission.

The army and navy commission on training camp activities, in addition to the work being done in army camps and cantonments, now has its representatives in every training station of the navy and at every place where enlisted men are preparing for sea service.

There are 86 clubs for sailors at camps and in adjacent cities. There are reading and writing rooms, assembly halls, and some of the cities have arrangements for athletics, swimming pools, and gymnasiums. In the 18 camps there are given each week 92 entertainments ranging from professional performances, lectures, and exhibitions, to club nights and weekly dances.

More than 60,000 books have been furnished ships and stations by the American Library association. The Y. M. C. A. has 42 buildings and tents in the various camps.

According to the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor, in the year from November 15, 1916, to November 15,