

# TROOPSHIP CARRYING AMERICANS TORPEDOED OFF THE IRISH COAST

## 2,179 United States Troops Aboard; 1,912 Survivors Are Landed

# TUSCANIA WAS MANNED BY BRITISH CREW

## Men on Board Principally From States of Michigan and Wisconsin

**Steamer Was Sunk in War Zone While Being Conveyed By British Warships—Survivors Landed At Irish Ports—President Hears News At Theatre.**

Washington.—The British steamship Tuscania, with 2,179 United States soldiers on board, has been torpedoed and sunk in the war zone. No estimate of the loss of life is available, but 1,912 survivors have been landed at Bunranna and Larne, Ireland.

It was announced that the Tuscania was manned by British sailors, with a British naval guard and was conveyed by British warships.

The War Department announced that its records showed the following were on board the Tuscania:

**THE UNITS ON BOARD.**  
Headquarters detachments and Companies D, E and F of the 26th Engineers.

- 107th engineer train.
- 107th military police.
- 107th supply train.
- Number 160 aero squadron.
- 158th aero squadron.
- 213 aero squadron.
- Replacement detachment numbers 1 and 2 of the 32nd division.
- Fifty-one casual officers.

**FROM THE WEST.**  
The 32nd Division is composed of National Guard troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. The division trained at Camp McCurtain, Texas.

The 107th Engineers was composed of the First Battalion of Michigan Engineers; the 107th Military Police was made up from the 4th and 6th Wisconsin Infantry and the 107th Supply Train from the 4th, 5th and 6th Wisconsin Infantry.

Although still hoping for more favorable news, officials feared that the report meant that all except 1,912 landed had been lost.

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT.**  
The disaster was officially announced by the War Department.

The department issued this statement: "The War Department has been officially advised that the steamship Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk and that survivors numbering 1,100 as far as could be ascertained were landed at Bunranna and Larne, in Ireland. There was a total of 2,179 United States troops on this vessel."

Later it was announced that 1,912 of the officers and men on board the Tuscania were reported accounted for in a dispatch to the State Department from the American Embassy at London.

The soldiers aboard the Tuscania belonged to no distinctive military units from any state and were largely small detachments from all parts of the country being forwarded to join the forces in France.

The War Department announced that because of the fact that there was no distinctive unit, it would be impossible to say definitely who was on the steamer until complete reports had been received from the other side.

President Wilson was at the theatre when the official announcement was made.

Thus, all the soldiers are former Wisconsin and Michigan Guardsmen except those in the aero squadrons, who probably were recruited from all parts of the country.

Neither the dispatch to the War Department nor that to the State Department referred to the fate of the members of the Tuscania's crew. Undoubtedly many of them were saved, and when all reports are in officials hope that the loss of life will be remarkably small.

The liner, which is not a regular transport, was under convoy and the warships apparently were quickly along side for rescue work when the torpedo struck.

**Red Cross And Y. M. C. A. There.**  
"The Ambassador at London has sent an assistant military attaché and another army officer to Belfast, Ireland. Representatives of the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. also have gone, with full power to spend all the money needed and authorizations from the British Red Cross to use their equipment at Belfast. The Ambassador further reports that the Lord Mayor at Belfast is giving all the aid possible."

The Tuscania was the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be sunk by German submarines, but the American transport Antilles was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone while returning to the United States from France and 14 soldiers were lost with 156 other persons, including several members of the naval armed guard.

**SCALES PROFITS ON FLOUR.**  
Also Warns That Cereal Substitutes Must Not Be Overpriced.

Washington.—A scale of profits for wholesale and retail dealers in wheat flour was suggested by the Food Administration, with the warning that any margins charged in excess of those proposed would be considered cause for investigation. The scale follows:

**Attacks Fought Off.**  
American warships conveying transports to France last June twice fought off submarine attacks. Since then, however, there has been no report of an attack on a ship carrying American troops to Europe.

Recently the Navy Department has feared that the Germans would make a concerted effort to intercept transports; the recall of many of the submarines to their bases being interpreted as preliminary to such a campaign.

The position of the Tuscania when she was sunk is taken to indicate that she was bound to England. Her sinking definitely discloses that British ships are being used to carry American troops abroad, supplementing American transport tonnage. This fact has been intimated before and probably arises from the decision of the Supreme War Council to make every effort to augment General Pershing's Army during the present year.

**Accidents Unavoidable.**  
Naval officials have insisted that despite the most careful plans and efforts to safeguard transports, there was always a chance that a troop ship would stumble upon a lurking submarine and the general belief was that this is what had happened in this case.

The same regulations as to life-saving apparatus govern the movement of American troops on a British vessel as would govern their passage on an American craft.

Those regulations, which are rigidly enforced, provide for sufficient lifeboats and life raft capacity for every man aboard the ship, even if one-half of the boats are rendered useless through the listing of the ship when she is struck.

**First Transport Lost.**  
Although prior to January 1 of the present year there were more than 200,000 American troops in France, according to the statement made by Secretary of War Baker, the Tuscania was the first transport to be torpedoed on the voyage from an American port to France. Several American transports, however, have been torpedoed on the return journey, after having debarked troops.

When the Tuscania was first put into service her apartments for first-class passengers, of whom she could carry 350, were sumptuous. The paneling of her main lounge room was in olive wood, inlaid with a line of sycamore. The floors were of polished oak.

A veranda, cafe and gymnasium smoking rooms, dining saloons and a novel system of heating and ventilation were features of the new liner. The first and second class state rooms were situated on the bridge deck and shelter deck amidships and were large in size and well furnished.

It is probable, however, in view of the exigencies of the situation that the steamer had been stripped of most of her luxurious fittings in order to take as great a number of troops as possible on each voyage.

**On Irish Coast.**  
Bunranna, at which survivors from the Tuscania were landed, is located on Lough Swilly, on the Northern Coast of Ireland, 12 miles from Londonderry. Lough Swilly is a long, narrow bay running in from the Atlantic Ocean.

Larne, where other survivors were landed from the vessel, is on the Northeast coast of Ireland, 23 miles from Belfast. It is a North Channel port. The approximate distance by water between the two ports is 100 miles.

**MUST PREACH TO ONE MAN.**  
Chaplain Candidates Required To Deliver Sermon As Test.

Washington.—To hear at least one sermon from each applicant for the post of chaplain in the navy is the war-time duty imposed on Chaplain J. B. Frazier, chairman of the examination board. With Chaplain Frazier as the congregation the candidate delivers from the pulpit of a local church a sermon which is considered in determining his fitness for the service.

**224 LOST WITH SHIP.**  
British Armed Steamer Louvain Torpedoed in Mediterranean.

London.—The British armed boarder steamer Louvain, Lieut.-Com. M. G. Easton commanding, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on January 21. Seven officers and 217 men were lost.

Wholesalers—Gross maximum profit not to exceed from 50 to 75 cents a barrel.  
Retailers—Gross maximum profit on original mill packages not to exceed 80 cents to \$1.20 a barrel, depending on the character of service performed; on less than original mill packages not to exceed 1 cent a pound.  
Dealers were cautioned also against charging more than pre-war profits on wheat flour and against asking more than a reasonable margin on wheat flour substitutes.

# PERSHING PRAISES HIS FIGHTING MEN

## HE SAYS THEY LEAD CLEANER LIVES THAN EVER DID ANY SIMILAR BODY OF MEN.

### MOTHERS MAY REST ASSURED

### Feed Manufacturers and Dealers Must Secure Licenses by February 15—New Courses Added to Medical Training Camps.

(From Committee on Public Information.)  
Washington.—In a recent communication to Secretary of War Baker, the commander of the American expeditionary forces said:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in the most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends, and the country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their tasks. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new luster on American manhood."

Manufacturers of and dealers in commercial feeds for live stock, cattle and hogs must secure licenses under the food administration by February 15. This covers hulled hay, shelled and unshelled corn and many other commodities intended for use as feeds or as ingredients in mixed feeds. The only exceptions are for millers manufacturing bran and dealers in course grains, who have already been placed under food administration licenses.

Applications for licenses should be addressed to the license division, Food Administration, Washington, D. C., specifying the nature of the business to be licensed.

Ten new sections are included in the courses for officers in medical training camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Riley, Kan. Fort Riley has a capacity of 7,000 men, and enlargement of the school at Fort Oglethorpe to the same size has been authorized. Its present capacity being 5,500. The ultimate needs of the medical department of the army look to training camps with capacities totaling 35,000 to 40,000 officers and men.

There have been graduated from medical training camps since June 1, 1918, 9,999 officers and 20,000 enlisted men. Various groups now in active service have been trained, including officers and men, to operate ambulance companies, field hospitals, evacuation hospitals, base hospitals, and hospital trains.

For work in the enlisted Veterinary Corps, 2,000 men not subject to call under the selective-service law, are wanted. They will be assigned to duty in veterinary hospitals and for other purposes in the corps. Service overseas can be expected shortly.

There is particular demand for veterinary and agricultural students, farmers, stablemen and others accustomed to handling horses. A few men of the following occupations will also be accepted: Horsemen, saddlers, pharmacists, cooks, typists and stenographers.

Pay for enlisted men and non-commissioned officers ranges from \$20 to \$56 a month, food, clothing and quarters. Applications for enlistment can be made at any army recruiting office.

One of the functions of the newly established war service exchange will be to answer inquiries of persons desiring to serve in the army. It will also keep informed of needs of the various branches of the service as to personnel, and direct suitable persons as to where and how to apply, and will cooperate with the department of labor and other agencies in locating and supplying men needed for special purposes by various branches of the service.

Inquiries regarding enlistment opportunities, etc., should be addressed to the War Service Exchange, room 329, State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

To conserve tin, linseed oil, and other ingredients of paint and paint containers necessary for war use, manufacture will be limited to 32 shades of house paint after July 1. Some firms are now making 100 shades of this class of paint.

Enamels will be restricted by the manufacturers to eight shades, floor paint to eight, roof and barn paint to two, single stains to 12, carriage paint to eight, architectural varnishes to ten. Half-gallon cans will not be used, and some other sizes will be discontinued.

The food administration estimates the total number of ocean-going vessels now afloat at 30,000, having a gross tonnage of 45,000,000 tons. Losses of shipping during the war have totaled about 8,783,080 tons, and the supply of ships is about 20 per cent short of normal.

Shipbuilding in France has been at a standstill since the beginning of the war; England's output is less than normal; Japan is hampered by lack of material; the American ship supply is only beginning.

There is nothing in the fuel order of January 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities. In keeping with this ruling garages have been exempted.

According to a report by the American consul at Geneva, Swiss live-stock quotations near the end of 1917 were: Oxen, each \$230; bulls, \$170; cows, \$200; calves, \$180; young pigs, \$14; sheep, \$14; fat hogs, per pound, 32 cents.

# AMERICAN FORCES IN BIG GUN DUEL

## On Their Own Battle Front in France.

### WRECK ENEMY DUG OUTS

### Huns Concentrate On U. S. Trenches—Their Aviators Bailed In Attempt To Get Behind The Line.

American Army in France.—A German barrage fire at sundown Saturday night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometers of front.

Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment, and one suffered shell shock.

The American gunners wrecked several of the enemy dugouts and so badly damaged the first-line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them.

When the bombardment had reached its greatest intensity, the Germans suddenly concentrated their fire at two points, throwing about 250 shells into a town in which the headquarters of a certain regiment are located, and which heretofore had been immune to enemy fire.

After the bombardment, a wounded American soldier was discovered in a position where it was necessary to carry him over a trench top to a field dressing station. A Medical Corps man displayed the Red Cross, and the Germans ceased firing until the man was removed.

Early in the day an American was wounded by a sniper.

American Army in France.—American troops now are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. This announcement is permitted by the military censor.

The whole American sector is resounding with the boom of guns. Air men became exceedingly active along the American front on Saturday. Enemy snipers wounded two Americans.

A shift of the wind cleared away the mist which has hindered aerial operations and other activities for several days. A number of battles in the air were fought by patrolling planes. In one instance the French aviators defeated an attempt of German fliers to cross behind the American trenches.

The artillery and snipers also have become increasingly active. American 75s are harassing traffic behind the enemy trenches. The Germans are confining their fire largely to the American trenches.

Throughout Friday night machine guns rattled ceaselessly from German positions.

The French commander of a sausage balloon squadron, who was an artillery officer at Verdun during the heaviest fighting and who also participated in the Somme offensive, declared that the work of certain American batteries at the front was "almost perfect." He was particularly pleased with the work done by American guns in firing on a German position in a wood, which he observed from a balloon.

The fact that American troops were in the trenches in Lorraine was revealed by the German War Office three months ago. At that time, according to an official German announcement, the Americans were on the front at the Rhine-Marne canal, which intersects the battle line near the German border, due east of Nancy. This announcement was made in the official report from Berlin of the first German raid on the American positions, in which three Americans were killed, five wounded and twelve captured.

The eastern end of the battle line in France and Belgium runs through French and German Lorraine. French Lorraine, in which is the American sector, is included in the Departments of Meuse, the capital of which is Verdun; Meurthe-et-Moselle, whose capital is Nancy, and Vosges, with the capital at Epinal. The length of the front in French Lorraine is about 150 miles.

This section of the battle line extends into the Meuse from the Marne near St. Mihiel, and runs eastward to the north of Verdun, south of St. Mihiel and east to the German border. There it turns to the southeast, and almost parallels the border to the vicinity of Leintry. Below Leintry it cuts across a section of French soil, past Badonviller and Senones and to the east of St. Die, and again crosses the German border at a point west of Colmar. The remainder of the line to the Swiss boundary is in Germany.

Since the battle of Verdun there has been no fighting of great importance along this front. For the most part it runs through high and broken country. Since the present battle line was established early in the war there has been comparatively little activity on the front to the east of the Verdun sector, the nature of the country making large operations impracticable.

**FINED FOR PROFITEERING.**  
New York Grocer Charged 14 Cents For Sugar—Pays U. S. \$30.

New York.—The first fine for violation of the rules governing the sale of sugar in this city was imposed on Michael Rosenberg, a wholesale merchant, who handed over \$50 for having charged 14 cents a pound for sugar wholesale. It was said the money will be turned into some war fund to be designated by the Federal Food Board.

Amsterdam.—Two captured British airmen, the Tages Zeitung, of Berlin, says, have been sentenced by a German court martial to ten years' imprisonment for dropping a hostile proclamation in Germany.

**FIVE YEARS IN FORTRESS.**  
Radical Socialist Dittmann Punished In Germany.

Berlin.—Wilhelm Dittmann, the radical Socialist deputy, who was tried by an extraordinary court-martial on the charge of inciting to high treason, resistance to public authority and transgression of the prohibition against participating in the direction of the general strike, was sentenced to five years' confinement in a fortress.

Norfolk, Va.—Fire at the United States Naval Base at Clarrystone, Va., destroyed a large warehouse containing food and clothing. A relief vessel carrying supplies has been sent from Norfolk.

Washington.—The explosion of a gasoline torch at the Washington Navy Yard resulted in the slight injury of four workmen.

Washington, Feb. 4.—What the American Red Cross has done with the vast sums of money entrusted to it by the people of the United States is stated in detail in a report just issued by the national headquarters. To date, \$79,450,727.35 has been appropriated for relief work in this country and abroad.

# RED CROSS REPORTS ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS FOR MONEY ENTRUSTED TO IT.

## To Date \$79,450,727.35 Has Been Appropriated For Relief Work—Criticism Answered.

Washington, Feb. 4.—What the American Red Cross has done with the vast sums of money entrusted to it by the people of the United States is stated in detail in a report just issued by the national headquarters. To date, \$79,450,727.35 has been appropriated for relief work in this country and abroad.

For foreign relief \$44,657,795 has been appropriated as follows: France, \$30,519,259.60; Belgium, \$1,999,631; Russia, \$751,940.87; Roumania, \$2,617,298.76; Italy, \$3,146,016; Serbia, \$871,180.76; Great Britain, \$1,705,642; other foreign countries, \$2,556,300; American soldiers who may be taken prisoner, \$343,627.

The foregoing appropriations are from the time the United States entered the war until April 30, 1918. For the United States the Red Cross has appropriated \$2,612,532.60 and the reason this sum is not larger is because the government provides nearly everything our army and navy needs, and besides, there is no civilian distress in this country of any considerable proportions.

The great variety of the military and civilian relief work being done by the Red Cross is indicated briefly in the following list: Canteens that afford food, baths and sleeping quarters for men at the front; rest stations and recreation centers for soldiers in transit and at port of arrival in France; care of destitute children; furnishing supplies to 4,600 hospitals; teaching mutilated soldiers new trades; reconstruction of villages; bringing together families of soldiers scattered by the war; farms for convalescent soldiers; sanitariums for tubercular and other patients; food, clothing, medicine, and shelter for the homeless and destitute; and other activities too numerous to mention.

It is stated by the national war council that all salaries and administrative expenses are paid out of membership dues, so that every penny given to the Red Cross war fund has been spent for relief. This answers the rumors that have been circulated about the expenses of operation.

Out of 255 executives in the fourteen divisional offices of the Red Cross in the United States, 99 per cent are women. The policy is to select the most competent person regardless of politics, sex or religion.

**DECISION OF WAR COUNCIL.**  
To Prosecute War Until The Pressure Produces Change Of Temper In Enemy.

London.—The Supreme War Council, which met at Versailles, finds no approximation in the German Chancellor's and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's speeches to the terms of the Entente Allies and has decided to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war until peace can be obtained "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

This official announcement was made here. A summary of the official report of the War Council says: "The council was unable to find in Von Hertling's and Czernin's recent utterances any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies' governments. Under the circumstances the council decided that the only task before them to meet was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until the pressure of that effort produced a change of temper in the enemy governments, justifying the hope of the conclusion of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

"The council arrived at a complete unanimity of policy on measures for the prosecution of the war."

**PILOT AND CAPTAIN HELD.**  
Former Blamed For Collision That Wrecked Halifax.

Halifax, N. S.—Blame for the collision between the French munitions ship Mont Blanc and the Belgian relief ship Imo, resulting in the explosion of the former vessel, which destroyed a large part of Halifax on December 6, was placed upon Pilot MacKay, of Halifax, and Captain Lamodee, of the French ship, in a judgment announced by the government commission which investigated the collision.

With the announcement of the commission's judgment, Pilot MacKay was arrested charged with manslaughter, the commission having recommended that he be criminally prosecuted and his license canceled.

The commission also recommends to the French authorities the cancellation of the license of Captain Lamodee and "that he be dealt with according to the law of his country."

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**HUNS SENTENCE 2 BRITISHERS.**  
Amsterdam.—Two captured British airmen, the Tages Zeitung, of Berlin, says, have been sentenced by a German court martial to ten years' imprisonment for dropping a hostile proclamation in Germany.

**TWO FIRES IN NAVY DEPOTS.**  
Four Injured At Navy Yard In Explosion—Warehouse Destroyed.

Norfolk, Va.—Fire at the United States Naval Base at Clarrystone, Va., destroyed a large warehouse containing food and clothing. A relief vessel carrying supplies has been sent from Norfolk.

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# TELLING TRUTH ABOUT AMERICA

## Great Task of Committee on Public Information.

### TO MOLD WORLD OPINION

### Wonderful Work Is Being Done By The Committee Of Which George Creel Is Chairman—Its Varied Activities Summarized.

Washington.—Moulding opinion about the world and hammering home the truth about America's entry into the war, is the gigantic task assumed by the Committee on Public Information, so George Creel, chairman, wrote to President Wilson, in his report just made public.

"The Committee on Public Information has grown to be a world organization," the report states. "Not only does it touch every part of the machinery that co-ordinates the forces of America for victory but it carries the meanings and purposes of America to all peoples, making the fight for public opinion in every country."

Every agency known for the dissemination of news is being employed. From Tuckerton and Key West the doctrine of democracy is flashed to Ellet Tower and Rome. Radio stations at San Diego relay a thousand or more words a day to Honolulu, Yokohama and Shanghai.

Cables, telegraph and mails supplement the work of the radio while in every hamlet and city in the land 15,000 "minute men" are doing their bit.

Outlining the work already accomplished by his committee, Creel continues: "Besides the daily news which it issues to the whole press of the country it supplies some 30,000 newspapers with feature articles, a weekly news service and governmental publicity material of all sorts."

"It has prepared and printed for distribution to all parts of the world 18,000,000 copies of 15 different pamphlets in seven languages.

"It conducts speaking campaigns in every state of the union, arranges meetings, books, speakers, conducts war conferences and organizes tours and through the minute men alone it commands the services of 15,000 public speakers.

"It has wireless and public news services that is being extended to every capital in Europe, South and Central America and Asia and a feature article service of similar proportions.

"It sends to foreign countries motion picture exhibits showing America's social, industrial and war progress.

"It has mobilized the advertising forces of the country—press, periodical, car and outdoor—for a patriotic campaign that will give \$20,000,000 worth of free space to the national service.

"It designs posters, window cards and similar matter of pictorial publicity for the use of various public departments and patriotic societies.

"It prepares moving picture films showing our war progress and exhibits them to hundreds of thousands of people daily.

"It issues an official, daily newspaper for the government with a circulation of 90,000 copies a day.

"It has organized and now directs a round dozen of societies and leagues designed to appeal to certain classes and particular foreign language groups each body carrying a specific message to its section of America's adopted peoples.

"It establishes rules and regulations for the cable censorship with respect to press dispatches.

"It prepares and distributes, advises upon and censors photographs and moving pictures to the number of more than 700 a day.

"It has only 250 paid employees, but it directs and co-ordinates the patriotic work of 5,000 volunteer writers and artists and 20,000 public speakers.

**Counteracting Disloyalty.**  
"To carry on its multifarious activities in the United States it has spent from its beginning, in April, 1917, down to December 31, 1917, \$118,821.96 for salaries and \$325,713.20 for all its other expenses.

Accepting the report, President Wilson wrote Creel as follows: "The White House, Washington, January 14, 1918: "To carry on "My dear Mr. Creel: I have just finished reading the report of the Committee on Public Information which you were kind enough to bring me last week, and I want to say how much it has gratified me and how entirely the work being done by the committee meets with my approval. I have kept in touch with that work, piece by piece, as you know, in our several interviews, but had not realized its magnitude when assembled in a single statement.

"I feel confident that as the work of the committee progresses it will more and more win the public approval and confidence. Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."