

MAKING PLANS TO HONOR ITS HEROES

NAVY DEPARTMENT WANTS PHOTOGRAPHS OF ENLISTED MEN WHO PERISH IN WAR. FOR MEMORIAL GALLERIES

Size of Army Camps and Cantonments Increased in Past Six Months—Improvement in Ship Loading Helps Our Allies.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—The navy department is collecting photographs of enlisted men who lose their lives in the war that their memory may be perpetuated. Secretary Daniels asks relatives or others having such photographs to lend them to the navy that copies may be made for the navy's records. Originals will be returned to the owners as fast as copies can be made.

A photograph of each man is to be forwarded by the navy department to the training station where he began his career in the service. At each of these stations a memorial gallery of honor or a hero's corner is to be established so that for all time the face of the man of the navy who has made the supreme sacrifice may be honored by the youth of the future sent to the station for training.

All pictures, loaned or contributed, should be securely wrapped for mailing after they have been marked with the name, branch of service, and training station the young man entered after enlistment. They should be addressed to the recruiting division, bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C. Care will be taken to return safely the photograph to the sender, when destroyed, together with one of the copies made of it.

More than \$22,000,000 has been expended during the past six months under the direction of the construction division of the army in making additions and improvements to camps and cantonments. This sum does not include the cost of additions to the hospital equipments or the improvements made at other army stations.

The improvement work consisted of additional buildings for housing the men and providing for their comfort and needs. Among buildings erected were quarters for officers and nurses, repair plants, kitchens and bakeries, and theaters. New roads were laid and sanitation work improved and extended.

Many additional buildings are contemplated, and general construction work will be rushed to completion during the summer and fall. In some instances the camp work has been extended to drainage of an entire district surrounding the camp to remove danger of disease arising from the proximity of swamps.

Liberty theaters have been erected at all National Army cantonments. Each of these theaters has an average inclosed seating capacity of 2,000. Theaters and amusement halls have been erected also in the National Guard camps and at other points where troops are in training.

Economies of approximately 20 per cent in shipping weight and 50 per cent in shipping space have resulted from improved methods of packing merchandise for overseas practiced by the army quartermaster corps. This is equivalent to about 2,500 tons space per month.

For the shipment of clothes and equipment, including such items as blankets, barracks, bags, towels, shelter tent halves, bedding, and other dry goods, in addition to wearing apparel, bailing has been substituted for boxing, and the weight of the lumber has been saved. The bales average 30 by 15 inches and weigh 90 pounds. They are bound with not less than four cold rolled unannealed steel bands. Burlap over waterproofed heavy paper is used to cover the bales, and there are two "ears" on both ends of the bale for handling.

Women are stevedores on the docks in France. There is a law they shall not be required to carry packages weighing more than 70 pounds. Packages shipped to the American expeditionary forces are standardized so they shall not weigh more than 70 pounds for handling by one woman carrier or more than 140 pounds by two women carriers. Men handle the heavier packages and the boxes must be used instead of bales.

The quartermaster corps recommends to manufacturers supplying the army similar economies in packing and shipping which will result in even more pronounced space and weight saving. Round cans and containers entail a waste in space of 23 per cent. Square containers are urged. It is estimated that every inch saved through bale compression is worth 65 cents in ship space.

Illinois is the center of agricultural production of the United States says the department of agriculture. States of greatest production during 1917 are: Iowa, \$1,330,000,000; Illinois, \$1,255,000,000; Texas, \$1,045,000,000; Missouri, \$947,000,000; Ohio, \$851,000,000; Nebraska, \$774,000,000; Indiana, \$706,000,000; Kansas, \$735,000,000; New York, \$700,000,000; Minnesota, \$616,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$636,000,000; Georgia, \$605,000,000; Wisconsin, \$598,000,000; California, \$575,000,000; Michigan, \$534,000,000; Kentucky, \$520,000,000.

Manufacturers and dealers are encouraged under the policy of the navy department to deal direct with the department. The purpose is to eliminate the middleman in purchases of supplies and materials.

"In my annual report," says Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, "manufacturers were warned against profiteering agents, professional contractors, and naval brokers. In our regular mailing circulars of January 8, 1918, we expressed the hope that manufacturers who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to bid direct will do so, as it will prove of advantage to them in bringing them in more intimate touch with the navy and thereby make a reputation for the materials which they manufacture."

"The fact is the responsibility of contractors was never so thoroughly investigated and they were never held to a stricter accountability than they have been since this country entered the war. The number of responsible direct bidders has increased greatly and the number of agents and intermediaries has been reduced to a minimum. The safeguards against profiteering have been strengthened, not relaxed."

There are over 14,000 names on the bidders' list of the navy bureau of supplies and accounts, representing every section of the country. These manufacturers and dealers furnish over 60,000 classes of articles used by the navy.

Because of an acute shortage in the supply of paper the war industries board announced, effective July 15, the following preliminary economies to be enforced by newspapers publishing a daily and weekly edition:

Discontinue the acceptance or the return of unsold copies.

Discontinue the use of all sample or free promotion copies.

Discontinue giving copies to anybody except for office-working copies or where required by statute law in the official advertising.

Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy for checking purposes.

Discontinue the arbitrary forcing of copies on news dealers (i. e., compelling them to buy more copies than they can legitimately sell in order to hold certain territory).

Discontinue the buying back of papers at either wholesale or retail selling price from dealers or agents in order to secure preferential representation.

Discontinue the payment of salaries or commissions to agents, dealers, or newsboys for the purpose of securing the equivalent of return privileges.

Discontinue all free exchanges.

Three hundred applicants for student nurses to enter training schools in the base hospitals at cantonments were accepted recently. There have been more than a thousand applications for entrance in these army schools of nursing since the government sent out its call for student nurses.

The majority of those offering their services have been college women, or women with a complete high-school education. The training units will be assigned. It is expected, during the present month. Each unit will number 25 or 30 student nurses and will be supervised by an accredited and complete nursing instructor and a trained woman who will be responsible for the physical welfare and recreation.

The service bureau of the committee on public information has taken over various departmental independent information bureaus at Union station, Washington, will consolidate and reorganize them and be prepared to give all visitors information on government business and the names and location of those clothed with authority to speak and act for the government.

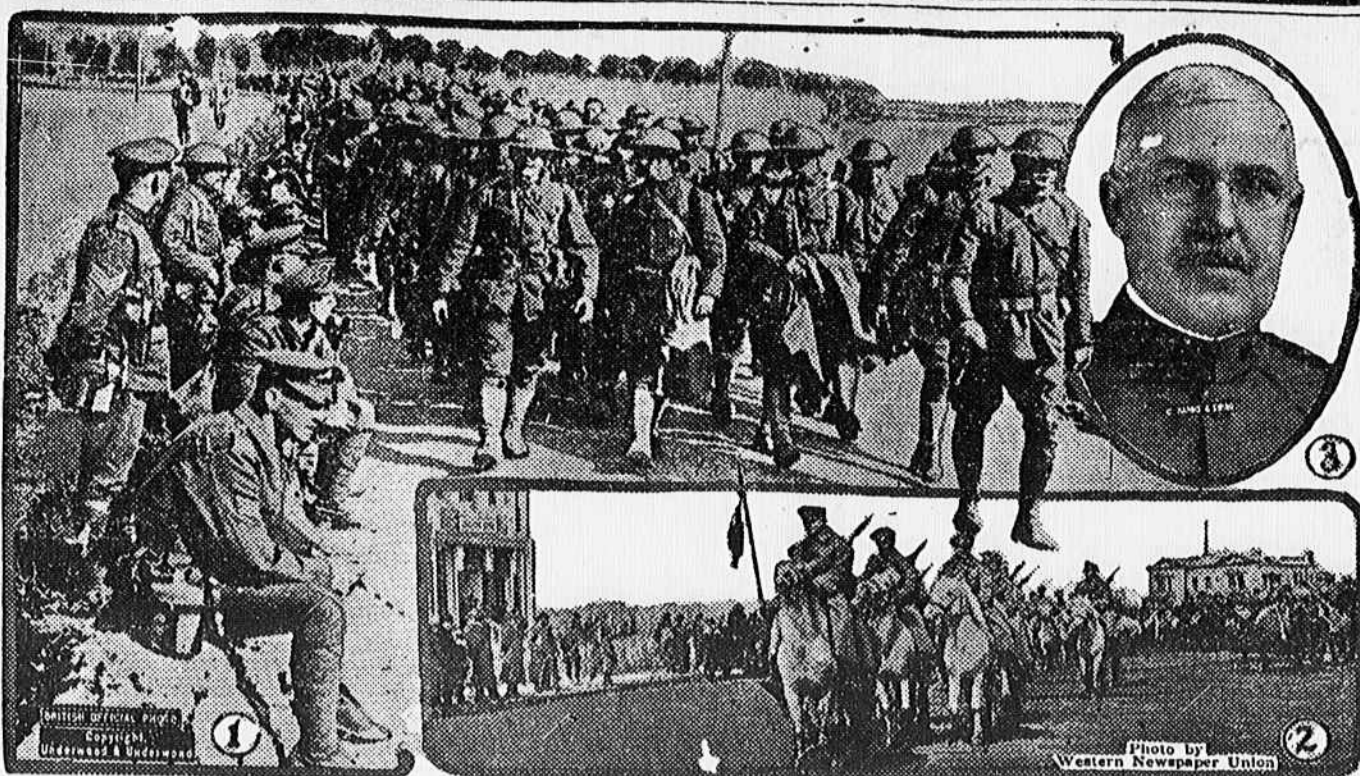
Since the service bureau opened offices May 1 it has built up a card-index system with 50,000 entries, many of the cards being subject to daily revisions and correction. In a recent week the bureau handled 1,630 visitors seeking special information and answered an average of 150 query letters daily.

The medical department, United States army, needs women as reconstruction aids. The office of the surgeon general announces: "The work of reconstruction aids is divided into two sections. (1) those women who are well trained in massage and the other forms of physiotherapy, and (2) those who are trained in simple handicrafts." Foreign service pay is \$60, home service pay \$50 per month and quarters allowance.

The division on woman's war work of the committee on public information announces that the trustees of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., offer to wives and daughters of army officers three scholarships, including tuition and laboratory fees, for 1918-19 covering household science, household arts, and preparation for institutional work.

Department of agriculture specialists, appealing for increased production of poultry and eggs, make these suggestions: Keep better poultry; select healthy, vigorous breeders; hatch early; preserve eggs; cull the flocks; grow as much poultry feed as possible; supply the family table; eat poultry and eggs and conserve meat supply.

Southern farm boy club members produced in 1917 food and feed valued at \$4,019,121, the department of agriculture reports. A total of 115,745 boys were enrolled in regular clubs in 14 states.



1—American troops on their way to front-line trenches, passing through British comrades. 2—Cossack cavalry of the Semenov-Orloff force passing through Harbin on their way to East Siberia to fight the bolsheviks. 3—Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, one of the American commanders recently promoted by President Wilson.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Two New Pro-Ally Republics Are Established in Northern Part of Russia.

PROBLEM OF AID UNSOLVED

Von Hintze, Pan-German, to Succeed Von Kuhlmann—Italians and French Conducting Successful Offensive Against the Austrians in Southern Albania.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"What shall we do to help Russia?" was still the leading question for the governments of the allied nations last week. Developments, though they were in the main favorable to the allied cause, had not greatly clarified the situation. It seems apparent that Germany, too, is in doubt as to what course to pursue in the near East. Her policy of terrorism and grab-all has not been working out well and has caused bitter complaint even in the reichstag.

The people of the Murman coast, between Finland and the White sea, where there are large allied military stores under guard of British and American forces, have created the White sea republic, and in the rest of Arctic Russia, from the White sea to Siberia, the republic of Wolgograd has been established. Both of these new states are anti-German and pro-ally and their people promise to form active forces against the Teutons if given aid. In western Siberia the bolsheviks have been defeated again and are reported to have evacuated Irkutsk, and a provisional government for Siberia has been set up in Novonikolaevsk. This government has laid out a program that includes the liberation of Siberia from the bolsheviks; the avoidance, if possible, of foreign intervention; universal suffrage, distribution of the land among the landless and other economic reforms. It intends to summon a constituent assembly and to restore law and order. All this is being done under the protection of the 2d army of Czechoslovaks that has continued its victorious campaign against the bolsheviks and the German and Austrian war prisoners who are adding them.

Thus there appears to be forming the established authority that has been considered requisite for the extending of aid to the Russians, at least in Siberia. But President Wilson would not consent to the dispatch of an armed force that would mean the weakening of the western front in Europe, and doubtless the other allied leaders agreed with him. Furthermore, Mr. Wilson especially is averse to departing from the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation. This does not mean that the allies will abandon the plan to send to Siberia supplies from America and a commission to extend help of an industrial and economic nature. Moreover, the Czechoslovaks there are doing so valuable a work that the entente powers intend to give them such moral and material support as they may need, provided they stand by their pledge to refrain from assuming permanent control over the country through which they are passing. If a military force is sent into Siberia it probably will be largely made up of Japanese and Chinese.

Through German sources comes the assertion that the soviet government of Russia has declared it will ally itself with Germany if an Anglo-Japanese expedition intervenes in Siberia. No doubt Lenin would commit himself to such a course, but it is a question whether he would be sustained by any great numbers of Russians.

Germany's penetration of western Russia and Finland has been accompanied by such brutalities that the minority socialists in the reichstag have been attacking the government's policy strongly. Their leader, Hugo Haase, asserts that since the Germans entered Finland 78,000 workmen have

been arrested and many of them, including 50 socialist members of parliament, executed. Because of the numerous executions there, he said, the town of Sveaborg has been renamed Golgotha. Finland is on the point of starvation, despite its German friends, and General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish army, asked Mr. Morris, American minister to Sweden, what chance there was for Finland to get food from the United States. Mr. Morris told him plainly it was very slim so long as Germany held the country under her control. Ostensibly as a measure to save food, the Finnish government has ordered the expulsion of all Jews.

When the news came of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, in Moscow, at the instigation of a group of social revolutionists, there were many predictions that the kaiser would get revenge by sending a great army to occupy the chief Russian cities, and indeed it was semi-officially stated in Berlin that such would be his course. But after breaking off diplomatic relations the chief Hun apparently thought better of it and a mild statement was issued hoping "that the Russian government and people will succeed in nipping the present revolutionary agitation in the bud." It is not easy to see how Germany would gain much by further grabbing in distracted and starving Russia.

The pan-German party triumphed over its opponents and forced the resignation of Foreign Minister von Kuhlmann because of his "peace impossible by force" speech, and then proceeded to pick Admiral von Hintze, the trickiest and most disreputable of Teuton diplomats, as his successor. Great excitement in the reichstag resulted and the socialists agreed not to vote the war credit, which could not be passed without their aid, until the new minister had announced his policies. Von Hintze is a swabbling militarist and the creature of Admiral von Tirpitz. As minister to China he disgraced himself, and as minister to Mexico he deliberately stirred up a row between Huerta and Carranza in order to embroil the United States. The French press accepts the selection of Von Hintze as evidence that the militarists in Germany are stronger than the diplomats and are determined upon a war to the finish. They believe he will do the pan-Germans much more harm than good.

Military operations of prime importance last week were confined to Albania, a field of which little has been heard for a long time. There the Italians and French got very busy and, with the aid of British naval forces in the Adriatic, started an offensive that met with considerable success and is still progressing as this is written. Within a few days the allied forces had advanced more than twenty-five miles on a battle front sixty miles long, had captured Fier, an important town eight miles from the Adriatic, and had practically surrounded Berat, the chief city of southern Albania. They also had occupied mountain positions of great strategic value. Before the week closed the Austrians had evacuated Berat.

This Albanian offensive was counted on to have great political effect, especially in Austria-Hungary and among the small nations of the Balkans. Already it had caused evident uneasiness among the forces of the central powers that face the allies from the Adriatic to Saloniki. In Macedonia they made several costly and vain attacks on the allies. The apparent objective of the allies in Albania is the Shkumbi valley and the old Roman road, the Via Egnatia, leading to the Vardar valley and opening the way to a movement toward the east that would outflank the enemy north of Monastir.

If the Austrians are decisively defeated in this region the kaiser may force them to accept Von Below as their generalissimo, despite their protests. The efforts to Germanize the Austrian general headquarters have stirred up the already angry people of the dual kingdom. Another row there has been caused by more or less open assertions that Empress Zita ruined the offensive on Italy by preventing the use of gas and otherwise hampering the commanders. A big

scandal resulted, and extremists in Vienna are asserting that both the emperor and the empress should be literally sequestered and made to take orders from Berlin. Hungary, too, is furious at Austria because the Hungarian regiments were forced to bear the brunt of the attack in Italy and in some cases were practically wiped out.

There were no major operations on the Italian front last week, but the Italians unceasingly harassed the enemy by raids and sorties and in the mountain region improved their own positions considerably. The American aviators on that front kept up their excellent work.

On the western front there was an ominous silence on the part of the Huns. The usual 40 days needed by them to organize a new drive had nearly expired, but still they did not start. However, abnormal activity was observed behind their lines, especially in the regions where the Americans are stationed. On Tuesday the French undertook the first considerable infantry operation in many days and, with the aid of tanks, advanced more than a mile on a front of two and a half miles northwest of Compiègne. Prisoners and guns were captured and positions occupied that serve to protect the important railway junction at Estrees-St. Denis. General Petain also took important ground east of the Metz forest on the Marne front. There were many raids by all the allied forces during the week, and some artillery activity beyond the ordinary in the British sectors.

Such splendid work is being done by the air forces of the allies on the west front that military observers now assert the superiority in the air now unquestionably rests with them. The British flyers have engaged in a number of extraordinary exploits, and the French and Americans are keeping up their end of it most satisfactorily. On Wednesday a squadron of American scout planes flew back of the German lines in the Chateau Thierry region for 50 miles, obtaining valuable information and all returning safely. Colonel Roosevelt was elated by the news that his youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, had downed his first Hun plane. Bombing raids on German cities by the allied armies are increasing in frequency and effectiveness.

In preparation for the next big drive Von Hindenburg called for a million more men, to be taken from the factories, their places being filled by prisoners and foreigners, and, contrary to agreements, by exchanged prisoners of war. Recruits of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years are being called, and everything indicates that the supreme command is straining every nerve to end the war this year. To encourage the troops there has been a systematic campaign to mislead them as to America's participation in the war. The people now refuse to believe we are taking an active part in the conflict or that there are more than a few thousands of our men in France.

There have been many stories of the declining morale of the German troops, due partly to the prevalence of Spanish influenza, but it would be foolish to grow optimistic over these reports. The enemy is still strong and can produce an amazing number of men, and confidence in our victory must be based on our growing strength rather than on his growing weakness. The stream of Americans across the Atlantic continues, although it may be they are not being sent so rapidly just now as in recent months. The war department recently decided that all men of the new drafts should be given six months' training on this side.

The senate gave a big boost to the plan for a bone-dry America by voting in favor of the prohibition rider to the agricultural extension bill. It went on record first by reversing the ruling of the chair, that the amendment is general legislation and therefore barred from an appropriation measure. The wets admitted their defeat since the move for war prohibition originated in the lower house, and relied on the president to veto the bill on the ground that the workers in vital war industries should not be deprived of alcoholic beverages.

ARMoured CRUISER SUNK OFF COAST

TOLL OF LIVES TAKEN, IF ANY, HAS NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED.

DEFINITE CAUSE OF LOSS

Submarine Had Been Operating Off Coast Which Indicates Sinking by Torpedo.

New York.—German submarines appear to have renewed operations off the American coast. The United States armored cruiser San Diego was sunk not far from the entrance of New York harbor. Circumstantial reports reaching here indicate that she was torpedoed.

There were also reports though not confirmed, that other ships had been attacked, one being described as a coastwise passenger ship.

Whether there had been a toll of lives taken on the San Diego was not known up to a late hour. No more than 335 had been accounted for out of a crew of 1,144 men aboard the warship of which some 300 reached New York on a tank steamship. Thirty-two men, a lieutenant, an ensign and 30 sailors, were landed in lifeboats on the Long Island shore.

Survivors were reported to have been picked up by other ships, however, and to be on their way to New York.

The San Diego was sunk at 11:30 a. m., about ten miles southeast of Fire Island, which is off the Long Island shore about 50 miles east of the entrance to New York harbor and on the main highway of trans-Atlantic ships bound in and out of the port.

Although the navy department announced that the cause of the loss of the San Diego had not been determined, information received from reliable sources in the afternoon indicates that submarines had been operating off the coast and that she had been torpedoed. There were rumors that the cruiser had been in collision, also that she had struck a mine, but reports current where survivors landed on the Long Island shore bore out the indications that a German submarine had been responsible.

Washington.—(Later.)—The navy department has received information that two steamships which are proceeding to an unnamed port have aboard 1,156 officers and men of the United States cruiser San Diego.

AMERICANS FOIL COUNTER ATTACK BY GERMANS

Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans have thrown large reinforcements into the new battle line between Soissons and the region of Chateau-Thierry, they nowhere thus far have been able to stem the tide of the onslaughts the American and French troops are making against them.

Friday saw the Americans and French batter their way further eastward into the deep triangular salient which has Soissons, Rheims and Chateau-Thierry as its points, and successfully withstand a terrific counter-attack.

The gains of Friday were carried to their greatest depth in the center of the 25-mile line and on the southern flank northwest of Chateau-Thierry, where the Americans are holding forth.

GERMANS BRING UP THEIR RESERVES; BATTLE FIERCE

With the French armies in France.—The battle along the front of the Franco-American counter-offensive between the Aisne and Marne rivers is becoming fiercer. The Germans are bringing up reserves.

Hoover Arrives Safe in Great Britain. London.—Herbert C. Hoover, American food controller, arrived at a port from America.

SCOTTISH TROOPS CAPTURE PRISONERS AND VILLAGE

London.—Scottish troops captured the village of Meteren, together with more than 300 prisoners and a number of machine guns, in an operation in the Bailleul sector, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters. Austrian troops advanced to a short distance south of Meteren and took 80 prisoners and 10 machine guns and a large quantity of other munitions of war, the report adds.

NO IMMEDIATE NEED FOR NERVOUS UNITS IN CLASS TWO

Washington.—With the calls for increasingly large numbers of draft registrants to fill up training camps and the first quotas of the national army, there is much speculation throughout the country as to how soon class 2 men will be called for service. There need be no immediate anxiety on the part of these men or their relatives. No call for fighting men will be made upon class 2 men in 1919, in all probability.