

BIG ARMY NEEDED FOR AIR SERVICE

FORTY TO FIFTY MEN REQUIRED
FOR EACH ACTIVE PLANE AT
THE FIGHTING FRONT.

FIGURES BY HOWARD COFFIN

Veterinary Corps and Remount Service Growing Rapidly—Information About the Pay Received by Uncle Sam's Enlisted Men.

(From Committee on Public Information.)
Washington.—In a statement issued by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board, is the following:

"In discussing the accomplishments of the air service in the consummation of the army program, it will be well to point out the impossibility of certain proposals enthusiastically and persistently put forward by word of mouth and in the press. We have seen and heard much of the proposed 100,000 airplanes to be provided by the United States within the next year. In a country where one great industry produces 1,500,000 motorcars per year, the fabrication of 100,000 planes might seem easy, but actual figures based upon three years of practical experience in the war shows that there are now between 40 and 50 men of the auxiliary services required for each active machine at the front. If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service, it would mean that some 4,000,000 men would be required in our aeromedical department on foreign soil between our ports of debarkation and the fighting front.

"Even though this number of men could be reduced by 50 per cent by increased efficiency and standardization, the number required is still staggering. Consider, also, the overseas transportation problem as related to material only and without reference to personnel and its maintenance. The transportation of finished planes, properly crated, with the necessary spares, accessories, and equipment is in itself a serious problem, in view of the situation in ship tonnage."

When war was declared the strength of the United States army in animals was 66,145; it is now 344,000. The remount service April 6 consisted of one officer and four clerks in Washington, five remount depots where horses were received, and a personnel and purchasing organization in the field in proportion. The veterinary corps, responsible for the treatment of animals, consisted of 64 officers and no enlisted personnel when the United States entered the war.

The veterinary corps faced the job of building an organization of about 1,000 officers and 12,000 men. The 1,000 officers have been secured and enlisted men are being transferred at a rate which will soon bring it up to its full authorized strength.

The remount service had a similar task in securing personnel. Its present strength is about 300 officers and 11,000 enlisted men. In place of 5 remount depots it has 34, for which plans had to be drawn, sites chosen, and construction of shelter, hospitals, storage buildings, and unloading facilities in short time.

The greater proportion of deaths of animals in the army results from influenza, popularly known as "shipping fever," and its complications. British losses on horses purchased in the United States during the war have been about 10 per cent, counting only deaths occurring in this country. French and Italian losses have been higher.

The rank of commissioned officers of the United States army is shown by insignia on the shoulder loops.

The shoulder loops of a general bear the coat of arms of the United States and two silver stars; lieutenant general, one large and two small silver stars; major general, two silver stars; brigadier general, one silver star; colonel, silver spread-eagle; lieutenant colonel, silver leaf; major, gold leaf; captain, two silver bars; first lieutenant, one silver bar; second lieutenant, gold bar.

The shoulder loop of a chaplain bears a Latin cross.

A recent comparison of health reports from troops in the United States and the expeditionary forces shows the admission rate to hospitals to be greater among the men in France.

Admissions to hospitals in one week in the expeditionary forces, figured on a basis of 1,000 men, were 45.2; in the United States the rate was 33.7 per 1,000 men. In the overseas forces the noneffective rate (the total number of men excused from duty for any injury or illness, whether or not ordered to hospital) was 54.1 per 1,000 men; in the troops in the United States it was 46.4.

The sale of "smilage" books, containing coupons good for admission to theaters and entertainment tents in all army camps and cantonments, is handled in the smaller cities and towns throughout the country by chautauqua and lyceum organizations.

The books come in two sizes, for sale at \$1 and \$5. When sent to a man in camp a smilage book carries the name of the donor on the cover.

Red Cross appropriations for work in Italy from November 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, total \$4,771,600.

The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings, and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during the term of the war the pay of the enlisted men is as follows:

Men receiving \$30: All privates, the army entering grade.

Men receiving \$33: First-class privates, men promoted to act in minor noncommissioned officer capacity.

Men receiving \$36: Corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners, and musicians of the third class.

Men receiving \$38: All sergeant grades in the line, which include infantry, field artillery, coast artillery, and cavalry; cooks, horseshoers, band corporals, and musicians of the second class.

Men receiving \$44: Sergeants of the various corps of the engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps, and medical department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class.

Men receiving \$48: Battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors (junior grade), sergeant buglers, master gunners, and assistant band leaders of the line.

Men receiving \$51: Regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors (senior grade), quartermaster sergeants of the quartermaster corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician sergeants of the first class, assistant engineers and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants of the engineers.

Men receiving \$56: Sergeants, first class, of the medical department.

Men receiving \$71: Hospital sergeants, master engineers of the junior grade, and engineers.

Men receiving \$81: Quartermaster sergeants of the senior grade of the quartermaster corps, band leaders, master signal electricians, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade, and master hospital sergeants.

All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no army quarters available, receive in addition to their pay \$15 per month to cover the expense of housing and also a suitable allowance for subsistence and for heat and light.

An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attendance, and subsistence are supplied them at government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery, and incidentals of individual taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost.

From uncensored sources the committee on public information has received editorial comment on the president's recent message in the Frankfurter Zeitung, a liberal organ with large circulation throughout the German empire. The following paragraph appears in the translation:

"The foundation for the peace negotiations has not yet been found, but we have approached much nearer to it. Wilson seeks a way out of the war and does so in a manner not entirely in accord with us. We see no reason for exposing ourselves any longer to the charge of lack of clarity about our war aims. Germany and her allies should come out openly with their terms. Then perhaps it will be seen that a continuation of the war can be avoided and the resistance of governments to the desire for peace of their peoples can be overcome."

A large harvest and storage of natural ice for summer use is being urged, accompanied by the statement that unprecedented demands for ammonia by the army and navy indicate a shortage in this chemical so widely used in producing ice and in refrigerators.

A shortage of ice during warm weather in 1918 would result in untold waste of perishable foods in the home, in small creameries, and other establishments dependent upon constant ice service. The United States department of agriculture has for distribution complete information on the harvesting and storing of natural ice.

A statement by the provost marshal general shows that of 850,150 total discharges for dependency 743,141, or 86.50 per cent, were for wife or wife and children; widowed parent, 6.51 per cent; motherless child, 0.66 per cent; minor orphan brothers and sisters, 0.58 per cent.

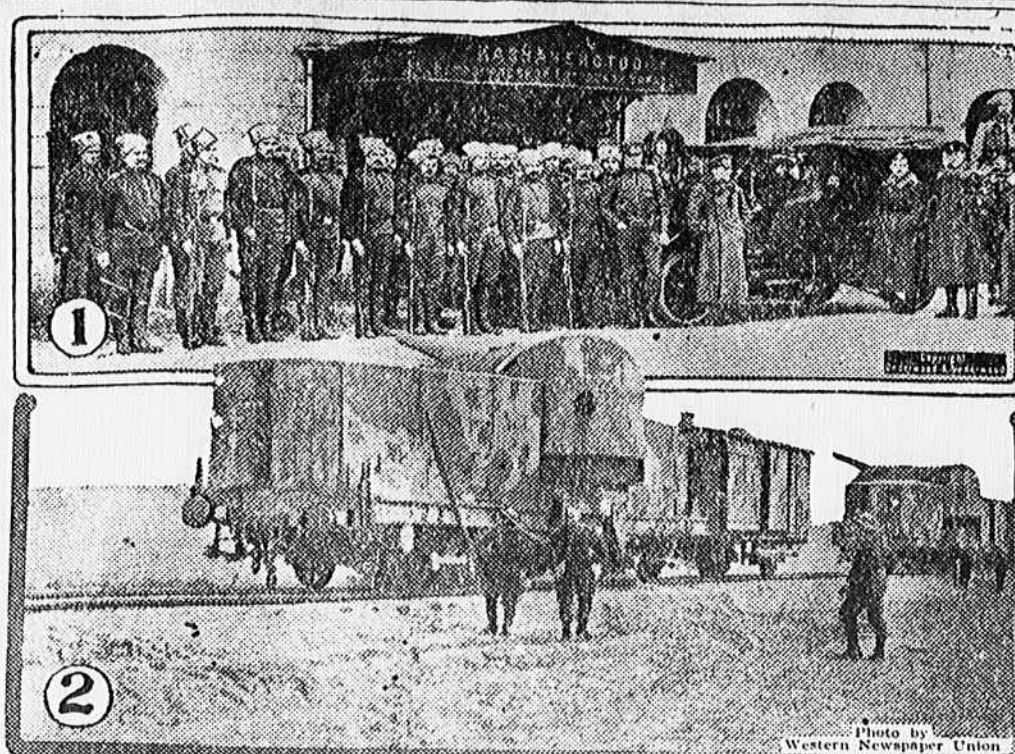
Of the total of 1,057,363 men certified for service in the National army 418,309, or 39.56 per cent, are listed as involuntary conscripts—those who failed to appear or filed unsuccessful claims for exemption or discharge. Voluntary conscripts—those who filed no claims for exemption or discharge—numbered 639,054.

Under the new food regulations Swiss people are allowed only one-fifth of a pound of butter per person per month.

The United States, importing before the war as much as \$10,000,000 worth of aniline dyes a year, in ten months of last year exported dyes valued at \$12,500,000.

Four tons of shipping capacity are required to transport a soldier, and another is necessary for his equipment. In addition, it takes 50 pounds of ship capacity a day to keep him supplied with food, clothing and ammunition.

A million checks a month will soon be going forward from the bureau of war-risk insurance to safeguard American fighting forces and their families. Applications from soldiers and sailors for insurance are near \$4,000,000,000.



1—Bolshevik troops guarding the state bank in Petrograd after it had been seized by their government. 2—Heavy French guns of a new type mounted on armored cars. 3—The "kindly" way in which the Germans treat the Russian soldiers they capture.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Threaten Quick Attack
When the Russian Delegates
Reject Peace Terms.

DEMAND BALTIC PROVINCES

Proletariat of Austria-Hungary on
Eve of a Revolt—Turks Lose Two
Big Cruisers—Secretary Baker's
Management Hotly
Criticized by Senator
Chamberlain.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Encouraged by the growing strength of the Fatherland party, the pan-Germans have thrown aside the mask they have worn in their dealings with the Russians and shown their true face. At the last meeting of the delegates at Brest-Litovsk before adjournment to January 29, General Hoffman told the bolsheviks frankly that Germany must have Courland and all the Baltic provinces, and that if Russia did not consent the German armies would move at once and within a week would occupy Riga. When asked about the territory south of Brest-Litovsk, Hoffman replied that Germany would settle that only with the Ukrainians. The request of the Russians for a recess that they might consult on the German terms was grudgingly granted with the assertion that no further postponements would be allowed.

The Russian delegates thereupon voted unanimously to reject the German terms and departed for Petrograd to submit the question of peace or war to the congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, with which the final decision rests.

That the Germans are able to carry out their threats against Russia there can be little doubt. The bolshevik leaders realize their helplessness and have issued "to all" an official wall telling how they have been deceived and how monstrous are the demands of the Germans. In Petrograd and Moscow the bolsheviks are struggling to maintain their power, putting in jail large numbers of their opponents on charges of plotting a counter-revolution, and taking any other coercive steps that promise to help them. If they can prevent it, they do not intend that their principles of "self-definition" and personal liberty shall apply at home. They promptly dissolved the constituent assembly because they could not control its deliberations.

So loud has become the popular outcry against the rule of the bolsheviks and so great the disorder in Russia that German parliamentary leaders are seriously questioning whether it is wise for the central powers to negotiate further with a government that may be swept away any day.

The Ukrainians, according to late dispatches, are proceeding amicably in their negotiations with Germany and Austria and are about ready to sign a separate peace.

Japan, which holds itself responsible for the preservation of peace in the far East, is ready to take radical steps to put an end to the increasing disorders in Siberia, according to Premier Terauchi who addressed the opening session of the Japanese diet. He reiterated his country's absolute loyalty and fidelity to the allies and its determination not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace is secured.

In Finland there is growing disorder and the socialist red guards and government militia have fought several considerable battles, notably at Viiborg and Davidstad. The red guards are aided by Russian soldiers while the peasants are supporting the government forces.

The government was forced to accept the socialists' demands as to food, communal woman suffrage and nonmilitarism of war industries, and thereupon most of the strikers returned to their work. The trouble was only partly allayed, however, and the radicals made further demands and reiterated their call for a general peace by understanding.

The Austrian masses are determined that at least peace shall be made with Russia, and if this is not done their words and actions betoken a revolution that will remove the dual monarchy from the alliance of the central powers. Germany is awake to the danger of this defection and the militarists there are manifesting great irritation toward Austria because they think Emperor Charles and his government have fostered democratic internationalism.

The troubles of Emperor Charles' realm are aggravated by the attitude of Bohemia. At a great meeting in Prague a resolution was adopted demanding independence for Bohemia. Hungary, also, is doing its bit in the general upheaval, having absolutely refused to give cereals to either Austria or Germany. The Roumanian stocks of grain are exhausted and the food situation in Austria is most acute.

The reasonable peace advocates in Germany have not by any means surrendered to the increasingly arrogant pan-Germans, and have been holding meetings in Cologne and elsewhere, and the radical socialists are keeping up the fight with vigor. There is no doubt that the proletariat of both Germany and Austria has been immensely heartened and inspired by the propaganda of the Russian bolsheviks spread by means of the fraternization of soldiers on the east front.

All this sounds good, but it would be foolish to base upon it any strong hopes of an early peace with victory for the allies. The German army probably was never before so strong as now, and if the indications may be trusted, the long expected offensive on the west front may be under way before this review is in the hands of readers. All last week there was intense artillery action in France and Flanders, with numerous "feeding out" raids and much activity by the air forces. Great concentrations of troops at several points continued and it seemed evident the Kaiser was about ready to strike. French military experts believed the Germans would attack the British lines in Flanders and also the French in the region of Nancy. It was in the latter sector that the raid was made on American troops. Whether Pershing's men still are helping hold the line there has not been revealed.

Having left to the French some important positions on Monte Tomba, the Teutons in Italy were compelled to evacuate considerable territory west of the Piave river, moving back to Monte Spinonea. They seem to have given up hope of forcing the passage to the plains along the west bank of the Piave and are constructing defenses in the rear.

On the sea the Turks suffered a considerable disaster in the loss of the cruisers Medullu and Sultan Selim, formerly the Breslau and Goeben. These vessels emerged from the Dardanelles to attack certain British monitors, but were seen and at once engaged by British destroyers and driven into mine fields. The Breslau was blown up and sunk and the Goeben, badly damaged, was run aground at Nagara point, where for several days and nights it was subjected to bombing by British air craft and rendered useless. The British lost two monitors.

The number of British vessels sunk by submarines in the week was given as only six large and two small ships. In its efforts to supply tonnage to meet the submarine depredations, the United States scored a point by getting a large number of vessels from neutral nations, especially Sweden, for use in American coastal traffic. This brought forth a howl of "unneutrality" from Germany, coupled with a threat to sink all such vessels that its submarines could reach.

Belgium made a dignified reply to the pope's peace note, stating that its

terms of peace, so far as they concern Belgium itself, are absolute political, economic and territorial independence, equitable repatriation and guarantees for the future.

The British labor party in convention at Nottingham declared its position in the matter of war and peace. A resolution was adopted welcoming and endorsing the statements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson and calling on the central powers to formulate their war aims at the earliest possible moment. Speakers gave high praise to Mr. Wilson's statement, and it was made clear that the party would not stand for peace negotiations with Germany while she holds the territories she has seized.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's industrial shut-down was far from being wholly successful in relieving the coal shortage and railway tie-up. For this the plan was not entirely to blame, for heavy snows in the eastern part of the country intervened to prevent the free movement of coal trains. Consequently Mr. McAdoo was constrained to declare an embargo on three of the largest coal carrying roads of the East, forbidding the transportation of any freight save fuel, munitions and foodstuffs. The situation, especially on the Atlantic seaboard, still is most serious.

Partisan politics reared its ugly head in congress last week and entered into the discussion of the conduct of the war. So far it has done little harm, and perhaps it cannot be kept down in an election year. Senators Penrose and Stone were the chief offenders, the former attacking the administration and the latter having the effrontery—considering his own record—to assail the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt.

Interest in the doings of congress centered on the Chamberlain bill for a war cabinet, the introduction of which was perhaps hastened, though not caused, by the investigation of Secretary Baker's department. The president had forcefully, even angrily declared his opposition to the measure and his absolute confidence in Mr. Baker's ability and efficiency, and the defeat of the bill was predicted, although it had the support of many senators of both parties.

Mr. Wilson in a public statement accused Senator Chamberlain of making "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth" in a New York speech, in which the Oregon senator told of the failures of the war department. In replying to this in the senate, Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his charges and undertook to prove them by citations from the investigation by the senate committee.

The senator scored the war department unmercifully, and produced documentary proof that Secretary Baker, when before the senate committee, was ignorant of the actual conditions in the matter of supplies to the army camps. "The president," he said, "did not know the truth, and I did. He must have got his facts from his distinguished secretary of war and he in turn got them from somebody else, and if those who furnished the evidence knew the facts, they lied."

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain read a heartbreaking letter from a father telling of the death of his son in an army camp under most astounding conditions of neglect. Afterward Secretary Baker said of this that it was not a singular case, that there had been several such due to the lack of nurses, and that each one had been rigidly investigated.

The hot discussion over the inefficiency of our war preparations continues unabated and is reaching the stage where it becomes personal and vicious. The thick-and-thin supporters of the administration declare the critics of some of its acts are bordering on treachery because they give comfort to the enemy, while those who criticize assert that only by letting the public know the faults that are being committed can those faults be corrected. Their course, they hold, is dictated by the purest patriotism.

General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, has arrived in Paris to represent the American army in the supreme war council. It is believed he will urge that the allies renew offensive operations on a large scale.

MAY ABANDON "HEATLESS" DAYS

McADOO AND GARFIELD ISSUE
STATEMENT SAYING THEY
ARE CONSIDERING MATTER.

MAY ALSO LIFT EMBARGO

Two of Ten Heatless Mondays Have
Been Observed—Will Hold Another
Conference Soon.

Washington.—Abandonment of the heatless Monday program was predicted at the close of a prolonged conference between Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director General of Railroad McAdoo.

A final decision was not reached and a further conference will be held but there was every indication that both officials, as well as President Wilson, who has been consulted, feel that the purpose sought can be accomplished from now on by continuance of preferential coal transportation and distribution and by railroad embargoes now in force.

At the conclusion of the conference the following statement was issued jointly by Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo.

McAdoo-Garfield Statement.

"We have had under consideration the question of suspending the Monday closing order. We have not reached a final conclusion about it. We shall have another conference when the results of the Monday closings and of the railroad embargoes up to that time can be fully considered, and shall be able to make an announcement as to whether or not a suspension of the Monday closing order may be made."

Ten heatless Mondays were decreed by the fuel administration January 17 as a measure to save coal and to relieve railroad transportation. The Monday holidays were preceded by a five-day industrial shut down at the close of which eastern railroads at the direction of Director McAdoo, put on embargoes against the movement of general freight.

The Monday closing has brought the most vigorous opposition from commercial interests, particularly the big department stores. The small stores, too, have opposed it as have the owners of office buildings. Theaters succeeded in having the day as applied to them changed to Tuesday.

WARNING GIVEN TO ALL FLOUR DEALERS

Must Not Take Advantage of Shortage
in Other Cereals.

Washington.—Unwarranted price increases in wheat flour substitutes will not be permitted. The food administration gave warning to dealers that they must not take advantage of temporary shortages in other cereals brought on by the heavy demand the new baking regulations has caused.

Many complaints reached Food Administrator Hoover that dealers in the substitutes already have begun to lift their prices.

"Mills of the country," said Mr. Hoover, "are prepared to meet the greater demand of housewives and bakers for other cereals during the next few months. Lack of transportation is the only factor that will stand in the way of proper distribution throughout the country."

"At least one of the substitutes is produced in quantity in almost every part of the country. If any shortages occur they will be local. The supply of substitutes is ample to meet our needs and it is confidently expected that with the freer movement of grains to the mills and of the finished product to the consumer lower prices than those now prevailing will result."

"The normal tendency of local scarcities would be to advance prices out of line with the cost of production and distribution. Under the food control act this will not happen. Licensees dealing in food commodities who do not give their customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling at no more than a reasonable profit above cost, will have their licenses revoked."

TURN OUT ONE BOAT EVERY DAY

Washington.—Production plans for the navy's new anti-submarine craft contemplate the delivery of a finished boat every day when the cycle of production is complete. The first vessel has already been started in the fabricating shops at the Ford Motor Company plant at Detroit.

Construction will go by stages. To turn out a boat a day after the elapse of several months requires that a boat a day be started.

REITERATES OBJECTIONS OF WAR CABINET

Washington.—In emphasizing his opposition to the senate military committee's bill for a war cabinet and a munitions director, President Wilson urged upon another group of Democratic senators called to the White House the necessity of avoiding as far as possible agitation in Congress that might encourage the enemy and give the impression of discord.

The president reiterated his objections to the war cabinet.