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ALMANAC

AND

YEAR-BOOK

1919

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The Daily News' exceptional foreign news service—established and maintained during the past twenty years—gave the paper unequalled advantages in reporting the great European war, and this service will be still further augmented to cover the tremendously important period following the war.

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The Daily News is an entertaining newspaper. Its bright stories and sketches, its high class fiction, its poems, cartoons, comic pictures and its many joyous features peculiarly commend it to young and old alike.

The Daily News reflects throughout the hopeful optimism of the American character. It believes the world is growing better every day, and it is written from that point of view. It believes in giving voice and space to the happy things in life, in their due proportion, as well as to the more serious. It reflects the American sense of humor. There are a good many smiles and laughs in The Daily News.

N. B.—It should be noted that The Daily News is an *evening* paper, and that evening papers have a great advantage over morning papers in presenting European news because of the difference in time. The day begins six hours earlier in England and France, and seven hours in Germany, than in Chicago, enabling The Daily News to print the news of foreign events on the day they occur—many hours ahead of the morning papers.

[THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR]

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
ALMANAC
AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1919

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PREFACE.

BEGINNING with the issue for 1915 The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book has devoted a large amount of space annually to the progress of the world war. The events of each year in the conflict have been chronicled as fully and accurately as the facts available made possible. This is also true of the present issue, which, for the purpose of giving a comprehensive account of the historic occurrences of 1918, has been enlarged to 1,024 pages. The story of the war here presented goes back to 1914 and is not confined to the year which saw the conclusion of an armistice between the belligerents, though the dramatic developments in the last period of the conflict are treated more at length than are those relating to the earlier stages.

It has been the aim in this as in former issues to give in full the more important official documents, public utterances of statesmen, legislative acts and diplomatic proceedings relating to the war, as these will form the basis of future histories of the great upheaval which has already changed the territorial and political geography of the world. Among them, to mention only one, will be found President Wilson's speech setting forth the "fourteen points" which were accepted by most of the belligerents as the basis upon which to build a lasting peace. Attention may also be called to the fact that official reports by Secretary Baker, Gen. Pershing, Gen. March and Secretary Daniels describing the decisive part the American forces took in the war are reproduced in the pages of this volume.

Statistical and other information relating to local, state, national and international affairs is given with the same care and completeness as in previous issues.

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ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK FOR 1919

Astronomical calculations prepared by B. Hart Wright, DeLand, Fla.

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for "parallax and refraction." The figures given are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical

divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in contiguous zones indicated by the heading of the divisions.

Daylight Saving—In all cases where the standard time of an event is given or obtained, advance such one hour in April, May, June, July, August, September and October to convert into the "daylight saving summer time."

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sun enters: Constel- Sign.	Long. lation.	Date.	Eastern time.	Central time.	1918 Winter begins and lasts.....	D. H. M.
♈	270°	♈	Dec. 22.. 10:42 a.m.	9:42 a.m.	1918 Winter begins and lasts.....	89 0 37
♉	0°	♉	Mar. 21.. 11:19 a.m.	10:19 a.m.	1919 Spring begins and lasts.....	92 19 35
♊	90°	♊	June 22.. 6:54 a.m.	5:54 a.m.	1919 Summer begins and lasts.....	93 14 42
♋	180°	♋	Sept. 23.. 9:36 p.m.	8:36 p.m.	1919 Autumn begins and lasts.....	89 18 51
♌	270°	♌	Dec. 22.. 4:27 p.m.	3:27 p.m.	1919 Winter begins. Tropical year.	365 5 45

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1919 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 143d and the beginning of the 144th year of the independence of the United States.

The year 1337-38 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1338 begins Sept. 25.

The year 4616 nearly of the Chinese era, beginning now, Jan. 1.

The year 2231 of the Grecian era.

The year 5679-80 of the Jewish era; the year 5680 begins at sunset Sept. 24.

The year 7427-28 of the Byzantine era.

The year 2579 of the Japanese era.

The year 6632 of the Julian period, and Jan. 1 is the 2,421,960th day since the beginning of the Julian period.

The year 8028 of the Greek church, beginning Jan. 14.

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Jewish lunar cycle.....	17
Julian period.....	6632

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1919.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision).	April 23—St. George.	Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).	April 25—St. Mark.	Sept. 14—Exaltation of Holy Cross.
Jan. 14—Greek Church New Year's day.	April 27—Low Sunday.	Sept. 21—St. Matthew.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.	May 1—Philip and James.	Sept. 25—Jewish New Year's day.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.	May 25—Rogation Sunday.	Sept. 29—Michaelmas.
Feb. 16—Septuagesima Sunday.	May 29—Ascension (Holy Thursday).	Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Feb. 23—Sexagesima Sunday.	June 8—Pentecost (Whitsunday).	Oct. 28—Simon and Jude.
March 2—Quinquagesima Sunday.	June 15—Trinity Sunday.	Oct. 31—Halloween.
March 4—Shrove Tuesday.	June 19—Corpus Christi.	Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
March 5—Ash Wednesday (Lent begins).	June 24—Nativity of John the Baptist.	Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
March 9—Quadragesima Sunday.	June 29—Peter and Paul.	Nov. 11—Martinmas.
March 17—St. Patrick's day.	July 15—St. Swithin's day.	Nov. 27—Thanksgiving day.
March 25—Annunciation (Lady day).	July 22—Mary Magdalen.	Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
March 30—Mid-Lent Sunday.	July 25—St. James.	Nov. 30—1st Sunday in Advent.
April 13—Palm Sunday.	Aug. 6—Transfiguration.	Dec. 8—Conception B. V. M.
April 18—Good Friday.	Aug. 7—Name of Jesus.	Dec. 21—St. Thomas.
April 20—Easter Sunday.	Aug. 15—Feast of Assumption B. V. M.	Dec. 25—Christmas.
	Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.	Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
	Aug. 29—St. John the Baptist.	Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
		Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday }	} after	{	1st Sunday in Lent.....	March 12, 14 and 15
Friday }			Pentecost.....	June 11, 13 and 14
and }			Sept. 14.....	Sept. 17, 19 and 20
Saturday }			Dec. 13.....	Dec. 17, 19 and 20

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR, YEAR 5679-80 A. M.

The year 5679 is the 17th of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	No.	Name.	Day.	Fast or Festival.	Gregorian date.
5679.	5.	Sh'vat	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919
5679.	6.	Adar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday-Saturday, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1919
5679.	7.	2d Adar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, March 2-3, 1919
5679.	7.	2d Adar	13.	Fast of Esther	*Saturday, March 15, 1919
5679.	7.	2d Adar	14-15.	Purim.	Sunday-Monday, March 16-17, 1919
5679.	8.	Nissan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, April 1, 1919
5679.	8.	Nissan	15.	1st Day of Passover	Tuesday, April 15, 1919
5679.	9.	Iyar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday-Thursday, April 30-May 1, 1919
5679.	9.	Iyar	18.	Lag-B'Omer	Sunday, May 18, 1919
5679.	9.	Iyar	18.	33d Day of Omer	Sunday, May 18, 1919
5679.	10.	Sivan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday, May 30, 1919
5679.	10.	Sivan	6.	1st Day of Pentecost	Wednesday, June 4, 1919
5679.	11.	Tammuz	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, June 28-29, 1919
5679.	11.	Tammuz	17.	Fast of Tammuz	Tuesday, July 15, 1919
5679.	12.	Av	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, July 28, 1919
5679.	12.	Av	9.	Fast of Av	Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1919
5679.	13.	Ellul	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Aug. 26-27, 1919
5680.	1.	Tishri	1.	1st Day of New Year	Thursday, Sept. 25, 1919
5680.	1.	Tishri	3.	Fast of Gedaliah	†Saturday, Sept. 27, 1919
5680.	1.	Tishri	10.	Yom-Kippur	Saturday, Oct. 4, 1919
5680.	1.	Tishri	15.	1st Day of Tabernacle	Thursday, Oct. 9, 1919
5680.	1.	Tishri	21.	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1919
5680.	1.	Tishri	22.	Sh'Mini Atseres	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1919
5680.	1.	Tishri	23.	Simchas-Torah	Friday, Oct. 17, 1919
5680.	2.	Cheevan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday-Saturday, Oct. 24-25, 1919
5680.	3.	Kislev	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday, Nov. 23, 1919
5680.	3.	Kislev	25.	1st Day of Chanukah	Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1919
5680.	4.	Tebet	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday-Tuesday, Dec. 22-23, 1919
5680.	4.	Tebet	10.	Fast of Tebet	Thursday, Jan. 1, 1920
5680.	5.	Sh'vat	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1920

*Observed the Thursday previous; †observed the following day.

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR A. D. 1919—A. M. 8028.

New style.	Holy days.	Old style.	New style.	Holy days.	Old style.
Jan. 7	Christmas	Dec. 25, 1918	June 8	Pentecost	May 26
Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	June 12	Holy Ghost	May 30
Jan. 19	Epiphany	Jan. 6	July 12	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
Feb. 15	Hypopante (Purification)	Feb. 2	Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Feb. 23	Carnival Sunday	Feb. 10	Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 15
March 5	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 20	Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
March 9	First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 24	Sept. 27	Exaltation of Theotokos	Sept. 14
April 13	Palm Sunday	March 31	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
April 18	Great (Good) Friday	April 5	Nov. 28	1st Day of Nativity	Nov. 15
April 20	Holy Pasche (Easter)	April 7	Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
May 6	St. George	April 23	Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
May 29	Ascension (Holy Thursday)	May 16			

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, YEAR 1337-38.

The year 1337 is the 17th of the 45th cycle of 30 years.

Year.	No.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts	Year.	No.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts
1337.	4.	Rabia I.	Jan. 3	29	1337.	11.	Dul Kaeda	July 28	30
1337.	5.	Jomhadi I.	Feb. 1	30	1337.	12.	Dul Hegria	Aug. 27	29
1337.	6.	Jomhadi II.	March 3	29	1338.	1.	Muharrem	Sept. 25	30
1337.	7.	Rajeb	April 1	30	1338.	2.	Saphar	Oct. 25	29
1337.	8.	Sheban	May 1	29	1338.	3.	Rabia I.	Nov. 23	30
1337.	9.	Ramedan (Fasting)	May 30	29	1338.	4.	Rabia II.	Dec. 23	29
1337.	10.	Schwall	June 29	29	1338.	5.	Jomhadi I.	Jan. 21, 1920	30

THE GREAT SUN, SIRIUS, OR THE DOG STAR.

Sirius, the greatest of the starry hosts, seven times brighter than the brightest star of the northern heavens, was credited by the ancients with peculiar powers over nature. This belief is supposed to owe its origin to the fact that when he is the "bright and morning star," rising at early morning, the great Nile river of Africa mysteriously rises about twenty-five feet, overflowing the vast desert regions adjacent and thereby making them fertile with the rich material brought from the luxuriant tropical regions 2,000 miles above. Now Sirius is twenty times greater than our sun, and when he seemingly united his forces with those of the sun, rising about the same time, came also the hottest days of the year and the time of greatest sickness in the northern hemisphere. Hence the "dog days," or the forty days from about July 3 to Aug. 11, inclusive. South of the equator, of course, the seasons being reversed, these days fall six months later or earlier. Here we can see a reason for their belief that mad dogs and all other hot weather

conditions were attributable to the malign influence of this king of suns, which we know to be one million times more distant than our sun and whose influence upon us or our planet may well be compared to that of a pebble when dropped into the ocean. Sirius may be seen in the daylight by knowing just where to look, though so distant that a ray of his light is eight years in reaching us, traveling at the inconceivable speed of 186,000 miles in one second of time. The vastness of this distance has been well illustrated by the rate of motion of nerve sensation of the human body, as follows: When the tip of a finger is injured the news of such hurt must travel to the brain and the order of withdrawal be sent back to the finger point via the nerve route. As brief as that interval is, had one an arm long enough at infancy to reach out and touch the burning gases that surround that and all other suns and get the fingers burned, said infant would be several centuries old before the injured member could be withdrawn.

☾ New Moon, 2, 31. 1st Month, **JANUARY, 1919.** 31 Days. ☽ Full Moon, 16th.
 ☾ First Quar., 9th. ☽ Last Quar., 23d.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.					
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
1	365	1	Wednes.	☾	12 3 25	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
2	364	2	Thursday	☽	12 3 54	ev. 22	7 28	4 39	6 40	7 16	4 51	6 34	7 89	4 29	6 57	sets		
3	363	3	Friday	☽	12 4 22	1 14	7 28	4 42	6 27	7 16	4 53	6 31	7 39	4 30	sets	6 17		
4	362	4	Saturday	☽	12 4 50	2 5	7 28	4 43	7 48	7 16	4 53	7 50	7 38	4 32	7 41	sets		
5	361	5	SUNDAY	☽	12 5 17	2 55	7 28	4 44	8 46	7 16	4 53	8 47	7 38	4 33	8 42	sets		
6	360	6	Monday	☽	12 5 44	3 44	7 28	4 45	9 54	7 16	4 53	9 54	7 38	4 34	9 53	sets		
7	359	7	Tuesday	☽	12 6 10	4 33	7 27	4 46	11 1	7 16	4 56	11 0	7 57	4 35	11 3	morn		
8	358	8	Wednes.	☽	12 6 36	5 23	7 27	4 47	morn	7 16	4 57	morn	7 37	4 36	morn	sets		
9	357	9	Thursday	☽	12 6 6	6 13	7 27	4 48	1 21	7 16	4 59	1 18	7 36	4 37	1 31	sets		
10	356	10	Friday	☽	12 6 27	7 10	7 27	4 49	2 31	7 16	5 1	2 27	7 36	4 39	2 24	sets		
11	355	11	Saturday	☽	12 6 51	8 7	7 27	4 49	3 39	7 16	5 2	3 34	7 36	4 40	3 54	sets		
12	354	12	SUNDAY	☽	12 7 14	9 6	7 27	4 50	4 44	7 15	5 3	4 39	7 36	4 41	5 5	sets		
13	353	13	Monday	☽	12 7 38	10 5	7 27	4 51	5 42	7 15	5 4	5 37	7 35	4 42	5 0	sets		
14	352	14	Tuesday	☽	12 8 0	11 4	7 27	4 52	6 44	7 15	5 4	6 28	7 34	4 44	6 47	sets		
15	351	15	Wednes.	☽	12 8 22	11 59	7 27	4 54	6 33	7 15	5 5	6 28	7 34	4 44	6 47	sets		
16	350	16	Thursday	☽	12 8 43	morn	7 26	4 55	rises	7 14	5 6	rises	7 34	4 44	rises	sets		
17	349	17	Friday	☽	12 9 0	51	7 25	4 56	6 47	7 14	5 6	6 49	7 33	4 47	6 40	sets		
18	348	18	Saturday	☽	12 9 10	1 40	7 24	4 58	7 50	7 13	5 7	7 51	7 32	4 48	7 46	sets		
19	347	19	SUNDAY	☽	12 9 14	2 26	7 23	4 59	8 52	7 13	5 9	8 53	7 31	4 49	8 51	sets		
20	346	20	Monday	☽	12 9 15	3 15	7 23	4 59	9 49	7 12	5 10	9 49	7 29	4 50	9 51	sets		
21	345	21	Tuesday	☽	12 9 18	3 52	7 22	5 0	10 50	7 12	5 12	10 48	7 29	4 52	10 55	sets		
22	344	22	Wednes.	☽	12 9 19	4 35	7 21	5 0	11 47	7 11	5 13	11 44	7 29	4 54	11 55	sets		
23	343	23	Thursday	☽	12 9 11	5 17	7 20	5 0	11 47	7 11	5 14	morn	7 28	4 55	morn	sets		
24	342	24	Friday	☽	12 9 6	6 2	7 20	5 0	49	7 10	5 15	4 5	7 27	4 56	5 9	sets		
25	341	25	Saturday	☽	12 9 20	6 48	7 19	5 0	1 45	7 10	5 16	1 40	7 26	4 57	1 58	sets		
26	340	26	SUNDAY	☽	12 9 24	7 36	7 18	5 0	2 42	7 9	5 16	2 37	7 25	4 58	2 57	sets		
27	339	27	Monday	☽	12 9 17	8 26	7 18	5 0	3 47	7 9	5 17	3 31	7 24	4 59	3 52	sets		
28	338	28	Tuesday	☽	12 9 12	9 18	7 17	5 0	4 30	7 8	5 18	4 25	7 24	5 1	4 46	sets		
29	337	29	Wednes.	☽	12 9 11	10 11	7 17	5 0	5 18	7 8	5 19	5 15	7 23	5 3	5 34	sets		
30	336	30	Thursday	☽	12 9 8	11 5	7 16	5 0	6 18	7 7	5 20	6 50	7 23	5 6	6 45	sets		
31	335	31	Friday	☽	12 9 31	11 56	7 15	5 12	6 39	7 6	5 21	6 36	7 22	5 6	6 49	sets		

☾ First Quar., 7th. 2d Month, **FEBRUARY, 1919.** 28 Days. ☽ Last Quar., 22d.
 ☽ Full Moon, 14th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.					
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
32	334	1	Saturday	☽	12 13 40	ev. 47	7 14	5 13	sets	7 5	5 22	sets	7 21	5 7	sets	sets		
33	333	2	SUNDAY	☽	12 13 48	1 38	7 12	5 14	7 41	7 4	5 23	7 41	7 20	5 8	7 39	sets		
34	332	3	Monday	☽	12 13 55	2 29	7 11	5 15	8 53	7 3	5 25	8 52	7 19	5 10	8 54	sets		
35	331	4	Tuesday	☽	12 14 2	3 20	7 10	5 17	10 1	7 2	5 26	10 0	7 17	5 11	10 6	sets		
36	330	5	Wednes.	☽	12 14 7	4 12	7 9	5 19	11 12	7 1	5 27	11 9	7 16	5 12	11 21	sets		
37	329	6	Thursday	☽	12 14 12	5 6	7 8	5 20	morn	7 0	5 28	morn	7 15	5 14	morn	sets		
38	328	7	Friday	☽	12 14 16	6 2	7 7	5 21	22	6 59	5 29	18	7 13	5 15	34	sets		
39	327	8	Saturday	☽	12 14 19	7 0	7 6	5 23	1 31	6 58	5 30	1 26	7 12	5 16	1 45	sets		
40	326	9	SUNDAY	☽	12 14 19	7 59	7 4	5 24	2 37	6 57	5 32	2 31	7 10	5 18	2 52	sets		
41	325	10	Monday	☽	12 14 23	8 55	7 3	5 25	3 37	6 56	5 33	3 29	7 9	5 20	3 50	sets		
42	324	11	Tuesday	☽	12 14 24	9 50	7 2	5 26	4 27	6 55	5 34	4 22	7 7	5 22	4 42	sets		
43	323	12	Wednes.	☽	12 14 24	10 42	7 1	5 27	5 12	6 54	5 35	5 7	7 5	5 23	5 24	sets		
44	322	13	Thursday	☽	12 14 23	11 32	7 0	5 28	5 50	6 53	5 36	5 46	7 4	5 24	6 0	sets		
45	321	14	Friday	☽	12 14 21	morn	6 59	5 30	rises	6 51	5 38	rises	7 3	5 26	rises	sets		
46	320	15	Saturday	☽	12 14 19	19	6 58	5 32	6 37	6 50	5 39	6 37	7 2	5 27	6 34	sets		
47	319	16	SUNDAY	☽	12 14 16	1 3	6 56	5 33	7 39	6 49	5 40	7 39	7 1	5 29	7 40	sets		
48	318	17	Monday	☽	12 14 12	1 46	6 54	5 34	8 35	6 48	5 41	8 34	6 59	5 31	8 39	sets		
49	317	18	Tuesday	☽	12 14 7	2 29	6 52	5 36	9 35	6 46	5 42	9 32	6 57	5 32	9 41	sets		
50	316	19	Wednes.	☽	12 14 2	3 12	6 50	5 38	10 38	6 45	5 44	10 30	6 55	5 34	10 43	sets		
51	315	20	Thursday	☽	12 13 56	3 56	6 49	5 39	11 32	6 44	5 45	11 27	6 54	5 35	11 43	sets		
52	314	21	Friday	☽	12 13 50	4 41	6 47	5 40	morn	6 43	5 46	morn	6 52	5 36	morn	sets		
53	313	22	Saturday	☽	12 13 43	5 28	6 46	5 41	28	6 41	5 47	24	6 50	5 38	28	sets		
54	312	23	SUNDAY	☽	12 13 35	6 17	6 45	5 43	1 25	6 40	5 48	1 20	6 48	5 39	1 40	sets		
55	311	24	Monday	☽	12 13 27	7 7	6 44	5 44	2 18	6 39	5 49	2 12	6 47	5 40	2 33	sets		
56	310	25	Tuesday	☽	12 13 18	7 58	6 43	5 45	3 6	6 38	5 50	3 1	6 46	5 42	3 21	sets		
57	309	26	Wednes.	☽	12 13 8	8 50	6 41	5 46	3 52	6 36	5 51	3 47	6 44	5 43	3 5	sets		
58	308	27	Thursday	☽	12 12 58	9 43	6 39	5 47	4 32	6 35	5 52	4 28	6 43	5 44	4 44	sets		
59	307	28	Friday	☽	12 12 47	10 34	6 38	5 48	5 8	6 34	5 51	5 5	6 41	5 46	5 17	sets		

☾ New Moon, 2. 31. 3d Month. MARCH, 1919. 31 Days. ☽ Full Moon, 16th. ☽ First Quar., 8th. ☽ Last Quar., 24th.

Table for March 1919. Columns include Day of Year, Days of Year, Day of Month, Day of Week, Moon's Place (7 P.M. E. S. T.), Sun at Noon Mark, Moon in Meridian, and Moon rises and sets for New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, etc.

☽ First Quar., 7th. 4th Month. APRIL, 1919. 30 Days. ☽ Last Quar., 23d. ☽ Full Moon, 15th. ☽ New Moon, 30.

"Daylight-Saving" Month. Advance Time Given One Hour.

Table for April 1919. Columns include Day of Year, Days of Year, Day of Month, Day of Week, Moon's Place (7 P.M. E. S. T.), Sun at Noon Mark, Moon in Meridian, and Moon rises and sets for New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, etc.

☾ First Quar., 6th.
☀ Full Moon, 14th.

5th Month.

MAY, 1919.

31 Days.

☾ Last Quar., 22d.
☀ New Moon, 29th.

"Daylight-Saving" Month. Advance Time Given One Hour.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P.M. E. S. T.	CON. Sign. Deg.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.					
								Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
121	245	1	Thursday	☾	6	11 57	6	4 56	6 58	8 59	5 2	6 51	8 54	4 49	7 5	9 14			
122	246	2	Friday	☾	6	11 56	58	4 55	6 59	10 4	5 0	6 52	9 59	4 48	7 6	10 19			
123	247	3	Saturday	☾	5	11 56	51	4 54	7 0	10 59	5 0	6 53	10 54	4 46	7 7	11 14			
124	248	4	SUNDAY	☾	4	11 56	45	4 53	7 2	11 47	4 59	6 54	11 43	4 44	7 8	11 59			
125	249	5	Monday	☾	3	11 56	39	4 52	7 3	morn	4 58	6 55	12 40	4 43	7 10	morn			
126	250	6	Tuesday	☾	2	11 56	34	4 50	7 4	26	4 57	6 56	23	4 42	7 11	36			
127	251	7	Wednes.	☾	1	11 56	29	4 49	7 5	1 0	4 56	6 57	58	4 40	7 13	1 7			
128	252	8	Thursday	☾	0	11 56	25	4 48	7 6	1 30	4 55	6 59	1 20	4 39	7 14	1 54			
129	253	9	Friday	☾	0	11 56	21	4 48	7 7	1 58	4 54	6 59	1 57	4 38	7 14	2 22			
130	254	10	Saturday	☾	0	11 56	18	4 45	7 8	2 21	4 53	7 0	2 25	4 37	7 16	2 52			
131	255	11	SUNDAY	☾	0	11 56	16	4 44	7 9	2 51	4 52	7 0	2 53	4 36	7 17	2 47			
132	256	12	Monday	☾	0	11 56	14	4 42	7 10	3 19	4 51	7 1	3 22	4 35	7 18	3 12			
133	257	13	Tuesday	☾	0	11 56	12	4 41	7 11	3 48	4 50	7 2	3 51	4 34	7 19	3 38			
134	258	14	Wednes.	☾	0	11 56	11	morn	7 12	morn	4 49	7 3	rises	4 32	7 20	rises			
135	259	15	Thursday	☾	0	11 56	11	3 49	7 13	3 58	4 48	7 3	4 31	4 31	7 21	8 13			
136	260	16	Friday	☾	0	11 56	11	4 38	7 14	4 48	4 48	7 4	4 30	4 30	7 23	9 3			
137	261	17	Saturday	☾	0	11 56	11	4 37	7 15	4 47	4 47	7 5	4 29	4 29	7 24	9 52			
138	262	18	SUNDAY	☾	0	11 56	14	4 36	7 16	4 46	4 46	7 6	4 28	4 28	7 25	10 32			
139	263	19	Monday	☾	0	11 56	16	4 35	7 17	4 45	4 45	7 7	4 27	4 27	7 26	11 10			
140	264	20	Tuesday	☾	0	11 56	18	4 34	7 18	4 44	4 44	7 8	4 26	4 26	7 27	11 42			
141	265	21	Wednes.	☾	0	11 56	21	4 34	7 19	morn	4 44	7 9	morn	4 25	7 28	morn			
142	266	22	Thursday	☾	0	11 56	25	4 33	7 20	5 44	4 43	7 10	5 42	4 24	7 29	11			
143	267	23	Friday	☾	0	11 56	29	4 32	7 21	6 32	4 42	7 11	6 34	4 23	7 30	38			
144	268	24	Saturday	☾	0	11 56	34	4 31	7 22	7 21	4 41	7 12	7 1	4 22	7 31	1 6			
145	269	25	SUNDAY	☾	0	11 56	40	4 30	7 23	8 12	4 40	7 23	8 10	4 21	7 32	1 35			
146	270	26	Monday	☾	0	11 56	45	4 29	7 24	9 6	4 29	7 24	9 2	4 20	7 34	2 8			
147	271	27	Tuesday	☾	0	11 56	52	4 28	7 25	10 4	4 28	7 25	10 4	4 19	7 35	2 43			
148	272	28	Wednes.	☾	0	11 56	59	4 27	7 26	11 5	4 27	7 26	11 5	4 18	7 36	3 28			
149	273	29	Thursday	☾	0	11 57	64	4 26	7 27	12 11	4 26	7 27	12 11	4 17	7 37	sets			
150	274	30	Friday	☾	0	11 57	69	4 26	7 28	12 22	4 26	7 28	12 22	4 16	7 38	sets			
151	275	31	Saturday	☾	0	11 57	72	4 26	7 29	12 29	4 26	7 29	12 29	4 16	7 39	9 51			

☾ First Quar., 5th.
☀ Full Moon, 13th.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1919.

30 Days.

☾ Last Quar., 20th.
☀ New Moon, 27th.

"Daylight-Saving" Month. Advance Time Given One Hour.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P.M. E. S. T.	CON. Sign. Deg.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.					
								Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
152	276	1	SUNDAY	☾	11	11 57	31	4 25	7 29	10 21	4 38	7 18	10 17	4 15	7 40	10 32			
153	277	2	Monday	☾	11	11 57	40	4 25	7 30	10 59	4 38	7 19	10 57	4 15	7 41	11 7			
154	278	3	Tuesday	☾	10	11 57	49	4 25	7 30	11 59	4 37	7 20	11 39	4 14	7 41	11 37			
155	279	4	Wednes.	☾	9	11 57	59	4 25	7 31	morn	4 37	7 21	morn	4 14	7 42	morn			
156	280	5	Thursday	☾	8	11 58	8	4 24	7 31	morn	4 37	7 20	morn	4 13	7 42	1			
157	281	6	Friday	☾	7	11 58	20	4 24	7 32	27	4 37	7 21	28	4 13	7 43	26			
158	282	7	Saturday	☾	6	11 58	30	4 24	7 33	54	4 37	7 21	55	4 13	7 43	50			
159	283	8	SUNDAY	☾	5	11 58	41	4 24	7 33	1 22	4 36	7 22	1 24	4 13	7 44	1 16			
160	284	9	Monday	☾	4	11 58	53	4 23	7 34	1 52	4 36	7 22	1 55	4 13	7 44	1 42			
161	285	10	Tuesday	☾	3	11 59	4	4 23	7 34	2 22	4 36	7 23	2 26	4 12	7 45	2 11			
162	286	11	Wednes.	☾	2	11 59	16	4 23	7 35	3 0	4 36	7 24	3 4	4 12	7 46	2 46			
163	287	12	Thursday	☾	1	11 59	28	4 23	7 36	3 41	4 36	7 24	3 46	4 12	7 47	3 26			
164	288	13	Friday	☾	0	11 59	40	4 23	7 37	rises	4 36	7 25	rises	4 12	7 48	rises			
165	289	14	Saturday	☾	0	11 59	52	4 23	7 37	4 36	4 36	7 25	4 36	4 12	7 48	8 33			
166	290	15	SUNDAY	☾	0	12 0	5	4 23	7 38	9 0	4 36	7 26	8 56	4 12	7 49	9 19			
167	291	16	Monday	☾	0	12 0	18	4 23	7 38	9 36	4 36	7 26	9 32	4 12	7 50	9 46			
168	292	17	Tuesday	☾	0	12 0	30	4 23	7 39	10 9	4 36	7 26	10 6	4 12	7 50	10 16			
169	293	18	Wednes.	☾	0	12 0	43	4 23	7 39	10 38	4 36	7 26	10 37	4 12	7 51	10 42			
170	294	19	Thursday	☾	0	12 0	56	4 23	7 39	11 8	4 36	7 26	11 8	4 12	7 51	11 9			
171	295	20	Friday	☾	0	12 1	9	4 23	7 39	11 40	4 36	7 26	11 41	4 12	7 51	11 37			
172	296	21	Saturday	☾	0	12 1	22	4 24	7 40	morn	4 36	7 26	morn	4 12	7 51	morn			
173	297	22	SUNDAY	☾	0	12 1	35	4 24	7 40	13	4 37	7 27	15	4 13	7 51	7			
174	298	23	Monday	☾	0	12 1	48	4 24	7 40	19	4 37	7 27	15	4 13	7 51	40			
175	299	24	Tuesday	☾	0	12 2	48	4 24	7 40	26	4 37	7 27	1 34	4 13	7 51	1 18			
176	300	25	Wednes.	☾	0	12 2	47	4 24	7 40	2 30	4 37	7 27	2 21	4 13	7 51	3 1			
177	301	26	Thursday	☾	0	12 2	27	4 24	7 40	3 16	4 38	7 27	3 21	4 13	7 51	3 1			
178	302	27	Friday	☾	0	12 2	40	4 25	7 40	4 20	4 38	7 27	4 25	4 14	7 51	4 4			
179	303	28	Saturday	☾	0	12 2	53	4 25	7 40	sets	4 38	7 27	sets	4 14	7 51	sets			
180	304	29	SUNDAY	☾	0	12 3	5	4 25	7 40	8 53	4 39	7 27	8 50	4 14	7 51	9 2			
181	305	30	Monday	☾	0	12 3	17	4 26	7 40	9 29	4 40	7 27	9 26	4 15	7 51	9 35			

First Quar., 4th. 7th Month. JULY, 1919. 31 Days. Last Quar., 27th. Full Moon, 13th. "Daylight-Saving" Month. Advance Time Given One Hour.

Table for July 1919 with columns for Day of Year, Day of Month, Day of Week, Moon's Place, Sun at Noon, Moon in Meridian, and Moon sets/rises for various locations including New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

First Quar., 3d. 8th Month. AUGUST, 1919. 31 Days. Last Quar., 18th. Full Moon, 11th. "Daylight-Saving" Month. Advance Time Given One Hour.

Table for August 1919 with columns for Day of Year, Day of Month, Day of Week, Moon's Place, Sun at Noon, Moon in Meridian, and Moon sets/rises for various locations including New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

☾ First Quar., 2d. 9th Month. **SEPTEMBER, 1919.** 30 Days. ☽ Last Quar., 16th. ☾ Full Moon, 9th. "Daylight-Saving" Month. Advance Time Given One Hour.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.			
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	
244	12 29	1	Monday	☾	12 0 8	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
245	12 30	2	Tuesday	☾	11 59 51	5 16	5 24	6 38	5 29	6 32	10 18	5 20	6 39	10 18	6 39	9 58
246	12 31	3	Wednesday	☾	11 59 42	4 53	5 25	6 34	11 48	6 30	11 3	5 21	6 38	10 42	6 38	10 42
247	1 1	4	Thursday	☾	11 59 12	4 43	5 26	6 32	11 49	6 29	11 54	5 23	6 37	11 35	6 37	11 35
248	1 1	5	Friday	☾	11 58 52	4 33	5 27	6 30	morn	6 27	morn	5 24	6 34	morn	6 34	morn
249	1 1	6	Saturday	☾	11 58 33	4 23	5 29	6 27	1 44	6 23	1 48	5 26	6 30	1 32	6 30	1 32
250	1 1	7	SUNDAY	☾	11 58 12	4 13	5 30	6 25	2 46	6 22	2 49	5 28	6 28	2 37	6 28	2 37
251	1 1	8	Monday	☾	11 57 52	4 2	5 31	6 24	3 52	6 21	3 54	5 29	6 26	3 46	6 26	3 46
252	1 1	9	Tuesday	☾	11 57 31	4 12	5 32	6 22	4 59	6 19	5 0	5 30	6 24	4 56	6 24	4 56
253	1 1	10	Wednesday	☾	11 57 11	morn	5 33	6 20	rises	6 17	rises	5 31	6 22	rises	6 22	rises
254	1 1	11	Thursday	☾	11 56 50	4 3	5 34	6 18	6 54	6 15	6 55	5 32	6 20	6 49	6 20	6 49
255	1 1	12	Friday	☾	11 56 29	4 36	5 35	6 16	7 31	6 14	7 34	5 33	6 18	7 22	6 18	7 22
256	1 1	13	Saturday	☾	11 56 8	4 33	5 36	6 14	8 11	6 13	8 15	5 34	6 17	7 59	6 17	7 59
257	1 1	14	SUNDAY	☾	11 55 47	4 26	5 37	6 12	9 33	6 10	9 58	5 35	6 15	8 47	6 15	8 47
258	1 1	15	Monday	☾	11 55 25	4 25	5 38	6 11	9 53	6 10	9 58	5 36	6 13	9 37	6 13	9 37
259	1 1	16	Tuesday	☾	11 55 4	4 25	5 39	6 9	10 51	6 8	10 56	5 37	6 11	10 37	6 11	10 37
260	1 1	17	Wednesday	☾	11 54 43	4 23	5 41	6 7	11 55	6 6	11 59	5 39	6 9	11 41	6 9	11 41
261	1 1	18	Thursday	☾	11 54 22	4 20	5 42	6 6	morn	6 4	morn	5 41	6 7	morn	6 7	morn
262	1 1	19	Friday	☾	11 54 1	4 13	5 43	6 4	5 59	6 3	1 3	5 42	6 5	4 8	6 5	4 8
263	1 1	20	Saturday	☾	11 53 39	4 9	5 44	6 2	2 4	6 4	2 11	5 43	6 3	1 55	6 3	1 55
264	1 1	21	SUNDAY	☾	11 53 18	4 9	5 45	6 0	3 9	6 0	3 7	5 44	6 1	3 2	6 1	3 2
265	1 1	22	Monday	☾	11 52 57	4 10	5 46	5 59	4 11	5 47	4 12	5 46	6 0	4 9	6 0	4 9
266	1 1	23	Tuesday	☾	11 52 36	4 11	5 47	5 58	5 13	5 48	5 59	5 47	6 0	5 13	6 0	5 13
267	1 1	24	Wednesday	☾	11 52 16	ev.	5 48	5 56	5 49	5 50	5 56	5 48	6 0	5 13	6 0	5 13
268	1 1	25	Thursday	☾	11 51 55	4 19	5 49	5 55	6 28	5 50	6 28	5 49	6 0	6 19	6 0	6 19
269	1 1	26	Friday	☾	11 51 34	4 18	5 50	5 54	7 50	5 52	7 54	5 50	6 0	7 18	6 0	7 18
270	1 1	27	Saturday	☾	11 51 14	4 24	5 51	5 50	7 30	5 52	7 34	5 52	6 0	7 56	6 0	7 56
271	1 1	28	SUNDAY	☾	11 50 54	4 30	5 52	5 49	8 10	5 53	8 14	5 53	6 0	8 39	6 0	8 39
272	1 1	29	Monday	☾	11 50 34	4 35	5 53	5 47	8 53	5 54	8 58	5 54	6 0	9 7	6 0	9 7
273	1 1	30	Tuesday	☾	11 50 14	4 46	5 54	5 45	9 42	5 55	9 47	5 55	6 0	9 27	6 0	9 27

☾ First Quar., 2, 31. 10th Month. **OCTOBER, 1919.** 31 Days. ☽ Last Quar., 16th. ☾ Full Moon, 9th. ☽ New Moon, 23d.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.			
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	
274	9 2	1	Wednes...	☾	11 49 55	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
275	9 3	2	Thursday	☾	11 49 35	5 35	5 56	5 44	10 33	5 56	5 43	10 36	5 57	5 42	10 20	5 42
276	9 4	3	Friday	☾	11 49 15	5 12	5 57	5 42	morn	5 56	5 42	11 34	5 58	5 40	11 18	5 40
277	9 5	4	Saturday	☾	11 48 55	4 58	5 58	5 39	morn	5 57	morn	5 57	5 40	morn	5 39	morn
278	9 6	5	SUNDAY	☾	11 48 39	4 50	6 0	5 37	1 34	5 59	5 38	6 1	5 36	1 26	6 1	1 26
279	9 7	6	Monday	☾	11 48 21	4 39	6 1	5 35	2 33	6 0	5 36	2 39	6 2	5 34	2 34	6 2
280	9 8	7	Tuesday	☾	11 48 4	4 30	6 2	5 33	3 45	6 1	5 34	3 45	6 4	5 33	3 43	6 4
281	9 9	8	Wednesday	☾	11 47 47	4 22	6 3	5 32	4 55	6 2	5 33	4 54	6 5	5 30	4 57	6 5
282	9 10	9	Thursday	☾	11 47 30	morn	6 4	5 30	rises	6 3	5 31	rises	6 6	5 28	rises	6 6
283	9 11	10	Friday	☾	11 47 13	18	6 5	5 28	6 6	6 4	5 29	6 9	6 6	5 26	6 9	6 6
284	9 12	11	Saturday	☾	11 46 57	15	6 6	5 26	6 54	6 5	5 28	6 58	6 8	5 24	6 41	6 8
285	9 13	12	SUNDAY	☾	11 46 42	13	6 7	5 25	7 46	6 6	5 27	7 51	6 10	5 22	7 31	6 10
286	9 14	13	Monday	☾	11 46 23	11	6 8	5 23	8 45	6 7	5 26	8 50	6 13	5 20	8 31	6 13
287	9 15	14	Tuesday	☾	11 46 13	10	6 10	5 23	9 39	6 8	5 25	9 52	6 14	5 19	9 34	6 14
288	9 16	15	Wednesday	☾	11 45 59	5 15	6 11	5 19	10 53	6 9	5 23	10 57	6 14	5 17	10 42	6 14
289	9 17	16	Thursday	☾	11 45 45	6 10	6 12	5 18	11 58	6 10	5 22	morn	6 16	5 16	11 48	6 16
290	9 18	17	Friday	☾	11 45 33	7 2	6 13	5 17	morn	6 11	5 20	1 6	6 17	5 14	morn	6 17
291	9 19	18	Saturday	☾	11 45 21	7 50	6 14	5 16	1 1	6 12	5 19	1 4	6 18	5 12	1 4	6 18
292	9 20	19	SUNDAY	☾	11 45 9	8 37	6 15	5 15	2 5	6 13	5 18	2 6	6 19	5 10	2 1	6 19
293	9 21	20	Monday	☾	11 44 58	9 22	6 16	5 13	3 6	6 14	5 17	3 6	6 21	5 9	3 5	6 21
294	9 22	21	Tuesday	☾	11 44 48	10 6	6 18	5 11	4 5	6 15	5 16	4 4	6 22	5 8	4 4	6 22
295	9 23	22	Wednesday	☾	11 44 38	10 50	6 19	5 9	5 5	6 16	5 14	5 4	6 23	5 7	5 10	6 23
296	9 24	23	Thursday	☾	11 44 30	11 30	6 21	5 7	6 4	6 16	5 12	6 2	6 24	5 5	6 12	6 24
297	9 25	24	Friday	☾	11 44 21	ev.	6 22	5 5	sets	6 17	5 11	sets	6 25	5 5	sets	6 25
298	9 26	25	Saturday	☾	11 44 14	1 1	6 24	5 4	6 9	6 18	5 10	6 13	6 28	5 5	6 13	6 28
299	9 27	26	SUNDAY	☾	11 44 7	1 53	6 25	5 4	6 50	6 19	5 8	6 55	6 30	5 49	6 55	6 30
300	9 28	27	Monday	☾	11 44 1	2 41	6 26	5 1	7 36	6 20	5 7	7 41	6 31	4 57	7 22	6 31
301	9 29	28	Tuesday	☾	11 43 56	3 29	6 27	5 0	8 25	6 21	5 6	8 31	6 32	4 55	8 12	6 32
302	9 30	29	Wednesday	☾	11 43 51	4 17	6 28	4 59	9 20	6 22	5 5	9 25	6 33	4 54	9 7	6 33
303	9 31	30	Thursday	☾	11 43 47	5 5	6 29	4 58	10 19	6 23	5 4	10 22	6 34	4 53	10 8	6 34
304	9 31	31	Friday	☾	11 43 44	6 52	6 30	4 57	11 18	6 24	5 3	11 21	6 36	4 51	11 9	6 36

Full Moon, 7th. 11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1919. 30 Days. New Moon, 22d. Last Quar., 14th. First Quar., 30th.

Table for November 1919. Columns include Day of Year, Day of Month, Day of Week, Moon's Place (E.S.T.), Sun at Noon (Mean Time, Fast), Moon in Meridian (Eve.), and Moon sets (Sun rises, Sun sets, Moon sets and rises) for New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Mich., Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N.J., Mass., Conn., R.I., St. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del., Wis., Minn., N.D., S.D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.

Full Moon, 7th. 12th Month. DECEMBER, 1919. 31 Days. New Moon, 22d. Last Quar., 14th. First Quar., 29th.

Table for December 1919. Columns include Day of Year, Day of Month, Day of Week, Moon's Place (E.S.T.), Sun at Noon (Mean Time, Fast and slow), Moon in Meridian (Eve.), and Moon sets (Sun rises, Sun sets, Moon sets and rises) for New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Mich., Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N.J., Mass., Conn., R.I., St. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del., Wis., Minn., N.D., S.D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.

CALENDARS FOR THE YEARS 1920 TO 1923.

1920.							1921.							1922.							1923.										
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	
MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
JUNE...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUNE...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUNE...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUNE...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
SEPT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	

YUKON-TANANA GOLD REGION.

The first gold deposits found in inland Alaska were in the Yukon-Tanana region, which lies between Yukon and Tanana rivers west of the international boundary. The earliest of the pioneer prospectors crossed the Chilkoot pass about 1880 and began mining in the

interior of Alaska six years later after finding gold in the Yukon-Tanana region. Since then this region has produced gold to the value of about \$100,000,000, according to an estimate made by the United States geological survey in 1918.

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

Table with columns for years 1752-1952 and months Jan-Dec. Rows show year pairs and their corresponding day-of-week indicators.

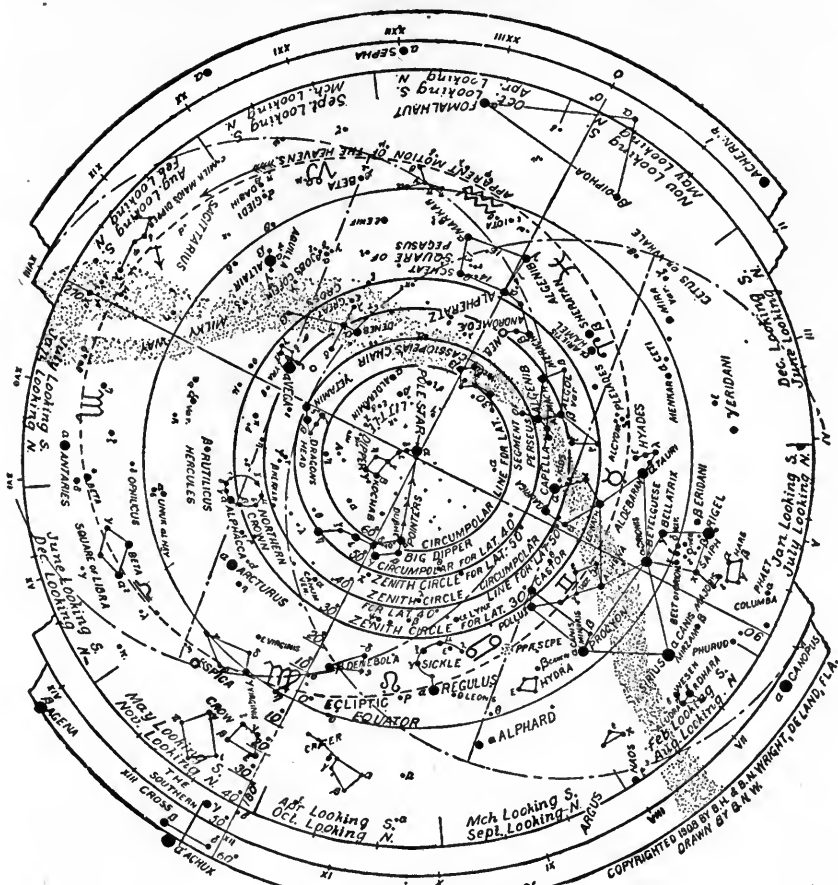
LEAP YEARS.

Table for leap years from 1764 to 1960, showing day-of-week indicators for each year.

Table with 7 columns representing days of the week (1-7) and 31 rows representing months (Monday-Wednesday). Shows day-of-week indicators for each date.

NOTE—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday. *1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.



Scale of Magnitudes.
9334

Explanation: The chart of the heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright, uncharted body be seen near the "ecliptic circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or moon refer to the monthly calendar pages in this almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "ecliptic circle" and an inspection of that part of the heavens comparing with the chart will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

Because of the earth's motion from west to east (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart), the stars rise 4 m. earlier each day or 30 m. per week or 2 hrs. a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then

if the position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count ahead one month, or back one month for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night, holding the month desired in front as the face looks either to the north or south with name down.

A circle described from the zenith on the "zenith circle" for the desired latitude with a radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees north Jan. 15, 9 p. m., as will be "big dipper" at 3 a. m. Then from Capella or two stars all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The "pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also when visible, the "belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "square of Pegasus."

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POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1919.
Mean time.

DAY.	VENUS. ♀			MARS. ♂			JUPITER. ♃			SATURN. ♄		
	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.
	H. M. Hours.	H. M. Sets.	H. M. Sets.	H. M. Hours.	H. M. Sets.	H. M. Sets.	H. M. Hours.	H. M. Rises.	H. M. Rises.	H. M. Hours.	H. M. Rises.	H. M. Rises.
Jan. 1	XIX ³ / ₄	5 13	5 47	XX ³ / ₄	6 56	7 23	VII ³ / ₄	4 41	5 15	X	8 32	8 51
11	XX ¹ / ₄	5 36	6 7	XXI ¹ / ₄	6 57	7 21	VII ¹ / ₄	4 0	4 2	X	7 50	8 10
21	XXI	6 1	6 27	XXII ³ / ₄	7 2	7 19	VII ³ / ₄	Morn.	Morn.	X	7 8	7 27
Feb. 1	XXII	6 30	6 48	XXIII ¹ / ₄	7 1	7 16	VII ¹ / ₄	5 23	4 48	X	6 21	6 40
11	XXIII ³ / ₄	6 56	7 8	XXIII ¹ / ₄	7 2	7 13	VII ³ / ₄	4 41	4 2	IX ³ / ₄	5 38	5 58
21	XXIII ¹ / ₄	7 20	7 25	XXIII ³ / ₄	7 5	7 12	VII ¹ / ₄	3 28	3 25	IX ¹ / ₄	Morn.	Morn.
Mch. 1	0 ³ / ₄	7 41	7 45	0 ¹ / ₄	7 7	7 8	VII ³ / ₄	2 49	2 14	IX ³ / ₄	5 31	5 9
11	I ³ / ₄	8 5	7 58	0 ³ / ₄	7 6	7 0	VII ¹ / ₄	2 12	1 37	IX ¹ / ₄	4 50	4 28
21	I ¹ / ₄	8 58	8 36	I ³ / ₄	7 6	6 55	VII ³ / ₄	1 32	0 57	IX ³ / ₄	4 2	3 35
April 1	II ³ / ₄	9 21	8 53	II ¹ / ₄	7 1	6 48	VII ¹ / ₄	0 57	0 22	IX ¹ / ₄	3 25	3 2
11	II ¹ / ₄	9 46	9 12	II ³ / ₄	7 1	6 55	VII ³ / ₄	0 3	Eve.	IX ³ / ₄	2 46	2 23
21	III	10 7	9 30	II ¹ / ₄	Invis.	Invis.	VII ¹ / ₄	Eve.	11 11	IX ¹ / ₄	2 6	1 39
May 1	III ³ / ₄	10 24	9 45	III	Rises.	Rises.	VII ³ / ₄	11 13	10 39	IX ³ / ₄	1 28	1 5
11	III ¹ / ₄	10 34	9 55	III ³ / ₄	Dim.	Dim.	VII ¹ / ₄	10 41	10 7	IX ¹ / ₄	0 49	0 27
21	III ³ / ₄	10 39	10 2	III ¹ / ₄	Morn.	Morn.	VII ³ / ₄	9 56	9 32	IX ³ / ₄	0 7	Eve.
June 1	IV	10 34	10 2	IV ³ / ₄	3 55	4 29	VIII ³ / ₄	9 35	9 31	IX ³ / ₄	Eve.	11 4
11	IV ¹ / ₄	10 24	9 57	IV ³ / ₄	3 42	4 17	VIII ¹ / ₄	Dim.	Dim.	IX ¹ / ₄	10 49	10 28
21	IV ³ / ₄	10 9	9 48	V	3 31	4 6	VIII ³ / ₄	Invis.	Invis.	IX ³ / ₄	10 4	9 51
July 1	V	9 49	9 34	V ¹ / ₄	3 19	3 56	VIII ¹ / ₄	Dim.	Dim.	X	9 34	9 15
11	V ³ / ₄	9 15	9 15	V ¹ / ₄	3 11	3 46	VIII ³ / ₄	Rises.	Rises.	X	Dim.	Dim.
21	VI	8 50	8 48	V ³ / ₄	3 1	3 36	VIII ¹ / ₄	Morn.	Morn.	X	Invis.	Invis.
Aug. 1	VI ¹ / ₄	8 15	8 13	VI ³ / ₄	2 53	3 27	VIII ³ / ₄	3 45	4 14	X ¹ / ₄	Dim.	Dim.
11	VI ³ / ₄	7 29	7 19	VI	2 47	3 18	VIII ¹ / ₄	3 16	3 46	X ³ / ₄	Rises.	Rises.
21	VI ¹ / ₄	Dim.	Dim.	VI ³ / ₄	2 40	3 8	VIII ³ / ₄	2 45	3 12	X ³ / ₄	Morn.	Morn.
Sept. 1	VII	Rises.	Rises.	VII ¹ / ₄	2 32	2 58	VIII ¹ / ₄	2 15	2 42	X ¹ / ₄	4 24	4 39
11	VII ³ / ₄	Morn.	Morn.	VII ¹ / ₄	2 25	2 49	VIII ³ / ₄	1 46	2 13	X ³ / ₄	3 51	4 6
21	VIII	4 0	4 2	VII ³ / ₄	2 19	2 39	IX	1 16	1 41	X ¹ / ₄	3 19	3 34
Oct. 1	VIII ¹ / ₄	3 20	3 24	VIII ³ / ₄	2 11	2 28	IX ¹ / ₄	0 44	1 9	X ³ / ₄	2 44	2 58
11	VIII ³ / ₄	2 58	3 3	VIII ¹ / ₄	2 3	2 17	IX ³ / ₄	0 12	0 36	X ¹ / ₄	2 11	2 24
21	IX	2 49	2 44	IX	1 53	2 3	IX ¹ / ₄	Eve.	Eve.	X ³ / ₄	1 33	1 46
Nov. 1	IX ³ / ₄	2 51	2 51	IX ¹ / ₄	1 43	1 51	IX ³ / ₄	11 0	11 23	X ¹ / ₄	0 57	1 10
11	IX ¹ / ₄	2 58	2 54	IX ³ / ₄	1 34	1 39	IX ¹ / ₄	10 24	10 47	X ³ / ₄	Eve.	0 35
21	X	3 10	3 3	X	1 23	1 25	IX ³ / ₄	9 46	10 9	X ¹ / ₄	11 49	Eve.
Dec. 1	X ¹ / ₄	3 25	3 11	X ³ / ₄	1 13	1 11	IX ¹ / ₄	9 7	9 30	XI	11 7	11 19
11	X ³ / ₄	3 44	3 29	X ¹ / ₄	0 59	0 55	IX ³ / ₄	8 25	8 48	XI	10 28	10 40
21	XI	4 3	3 39	XI	0 45	0 38	IX ¹ / ₄	7 46	8 6	XI	9 52	10 4

NOTE.—To use the preceding table in connection with the chart of the heavens, proceed as follows: To locate Venus April 11-21. By the planetary table above we note that the right ascension (corresponding to longitude on the earth) is III³/₄ hours to IV¹/₄ hours at that time. By referring to the chart of the heavens and locating these hours on the margin of the map or chart, and connecting them with the

north pole star by a straight edge, as an envelope margin, it will be seen that they intercept the ecliptic circle, the circle of dashes, from the Pleiades to the Hyades on the west and near the "milkmaid's dipper" on the east, and therefore that portion of the heavens will be setting from 9:21 to 9:46 p. m. at the date named.

POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR THE SUNDAYS OF THE YEAR.

PLANETS.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
♀ Venus	5 ⁵ / ₈	2 ⁵ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₂	6 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	6 ³ / ₈	3 ⁶ / ₈	7 ⁶ / ₈	5 ⁶ / ₈	2 ⁶ / ₈	7 ⁷ / ₈
♂ Mars	12 ⁵ / ₈	9 ⁵ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	11 ⁷ / ₈	8 ⁷ / ₈	13 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁶ / ₈	12 ⁶ / ₈	9 ⁶ / ₈	14 ⁷ / ₈
♃ Jupiter	19 ⁵ / ₈	16 ⁵ / ₈	16 ¹ / ₂	20 ⁵ / ₈	18 ⁵ / ₈	15 ⁵ / ₈	20 ⁵ / ₈	17 ⁶ / ₈	21 ⁶ / ₈	19 ⁶ / ₈	16 ⁶ / ₈	21 ⁶ / ₈
♄ Saturn	26 ⁵ / ₈	23 ⁵ / ₈	23 ⁵ / ₈	27 ⁵ / ₈	25 ⁵ / ₈	22 ⁵ / ₈	27 ⁵ / ₈	24 ⁵ / ₈	28 ⁵ / ₈	26 ⁵ / ₈	23 ⁵ / ₈	28 ⁵ / ₈

POSITIONS OF THE MOON FOR THE YEAR.

Perigee	11	4	3	1-29	28	25	22	17	13	10	8	6
Apogee	23	20	19	16	13	10	7	3	1-29	26	22	19
Highest ♀	12	9	8	4	2-29	25	23	19	15	13	9	7†
Lowest ♀	27	23	22	19	16	11	9	6	2-30	27	23	20

*Lowest of the entire year, or 57° lower at meridian passage than when highest in December. †Highest of the entire year, or 57° higher when on the meridian than when lowest in June.

THE PLANETS.

Morning stars, west of the sun—Mercury, Jan. 1-8 and Dec. 12-22, rising near the beginning of twilight; Venus, after Sept. 13; Mars, after May 9; Jupiter, from July 21 to Nov. 10; Saturn, from Aug. 23 to Dec. 4.
Evening stars, east of the sun—Mercury, March 12-22 and Nov. 12-22, setting near the close of twilight; Venus, until Sept. 13; Mars, until May 9; Jupiter, until July 21 and after Nov. 10; Saturn, until Aug. 25 and after Dec. 4.
Brightest or best seen—Mercury, within the

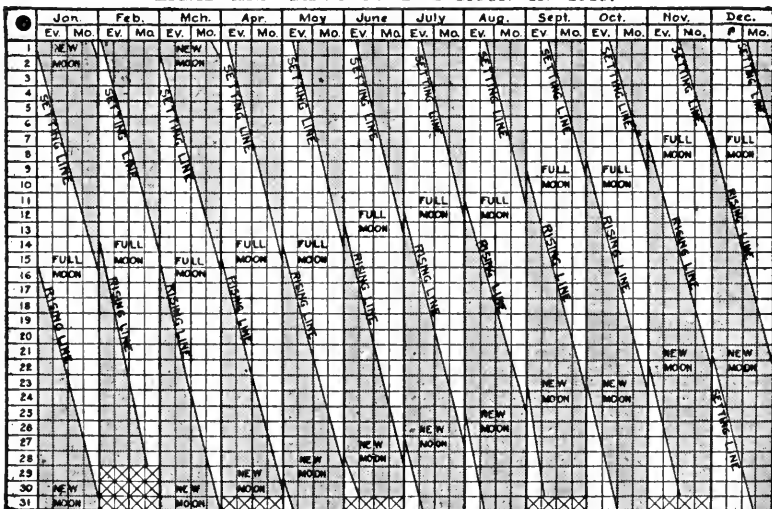
time limits when an evening or a morning star; Venus, Aug. 4-12 and Oct. 16-24; Mars, not brightest but best seen at the end of the year; Jupiter in January and December; Saturn, in February.
Invisible or very dim—Mercury at all other times than those given as an evening or morning star; Venus, Sept. 11-15; Mars, in May; Jupiter, in July; Saturn, in August and September; Uranus and Neptune, always.
All-night stars or planets—Jupiter in January and Saturn in February.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.
For use in connection with star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1.....	5 18	3 16	1 26	11 25	9 26	7 24	5 26	3 25	1 23	11 21	9 19	7 21
2.....	5 14	3 12	1 22	11 21	9 22	7 20	5 22	3 21	1 19	11 17	9 15	7 17
3.....	5 11	3 8	1 18	11 16	9 18	7 16	5 18	3 17	1 15	11 13	9 11	7 13
4.....	5 7	3 4	1 14	11 12	9 14	7 13	5 14	3 13	1 11	11 9	9 7	7 9
5.....	5 5	3 0	1 10	11 8	9 6	7 9	5 7	3 5	1 7	11 5	9 3	7 5
6.....	4 58	2 57	0 58	10 57	8 59	6 57	4 59	2 57	0 55	10 53	8 51	6 53
7.....	4 55	2 53	1 2	11 0	9 2	7 1	5 3	3 1	0 59	10 57	8 55	6 57
8.....	4 51	2 49	0 58	10 53	8 55	6 53	4 55	2 53	0 51	10 49	8 47	6 49
9.....	4 47	2 45	0 54	10 49	8 51	6 49	4 51	2 49	0 47	10 45	8 43	6 45
10.....	4 43	2 41	0 51	10 45	8 47	6 45	4 47	2 45	0 43	10 41	8 40	6 42
11.....	4 39	2 37	0 47	10 41	8 43	6 41	4 43	2 41	0 39	10 37	8 36	6 38
12.....	4 35	2 33	0 43	10 37	8 39	6 37	4 39	2 37	0 35	10 34	8 32	6 34
13.....	4 31	2 29	0 39	10 33	8 35	6 33	4 35	2 33	0 32	10 30	8 28	6 30
14.....	4 27	2 25	0 35	10 29	8 31	6 29	4 31	2 29	0 28	10 26	8 24	6 26
15.....	4 23	2 21	0 31	10 25	8 27	6 25	4 27	2 26	0 24	10 22	8 20	6 22
16.....	4 19	2 17	0 27	10 21	8 23	6 21	4 23	2 22	0 20	10 18	8 16	6 18
17.....	4 15	2 13	0 23	10 17	8 19	6 17	4 19	2 18	0 16	10 14	8 12	6 14
18.....	4 11	2 9	0 19	10 13	8 15	6 13	4 16	2 14	0 12	10 10	8 8	6 10
19.....	4 7	2 5	0 15	10 9	8 11	6 10	4 12	2 10	0 8	10 6	8 4	6 6
20.....	4 4	2 1	0 11	10 5	8 7	6 6	4 8	2 6	0 4	10 2	8 0	6 2
21.....	4 0	1 57	0 7	10 1	8 3	6 2	4 4	2 2	0 0	9 58	7 56	5 58
22.....	3 55	1 54	0 3	9 58	8 0	5 58	4 0	1 58	11 52	9 54	7 52	5 54
23.....	3 51	1 50	11 59	9 54	7 59	5 54	3 56	1 54	11 48	9 50	7 48	5 50
24.....	3 48	1 46	11 56	9 50	7 52	5 50	3 52	1 50	11 44	9 46	7 44	5 46
25.....	3 44	1 42	11 52	9 46	7 48	5 46	3 48	1 46	11 40	9 42	7 40	5 42
26.....	3 40	1 38	11 48	9 42	7 44	5 42	3 44	1 42	11 36	9 38	7 37	5 39
27.....	3 36	1 34	11 44	9 38	7 40	5 38	3 40	1 38	11 33	9 35	7 33	5 35
28.....	3 32	1 30	11 40	9 34	7 37	5 34	3 36	1 34	11 29	9 31	7 29	5 31
29.....	3 28	.....	11 36	9 30	7 32	5 30	3 32	1 30	11 25	9 27	7 25	5 27
30.....	3 24	.....	11 32	9 26	7 28	5 26	3 28	1 27	.....	9 23	7 21	5 23
31.....	3 2	.....	11 28	9 22	7 24	5 22	3 24	1 23	.....	9 19	7 17	5 19

NOTE.—Black figures are p. m.; all others a. m.

LIGHT AND DARK OF THE MOON IN 1919.



Explanation: The small divisions represent three hours each, and the light portions show the relative amount and place of moonlight in the 12 hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Of course, allowance must be made for the increase of daylight in summer and the decrease

in winter. Thus, in January the moon will shine until 9 p. m. on the 5th, to midnight on the 9th, to 3 a. m. on the 12th and all night on the 16th; also after 9 p. m. on the 20th, after midnight on the 23d, from 3 a. m. on the 27th and not at all on the 31st.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast.....	1,773	Hawaiian islands.....	628	Western rivers.....	4,344
Gulf coast.....	1,607	Guam.....	80	Total.....	17,539
Porto Rico.....	269	Midway.....	20	Philippines.....	11,444
Pacific coast.....	1,571	Samoa islands.....	83	Grand total.....	28,933
Alaska.....	4,126	Northern lakes and rivers.....	3,041		

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magni- tude. (v. variable).	Right ascension.		Declina- tion.	For upper meridian passage. Mn. time.	For rising, subtract For setting, add.†		
			Sidereal time.				For lat. 30° N.	For lat. 40° N.	For lat. 50° N.
			H. M.	Deg. Min.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Alpheratz.....	Andromeda.....	2.1	0 4	+25 36	0 3	7 18	7 52	8 39	
Caph.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4	.....	.....	.....
Algenol.....	Pegasus.....	2.3	0 9	+14 21	0 8	6 35	6 51	7 18	
Alpha.....	Phoenix.....	3.0	0 21	-43 19	0 21	3 51	2 26*	.....
Schedir.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.3 v	0 35	+56 30	0 35	9 56	.....	.....
Diphda.....	Cetus (whale).....	2.2	0 39	-18 39	0 38	5 20	4 53	4 36	
Gamma.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50	.....	.....	.....
Mirach.....	Andromeda.....	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	7 37	8 29	9 48	
Delta.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.4	1 20	+59 46	1 19	.....	.....	.....
Polaris.....	Ursa Minor.....	2.2	1 27	+88 50	1 24	.....	.....	.....
Achernar.....	Eridanus.....	0.4	1 34	-57 41	1 34	1 37*	.....	.....
Sherratan.....	Aries (ram) T.....	2.3	1 50	+20 22	1 49	6 54	7 14	7 52	
Alnashch.....	Andromeda.....	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	7 0	9 21	.....
Hamel.....	Aries T.....	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	.....	.....	.....
Mira.....	Cetus.....	2.1 v	2 14	-3 26	2 13	5 54	5 51	5 46	
Menkar.....	Cetus.....	2.6	2 58	+3 44	2 56	6 12	6 13	6 20	
Algol.....	Perseus.....	2.6 v	3 2	+40 37	3 0	8 0	9 10	.....
Marfak.....	Perseus.....	1.9	3 13	+49 33	3 18	8 52	.....	.....
Alcyone.....	Taurus (bull) Y.....	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 3	7 29	8 13	
Aldebaran.....	Taurus Y.....	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 39	6 58	7 26	
Capella.....	Auriga.....	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	8 28	10 14	11 57	
Rigel.....	Orion.....	0.3	5 10	-8 18	5 9	5 45	5 31	5 27	
El Nath.....	Taurus Y.....	1.3	5 2	+22 52	5 19	7 13	7 52	8 49	
Mintaka.....	Orion.....	2.8	5 27	0 22	5 26	6 2	6 2	6 2	
Al Nilam.....	Orion.....	1.8	5 32	-1 15	5 30	6 1	6 1	6 1	
Phaet.....	Columba (dove).....	2.3	5 36	-34 8	5 35	4 30	3 37*	2 33*	
Salph.....	Orion.....	2.9	5 43	-9 42	5 42	5 42	5 26	5 17	
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....	0.0	5 50	+7 24	5 49	6 22	6 26	6 42	
Menkalina.....	Auriga.....	2.8	5 53	+44 56	5 51	8 22	9 53	.....
Canopus.....	Argus.....	0.0	6 22	-52 39	6 21	2 46*	.....	.....
Ahena.....	Gemini (twins) X.....	2.4	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 44	6 59	7 27	
Sirius.....	Canis Major.....	-1.5	6 41	-16 36	6 40	5 25	5 1	4 45	
Achatar.....	Canis Major.....	1.9	6 55	-23 51	6 54	4 35	4 1	3 20	
Castor.....	Gemini X.....	0.5	7 29	+32 5	7 27	7 30	7 31	7 30	
Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....	0.2	7 35	+5 27	7 33	6 17	6 19	6 30	
Pollux.....	Gemini X.....	1.8	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 17	7 50	8 42	
Beta.....	Cancer (crab) Θ.....	3.1	8 12	+9 28	8 10	6 27	6 33	6 50	
Alphard.....	Hydra.....	2.3	9 23	-8 16	9 21	5 45	5 31	5 24	
Regulus.....	Leo (lion) ρ.....	1.6	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 34	6 44	7 4	
Eta.....	Argus.....	1.0 v	10 42	-59 13	10 39	1 3*	.....	.....
Dubbe.....	Ursa Major.....	2.2	10 58	+62 14	10 56	.....	.....	.....
Denebola.....	Leo ρ.....	2.6	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 41	6 54	7 18	
Acrux.....	Southern Cross.....	1.8	12 22	-62 36	12 19	1 0*	.....	.....
Beta.....	Corvus (crow).....	2.4	12 30	+55 34	12 27	5 9	4 35	4 13	
Mizar.....	Ursa Major.....	1.1	13 20	+65 22	13 18	.....	.....	.....
Splca.....	Virgo (virgin) w.....	1.3	13 20	-10 42	13 18	5 40	5 23	5 12	
Arcturus.....	Centaurus.....	0.1	13 57	-59 56	13 54	1 9*	.....	.....
Bengula.....	Centaurus.....	0.2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	6 42	7 12	7 45	
Alpha.....	Libra (scales) =.....	2.9	14 33	-60 28	14 30	0 52*	.....	.....
Kochab.....	Ursa Minor.....	2.2	14 46	+15 40	14 43	5 27	5 4	4 47	
Alpha.....	Northern Crown.....	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 13	7 44	8 34	
Unuk.....	Serpent Bearer.....	2.7	15 40	+6 42	15 37	6 20	6 23	6 35	
Beta.....	Scorpion m.....	1.9	16 0	-19 34	15 57	5 16	4 54	4 24	
Antares.....	Scorpion m.....	1.2	16 24	-26 14	16 20	4 58	4 20	3 42	
Rutilicus.....	Hercules.....	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	6 58	7 20	7 57	
Etamin.....	Dragon.....	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	9 8	.....	.....
Vega.....	Lyra.....	0.1	18 34	+38 42	18 30	4 52	8 54	10 52	
Delta.....	Sagittarius ♄.....	2.1	18 50	-26 25	18 46	4 58	4 19	3 38*	
Altair.....	Eagle.....	0.9	19 46	+8 38	19 43	6 24	6 30	6 45	
Alpha.....	Capricorn ♄.....	3.7	20 13	-12 49	20 9	5 35	5 19	4 56	
Deneb.....	Cygnus (swan).....	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	8 22	9 56	.....
Alderamin.....	Cephus.....	2.6	21 16	+62 13	21 12	.....	.....	.....
Beta.....	Aquarius.....	2.9	21 27	+58 58	21 23	5 41	5 43	5 45	
Eni.....	Pegasus.....	2.4	21 40	+9 28	21 36	3 26	6 23*	6 50	
Alpha.....	The Crane.....	1.9	22 33	-47 24	21 58	3 26*	1 3*	.....
Fomalhaut.....	Pisces Australis.....	1.3	22 53	-30 6	22 48	4 46	4 0	3 11	
Markab.....	Pegasus.....	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 39	6 52	7 16	
Iota.....	Pisces X.....	4.3	23 35	+5 9	23 31	6 16	6 17	6 28	

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities; thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius -1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the previous page, "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day; if "Eve." and the sum is more than

12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" (†) and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked (.....) in the last columns are circumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are to be seen only in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the

result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or $(90^\circ - \text{dec.}) - \text{lat.} = \text{alt.}$ or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples: Sidereal noon, Oct. 30, 9:27 p. m.
Fomalhaut "In Merid." col., 22:48

32:15
Subtract, 24:00

8:15 p. m. of the 31st,
time of meridian
passage.

Fomalhaut ris. and set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:15 = 0:15 a. m. of
Nov. 1, the time
of setting.

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. $90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$, — $40^\circ = 20^\circ$, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30° . For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR A. D. 1919.

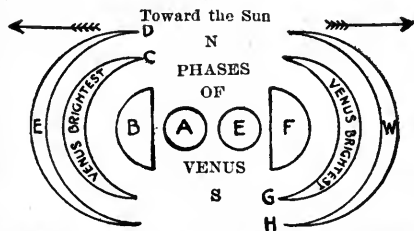
MERCURY, because of his closeness to the sun and consequent rapid motion, is visible only a few times in our year, as mentioned under "Planets, Brightest." Possibly we see in this dodging about the god of thieves, with wings on his feet, messenger of the gods, his true motion being known long before the present era. He shows to us, with optical aid, the phases of Venus, being slightly crescent when at his brightest, and hence we know he shines by reflected light, even as we do to those who may see the earth from another planet. The inclination of his orbit to that of our own is such that he passes between us and the sun (transits) at intervals of 13, 7, 10 and 3 years, the 10 year periods affording May transits and the others November. The last one was in November, 1914, and the next will be in May, 1924. He will be about one degree north of Mars March 11, as they set together about one hour after sunset. The Great Square of Pegasus will be seen directly north of them, and Alpheratz and Algol—the two eastern stars of the square—pointing directly to them about 10° south of the latter (see chart of the heavens). Mercury will appear brighter and larger than Mars and of a darker hue.

VENUS, the most glorious member, is the next in order and will be visible the entire year, with the exception of a few days near the middle of September, affording much pleasure as she waxes and wanes in brilliancy, first in the evening hours and then in the fall and winter months as a morning star (see the table of the planets and the chart "Visibility of the Principal Planets" elsewhere). The accompanying cut shows all her various phases and change in apparent size, which features are easily seen with slight optical aid, especially when viewed in the daylight.

One argument against the habitability of Venus is that the inclination of her axis (55°) cuts out the temperate zone and throws frigid and torrid zones together, so that in 58 of their days they would pass from the rigors of winter to the heat of summer, though this effect may be ameliorated by the dense cloud masses with which she is apparently enveloped.

Her itinerary among the stars is as follows: Jan. 1, in Sagittarius, just east of the Milkmaid's Dipper, but being at her greatest distance from the sun and earth, she will be very dim for her: 4° south of the moon Jan. 3 and less than 1° south of Uranus Jan. 31; only $35'$ south of Mars in Pisces Feb. 13, when they will set almost at the same time. Mars disappearing about 5 minutes ahead of her; enters Aries the latter part of March, when about 2 hours east of the sun, and about 10° south of the group of bright stars in the head of the Ram, having passed about 6° south of the moon on Feb. 2 and March 4 and less than 2° south of her on April 3; in

Perihelion April 29 and 3° north of the moon May 2, having passed just south of the Pleiades and north of the Hyades the middle of April; close to Jupiter, 2° north, May 25, in Gemini, with Castor and Pollux northeast of her and Saturn about 2 hours farther east or higher; June 1 directly south of Pollux and 6° north of the moon; in Cancer, just east of Praesepe and 2° north of Neptune June 14, but the moonlight will make it difficult to find Neptune at this time; nearly 7° north of the moon July 1 and only $10'$ south of Saturn July 2, when almost at her greatest distance



As seen in the morning west of sun. As seen in the evening east of sun.

A. Fifteen days before superior conjunction with the sun (not this year).

B. At greatest elongation west of the sun, Nov. 23, 1919.

C. When brightest as a morning star, Oct. 15 to 25, 1919.

D. Just after inferior conjunction with the sun, Sept. 15 to 20, 1919.

E. Fifteen days after superior conjunction with the sun (not this year) in December, 1918.

F. At greatest elongation east of the sun, early in July, 1919.

G. When brightest as an evening star, Aug. 3 to 13, 1919.

H. Just before inferior conjunction with the sun, Sept. 1 to 10, 1919.

east of the sun, 45° (see chart "Visibility of the Planets") and the brilliant Regulus, at the end of the handle of the Sickle in Leo, only about 2° southeast of them. This makes a magnificent trio of celestial objects, all within the field of small glasses, making it possible to compare them; note the great triangle they form with Arcturus and Spica, right angle at the latter. The closest approach of the planets will be about 9 p. m.—an hour before setting—and the telescope will show Venus as at F in the preceding illustration, as well as

the rings of Saturn and the companion to Regulus. Venus' increase in brightness will be very marked from this on to her maximum Aug. 8, appearing then as at G and being about 25° nearer, the sun than when most distant the first part of July. Her eastward motion will diminish rapidly until she becomes nearly stationary and at aphelion Aug. 19, after which she will retrograde as long as she is visible (appearing as in H) in the evening twilight. She passes directly between the earth and sun Sept. 13, being invisible for a few days before and after that date, and when next visible she will be a morning star, west of the sun. She has been photographed within one day of inferior conjunction, when only a fine threadlike crescent is shown, but, of course, the direct sun rays were shut out. After her conjunction she will continue her retrograde motion, but more slowly, until again stationary Oct. 2, after which she will advance eastward the remainder of the year, reaching her point of greatest brilliancy Oct. 20, when in the middle of Leo and close to the moon (2° north). A telescopic view of Venus at this time will cause the novice to think the crescent moon is in the field, so alike will they appear. Their nearest approach will be when both are below the horizon; again on Nov. 18 the moon will pass her 5° to the south, and she will attain her greatest distance west of the sun (46° 44') Nov. 23, and on the last of November only 4½° north of the brilliant Spica Virginis; 4° north of the moon Dec. 18, with the Square of Libra just west of them, and ends the year still in Libra.

MARS will not be at his average best within the year and not until the fall and winter months will he be even attractive, being invisible in May, in conjunction with the sun, and dim for weeks before and after that time. When first visible, after his conjunction with the sun May 9, as a morning star, he will be in the middle of Taurus, with the Hyades just west of him. He passes from Taurus into Gemini July 8, and by Aug. 10 reaches a position just between Procyon, in Canis Minor and Pollux and within about 10° of the latter, being 5° north of the moon Aug. 23 and in close conjunction with Jupiter Sept. 2, being 41' north of him, and close to the Praesepe in the body of the Crab. Praesepe is a large cluster of dim stars appearing as a nebula to the naked eye, and which has often been mistaken for a comet. This very near approach of these planets in the morning sky will be a pretty sight, as they will rise almost at the same time, Mars appearing first at about 2:40 a. m. It will repay early risings. About 1° north of Neptune Sept. 7, but the moonlight will make the seeing poor, and it will not be worth one's time to try to see Neptune at this time. He will be about 6° north of the moon Sept. 21, Oct. 19, Nov. 17 and Dec. 15. On Oct. 7 he will pass less than 1° north of Regulus or Cor Leonis, the Heart of the Lion, keeping near that noble star and asterism for many days, affording a very pleasing sight from about 3 a. m. till lost in the morning twilight. He will almost eclipse Saturn Oct. 24, passing only 5' north of the ringed planet, so that they will appear almost as a great double star, both rising at 2 a. m. in the north, and about 10 minutes later in the south; passes from Leo to Virgo the last of November, and at the end of the year will be about 5° north of Spica Virginis, and almost at his brightest.

JUPITER will be at his very best, outshining Mars when at his best, the first of the year, rising at sunset and shining all night in Gemini, where he makes the apex of a fine isosceles triangle with Castor and Pollux, just to the northeast of him. Castor, the most northern of the two, is the greatest double star of the heavens—a binary—and the greater companion being separable from the primary

with the aid of small glasses, or, as some claim, by the naked eye at its best, when looking out from a dark room with no moonlight or artificial light to hinder. His close conjunction with Venus May 25 and Mars Sept. 2 was mentioned under those heads. While Jupiter is the giant of our family, his day is the shortest, about 10 hours, and his year about 12 of ours—so he will only traverse about one sign in a year, and at the end of this year he will be about 10° west of the Sickle, in Leo. The moon will pass him Jan. 15, Feb. 11, March 10, April 6 and May 4, all about 2° to the south. He will be dim in June, invisible in July and dim again in August, having been in conjunction with the sun July 21. As a morning star he will be first well visible in September, and will be in conjunction with the moon Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 14 and Dec. 11, in all of which he will be about 6° north of the moon.

The possessor of a small telescope always finds it pleasurable to watch the phenomena of his major moons as they pass into or out of his shadow, behind him (occultation) or across his face (transit). It was these phenomena that first gave mankind a knowledge of the velocity of light—the supposed error in predicted times of events varied some 16 minutes 38 seconds, according to whether the observation was made at or near conjunction with the sun or at or near opposition, or at points separated by the diameter of the earth's orbit, hence one-half of that difference must represent the time a ray of light requires to traverse 93,000,000 miles—roughly 93,000,000 ÷ 500 = 186,000. Now we reverse the process, finding the velocity of light experimentally and then compute the sun's distance as 92,979,000 miles, taking 186,330 miles as the velocity of light per second.

SATURN will be bright in January and March and an all night star, and brightest in February, rising at and near sunset. He will decrease in brilliancy and in angular distance from the sun until lost in the evening twilight the latter part of July; reaches conjunction with the sun Aug. 24, when he becomes a morning star, being dim in October and 90° west of the sun Dec. 4, when he qualifies as an evening star again.

By comparing the positions of Saturn and Jupiter for the past few years, as given in this story, the reader will perceive that these two leviathans of the heavens are steadily approaching and they will, in fact, come into conjunction in 1921, when some believe great happenings will take place in consequence.

He will be in Eastern Cancer and Western Leo throughout the year and close to that striking group known as the Sickle, being only 1° north of the lucida of that asterism—Regulus—the latter part of July, setting about 9 p. m. with Venus a few degrees farther east or higher up, making a very pretty combination (see under Venus for July 2, when these planets will be so close as almost to blend into one). His conjunctions with the moon will not be close, being about 7° north of her, as follows: Jan. 18, Feb. 15, March 14, April 10, May 7, June 4 and July 5 as evening star, and Sept. 21, Oct. 19, Nov. 16 and Dec. 13 (see under Mars Oct. 24, when he will almost suffer an eclipse by Mars).

His rings are fast working into an edgewise position with respect to our line of vision, which, when accomplished, will render them invisible except in the most powerful telescopes, which will be the case in three years more.

URANUS AND NEPTUNE—By such of our readers as possess telescopes of moderate power these most distant members may be seen, but to make sure the close proximity of some other planet or a star is very desirable or absolutely necessary, and such an opportunity is not well afforded this year at or near the time when they will be at their brightest.

ECLIPSES IN 1919.

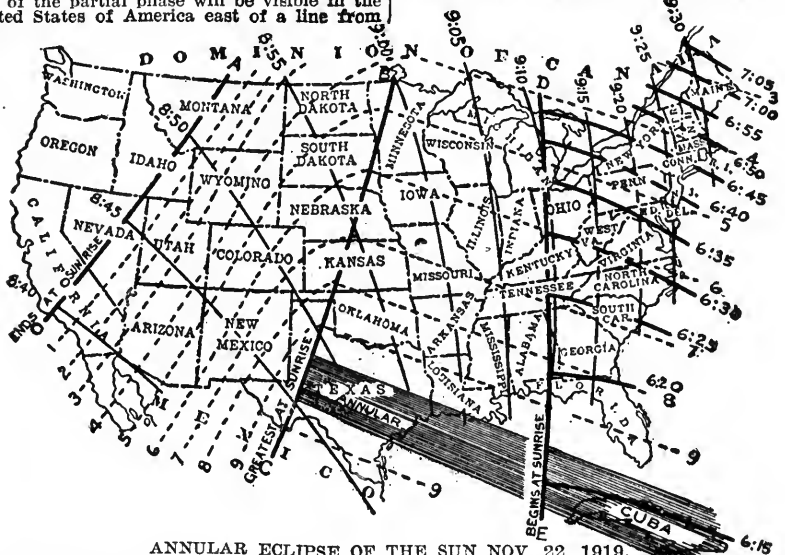
There will be three eclipses this year, as follows:

I. Total of the sun May 29, invisible in North America; visible in South America, in southern Atlantic and Africa.

II. Partial of the moon Nov. 7, very small, only about one-sixth of her southern limb being obscured at 6:44 p. m., eastern standard time, or 5:44 p. m., central time.

III. Annular of the sun Nov. 22. More or less of the partial phase will be visible in the United States of America east of a line from

near Santa Barbara, Cal., to near Helena, Mont., and everywhere between this line and one from near Apalachicola, Fla., to Detroit, Mich., the sun will rise more or less eclipsed, mainly upon the southern limb. The annular or ring phase will be visible through central Texas, over a belt about 200 miles in width, extending from Galveston, Houston, Austin and San Antonio to near the southeast corner of New Mexico, as shown on the annexed map.



ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN NOV. 22, 1919.

Explanation: The time of beginning and end is given in central standard time. Add 1 hour for eastern time. The size is expressed in tenths, 10 being the annular or greatest. Thus, at Chicago, the end will be at 9:06 a. m. and the greatest size 5.5, or a trifle more than one-half, and upon the southern limb of the sun. At New York city the eclipse will begin at 6:42 a. m., end at 9:25 a. m., and the size will be 4.5, or a trifle less than one-half, when greatest, midway between the beginning and end, or at 8:04 a. m. Between the line A-O, where the eclipse ends at sunrise, and B-C, where the middle or greatest eclipse occurs at sunrise, the eclipse will be decreasing at sunrise, while east of B-C to D-E it will be increasing at sunrise. The reader will understand that the beginning times given, east of F-E, arc to be increased by 1 hour where eastern time is desired, north of Charleston. Thus, anyone knowing his approximate geographical location in any state may know, almost at a glance, all the details of the eclipse, near enough for all practical purposes. South of the annular belt the partial phase will be upon the sun's northern limb and north of it upon the southern.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but its mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is pre-

sumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles a second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,530 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3% that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world. Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Distance from sun, miles.	Period of rev., days
Sun	869,400	.....	.....
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1919.

	♀ Venus		♂ Mars		♃ Jupiter		♄ Saturn	
	Eve. Star	Morn. Star	Eve. Star	Morn. Star	Eve. Star	Morn. Star	Eve. Star	Morn. Star
JAN. 11								
21								
FEB. 11								
21								
MCH. 11								
21								
APR. 11								
21								
MAY 11								
21								
JUNE 11								
21								
JULY 11								
21								
AUG. 11								
21								
SEPT. 11								
21								
OCT. 11								
21								
NOV. 11								
21								
DEC. 11								
21								
31								

Explanation: The light spaces represent one hour of time or 15 degrees of arc and show the approximate time and extent of visibility, and, with the superior planets, the degree of brilliancy also. Thus, Venus will be about three hours or 45° east of the sun early in July, setting correspondingly after the sun. Jupiter will be 180° or twelve hours

from the sun at the beginning of the year, and he must at this time, therefore, rise at sunset, making him an "all-night star." Saturn passes from the east to the west of the sun, becoming a morning star, in August, and ceases to be such early in December when 90° west of the sun.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation. (Both sign and constellation now given.)

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius ♒, the water-bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises for several consecutive evenings at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the

most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator. The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

THE WONDERFUL NEW EAGLE STAR.

On or about the time of the total eclipse of the sun June 8 there appeared a very bright star in the Eagle, where none had been visible before. It was first seen and reported by Prof. Charles P. Oliver of the Leander McCormick observatory, University of Virginia, who is at the head of the American Meteoric society, and who was, no doubt, out gunning for shooting stars when this big game came his way.

Those who profess to read the destinies of man and peoples by the stars may find in the synchronizing of these two events a finger pointing to the ascendancy of this country of ours, whose emblem is the Eagle, together with its allies, of course, and the eclipse of the powers that have sought to dim or extinguish the "Light of the World."

This star, Nova Aquilæ of the astronomers, speedily became an active competitor of the great Dog Star, Sirius, for the honor of the premiership of the northern heavens. Prior to this outburst of luminosity it was of the very dimmest, and only to be seen by the most powerful optical aid, as it appears on the telescopic negatives of the Harvard observatory. In a few days it grew in brilliancy some 10,000 times. It may be easily picked up by the amateur and identified by the fact that a prolongation to the right of the long arm or upright of the Great Cross, that lies in the Milky Way, will hit it very nearly. It also forms a very conspicuous "L" with the brilliant Vega Lyrae at the top and Altair of the Eagle at the angle.

That portion of the heavens where this star

is situated reaches the meridian about midway between the zenith and horizon about midnight July 1, rising six hours earlier and setting the same time later, as it is near the equator of the heavens. For each month later subtract two hours and add the same for each previous month, or one hour every fifteen days or thirty minutes a week.

Many similar stars have appeared at long, irregular intervals. They all last a few years and gradually return to their original dimness, the last preceding one was in 1901, in Perseus, which was the most important one for several hundred years, but which was inferior to this one. Only one or possibly two in all history have exceeded this one in brilliancy. One in 1604 was plainly visible to the naked eye in broad daylight.

Seeking an explanation of this remarkable phenomenon we have but to look at our sun during a total eclipse, when the great jets of burning hydrogen gas are projected vast distances into space, forming an irregular corona or crown. This fierce conflagration is caused by the force of the impact of countless meteoric bodies, transformed into heat—a form of motion. If the new star is the center of a system of planets, as is our sun, all life was destroyed when this outburst took place. Perhaps this is the method of the "sudden death" in I. Thess. 5:1-3.

Thus do we now receive the knowledge of an occurrence that took place away back in the earliest dawning of history by a messenger (light waves) traveling at the inconceivable speed of 186,000 miles in a second of time!

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Coin.	Country.	U. S. equivalent
Archeval (gold).....	Persia	\$.095
Argentina (gold).....	Argentine Republic	1.320
Balboa (gold).....	Panama	1.000
Bollivar (silver).....	Venezuela	.193
Boliviano (silver).....	Bolivia	.389
Cash (copper).....	China	.006
Cent (copper).....	China	.005
Centavo (copper).....	Mexico	.005
Centime (copper).....	France	.002
Colon (gold).....	Costa Rica	.465
Condor (gold).....	Colombia	10.000
Condor (gold).....	Chile	7.300
Condor (gold).....	Ecuador	4.900
Cordova (gold).....	Nicaragua	1.000
Crown (silver).....	Austria	.203
Crown (silver).....	Denmark	.268
Crown (silver).....	Great Britain	1.220
Crown (silver).....	Norway	.268
Crown (silver).....	Sweden	.268
Dinar (gold).....	Serbia	.193
Dinero (silver).....	Peru	.050
Dollar (gold).....	British Honduras	1.000
Dollar (gold).....	Newfoundland	1.014
Dollar (gold).....	British possessions	1.000
Dollar (gold).....	Colombia	1.000
Dollar (gold).....	Liberia	1.000
Dollar (gold).....	Straits Settlements	.567
Dollar (silver).....	China	.475
Dollar (gold).....	Santo Domingo	1.000
Drachma (silver).....	Greece	.193
Escudo (gold).....	Portugal	1.080
Farthing (copper).....	Great Britain	.005
Florin (silver).....	Austria	.400
Florin (silver).....	Great Britain	.490
Florin (gold).....	Netherlands	.402
Franc (silver).....	France	.193
Franc (gold).....	Belgium	.193
Franc (gold).....	Switzerland	.193
Gounde (silver).....	Italy	.965
Guinea (gold).....	Great Britain	5.040
Gulden (silver).....	Austria	.480
Heller (silver).....	Austria	.004
Kopeck (copper).....	Russia	.005
Kran (silver).....	Persia	.091
Krone (see crown).....		
Leu (silver).....	Roumania	.193

Coin.	Country.	U. S. equivalent
Libra (gold).....	Peru	\$.865
Lira (silver).....	Italy	1.920
Lira (gold).....	Turkey	4.400
Mark (silver).....	Germany	.238
Mark (gold).....	Finland	.193
Medjidie (gold).....	Turkey	.380
Milreals (gold).....	Brazil	.546
Milreals (gold).....	Portugal	1.080
Napoleon (gold).....	France	3.860
Onlik (silver).....	Turkey	.400
Ore (copper).....	Scandinavia	.0025
Para (silver).....	Turkey	.701
Penny (copper).....	Great Britain	.020
Perper (gold).....	Montenegro	.203
Peseta (silver).....	Spain	.193
Peso (gold).....	Argentine Republic	.965
Peso (gold).....	Chile	.365
Peso (gold).....	Colombia	1.000
Peso (gold).....	Cuba	.910
Peso (silver).....	Guatemala	.398
Peso (silver).....	Honduras	.398
Peso (silver).....	Salvador	.398
Peso (silver).....	Mexico	.498
Peso (silver).....	Paraguay	.398
Peso (gold).....	Philippines	.500
Pfennig (copper).....	Uruguay	1.034
Plaster (silver).....	Germany	.0025
Plaster (silver).....	Cochin China	.500
Plaster (silver).....	Cyprus	.030
Plaster (silver).....	Turkey	.044
Pound (gold).....	Egypt	4.943
Pound (gold).....	Great Britain	4.865
Ruble (gold).....	Russia	.515
Rupee (silver).....	India	.324
Scudo (gold, silver).....	Italy	.950
Sen (copper).....	Japan	.005
Shilling (silver).....	Great Britain	.240
Sixpence (silver).....	Great Britain	.120
Sol (silver).....	Peru	.490
Soldo (copper).....	Italy	.010
Sovereign (gold).....	Great Britain	4.866
Sucre (gold).....	Ecuador	.487
Tael (customs, silver).....	China	.828
Tical (silver).....	Slam	.370
Yen (silver).....	Japan	.498

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.

- 12 inches = 1 foot.
- 3 feet = 1 yard = 36 inches.
- 5½ yards = 1 rod = 16½ feet.
- 40 rods = 1 furlong = 660 feet.
- 8 furlongs = 1 mile = 5,280 feet.

MARINERS' MEASURE.

- 6 feet = 1 fathom.
- 120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
- 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile.
- 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile.
- 6,080 feet = 1 nautical mile.
- 3 marine miles = 1 marine league.

LIQUID MEASURE.

- 4 gills = 1 pint. | 4 quarts = 1 gallon
- 2 pints = 1 quart. | 31½ gallons = 1 barrel
- 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

SQUARE MEASURE.

- 144 square inches = 1 square foot.
- 9 square feet = 1 square yard.
- 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod.
- 160 square rods = 1 acre.
- 640 acres = 1 square mile.
- 36 square miles = 1 township.

CUBIC MEASURE.

- 1.728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
- 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.
- 128 cubic feet = 1 cord of wood or stone.
- 1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
- 1 bushel contains 2,150.4 cubic inches.
- A cord of wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

DRY MEASURE.

- 2 pints = 1 quart. | 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
- 8 quarts = 1 peck. | 196 lbs. flour = 1 barrel.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

- 60 seconds = 1 minute.
- 60 minutes = 1 degree.
- 360 degrees = 1 circle.
- 1 degree = 60 geographic miles.
- 1 geographic mile = 1.1527 statute miles
- 1 degree of the equator = 69.124 statute miles.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple. | 8 drams = 1 ounce.
- 3 scruples = 1 dram. | 12 ounces = 1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

- 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram. | 16 ounces = 1 pound.
- 16 drams = 1 ounce. | 2,000 lbs = 1 short ton.
- 16 drams = 1 ounce. | 2,240 lbs = 1 long ton.

TROY WEIGHT.

- 24 grains = 1 pennyweight.
- 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce.
- 12 ounces = 1 pound.

TIME MEASURE.

- 60 seconds = 1 minute | 24 hours = 1 day.
- 60 minutes = 1 hour. | 365 days = 1 year.
- 100 years = 1 century.

CLOTH MEASURE.

- 2¼ inches = 1 nail. | 4 nails = 1 quarter.
- 4 quarters = 1 yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 3 inches = 1 palm. | 6 inches = 1 span.
- 4 inches = 1 hand. | 18 inches = 1 cubit.
- 21.8 inches = 1 bible cubit.
- 2½ feet = 1 military pace.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

- 7.92 inches = 1 link. | 4 rods = 1 chain.
- 25 links = 1 rod. | 10 chains = 1 furlong
- 8 furlongs = 1 mile.

COUNTING.

- 12 things = 1 dozen. | 12 gross = 1 great gr.
- 12 dozen = 1 gross. | 20 things = 1 score.

STATIONERS' TABLE.

- 24 sheets = 1 quire. | 2 reams = 1 bundle.
- 20 quires = 1 ream. | 5 bundles = 1 bale.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

	Pages.	Leaves.	Sheet.
Folio	4	2	1
Quarto (4to)	8	4	1
Octavo (8vo.)	16	8	1
Duodecimo (12mo.)	24	12	1
Octodecimo (18mo.)	36	18	1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

Weights.

- Milligram (.001 gram) = .0154 grain.
- Centigram (.01 gram) = .1543 grain.
- Decigram (.1 gram) = 1.5432 grains.
- Gram = 15.432 grains.
- Decagram (10 grams) = 357.76 grains.
- Hectogram (100 grams) = 3,577.4 grains.
- Kilogram (1,000 grams) = 2,204.6 pounds.
- Myriagram (10,000 grams) = 22.046 pounds.
- Quintal (100,000 grams) = 220.46 pounds.
- Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) = 2,204.6 pounds.

Dry.

- Milliliter (.001 liter) = .061 cubic inch.
- Centiliter (.01 liter) = .6102 cubic inch.
- Deciliter (.1 liter) = 6.1022 cubic inches.
- Liter = .908 quart.
- Decaliter (10 liters) = 9.08 quarts.
- Hectoliter (100 liters) = 2.838 bushels.
- Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 1.308 cubic yards.

Liquid.

- Milliliter (.001 liter) = .0388 fluid ounce.
- Centiliter (.01 liter) = .388 fluid ounce.
- Deciliter (.1 liter) = .845 gill.
- Liter = 1.0567 quarts.
- Decaliter (10 liters) = 2.6418 gallons.
- Hectoliter (100 liters) = 26.418 gallons.
- Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 264.18 gallons.

Length.

- Millimeter (.001 meter) = .0394 inch.
- Centimeter (.01 meter) = .3937 inch.
- Decimeter (.1 meter) = 3.937 inches.
- Meter = 39.37 inches.
- Decameter (10 meters) = 393.7 inches.
- Hectometer (100 meters) = 328 ft. 1 in.
- Kilometer (1,000 meters) = 6,213.7 miles.
- Myriameter (10,000 meters) = (3,280 ft. 10 in.) 6,213.7 miles.

Surface.

- Centare (1 square meter) = 1.550 sq. in.
- Are (100 square meters) = 119.6 sq. yds.
- Hectare (10,000 sq. meters) = 2.471 acres.

METRIC CONVERSION TABLES.

Centimeters.	Inches.	Feet.	Meters.
1	0.393	1	0.304
2	0.787	2	0.609
3	1.181	3	0.914
4	1.574	4	1.219
5	1.968	5	1.524
6	2.362	6	1.828
7	2.755	7	2.133
8	3.149	8	2.436
9	3.543	9	2.742
10	3.937	10	3.048

Inches.	Centimeters.	Meters.	Yards.
1	2.540	1	1.093
2	5.080	2	2.187
3	7.620	3	3.280
4	10.160	4	4.374
5	12.700	5	5.468
6	15.240	6	6.561
7	17.780	7	7.655
8	20.320	8	8.749
9	22.860	9	9.842
10	25.400	10	10.936

Meters.	Feet.	Yards.	Meters.
1	3.280	1	0.914
2	6.561	2	1.829
3	9.842	3	2.743
4	13.123	4	3.657
5	16.404	5	4.571
6	19.684	6	5.486
7	22.965	7	6.400
8	26.246	8	7.315
9	29.527	9	8.229
10	32.808	10	9.143

Kilometers.	Miles.	Square yards.	Square meters.	Centigrams.	Grains.	Cubic yards.	Cubic meters.
1.....	0.621	1.....	0.836	6.....	0.925	1.....	0.764
2.....	1.243	2.....	2.508	7.....	1.080	2.....	1.529
3.....	1.864	3.....	3.344	8.....	1.234	3.....	2.293
4.....	2.486	4.....	4.181	9.....	1.388	4.....	3.058
5.....	3.106	5.....	5.017	10.....	1.542	5.....	3.822
6.....	3.728	6.....	5.853	Grains.	Centigrams.	6.....	4.587
7.....	4.349	7.....	6.689	1.....	6.479	7.....	5.351
8.....	4.971	8.....	7.525	2.....	12.959	8.....	6.116
9.....	5.592	9.....	8.362	3.....	19.439	9.....	6.881
10.....	6.213	10.....	9.198	4.....	25.919	10.....	7.645
Miles.	Kilometers.	Square kilometers.	Square miles.	Grains.	Centigrams.	Cubic meters.	Cubic feet.
1.....	1.609	1.....	0.386	5.....	32.399	1.....	35.314
2.....	3.218	2.....	0.772	6.....	38.879	2.....	70.629
3.....	4.827	3.....	1.158	7.....	45.359	3.....	105.943
4.....	6.437	4.....	1.544	8.....	51.839	4.....	141.258
5.....	8.046	5.....	1.930	9.....	58.319	5.....	176.572
6.....	9.655	6.....	2.316	10.....	64.798	6.....	211.887
7.....	11.265	7.....	2.702	Grams.	Ounces (av.)	7.....	247.201
8.....	12.874	8.....	3.088	1.....	0.035	8.....	282.516
9.....	14.483	9.....	3.474	2.....	0.070	9.....	317.830
10.....	16.093	10.....	3.860	3.....	0.105	10.....	353.144
Square centimeters.	Square inches.	Square miles.	Square kilometers.	Grains.	Ounces (av.)	Cubic feet.	Cubic meters.
1.....	0.155	1.....	2.592	4.....	0.140	1.....	0.028
2.....	0.310	2.....	5.184	5.....	0.176	2.....	0.056
3.....	0.465	3.....	7.776	6.....	0.211	3.....	0.084
4.....	0.620	4.....	10.368	7.....	0.246	4.....	0.113
5.....	0.775	5.....	12.960	8.....	0.282	5.....	0.141
6.....	0.930	6.....	15.552	9.....	0.317	6.....	0.169
7.....	1.085	7.....	18.144	10.....	0.352	7.....	0.198
8.....	1.240	8.....	20.736	Ounces (av.)	Grams.	8.....	0.226
9.....	1.395	9.....	23.328	1.....	28.349	9.....	0.254
10.....	1.650	10.....	25.920	2.....	56.699	10.....	0.282
Square inches.	Square centimeters.	Hectares.	Acres.	3.....	85.048	Liters. (liquid)	Quarts. (liquid)
1.....	6.452	1.....	2.471	4.....	113.398	1.....	1.056
2.....	12.903	2.....	4.942	5.....	141.747	2.....	2.113
3.....	19.354	3.....	7.413	6.....	170.097	3.....	3.170
4.....	25.806	4.....	9.884	7.....	198.446	4.....	4.226
5.....	32.257	5.....	12.355	8.....	226.796	5.....	5.283
6.....	38.709	6.....	15.552	9.....	255.145	6.....	6.341
7.....	45.160	7.....	17.297	10.....	282.796	7.....	7.396
8.....	51.612	8.....	19.769	Kilograms.	Pounds.	8.....	8.453
9.....	58.063	9.....	22.240	1.....	2.204	9.....	9.510
10.....	64.514	10.....	24.711	2.....	4.409	10.....	10.566
Square meters.	Square feet.	Acres.	Hectares.	3.....	6.613	Liters. (liquid)	Quarts. (liquid)
1.....	10.764	1.....	0.404	4.....	8.818	1.....	0.946
2.....	21.528	2.....	0.809	5.....	11.023	2.....	1.892
3.....	32.292	3.....	1.214	6.....	13.227	3.....	2.839
4.....	43.055	4.....	1.618	7.....	15.432	4.....	3.785
5.....	53.819	5.....	2.023	8.....	17.636	5.....	4.731
6.....	64.583	6.....	2.428	9.....	19.841	6.....	5.678
7.....	75.347	7.....	2.832	10.....	22.046	7.....	6.624
8.....	86.111	8.....	3.237	Pounds.	Kilograms.	8.....	7.570
9.....	96.874	9.....	3.642	1.....	0.453	9.....	8.572
10.....	107.638	10.....	4.046	2.....	0.907	10.....	9.463
Square feet.	Square meters.	Cubic meters.	Cubic yards.	3.....	1.360	Quarts. (liquid)	Liters. (liquid)
1.....	0.092	1.....	1.307	4.....	1.814	1.....	0.946
2.....	0.185	2.....	2.615	5.....	2.267	2.....	1.892
3.....	0.277	3.....	3.923	6.....	2.721	3.....	2.839
4.....	0.371	4.....	5.231	7.....	3.175	4.....	3.785
5.....	0.464	5.....	6.539	8.....	3.628	5.....	4.731
6.....	0.557	6.....	7.847	9.....	4.082	6.....	5.678
7.....	0.650	7.....	9.155	10.....	4.534	7.....	6.624
8.....	0.742	8.....	10.463	Metric tons.	Long tons.	8.....	7.570
9.....	0.836	9.....	11.771	1.....	0.984	9.....	8.572
10.....	0.928	10.....	13.079	2.....	1.968	10.....	9.463
Square meters.	Square yards.	Cubic yards.	Cubic meters.	3.....	2.952	Hectoliters.	Bushels.
1.....	1.196	1.....	0.764	4.....	3.936	1.....	2.837
2.....	2.392	2.....	1.528	5.....	4.921	2.....	5.675
3.....	3.588	3.....	2.292	6.....	5.905	3.....	8.513
4.....	4.784	4.....	3.056	7.....	6.889	4.....	11.350
5.....	5.980	5.....	3.820	8.....	7.873	5.....	14.188
6.....	7.176	6.....	4.584	9.....	8.857	6.....	17.026
7.....	8.372	7.....	5.348	10.....	9.842	7.....	19.864
8.....	9.568	8.....	6.112	Long tons.	Metric tons.	8.....	22.701
9.....	10.764	9.....	6.876	1.....	1.016	9.....	25.396
10.....	11.960	10.....	7.640	2.....	2.032	10.....	28.376
Square yards.	Square meters.	Centigrams.	Grains.	3.....	3.048	Bushels.	Hectoliters.
1.....	0.836	1.....	0.154	4.....	4.064	1.....	3.52
2.....	1.672	2.....	0.308	5.....	5.080	2.....	7.04
		3.....	0.463	6.....	6.096	3.....	1.057
		4.....	0.617	7.....	7.112	4.....	1.409
		5.....	0.771	8.....	8.128	5.....	1.761
				9.....	9.144	6.....	2.114
				10.....	10.160	7.....	2.466
						8.....	2.819
						9.....	3.171
						10.....	3.522

Metric Equivalents.

1 grain	=	0.06480	gram.
1 ounce	=	28.3495	grams.
1 pound	=	0.45359	kilogram.
1 dram (apoth.)	=	3.6967	grams.
1 scruple (apoth.)	=	1.2322	grams.
1 quart (dry)	=	1.1012	liters.
1 peck (dry)	=	8.8098	liters.
1 bushel	=	0.35239	hectoliter.
1 quart (liq.)	=	0.94636	liter.
1 gallon	=	3.78543	liters.
1 inch	=	25.4001	millimeters.
1 inch	=	2.54001	centimeters.
1 inch	=	0.0254	meter.
1 foot	=	0.3048	meter.
1 yard	=	0.9144	meter.
1 mile	=	1.6093	kilometers.
1 sq. inch	=	645.16	sq. millimeters.
1 sq. foot	=	0.0929	sq. meter.
1 sq. yard	=	0.8361	sq. meter.
1 sq. mile	=	2.5900	sq. kilometers.
1 acre	=	0.4017	hectare.
1 cubic inch	=	16.387	cu. millimeters.
1 cubic foot	=	0.02832	cubic meter.
1 cubic yard	=	0.7645	cubic meter.

CONVERSION FIGURES.

To reduce	Multiply by
Millimeters to inches.....	.04
Centimeters to inches.....	.4
Meters to feet.....	3.3
Meters to yards.....	1.1
Kilometers to yards.....	1093.6
Kilometers to miles.....	.62
Inches to millimeters.....	25.4
Inches to centimeters.....	2.54
Feet to meters.....	.3
Yards to meters.....	.9
Yards to kilometers.....	.0009
Miles to meters.....	1.6093
Miles to kilometers.....	1.6
Square millimeters to square inches	.0015
Square centimeters to square inches	.155
Square meters to square feet.....	10.76
Square meters to square yards.....	1.2
Square inches to square millimeters	645.16
Square inches to square centimeters	6.45
Square feet to square meters.....	.09
Square yards to square meters.....	.83
Cubic centimeters to cubic inches.....	.06
Cubic meters to cubic feet.....	35.3
Cubic meters to cubic yards.....	1.3
Cubic meters to gallons.....	220.
Liters to gallons.....	.22
Liters to cubic feet.....	.035
Liters of water to pounds.....	2.2
Cubic inches to cubic centimeters..	16.4
Cubic feet to liters.....	28.3
Cubic feet to cubic meters.....	.03
Cubic feet to gallons.....	6.2
Cubic feet of water to pounds.....	62.27
Cubic yards to cubic meters.....	.76
Gallons to liters.....	4.5
Gallons to cubic meters.....	.0045
Gallons to cubic feet.....	.16
Gallons of water to pounds.....	10.
Pounds of water to gallons.....	.1
Pounds of water to cubic feet.....	.016
Pounds of water to liters.....	.454
Milligrams to grains.....	.015
Grams to grains.....	15.4
Grams to ounces.....	.035
Kilograms to ounces.....	35.3
Kilograms to pounds.....	2.2
Kilograms to cwt.....	.02
Kilograms to tons.....	.001
Grains to milligrams.....	64.8
Grains to grams.....	.65
Ounces to grams.....	28.35
Pounds to grams.....	453.6
Pounds to grains troy.....	7000.
Pounds to kilograms.....	.45
Cwt. to kilograms.....	50.8
Tons to kilograms.....	1016.
Grams per sq. cm. to pounds per sq. in.....	.014
Kilograms per sq. mm. to pounds per sq. in.....	1422.

To reduce	Multiply by
Kilograms per sq. cm. to pounds per sq. in.....	14.2
Kilograms per sq. cm. to tons per sq. ft.....	.9
Pounds per sq. in. to grams per sq. cm.....	70.3
Pounds per sq. in. to kilograms per sq. cm.....	.07
Tons per sq. ft. to kilograms per sq. cm.....	1.09
Pounds per sq. in. to tons per sq. ft.....	.064
Tons per sq. ft. to pounds per sq. in.	15.5
Pounds per sq. in. to head of water (meters).....	.7
Pounds per sq. in. to head of water (feet).....	2.3
Tons per sq. ft. to head of water (meters).....	10.7
Tons per sq. ft. to head of water (feet).....	36.
Head of water (meters) to pounds per sq. in.....	1.4
Head of water (meters) to tons per sq. ft.....	.09
Head of water (feet) to pounds per sq. in.....	.43
Head of water (feet) to tons per sq. ft.....	.027
Atmosphere to pounds per sq. in....	14.7
Atmosphere to tons per sq. ft.....	.94
Pounds per sq. in. to atmospheres..	.07
Tons per sq. ft. to atmospheres..	1.06
Dynes per sq. cm. to grains per sq. in.....	.1
Grains per sq. in. to dynes per sq. cm.....	9.8
Foot pounds to joules.....	1.35
Foot pounds to kilogrammeters....	.14
Kilogrammeters to foot pounds.....	7.2
Kilogrammeters to pounds deg. F....	.009
Kilogrammeters to joules.....	9.8
Kilogrammeters to calories.....	2.34
Calories to kilogrammeters.....	.42
Calories to joules.....	4.158
Horsepower to kilogrammeters per second.....	76.
Horsepower to foot pounds per minute.....	33000.
Horsepower to watts.....	746.
Watts to foot pounds per minute....	44.
Watts to kilogrammeters per second.....	.1
Meters per second to feet per minute.....	197.
Feet per minute to meters per second.....	.005
Feet per minute to miles per hour..	.0113
Miles per hour to feet per minute..	88.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of ice, 14.5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current; decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .00118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electromotive force; one volt equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm of resistance.

Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.

Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.

Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms,

frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington, there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to about 2,300 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

It is estimated that the total number of persons in the United States to whom the weather forecasts are available is more than 4,000,000.

No. 1. White flag.	No. 2. Blue flag.	No. 3. White and blue flag.	No. 4. Black triangular flag.	No. 5. White flag with black square in center.
				
Clear or fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain

about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.

					
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Small craft. Northwest winds. Southwest winds. Northeast winds. Southeast winds. "Hurricane" signal. **STORM-WARNING FLAGS.**

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

MATERIALS USED IN ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Compiled by bureau of crop estimates, U. S. department of agriculture, from internal revenue data. Figures are for the United States and the fiscal year 1916.

Material.	Fermented Hicorns.	Distilled spirits.	Total.*
Malt (barley), bu. 52,439,973	4,073,262	56,513,235	
Corn, bushels..... 13,573,521	32,069,542	45,643,063	
Rye, bushels..... *	3,116,612	3,116,612	
Oats, bushels..... *	9,807	9,807	
Wheat, bushels..... *	3,373	3,373	
Barley, bushels..... *	148	148	
Rice, bushels..... 2,354,000	*	2,354,000	

Material.	Fermented In Liquors.	Distilled spirits.	Total.*
bushels	72,355	68,822	141,177
Total grain.....	68,439,849	39,341,566	107,781,415
Grape sugar or maltose, pounds.....	54,934,621	*	54,934,621
Hops, pounds.....	37,451,619	*	37,451,619
Molasses, gallons... *	152,142,232	152,142,232	152,142,232
Glucose or sirup, gallons	2,742,854	*	2,742,854
Other materials:			
In gallons.....	19,112	19,112	19,112
In pounds.....	24,756,974	24,756,974	24,756,974

*Included, if any, in "other materials."

AMERICAN AND WORLD CROPS COMPARED.

[From U. S. monthly crop report.]

The United States produces on an average about three-fourths of the world's corn crop, one-fifth of the wheat crop, one-fourth of the oats crop, one-eighth of the barley crop, one-thirtieth of the rye crop, one-sixteenth of the potato crop, three-fifths of the cotton crop, one-fourth of the flaxseed crop, one-third of the

tobacco crop, one-fourth of the hops crop and one-tenth of the sugar crop. In rank of production the United States is first for corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco and hops; second for barley and flaxseed; fourth for sugar, and fifth for rye and potatoes.

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalents on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.
 Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.
 Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.
 Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.
 Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.
 Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.				Reaumur to Fahrenheit.			
C.	F.	C.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
-30 equals	-22.0	-9 equals	15.8	12 equals	52.6	-30 equals	-35.5
-29 equals	-20.2	-8 equals	17.6	13 equals	55.4	-29 equals	-33.2
-28 equals	-18.4	-7 equals	19.4	14 equals	57.2	-28 equals	-31.0
-27 equals	-16.6	-6 equals	21.2	15 equals	59.0	-27 equals	-28.7
-26 equals	-14.8	-5 equals	23.0	16 equals	60.8	-26 equals	-26.5
-25 equals	-13.0	-4 equals	24.8	17 equals	62.6	-25 equals	-24.2
-24 equals	-11.2	-3 equals	26.6	18 equals	64.4	-24 equals	-22.0
-23 equals	-9.4	-2 equals	28.4	19 equals	66.2	-23 equals	-19.7
-22 equals	-7.6	-1 equals	30.2	20 equals	68.0	-22 equals	-17.5
-21 equals	-5.8	0 equals	32.0	21 equals	69.8	-21 equals	-15.2
-20 equals	-4.0	1 equals	33.8	22 equals	71.6	-20 equals	-13.0
-19 equals	-2.2	2 equals	35.6	23 equals	73.4	-19 equals	-10.7
-18 equals	-0.4	3 equals	37.4	24 equals	75.2	-18 equals	-8.5
-17 equals	1.4	4 equals	39.2	25 equals	77.0	-17 equals	-6.2
-16 equals	3.2	5 equals	41.0	26 equals	78.8	-16 equals	-4.0
-15 equals	5.0	6 equals	42.8	27 equals	80.6	-15 equals	-1.7
-14 equals	6.8	7 equals	44.6	28 equals	82.4	-14 equals	0.6
-13 equals	8.6	8 equals	46.4	29 equals	84.2	-13 equals	2.7
-12 equals	10.4	9 equals	48.2	30 equals	86.0	-12 equals	5.0
-11 equals	12.2	10 equals	50.0	31 equals	87.8	-11 equals	7.2
-10 equals	14.0	11 equals	51.8	32 equals	89.6	-10 equals	9.5
				100 equals	212.0	11 equals	56.7

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time	Miles	Time	Miles	Time	Miles
Min. Sec.	per hour.	Min. Sec.	per hour.	Min. Sec.	per hour.
0:36.....	100.00	1:11.....	50.70	1:46.....	33.96
0:37.....	97.30	1:12.....	50.00	1:47.....	33.64
0:38.....	94.74	1:13.....	49.31	1:48.....	33.33
0:39.....	92.31	1:14.....	48.65	1:49.....	33.02
0:40.....	90.00	1:15.....	48.00	1:50.....	32.73
0:41.....	87.80	1:16.....	47.37	1:51.....	32.42
0:42.....	85.71	1:17.....	46.74	1:52.....	32.14
0:43.....	83.72	1:18.....	46.15	1:53.....	31.86
0:44.....	81.82	1:19.....	45.57	1:54.....	31.58
0:45.....	80.00	1:20.....	45.00	1:55.....	31.30
0:46.....	78.26	1:21.....	44.44	1:56.....	31.03
0:47.....	76.59	1:22.....	43.90	1:57.....	30.77
0:48.....	75.00	1:23.....	43.37	1:58.....	30.51
0:49.....	73.47	1:24.....	42.86	1:59.....	30.25
0:50.....	72.00	1:25.....	42.35	2:00.....	30.00
0:51.....	70.59	1:26.....	41.86	2:01.....	29.75
0:52.....	69.23	1:27.....	41.38	2:02.....	29.52
0:53.....	67.92	1:28.....	40.91	2:03.....	29.27
0:54.....	66.66	1:29.....	40.45	2:04.....	29.03
0:55.....	65.45	1:30.....	40.00	2:05.....	28.80
0:56.....	64.29	1:31.....	39.56	2:06.....	28.57
0:57.....	63.16	1:32.....	39.13	2:07.....	28.34
0:58.....	62.07	1:33.....	38.71	2:08.....	28.12
0:59.....	61.02	1:34.....	38.29	2:09.....	27.91
1:00.....	60.00	1:35.....	37.89	2:10.....	27.69
1:01.....	59.02	1:36.....	37.50	2:11.....	27.48
1:02.....	58.06	1:37.....	37.11	2:12.....	27.27
1:03.....	57.14	1:38.....	36.73	2:13.....	27.09
1:04.....	56.25	1:39.....	36.36	2:14.....	26.87
1:05.....	55.38	1:40.....	36.00	2:15.....	26.67
1:06.....	54.55	1:41.....	35.64	2:16.....	26.47
1:07.....	53.73	1:42.....	35.29	2:17.....	26.28
1:08.....	52.94	1:43.....	34.95	2:18.....	26.06
1:09.....	52.17	1:44.....	34.61	2:19.....	25.90
1:10.....	51.43	1:45.....	34.29	2:20.....	25.72

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.	Fifteenth—Crystal.
Second—Paper.	Twentieth—China.
Third—Leather.	Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Fifth—Wooden.	Thirtieth—Pearl.
Seventh—Woolen.	Fortieth—Ruby.
Tenth—Tin.	Fiftieth—Golden.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.	Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

NOTE—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

Amt.	Interest.	TIME.																	
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 days.	20 days.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$25	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$100	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$100	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$100	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$100	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.	Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.	
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85	
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10	9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92	
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14	10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98	
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18	100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00	
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22	WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.						
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27	Interest.						
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31	Simple Comp'd.						
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36	Simple Comp'd.						
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41	Rate.	Years.	Rate.	Years.	Rate.	Years.	
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51	1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56	2	50.00	35.00	6½	18.18	12.94
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61	2½	40.00	28.07	7	16.67	11.90
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67	3	33.33	23.45	6¾	15.38	11.00
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73	3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79	4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.59

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in....	123 pounds	5 ft. 4 in....	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in....	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in....	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in....	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in....	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in....	163 pounds	5 ft. 11 in....	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in....	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in....	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in....	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in....	193 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
At birth..	1 ft. 1 in. 8 lbs.	2 years..	.3 ft. 0 in. 32 lbs.	6 years..	.3 ft. 10 in. 49 lbs.	10 years..	.4 ft. 6 in. 68 lbs.
6 months..	2 ft. 0½ in. 16 lbs.	3 years..	.3 ft. 6 in. 36½ lbs.	7 years..	.4 ft. 0 in. 52½ lbs.	11 years..	.4 ft. 8 in. 74 lbs.
1 year..	2 ft. 5 in. 24 lbs.	4 years..	.3 ft. 6 in. 41 lbs.	8 years..	.4 ft. 2 in. 56½ lbs.	12 years..	.4 ft. 10 in. 90 lbs.
1½ years..	2 ft. 8½ in. 28 lbs.	5 years..	.3 ft. 8 in. 45 lbs.	9 years..	.4 ft. 4 in. 62 lbs.		

DAYS OF GRACE, INTEREST AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.			LIMITATIONS.			STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.			LIMITATIONS.		
		Legal rate.	By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.	Legal rate.			By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.		
		P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.			P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.		
Alabama.....	Yes	8	8	20	16	5	Montana.....	No	7	Any	10	8	5		
Alaska.....	Yes	8	8	10	10	5	Nebraska.....	No	7	Any	10	6	4		
Arkansas.....	Yes	6	10	10	5	3	Nevada.....	No	7	Any	6	4	4		
Arizona.....	No	6	12	5	4	3	New Hampshire.....	No*	6	6	20	6	6		
California.....	No	7	Any	5	4	4	New Jersey.....	No	6	6	20	6	6		
Colorado.....	No	8	Any	20	6	6	New Mexico.....	Yes	6	6	12	7	6		
Connecticut.....	No	6	6	6	6	6	New York.....	No	6	6	6	20	6		
Delaware.....	No	6	6	10	6	3	North Carolina.....	Yes*	6	6	10	3	3		
Dist. of Columbia.	No	6	6	10	12	3	North Dakota.....	Yes*	7	12	10	6	6		
Florida.....	No	8	10	20	5	2	Ohio.....	No	6	6	8	15	15		
Georgia.....	No	8	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma.....	Yes	6	6	10	5	5		
Idaho.....	No	12	6	10	6	4	Oregon.....	Yes	6	6	10	6	6		
Illinois.....	No	6	8	20	10	6	Pennsylvania.....	No	6	6	8	5	6		
Indiana.....	No	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island.....	Yes*	Any	Any	6	6	6		
Iowa.....	No	6	8	20	10	5	South Carolina.....	Yes*	8	8	10	6	6		
Kansas.....	No	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota.....	Yes*	7	12	20	6	6		
Kentucky.....	No	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee.....	No	6	6	10	6	6		
Louisiana.....	No	5	8	10	5	3	Texas.....	Yes*	6	6	10	4	2		
Maine.....	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6	Utah.....	No	8	12	8	6	4		
Maryland.....	No	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont.....	No	6	6	8	6	6		
Massachusetts.....	Yes*	Any	Any	20	6	6	Virginia.....	No	6	6	6	5	5		
Michigan.....	No	5	7	10	6	6	Washington.....	No	6	6	12	6	2		
Minnesota.....	No	7	10	10	6	6	West Virginia.....	No	6	6	10	10	3		
Mississippi.....	Yes	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin.....	No	6	6	10	21	5		
Missouri.....	No	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming.....	No	8	12	21	6	8		

*Sight, yes; demand, no. †Under seal 10. ‡No law. §Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$13	\$14	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$24	\$25
1.....	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2.....	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3.....	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4.....	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5.....	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6.....	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7.....	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8.....	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9.....	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.89	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10.....	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11.....	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12.....	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13.....	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14.....	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15.....	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16.....	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17.....	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18.....	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19.....	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20.....	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.08	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21.....	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22.....	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23.....	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24.....	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25.....	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
\$20 1s	\$2.67	\$0.38	\$0.05	\$100 1s	\$8.33	\$1.92	\$0.27	\$180 1s	\$15.00	\$3.45	\$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2 50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.67	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF \$1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1.....	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2.....	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3.....	3.07633	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13707	3.15250	3.18360
4.....	4.15232	4.18352	4.21484	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.37462
5.....	5.23283	5.30914	5.32627	5.41632	5.47071	5.52536	5.63709
6.....	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7.....	7.54743	7.62246	7.70941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8.....	8.78612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9.....	9.95452	10.15911	10.36550	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10.....	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11.....	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48635	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12.....	13.79565	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13.....	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62284	17.15991	17.71298	18.82214
14.....	16.51895	17.06832	17.67699	18.29191	18.93211	19.59683	21.01507
15.....	17.93193	18.59891	19.29668	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.27597
16.....	19.38022	20.16688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17.....	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	28.21288
18.....	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90665
19.....	23.94601	25.11637	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53900	33.75999
20.....	25.54566	26.87077	28.27938	29.77908	31.37142	33.06395	36.78559
21.....	27.18727	28.67749	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.98275
22.....	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.35229
23.....	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.42048	46.99583
24.....	32.34904	34.42647	36.66553	39.08260	41.68920	44.60200	50.81558
25.....	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.84651
26.....	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.11345	59.15638
27.....	37.91200	40.70963	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28.....	39.85980	42.93092	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.52811
29.....	41.85630	45.21885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.63990
30.....	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31.....	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80168
32.....	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.89979
33.....	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34.....	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35.....	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32081	111.43478
36.....	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59831	86.16997	95.83632	119.12037
37.....	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38.....	62.22730	69.15945	77.02889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39.....	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40.....	67.40256	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79977	154.76197
41.....	70.08762	78.66330	88.50954	99.82654	112.84699	127.83976	165.04768
42.....	72.83961	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95054
43.....	75.66081	85.48389	96.84663	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50758
44.....	78.55232	89.04841	101.23833	115.41288	131.91384	151.14304	199.75058
45.....	81.51613	92.71996	105.87167	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46.....	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09821	168.68516	226.51082
47.....	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48.....	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49.....	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50.....	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34860	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF \$1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1.....	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94840
2.....	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83339
3.....	2.85602	2.82881	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67901
4.....	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5.....	4.64533	4.57874	4.51505	4.45328	4.39349	4.33248	4.21286
6.....	5.50813	5.41179	5.32855	5.24814	5.15787	5.07159	4.91732
7.....	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.53289
8.....	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9.....	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10.....	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11.....	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76048	8.52892	8.30641	7.89687
12.....	10.25776	9.95400	9.66333	9.38507	9.11885	8.86324	8.38384
13.....	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.62825	9.39357	8.85268
14.....	11.69091	11.29052	10.92052	10.56312	10.22228	9.98964	9.29498
15.....	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16.....	13.05500	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17.....	13.71220	13.16612	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27407	10.47726
18.....	14.35336	13.75351	13.18968	12.65930	12.15999	11.68959	10.82760
19.....	14.97889	14.32380	13.70994	13.13394	12.59328	12.08532	11.15812
20.....	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59023	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21.....	16.18455	15.41502	14.69739	14.02916	13.40472	12.82119	11.76408
22.....	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23.....	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24.....	17.88499	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25.....	18.42438	17.41215	16.48151	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26.....	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27.....	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28.....	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74287	14.89813	13.40616
29.....	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30.....	20.93029	19.60044	18.39205	17.29203	16.28989	15.37245	13.76483
31.....	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59289	13.92909
32.....	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78859	15.80268	14.08404
33.....	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02236	16.00235	14.23023
34.....	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35.....	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
36	23.55625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66604	16.54685	14.62099
37	23.95782	22.16724	20.67053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73678
38	24.34860	22.49246	20.94109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
39	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40	25.10278	23.11477	21.25507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
41	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44	26.50386	24.25427	22.28279	20.54864	19.01838	17.66277	15.38318
45	26.83302	24.51871	22.48545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46	27.15417	24.77545	22.70922	20.88465	19.28937	17.87957	15.52497
47	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.59302
48	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19516	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60	30.90866	27.67566	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92229	16.16143
65	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH \$1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2	.15883	.52261	.62640	.53080	.53410	.53780	.54544
3	.35014	.35353	.35593	.36337	.36710	.37121	.37411
4	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28529
5	.21525	.21835	.22148	.22463	.22779	.23097	.23416
6	.18155	.18470	.18787	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20036
7	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17594
8	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.15784
9	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14382
10	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.12950	.13264
11	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12354
12	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11598
13	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.10964
14	.08564	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10426
15	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.09961
16	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09556
17	.07293	.07595	.07904	.08230	.08564	.08904	.09248
18	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07909	.08244	.08585	.08932
19	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08616
20	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07358	.07688	.08024	.08366
21	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07128	.07460	.07800	.08148
22	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06930	.07275	.07629	.07980
23	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07078	.07434	.07788
24	.05591	.05905	.06227	.06559	.06899	.07247	.07593
25	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06401	.06744	.07095	.07443
26	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06257	.06602	.06956	.07307
27	.05138	.05456	.05785	.06124	.06472	.06829	.07175
28	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06352	.06712	.07059
29	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06241	.06605	.06958
30	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06139	.06505	.06858
31	.04674	.05000	.05337	.05686	.06044	.06413	.06771
32	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05956	.06328	.06689
33	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05874	.06249	.06614
34	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05798	.06176	.06541
35	.04324	.04654	.05000	.05358	.05727	.06107	.06472
36	.04255	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05661	.06043	.06408
37	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05598	.05984	.06359
38	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05540	.05928	.06306
39	.04044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05486	.05876	.06254
40	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05434	.05828	.06214
41	.03927	.04271	.04630	.05002	.05386	.05782	.06166
42	.03873	.04219	.04580	.04954	.05341	.05739	.06128
43	.03822	.04180	.04533	.04909	.05298	.05699	.06083
44	.03773	.04123	.04486	.04866	.05258	.05662	.06041
45	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05220	.05626	.06000
46	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04788	.05184	.05593	.05964
47	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05151	.05561	.05931
48	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05119	.05532	.05902
49	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05089	.05504	.05874
50	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04665	.05060	.05478	.05848
55	.03366	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05367	.05724
60	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05283	.05688
65	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05221	.05639
70	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05170	.05598
75	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05132	.05577
80	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04637	.05103	.05557

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 26 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 28 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:		Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:	
Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64.....	0.02	6.....	6.16
1-32.....	0.03	7.....	7.19
1-16.....	0.06	8.....	8.21
3/4.....	0.13	9.....	9.24
1/2.....	0.26	10.....	10.26
3/8.....	0.51	25.....	25.56
1.....	1.02	50.....	51.32
2.....	2.05	75.....	78.99
3.....	3.08	100.....	102.65
4.....	4.11	200.....	205.30
5.....	5.13	300.....	307.95

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
400.....	410.60	1,000.....	1,026.50
500.....	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1.....	62-64	20.....	19 31-64
2.....	1 61-64	25.....	24 23-64
3.....	2 59-64	50.....	48 45-64
4.....	3 57-64	75.....	73 4-64
5.....	4 56-64	100.....	97 27-64
6.....	5 54-64	200.....	194 54-64
7.....	6 52-64	300.....	292 16-64
8.....	7 51-64	400.....	389 43-64
9.....	8 49-64	500.....	487 6-64
10.....	9 47-64	1,000.....	974 12-64
15.....	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie.....	51	Pacha d'Egypt.....	40
D'Angleterre (blue).....	44 1/2	Kohinoor (1st cutting). . .	279	Regent	136 1/2
Etoile Polaire.....	40	Kohinoor (2d cutting). . .	106 1-16	Sancy	53 1/2
Etoile du Sud.....	124	Loterie d'Angleterre.....	49	Shah	86
Grand Duc de Toscane.....	133.16	Nassak	78 1/2	Tiffany	969
Great Mogul.....	279 3-16	Orloff	194 1/2	Tiffany (yellow).....	125

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

- A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
- B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
- Bart.—Baronet.
- B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
- B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
- O. B.—Companion of the Bath.
- C. E.—Civil Engineer.
- C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
- C. J.—Chief Justice.
- C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
- D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
- D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
- D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
- F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
- F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
- J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
- K. C.—King's Counsel.
- K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.

- K. O. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
- K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
- L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
- LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
- LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
- Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
- M. A.—Master of Arts.
- M. C.—Member of Congress.
- M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
- M. P.—Member of Parliament.
- M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
- N. A.—National Academician.
- O. M.—Order of Merit.
- P. C.—Privy Councillor.
- Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
- R. A.—Royal Academician.
- S. J.—Society of Jesus.
- S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
- U. S. A.—United States Army.
- U. S. N.—United States Navy.
- V. C.—Victoria Cross.

BURIAL PLACES OF PRESIDENTS.

- George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
- John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
- Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
- James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
- James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
- John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
- Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
- Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
- William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
- John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
- James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
- Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.

- Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
- Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
- James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
- Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
- Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
- Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
- James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
- Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
- Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
- William McKinley—Canton, O.
- Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I.....	1	IX.....	9
II.....	2	X.....	10
III.....	3	L.....	50
IV.....	4	C.....	100
V.....	5	D.....	500
VI.....	6	M.....	1000
VII.....	7	MCMX.....	1910
VIII.....	8	MCMXIX.....	1919

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute.....	130 to 140
First year, per minute.....	115 to 130
Second year, per minute.....	95 to 110
Third year, per minute.....	85 to 95
Fourth to seventh year, per minute.....	80 to 90
Seventh to fourteenth year, per minute.....	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute.....	70 to 75
In old age, per minute.....	60 to 75

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the Underwood-Simmons act of 1913 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list is appended. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n. s. p." means "not specially provided for."

DUTIABLE LIST.

Schedule A—Chemicals, Oils and Paints
 Acids: Boracic, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; citric, 5c lb.; formic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; gallic, 6c lb.; lactic and oxalic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; salicylic, $\frac{2}{3}$ c lb.; tannic, 5c lb.; tartaric, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; acids n. s. p., 15%.

Albumen, dried egg, 3c lb.

Alkalies and compounds of, n. s. p., 15%.

Alumina and compounds, n. s. p., 15%.

Ammonia, carbonate and muriate, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; liquid anhydrous, $\frac{2}{3}$ c lb.; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10%.

Argols, crude, and calcium tartrate, crude, 5%; with more than 80 per cent of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, $\frac{2}{3}$ c lb.

Balsams, natural and crude, 10%; advanced in value, 15%.

Barium, chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; dioxide of, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; carbonate of, precipitated, 15%.

Blackening, all kinds, 15%.

Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, 1-10c lb.

Caffein, \$1 lb.; compounds of, 25%.

Calomel, corrosive sublimate, 15%.

Chalk, manufactured, 25%.

Chemical and medicinal compounds, 10c lb. and 20% to 40c lb. and 20%.

Chemical and medicinal compounds in individual packages of $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. or less, 20% to 25%.

Chloroform, 2c lb.

Coal tar dyes, n. s. p., 30%.

Coal tar products, not dyes, n. s. p., 5% to 15%.

Cobalt, oxide of, 10c lb.

Collodion, 15%; compounds, 25% to 40%.

Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.

Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).

Ergot, 10c lb.

Ethers, 4c to 5c lb.; ethers n. s. p., 20%.

Extracts for dyeing, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Formaldehyde, 1c lb.

Fusel oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Gelatin, glue and glue size, 1c lb.; valued at above 10c lb., 15% to 25%.

Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Gums, crude, n. s. p., \$1 lb.; arabic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; camphor, crude, 1c lb.; camphor, refined, 5c lb.

Ink and ink powders, 15%.

Iodoform, 15c lb.

Leaves and roots, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 10c lb.

Licorice, extracts of, 1c lb.

Lime, citrate of, 1c lb.

Magnesia, 1-10c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Menthol, 50c lb.

Oils, fish, n. s. p., 3c gal.; whale, 5c gal.; sperm, 8c gal.; oils and greases, n. s. p., 15%.

Oils, expressed, castor, 12c gal.; faxseed and linseed, 10c gal.; olive, 20c to 30c gal.; other expressed oils, n. s. p., 15%.

Oils, distilled and essential, 10% to 20% or 6c to 25c lb.

Opium, crude, \$3 to \$6 lb.; derivatives of, \$2 to \$3 oz.

Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, if with alcohol, 40c lb. and 60%; without alcohol, 60%; perfumes, n. s. p., 20%.

Plasters, curative, 15%.

Pigments, 5% to 25%; lead, 25%; zinc oxide, 10% to 15%; varnishes, 10%; enamel paints, n. s. p., 20%.

Potash, bicarbonate and chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; chromate or bichromate of, 1c lb.; saltpeter, refined, \$7 ton.

Soaps, perfumed, toilet, 30%; medicinal, 20%; castile and unperfumed, 10%; other, n. s. p., 10%.

Soda, benzoate of, 5c lb.; alkalies and sulphites of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; sal soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Sponges, 10%; bleached, 15%.

Talcum, 15%.

Vanillin, 10c oz.; vanilla beans, 30c lb.

Schedule B—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

Brick, 10%; glazed, decorated, 15%.

Cement, 10%.

Tiles, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 5c sq. ft.; 20% to 30%.

Lime, 5%.

Gypsum, 10%.

Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5%; manufactured, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. or 25%.

Clays or earths, unmanufactured, n. s. p., 50c ton; manufactured, \$1 to \$1.50 ton.

Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb. to 25%; manufactured, 30%.

Earthenware, common, not ornamented, 15%; ornamented, 20% to 30%.

Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 35% to 40%.

China and porcelain wares, 50% to 55%.

Gas retorts, 10%.

Glass bottles, 30% to 45%.

Glass, window, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 2c lb.; cylinder and crown, 3c to 10c sq. ft.; cast plate, 6c to 12c sq. ft. and 4% additional if ground, frosted, etc.

Spectacles, 35%.

Lenses, 25%.

Opera glasses, optical instruments, n. s. p., 35%.

Telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, 25%.

Mirrors, stained glass windows, manufactures of glass, n. s. p., 30%.

Marble, breccia, onyx, rough, 50c cu. ft.; dressed, 75c cu. ft.; paving tiles of, 6c to 10c superficial ft.; mosaic cubes, 20% to 35%.

Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, jet, manufactured into monuments, vases, etc., 45%.

Stone, building, manufactured, 25%; unmanufactured, 3c cu. ft.

Grindstones, \$1.50 ton.

Slates, n. s. p., 10%.

Schedule C—Metals and Manufactures Of.

Chrome metal and other alloys used in manufacture of steel, n. s. p., 15%.

Bar and other rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p., 5%.

Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 10%.

Boiler or other plate of iron and steel, n. s. p., 12%.

Iron and steel anchors, 12%; antifriction balls, 35%.

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, n. s. p., and barrel hoops of iron and steel, 10%.

Railway fishplates and splice bars, 10%.

Iron or steel sheets with other metals imposed thereon, tin plates, terne plates, 15%.

Steel bars, mill shafting, castings, not containing alloys, 15%.

Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, 10%.

Round iron or steel wire, 15%; wire rope, 30%.

Anvils, 15%.

Automobiles valued at \$2,000 or more, 45%; under \$2,000, 30%; parts, 30%.

Bicycles, motorcycles and parts, 25%.

Axles of iron and steel, 10%.

Blacksmiths' hammers and other tools of iron and steel, 10%.

Nuts and washers, 5% to 30%.

Cast iron pipe, 10%.

Chains, n. s. p., 20%; sprocket and machine, 25%.

Iron and steel tubing, n. s. p., 20%.

Knives, razors, etc., with folding blades, 35% to 55%.

Knives, table, etc., with fixed blades, and without handles, 25%; with handles, 30%.

Files and rasps, 25%.

Muskets and rifles, muzzle loading, 15%; breech-loading guns, 35%.

Needles, 20%.

Fishhooks and fishing tackle, except lines and nets, 30%.

Steel plates for engraving, stereotype plates, electrolyte plates, 15%; lithographic plates of stone, 25%.

Saws, 12%.

Screws, 25%.

Aluminum, crude, 2c lb.; in plates, bars, rods, 3½c lb.
 Antimony, 10% to 25%.
 Argentine, German silver, unmanufactured, 15%.
 Bronze, 25%.
 Copper, 5%.
 Gold leaf, 35%.
 Silver leaf, 30%.
 Tinsel wire, 6% to 40%.
 Buckles, metal, 15%.
 Lead-bearing ores, ¾c lb. on lead therein.
 Lead dress, bullion, in pigs and bars, 25% on lead therein.
 Metallic mineral substances n. s. p., 20%.
 Nickel, 10%; in sheets or strips, 10%.
 Pens, metallic, n. s. p., 8c gross.
 Penholders, gold pens, combination penholders, 25%.
 Pins, metal, not jewelry, 20%.
 Type and type metal, 15%.
 Watches and clocks, 30%.
 Zinc-bearing ores, 10% on zinc therein; in blocks, pigs or sheets, 15%.
 Steam engines, locomotives, printing presses, machine tools, 15%; lace-making machines, 25%.
 Articles of gold, silver and platinum, n. s. p., 50%; of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc or aluminum, n. s. p., 20%.

Schedule D—Wood and Manufactures Of.

Brier, Ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
 Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in boards and planks, 10%; veneers of wood, 15%.
 Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, 10%.
 Casks, barrels, packing boxes, 15%.
 Boxes for fruit, 15%.
 Chair cane or reeds, 10%; manufactures of osier or willow, 25%.
 Toothpicks, 25%.
 Blinds, screens of wood, bamboo, 20%; if dyed or ornamented, 25%.
 Furniture of wood, manufactures of wood, n. s. p., 15%.

Schedule E—Sugar, Molasses, and Manufactures Of.

Sugars, sirups and concentrated molasses testing not above 75 degrees, 17-100c lb.; for every additional degree, 26-1000c lb.; molasses not above 40 degrees, 15%; testing above 40 degrees, 2¼c to 4½c gal.
 Maple sugar and sirup, 3c lb.; glucose or grape sugar, 1½c lb.; sugar cane in natural state, 15%.
 Saccharin, 65c lb.
 Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p., valued at 15c lb. or less, 2c lb.; valued at more than 15c lb., 25%.

Schedule F—Tobacco and Manufactures Of.

Wrapper tobacco, leaf tobacco, unstemmed, \$1.85 lb.; stemmed, \$2.50 lb.
 All other tobacco n. s. p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.
 Snuff, 55c lb.

Schedule G—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Horses and mules, 10%.
 Live animals n. s. p., 10%.
 Barley, 15c bu.; barley malt, 25c bu.; pearled or bullock, 1c lb.
 Macaroni, vermicelli, 1c lb.
 Oats, 6c lb.; oatmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
 Rice, cleaned, 1c lb.; uncleaned, ¾c lb.
 Biscuits and cakes containing confectionery or nuts, 25%.
 Butter and butter substitutes, 2½c lb.
 Cheese, 20%.
 Beans and lentils n. s. p., 25c bu.
 Beets, 5%.
 Beans, peas, in tins, jars, etc., 1c lb.
 Vegetables, prepared, 25%; in natural state, n. s. p., 15%.
 Pickles n. s. p., 25%.
 Cider, 2c gal.
 Eggs, preserved, 2c lb.; dried, 10c lb.
 Hay, \$2 ton.
 Honey, 10c gal.
 Hops, 16c lb.
 Garlic, 1c lb.

Onions, 20c bu.
 Peas, green or dried, in bulk, 10c bu.; split peas, 20c bu.; peas in packages, ¼c lb.
 Orchids, palms, azalea indica, cut flowers, 25%; other flowers, \$1 to \$10 per 1,000.
 Fruit plants, \$1 per 1,000; rose plants, 4c each; nursery and greenhouse stock, n. s. p., 15%.
 Seeds: Castor, 15c bu.; oil seeds, n. s. p., 20c bu.; poppy, 15c lb.; canary seed, ¼c lb.; caraway, 1c lb.; anise, 2c lb.; carrot, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, rutabaga, 3c lb.; other seeds, 5c to 6c lb.
 Straw, 50c ton.
 Fish packed in oil, 25%; in tin packages, 15%.
 Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, 10c bu.; berries, edible, in natural condition, ¼c qt.; cranberries, 10%; dried or prepared fruits, n. s. p., 1c lb.
 Figs, 2c lb.; plums, prunes, 1c lb.; raisins, 2c lb.; dates, 1c lb.; currants, 1½c lb.; olives, 15c gal.

Grapes in barrels, 25c cu. ft.
 Lemons, limes, oranges in packages of 1¼ cu. ft. or less, 18c per package; in larger packages up to 5 cu. ft., 35c to 70c per package; in packages exceeding 5 cu. ft. or in bulk, ¼c lb.
 Pineapples in packages, 6c cu. ft. of package; in bulk, \$5 per 1,000.
 Almonds, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
 Filberts, walnuts, not shelled, 2c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
 Peanuts, unshelled, ¾c lb.; shelled, ¾c lb.
 Nuts, n. s. p., 1c lb.
 Venison, game, 1½c lb.; game birds, dressed, 30%.
 Poultry, live, 1c lb.; dead, 2c lb.
 Chicory root, unground, 1c lb.; ground, 2c lb.
 Chocolate and cocoa, unsweetened, n. s. p., 8%; sweetened, n. s. p., valued at 20c lb. or less, 2c lb.; at more than 20c lb., 25%.
 Cocoa butter, 3½c lb.
 Dandelion root, substitutes for coffee, 2c lb.
 Starch, potato, 1c lb.; other starch, ¾c lb.
 Spices, unground, 1c to 18c lb.; ground, 20% additional.

Schedule H—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.

Brandy and other distilled spirits, \$2.60 proof gal.
 Cordials, liqueurs, bitters, etc., containing spirits, \$2.60 proof gal.
 Bay rum, \$1.75 gal.
 Champagne in bottles of more than 1 pint to 1 quart, \$9.60 doz.; of more than ½ pint to 1 pint, \$4.80 doz.; ½ pint or less, \$2.40 doz.; more than 1 quart, in addition to \$9.60 doz. bottles, on excess quantity above 1 quart at rate of \$3 gal.
 Still wines, 45c to 60c gal. or \$1.85 per case.
 Ale, porter, stout, beer, in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; not in bottles or jugs, 23c gal.
 Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23c gal.; in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; solid, 45%.
 Fruit juices, 70c to 80c gal. and in addition \$2.07 proof gal. on alcohol.
 Ginger ale or beer, lemonade, soda water, containing no alcohol, 12c to 28c doz. bottles, according to size.
 Mineral waters, 10c to 20c doz. bottles, according to size; in bottles of more than 1 quart, 18c gal.; in bulk, 8c gal.

Schedule I—Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, 5% to 27½%, according to number.
 Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, 15%.
 Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, printed, figured or mercerized, 7½% to 30%, according to number.
 Cloth of cotton and silk, 30%; waterproof cloth of cotton, 25%.
 Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, n. s. p., 25%; hemmed, 30%.
 Cotton clothing, ready made, 30%.
 Flashes, velvets, chiefly of cotton, 40%.
 Curtains and other articles of cotton chenille, 35%.
 Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on knitting machines, n. s. p., 20%.

Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on machines or knit by hand, valued at not more than 70c per doz. pair, 30%; valued at more than 70c and not more than \$1.20, 40%; valued at more than \$1.20, 50%.

Cotton gloves, 35%.

Cotton underwear, 30%.

Cotton bandings, belts, cords, suspenders, 25%.

Cotton table damask, 25%.

Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, 25%.

Cotton lace window curtains, 35% to 45%.

Cotton cloth, n. s. p., 30%.

Schedule J—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures Of.

Single yarns of jute, 15% to 20%.

Cables of istle, manilla, etc., 1c lb.

Threads of flax, hemp or ramie, 20% to 25%.

Single yarns of flax, hemp or ramie, 10% to 20%.

Gli nettings, nets and seines of flax, hemp or ramie, 25%.

Floor mattings of straw, 2½c sq. yd.

Carpets, mats, rugs of flax, hemp, jute, 30%.

Tapes of flax, 20%.

Linoleum, 20% to 35%.

Linen shirt collars and cuffs, 30%.

Wearing apparel of flax, hemp or ramie, 40%.

Articles of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 40%.

Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp or ramie, 35% to 40%.

Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 30%.

Istle or tampico, dressed, dyed and combed, 20%.

Schedule K—Wool and Manufactures Of.

Combed wool or tops advanced beyond scoured condition, n. s. p., 8%.

Yarns of wool, 18%.

Woolen cloth, 35%; cloth of cattle or horse hair, 25%; plushes, velvets, etc., of wool, 40%; stockings, hose, made on knitting machines, all wool, 20%; stockings, selvaged, fashioned or shaped by machine or by hand, valued at not more than \$1.20 per doz. pairs, 30%; valued at more than \$1.20, 40%.

Blankets and flannels of wool, 25% to 30%.

Women's and children's dress goods of wool, n. s. p., 35%.

Clothing, ready made, including shawls, of wool, 35%.

Webbings, suspenders, beltings, cords, etc., of wool, 35%.

Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, 35%.

Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, 30%.

Brussels carpets, 25%.

Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20%.

Treble Ingrain, three-ply carpets, 20%.

Carpets and rugs woven whole for rooms, 50%.

Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, 15%; tops of, 20%; yarns of, 25%; cloth of, 40%; plushes and velvets of, 45%.

Schedule L—Silks and Silk Goods.

Carded or combed silk, 20c lb.

Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35%.

Velvets, plushes, chenilles of silk, 50%.

Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, 40% to 50%.

Ribbons, etc., of silk, 45%.

Clothing of silk, 50%.

Woven fabrics of silk, n. s. p., 45%.

Artificial or imitation silk fabrics and articles, 35% to 60%.

Schedule M—Papers and Books.

Sheathing paper, roofing felt, paper-box board, 5%.

Printing paper, japan paper, suitable for books and newspapers but not for covers or bindings, n. s. p., valued above 6c lb., 12%; in the case of imports from countries charging an export duty or export license fee on printing paper or wood pulp an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or export charge shall be imposed. (See Emergency Revenue Act, this volume.)

Copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper, 30%.

Paper with surface coated in any way, 25% to 40%.

Lithographed pictures, cards, booklets, 15c to 60c lb.

Writing paper, 25%.

Paper envelopes, 15%.

Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, 15%.

Albums, 25%.

Playing cards, 60%.

Postcards, not including American views, printed except by lithographic process, 25%.

Schedule N—Sundries.

Beads, 35%.

Braids, ramie hat, 40%.

Braids of straw, grass, willow, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats, not trimmed, 15% to 25%; trimmed, 40%.

Brooms, 15%; brushes and feather dusters, 35%.

Bristles, sorted, 7c lb.

Buttons, 15% to 40%.

Cork and articles of, 12c to 15c lb.; cork paper, 35%; manufactures of cork, n. s. p., 30%.

Dice, dominoes, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., of ivory, bone or other materials, 50%.

Dolls, marbles and toys not of china, porcelain, earthen or stone ware, 35%.

Emery, 1c lb.; emery wheels, 20%.

Firecrackers, 6c lb.; fireworks, 10c lb.

Matches, 3c per gross of 144 boxes; not in boxes, ¾c per 1,000 matches; wax matches, tapers, 25%; white phosphorus matches not admitted.

Percussion caps, cartridges, 15%; blasting caps, \$1 per 1,000; mining fuses, 15%.

Feathers, crude, 20%; dressed, 40%; suitable for millinery, 60%; importation of egret, egret plumes, osprey plumes or feathers, heads, wings, tails and skins of wild birds, except for scientific purposes, forbidden.

Furs dressed on the skin, 30%; manufactures of furs, 40%.

Fans, except common palm leaf, 50%.

Gun wads, 10%.

Hair, human, raw, 10%; drawn, 20%; manufactures of, n. s. p., 35%.

Hair for mattresses, 10%.

Hair cloth or crinoline, 6c sq. yd.

Hats of fur, 45%.

Jewelry, valued at above 20c per doz. pieces, 60%.

Diamonds and precious stones in the rough, not set, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.

Laces, n. s. p., 60%.

Chamois skins, 15%.

Leather, manufactures of, 30%.

Gloves, leather, \$1 to \$2.50 doz. pairs.

Manufactures of amber, asbestos or wax, 10% to 20%.

Manufactures of India rubber, 15%; of palm leaf, 15%; of bone and horn, 20%; of grass straw and weeds, 25%; combs of horn, 25%.

Ivory tusks in natural state, 20%; manufactures of ivory, 35%; manufactures of shell, 25%.

Mattings of cocoa fiber or rattan, 5c sq. ft.

Moss and sea grass, manufactured or dyed, 10%.

Musical instruments and parts of, 35%.

Phonographs, graphophones, 25%.

Works of art, n. s. p., 15%.

Pencils of wood, lead pencils, 36c gross; slate pencils, 25%.

Pencil leads, 10%.

Photographic cameras and dry plates, n. s. p., 15%; moving picture film, exposed but not developed, 2c ft.; exposed and developed, 3c ft.; film, subject to censorship.

Clay pipes, 25%; other pipes and all smokers' articles, 50%; meerschau, 20%.

Hatters' plush, 10%.

Umbrellas, 35%; sticks for umbrellas, walking canes, 30%.

ON THE FREE LIST.

Acids: Acetic, carbonic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric.

Agricultural implements.

Alcohol, methyl or wood.

Alizarin.

Ammonia, sulphate, perchlorate, nitrate of.

Antimony ore.

Animals, pure bred, for breeding.

Antitoxins, vaccine virus, serums.

Arsenic.

Art works—See works of art.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.

Asphaltum and limestone rock asphalt.

- Bagging for cotton.
 Balm of Gilead.
 Barks (quinine).
 Beeswax.
 Bibles.
 Binding twine.
 Blamuth.
 Bitumen.
 Bolting cloths for milling purposes only.
 Bones, crude.
 Books, printed more than twenty years.
 Books in foreign languages.
 Books for blind.
 Boots and shoes, leather.
 Borax.
 Brass for remanufacture.
 Bristles, crude.
 Broom corn.
 Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
 Bullion, gold or silver.
 Cash registers.
 Castor or castoreum.
 Cement.
 Chalk, crude.
 Charcoal.
 Charts, printed more than twenty years.
 Chromate of iron.
 Coal, coal tar.
 Cobalt.
 Cochineal.
 Coffee.
 Coins.
 Coke.
 Copper ore.
 Coral, unmanufactured.
 Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.
 Corn or maize, corn meal.
 Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
 Curling stones.
 Cream separators.
 Curry and curry powder.
 Dandelion roots, unground.
 Dragon's blood.
 Drugs, crude materials for and nonalcoholic, un-
 compounded, n. s. p.
 Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this vol-
 ume).
 Eggs.
 Emery ore and corundum.
 Engravings and etchings more than twenty years
 old.
 Fans, palm leaf.
 Fish, fresh water; fish, n. s. p.
 Flax straw.
 Flint, flint stones, unground.
 Fossils.
 Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n. s. p.
 Fulminates.
 Furs, undressed.
 Gloves, leather, of horsehide, pigskins and cattle
 hides, except calfskin.
 Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
 Grease for soap making, n. s. p.
 Guano, manures.
 Gunpowder for mining, blasting and artillery pur-
 poses.
 Gutts percha, crude.
 Hair of animals, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
 Hemp.
 Hide cuttings, raw.
 Hide rope.
 Hides of cattle.
 Hones and whetstones.
 Hoop iron or steel, for baling cotton.
 Ice.
 India rubber, crude.
 Indigo, indigo dyes.
 Iodine, crude.
 Ipecac.
 Iron ore, pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought iron,
 ferro manganese; iron in slabs, blooms, n. s. p.
 Jalap.
 Jet, unmanufactured.
 Lard.
 Leather, n. s. p.
 Lemon juice.
 Linotype machines.
 Lithographic prints more than twenty years old.
 Lithographic stones.
 Manuscripts.
- Maps more than twenty years old.
 Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and
 pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds,
 n. s. p.
 Medals.
 Milk and cream.
 Mineral salts from evaporation.
 Minerals, crude, n. s. p.
 Miners' rescue appliances.
 Models of inventions.
 Music more than twenty years old.
 Nails, cut, of iron or steel, hobnails, all nails
 n. s. p.
 Needles.
 Newspapers and periodicals.
 Nuts: Marrons, coconuts, palm nuts, not pre-
 pared.
 Oakum.
 Oil cake.
 Oils: Coconut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, cro-
 ton, palm, nut; petroleum, crude or refined;
 kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin;
 fish oils of American fisheries.
 Oleo stearin.
 Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum.
 Paper stock, crude, for paper making.
 Photographs, printed more than twenty years.
 Printing paper for books and newspapers, n. s.
 p., valued at not above 2½ lb.
 Parchment and vellum.
 Paris green.
 Phosphates, crude.
 Phosphorus.
 Photographic and moving picture films, not ex-
 posed or developed.
 Platinum, unmanufactured.
 Plumbago.
 Potatoes.
 Quinia, sulphate of.
 Radium and salts of.
 Railway bars of iron or steel, T rails and
 punched iron or flat steel rails.
 Rags, n. s. p.
 Rye and rye flour.
 Sago, crude, and sago flour.
 Sall.
 Seeds: Cauliflower, celery, cotton, mustard, sor-
 ghum, sugar beet; bulbs and bulbous roots, not
 edible; all flower and grass seeds.
 Sewing machines.
 Shoes and boots, leather.
 Shrimps, lobsters.
 Silk cocoons.
 Silk, raw, in skeins but not advanced in manu-
 facture.
 Silkworm eggs.
 Skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep,
 undressed.
 Skins of all kinds n. s. p.
 Soda.
 Spikea, cut.
 Stamps.
 Statuary for use as models.
 Steel ingots.
 Stone and sand.
 Sulphur.
 Swine.
 Tallow.
 Tanning materials, not containing alcohol.
 Tapioca, tapioca flour.
 Tar and pitch of wood.
 Tea, n. s. p.; tea plants.
 Teeth, natural.
 Textbooks.
 Tin ore, tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
 Tobacco stems.
 Tungsten-bearing ores.
 Typewriters.
 Uranium.
 Wax, vegetable or mineral.
 Wearing apparel, articles of personal adorn-
 ment, toilet articles and similar personal ef-
 fects, not for sale or for other persons than
 the owners. In the case of residents of the
 United States returning from abroad all wear-
 ing apparel, personal and household effects
 taken by them out of the United States to for-
 eign countries shall be admitted free of duty,
 without regard to their value, upon their iden-
 tity being established under appropriate rules

and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Up to but not exceeding \$100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.

Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Wheat and wheat flour except when imported from a country imposing a duty on wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States.

Wire for fencing or baling purposes.

Wood: Logs, timber, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, hubs, for wheels, posts, sawed boards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, broom, handles.

Woods: Cedar, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and other cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only; red cedar timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods n. s. p., in the rough.

Wood pulp, mechanically ground, chemical and rag pulp.

Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals.

Wool waste.

Works of art: Original paintings, drawings, artists' proof etchings unbound engravings unbound, printed by hand, original sculptures; works of art imported for exhibition purposes or for presentation to a public institution.

Works of art (except rugs and carpets) which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Trade Agreements.

For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the president of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

Marking and Branding.

All articles of foreign manufacture or production which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in

legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly in English words the country of origin and the quantity of their contents.

Discriminating Duties.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

No goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of the country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The preceding subsection shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

Discount for American Ships.

A discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 48th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 to 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though remitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 44 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 183 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
 One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels.
 One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
 120 fathoms=1 cable length.
 5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
 6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
 3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
 60 minutes=1 degree.
 90 degrees=1 quadrant.
 4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT.

16 ounces=1 pound.
 112 pounds=One hundredweight.
 20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.	Material.	Weight.
Metals—		Juniper	35
Wrought iron	480	Lignum vitae	62
Cast iron	451	Linden	37
Cast steel	491	Locust	46
Nickel steel	491	Mahogany	51
Brass	520	Maple	46
Manganese bronze	535	Oak (live)	69
Copper	550	Oak (white)	48
Aluminum	160	Poplar	30
Lead	710	Spruce	23
Gold (pure)	1,200	Sycamore	37
Magnesium	109	Teak	51
Mercury	846	White pine	35
Nickel	548	Yellow pine	33
Platinum	1,347	Walnut	36
Silver	655	Willow	34
Tin	458	Miscellaneous—	
Zinc	436	Common brick	113
Woods—Apple	47	Cement	78
Ash	45	Cellulose	7.5
Beech	46	Concrete	130
Birch	41	Granite	170
Box	70	Gypsum	140
Cedar	39	Limestone	180
Cherry	41	Marble	170
Chestnut	35	Sand	110
Cork	15	Sandstone	145
Cypress	33	Stone	180
Dogwood	47	Soapstone	170
Ebony	76	Soft coal	55
Elm	38	Hard coal	60
Flr	37	Ice	56
Hackmatack	37	Fresh water	62.5
Hemlock	24	Salt water	64
Hickory	48	Crude oil average	63.5
Holly	47		

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.	Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails	100	Oats	32
One barrel—flour	196	Potatoes	60
Pork or beef	200	Rye	56
Salt	280	Timothy seed	45
One bushel—oysters	80	Wheat	60
Clams	100	One gallon—mo-	
Barley	48	lasses	12
Beans	60	Seven bags of	
Buckwheat	48	sugar	2,240
Castor beans	50	Eleven bags of	
Clover seed	60	potatoes	2,240
Corn (shelled)	56	One bag of flour	140
Corn (on cob)	70	One gallon of crude	
Malt	34	oil	8½
Onions	57		

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so 180,000 ÷ 43 = 4,186 tons—the number she would carry.

NOTE—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892.

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.	Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes	90	Maize in bags	50
Asphalt	17	Bulk	48
Ballast	19	Marble	14
Barley in bulk	47	Meat—Beef packed	
Bags	59	and frozen	93
Beans in bags	68	Hung in quarters	125
Beer in hogsheads	54	Mutton	110
Bottles and cases	80	Millet in bags	50
Bran in bags	110	Molasses in bulk	25
Compressed, bales	80	Oats in bags	78
Brandy in casks	30	Bulk	60
Bottled in cases	55	Oatmeal in sacks	65
Buckwheat in bags	65	Oil—Lubricating, in	
Butter in cases or		casks	60
kegs	70	Oranges in boxes	90
Cement in casks	46	Paper in rolls	120
Coal (American, average)	43	Peas in bags	50
Coffee in bags	61	Potatoes in bags	55
Copper ore	15	Barrels	68
Cotton, pressed, in		Rice in bags	48
bales	130	Sago	55
Fish in cases	95	Salt in barrels	52
Ice	60	Bulk	37
Flax	88	Sugar in casks	60
Flour in barrels	60	Bags	42
Bags	47	Tar in barrels	54
Fuel oil	39	Tea in chests	100
Granite	14	Ties, railroad	50
Gravel	23	Water, fresh	36
Hay, compressed	110	Salt	35
Hams in barrels	70	Wheat in bags	52
Hemp, American,		Bulk	47
in bales	105	Woods—Sawn into	
Herrings, in barrels	60	planks—	
Hides in bales	30	Ash	39
Ice	60	Beech	51
Iron, pig	10	Elm	60
Corrugated sheets	36	Fir	65
Kegs of nails	20	Mahogany	34
Jute, bale	58	Oak	39
Lead, pig	8	Wool in bales	100
Pipes, diff't sizes	12	*Ton of 2,240 pounds.	

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer); goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. f. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer); the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side); the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel; that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessel or goods are lost or not."

In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passengers' baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the customs officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief

outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies.

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were jettisoned less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel's having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Inchmaree clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager.

BROMINE PRODUCTION IN 1917.

Some of the asphyxiating gases used so extensively in the European war contain bromine, a heavy brown liquid which gives off a vapor that attacks the nose and throat and has a very harmful effect on the eyes. This same liquid is made into salts that are widely used in peaceful pursuits, as bromide of silver, used in photography, and bromide of potassium, used in medicine for treating nervous diseases. Bromine was extracted from bittern at eleven plants in Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia in 1917. According to R. W. Stone of the United States geological survey, about 903,860 pounds of bromine was produced and sold at these plants in 1917, an increase of 215,600 pounds from the production in 1916.

PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

The year 1917 holds the record for production of Portland cement, a total of approximately 93,554,000 barrels having been manufactured, an excess over the preceding record production, that of 1913, of nearly 1,500,000 barrels, and over the production of 1916 of more than 2,000,000 barrels, or 2.2 per cent. The shipments in 1917, which were about 90,630,000 barrels, fell below those of the record year for shipments, 1916, by nearly 4,000,000 barrels, or about 4 per cent. Stocks at mills increased more than 2,800,000 barrels, or 33.7 per cent, as compared with 1916.

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to produce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

- (a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
- (b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
- (c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
- (d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
- (e) Musical compositions.
- (f) Maps.
- (g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
 - (h) Reproductions of a work of art.
 - (i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
 - (j) Photographs.
 - (k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
 - (l) Motion picture photo plays.
 - (m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United

States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic or musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof, which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of \$100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machine or by other process, at the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work

copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of \$200 nor be less than \$50, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of \$250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. In the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing, the damages shall not exceed \$100; in the case of the infringement under like circumstances of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work the entire sum recoverable shall not exceed \$5,000 nor be less than \$250.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, \$10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, \$1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, \$50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, \$100 for the first and \$50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, \$10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall

be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States, printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of \$4,000 a year and an assistant register at \$3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, \$1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, \$1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, \$2; if more than 1,000 words in length, \$1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional

25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, \$1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from rules of practice

Business with the patent office should be transacted in writing. All office letters must be sent in the name of the "commissioner of patents." On the propriety of making an application for a patent the inventor must judge for himself. The office is open to him and its records and models may be inspected either by himself or by any attorney or expert he may call to his aid. Pending applications are preserved in secrecy, but after a patent has issued the model, specification, drawings and all documents relating to the case are subject to general inspection, and copies, except of the model, are furnished at rates specified hereinafter.

An applicant may prosecute his own case, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent patent attorney, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims.

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not patented in a country foreign to the United States, on an application filed by him or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months before his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same invention has been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

In the case of the death of the inventor, the application will be made by and the patent issue to his executor or administrator.

Applications for patents must be made to the commissioner of patents and must be signed by the inventor or in case of his death by his executor or administrator. A complete application comprises the first fee of \$15, a petition, specification and oath, all of which must be in the English language, and drawings when required. Papers for permanent record must be legibly written or printed in permanent ink. The application must be completed and prepared for examination within one year. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must state the name, residence and postoffice address of the petitioner, designate by title the invention sought to be patented, contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the inventor.

The specification is a written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the same, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention or discovery appertains,

in the United States patent office.]

or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same. In case of a mere improvement the specification must particularly point out the parts to which the improvement relates, distinguishing clearly between what is old and what is claimed as new. The following order of arrangement should be observed in framing the specification: (a) Preamble stating the name and residence of the applicant and the title of the invention. (b) General statement of the object and nature of the invention. (c) Brief description of the several views of the drawing (if the invention admit of such illustration). (d) Detailed description. (e) Claim or claims. (f) Signature of applicant.

Two or more independent inventions cannot be claimed in one application; but where several distinct inventions are dependent upon each other and mutually contribute to produce a single result they may be claimed in one application. The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides and whether he is a sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his invention or more than two years prior to his application, or patented in any foreign country on an application filed by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned, and if no application for patent has been filed in any foreign country he shall so state. This oath must be subscribed to by the affiant.

The oath or affirmation may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by any official authorized to administer oaths in the country in which the applicant may be.

Drawings must be made upon pure white paper of a thickness corresponding to a two-sheet or three-sheet Bristol board. The surface of

the paper must be calendered and smooth. India ink alone must be used to secure perfectly black and solid lines. The size of the sheet on which a drawing is made must be exactly ten by fifteen inches. One inch from its edges a single marginal line is to be drawn, leaving the "sight" precisely eight by thirteen inches. Within this margin all work and signatures must be included.

A model will be required or admitted as a part of the application only when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.

A design patent may be obtained by any person who has invented any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not caused to be patented by him in a foreign country on an application filed more than four months before his application in this country and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

Patents for designs are granted for three and one-half years, seven years or fourteen years as the applicant may elect. The proceedings in applications for patents for designs are substantially the same as in applications for other patents. The design must be represented by a drawing made to conform to the rules laid down for drawings of mechanical inventions.

A reissue is granted when the original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through accident or mistake.

[For rules as to interferences, reconsideration of cases, appeals, hearings, motions, testimony, briefs and other technical or legal data, inventors are referred to the "rules of practice," which may be obtained free from the United States patent office.]

Every patent shall issue within a period of three months from the date of the payment of the final fee. A patent will not be antedated. Every patent will contain a short title of the invention or discovery indicating its nature and object, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs and assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and its territories.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the law passed by congress Feb. 20, 1905, and effective April 1, 1905, citizens of the United States, or foreigners living in countries affording similar privileges to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with Indian tribes, by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor in writing, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as may be required by the commissioner of patents. Second, by paying into the treasury of the United States the sum of \$10 and otherwise complying with the require-

Fees are payable in advance. Following is the schedule of fees and prices:

On filing each original application.....	\$15.00
On issuing each original patent.....	20.00
In design cases—For 3 years and 6 months.....	10.00
For 7 years.....	15.00
For 14 years.....	30.00
On every application for reissue.....	30.00
On filing each disclaimer.....	10.00
On appeal from the primary examiner.....	10.00
On appeal from examiners in chief to commissioner.....	20.00
For certified copies of patents if in print—	
For specification and drawing, per copy.....	.05
For the certificate.....	.25
For the grant.....	.50
For certifying to a duplicate of a model.....	.50
For manuscript copies of records, for every	
100 words or fraction thereof.....	.10
If certified, for the certificate additional.....	.25
For 20-coupon orders.....	1.00
For 100 coupons in stub book.....	5.00
For uncertified copies of specifications, etc.....	.05
For drawings, if in print.....	.05
For copies of drawings not in print, the	
reasonable cost of making them.....	
For photo prints of drawings, for each	
sheet of drawings—Size 10x15 in., per copy	
Size 8x12½ inches, per copy.....	.15
For recording documents of 300 words or	
under.....	1.00
Of over 300 and under 1,000 words.....	2.00
For each additional 1,000 words or frac-	
tion thereof.....	1.00
For abstracts of title to patents or in-	
ventions—For the search, one hour or less,	
and certificate.....	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof.....	.50
For each brief from digest of assign-	
ments, 200 words or less.....	.20
Each additional 100 words or fraction	
thereof.....	.10
For searching titles or records, one hour or	
less.....	.50
Each additional hour or fraction thereof.....	.50
For assistance to attorneys, 1 hour or less.....	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof.....	1.00
For copies of matter in any foreign lan-	
guage, for every 100 words or a fraction	
thereof.....	.10
For translation, for every 100 words or	
fraction thereof.....	.50
For Official Gazette, per year.....	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr. Applications.	Issues.	Yr. Applications.	Issues.		
1904.....	52,143	30,934	1911.....	67,370	34,084
1905.....	54,971	30,539	1912.....	70,976	37,731
1906.....	56,482	31,965	1913.....	70,367	35,788
1907.....	57,975	36,620	1914.....	70,404	41,850
1908.....	60,142	33,682	1915.....	70,069	44,934
1909.....	64,408	37,421	1916.....	71,033	45,927
1910.....	63,293	35,930	1917.....	70,373	42,760

ments of the law and such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration to the effect that the applicant believes himself to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or corporation has the right to use it; that such trade-mark is in use and that the description and drawing presented are correct. Trade-marks consisting of or comprising immoral or scandalous matter, the coat of arms, flag or other insignia of the United States or of any state or foreign nation cannot be registered. Fees for renewal of trade-marks and for filing opposition to registration are \$10 each; for appeals from examiners to the commissioner of patents, \$15 each.

Further information may be had by applying to the commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED.

1912.....	5,020	1915.....	6,292
1913.....	5,065	1916.....	6,791
1914.....	6,817	1917.....	5,339

The national wealth of the United States is estimated by the United States census bureau at \$187,739,000,000, or \$1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country. The total includes the value of all kinds of real, personal and other property, taxable and exempt, in the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Omitting the value of property exempt from taxation for the reason that it was not included in the figures for 1850, 1860 and 1870, the wealth for the several census years is as follows:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1850.....	\$175,426,000,000	\$1,836
1860.....	100,273,000,000	1,234
1870.....	82,305,000,000	1,083

Year.

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1880.....	\$61,204,000,000	\$975
1880.....	41,642,000,000	830
1870.....	24,055,000,000	524
1860.....	16,160,000,000	614
1850.....	7,136,000,000	309

Including exempt and all other classes of property the estimated national wealth in each of the census years, 1880 to 1912, was:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1912.....	\$187,739,000,000	\$1,965
1904.....	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900.....	88,517,000,000	1,165
1890.....	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880.....	43,642,000,000	870

VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF PROPERTY (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Real property and improvements.	Live stock.	Farm implements and machinery.	Manufacturing tools and machinery.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Railroads and their equipment.	Street railways, shipping, water-works, etc.
New England.....	\$7,248,043,478	\$152,411,703	\$53,648,227	\$766,480,256	\$168,386,104	\$501,391,191	\$667,812,193
Maine.....	485,858,919	92,745,117	15,628,096	69,941,215	14,779,215	149,196,850	77,912,060
New Hampshire.....	335,212,237	16,015,159	6,020,570	38,561,611	8,028,193	76,619,619	31,073,620
Vermont.....	255,994,278	30,651,068	10,694,726	19,089,062	6,499,412	66,338,921	20,642,835
Massachusetts.....	4,118,215,738	43,148,947	12,110,883	377,373,043	101,376,063	135,123,384	348,842,372
Rhode Island.....	600,747,000	6,874,870	1,883,654	93,860,055	13,603,256	12,483,737	53,771,682
Connecticut.....	1,452,015,297	22,976,457	7,310,318	167,155,250	23,604,965	61,628,686	135,571,374
Middle Atlantic.....	30,315,701,320	519,253,198	177,725,896	1,994,416,371	899,203,161	1,500,820,231	2,792,249,523
New York.....	16,910,262,852	263,577,707	89,172,596	813,601,441	632,534,526	553,314,487	1,787,201,570
New Jersey.....	3,550,914,601	45,847,959	13,865,402	303,596,418	64,897,849	165,778,631	302,215,110
Pennsylvania.....	9,548,523,767	203,827,532	74,687,818	877,213,512	211,751,886	701,727,113	1,270,532,543
East North Central.....	23,748,446,047	1,301,581,448	289,229,016	1,415,243,572	488,763,888	3,079,251,197	2,035,016,810
Ohio.....	5,173,708,410	273,611,491	54,181,255	423,068,286	112,275,002	607,030,239	584,792,833
Indiana.....	2,957,867,352	227,006,381	43,733,375	178,384,967	57,444,477	499,285,362	286,566,614
Illinois.....	10,046,319,512	386,701,265	79,473,427	451,299,068	205,185,274	926,403,787	748,713,023
Michigan.....	3,067,378,894	184,782,900	64,140,466	189,266,879	63,658,411	584,894,648	268,201,502
Wisconsin.....	2,503,171,579	229,489,411	67,700,493	163,254,642	60,200,719	490,673,161	146,742,338
West North Central.....	18,690,288,308	1,839,987,471	403,249,087	303,455,067	285,838,127	3,313,505,472	843,052,978
Minnesota.....	3,911,615,408	217,832,281	56,775,152	63,647,680	51,531,967	564,652,052	231,946,178
Iowa.....	5,121,230,343	491,613,546	102,981,406	88,520,370	69,566,432	635,095,172	393,965,614
Missouri.....	3,261,088,859	308,100,681	55,328,257	125,037,985	93,140,304	613,546,469	297,556,780
North Dakota.....	1,261,385,140	125,614,381	49,878,002	5,244,543	12,453,723	277,770,640	17,051,547
South Dakota.....	633,691,792	145,815,404	38,100,632	6,043,576	12,334,760	258,641,210	25,801,674
Nebraska.....	2,316,850,464	265,473,943	45,111,590	35,084,497	30,453,892	394,432,025	79,476,484
Kansas.....	2,705,483,302	284,537,235	52,074,078	49,876,436	36,417,539	578,665,874	87,489,460
South Atlantic.....	7,536,234,781	485,664,137	107,212,399	545,733,504	226,711,259	1,976,695,855	680,270,319
Delaware.....	172,148,377	8,794,481	3,417,202	16,639,531	3,966,059	20,908,048	20,411,455
Maryland.....	1,345,483,922	45,903,766	12,509,481	85,042,692	28,722,903	91,591,546	165,625,265
District of Columbia.....	902,023,891	1,794,296	88,608	13,785,676	8,778,789	19,498,838	64,167,592
Virginia.....	1,176,103,685	85,956,360	19,756,852	66,657,021	37,836,727	226,128,318	103,841,555
West Virginia.....	1,389,189,713	55,993,204	7,405,732	60,271,939	23,500,424	232,878,472	67,306,992
North Carolina.....	700,390,022	85,068,318	20,315,423	85,119,631	37,626,636	326,771,879	44,410,575
South Carolina.....	506,607,276	61,494,088	15,004,670	98,942,600	25,507,035	220,932,328	55,769,258
Georgia.....	904,953,602	105,329,447	23,176,865	80,423,881	45,623,056	465,940,385	129,506,826
Florida.....	429,434,293	34,421,547	4,942,566	28,731,073	15,089,626	302,026,041	29,235,001
East South Central.....	8,381,631,974	439,418,056	80,653,752	222,238,538	149,234,864	1,137,275,275	804,130,933
Kentucky.....	1,139,433,836	136,524,104	21,961,843	41,218,821	41,650,223	247,266,327	91,790,742
Tennessee.....	831,914,027	127,175,142	22,504,071	50,649,681	39,068,353	253,394,762	118,787,097
Alabama.....	933,661,266	86,321,130	17,812,825	95,250,311	38,211,885	332,614,162	65,268,571
Mississippi.....	476,622,845	89,797,680	18,375,013	35,199,725	30,304,403	284,000,024	28,275,523
West South Central.....	8,666,734,508	722,172,650	128,079,443	250,665,542	175,407,024	2,107,781,880	346,620,452
Arkansas.....	840,976,538	88,301,395	18,487,036	80,524,632	27,064,066	833,524,378	32,908,222
Louisiana.....	1,023,988,975	64,772,997	17,065,106	88,307,350	32,739,070	390,186,945	98,342,172
Oklahoma.....	3,138,755,256	174,138,995	30,404,140	21,965,234	34,258,132	383,688,745	48,415,760
Texas.....	3,608,063,739	394,904,283	62,123,177	109,808,326	81,345,736	1,000,081,309	171,954,206
Mountain.....	2,799,845,396	460,554,283	55,554,446	163,747,325	69,651,582	1,499,071,030	564,515,334
Montana.....	450,271,730	91,707,506	11,913,204	6,199,272	11,119,466	275,535,572	106,010,526
Idaho.....	143,201,001	57,308,555	11,912,252	18,508,415	7,757,979	159,755,168	95,201,419
Wyoming.....	90,280,515	54,434,914	4,128,753	3,043,914	3,593,443	103,078,659	26,723,620
Colorado.....	1,223,511,598	85,059,546	14,400,570	91,355,941	23,698,056	369,238,739	197,641,592
New Mexico.....	47,066,890	55,003,870	4,716,452	3,664,788	6,644,604	187,646,995	18,070,243
Arizona.....	183,408,911	43,997,536	1,992,308	12,609,832	4,729,163	130,657,476	37,982,596
Utah.....	376,008,261	39,301,735	4,777,304	24,149,145	9,580,423	129,582,351	57,963,901
Nevada.....	186,106,640	29,650,581	1,713,603	3,786,018	2,530,448	143,575,646	24,921,432
Pacific.....	8,289,267,259	138,336,939	72,872,387	369,471,879	153,386,734	1,032,742,371	1,390,186,922
Washington.....	1,888,850,453	68,242,395	18,797,487	111,048,892	35,799,788	851,546,678	227,341,952
Oregon.....	1,163,594,445	74,302,095	14,545,429	38,107,957	25,139,773	179,916,887	154,746,770
California.....	5,236,822,361	175,731,579	39,529,458	220,314,060	92,447,173	501,279,806	966,088,200
United States.....	110,676,333,071	6,238,388,965	1,368,224,548	6,091,451,274	2,616,642,734	16,148,532,502	10,265,207,321

NOTE—Total for street railways, shipping, water-works, etc., includes \$402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and \$290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.	Per capita 1912.		Per capita 1904.			
				Total.	Tax-able.	Total.	Tax-able.		
New England.....	\$11,805,422,012	\$10,922,179,117	\$883,242,895	\$1,744	\$1,614	\$131	\$1,498	\$1,389	\$110
Maine.....	1,069,594,027	1,030,366,547	39,227,480	1,420	1,368	52	1,096	1,058	38
New Hampshire....	649,320,469	613,441,572	35,878,897	1,493	1,411	83	1,214	1,159	55
Vermont.....	527,261,775	496,935,964	30,325,811	1,470	1,385	85	1,035	981	54
Massachusetts....	6,302,988,392	5,735,230,115	567,758,277	1,805	1,642	163	1,672	1,529	143
Rhode Island.....	970,802,690	892,693,475	78,109,215	1,709	1,571	137	1,702	1,585	117
Connecticut.....	2,285,454,659	2,153,511,444	131,943,215	1,969	1,855	114	1,453	1,353	101
Middle Atlantic.....	46,211,667,778	41,411,819,840	4,799,847,938	2,290	2,052	238	1,763	1,631	132
New York.....	25,011,105,223	21,912,629,507	3,098,475,716	2,626	2,300	325	1,868	1,700	168
New Jersey.....	5,743,452,278	5,361,917,422	381,114,856	2,140	1,998	142	1,547	1,445	102
Pennsylvania.....	15,457,530,277	14,137,272,911	1,320,257,366	1,939	1,774	166	1,707	1,609	98
East North Central.	39,502,310,584	37,551,136,365	1,951,177,219	2,106	2,002	104	1,416	1,363	52
Ohio.....	8,908,432,943	8,562,130,667	356,302,276	1,817	1,744	73	1,367	1,308	58
Indiana.....	5,194,682,500	4,951,061,490	243,621,010	1,894	1,806	89	1,174	1,131	43
Illinois.....	15,484,450,232	14,596,467,087	887,983,145	2,660	2,507	153	1,689	1,635	54
Michigan.....	5,427,022,651	5,169,022,582	258,000,069	1,873	1,784	89	1,297	1,245	53
Wisconsin.....	4,487,725,258	4,282,454,539	205,270,719	1,875	1,790	86	1,292	1,244	48
West North Central.	31,208,417,942	29,617,836,203	1,590,581,739	2,617	2,483	133	1,546	1,490	55
Minnesota.....	5,547,327,017	5,266,590,787	280,376,230	2,582	2,452	131	1,729	1,665	64
Iowa.....	7,868,454,211	7,437,094,834	431,359,377	3,539	3,345	194	1,828	1,781	48
Missouri.....	5,842,017,009	5,546,493,103	295,528,906	1,752	1,663	89	1,147	1,098	49
North Dakota.....	2,141,626,961	2,037,626,024	104,000,937	3,374	3,210	164	1,771	1,692	79
South Dakota.....	1,398,573,425	1,330,693,417	67,880,008	2,239	2,130	109	1,530	1,414	115
Nebraska.....	3,794,986,781	3,605,133,830	189,852,951	3,110	2,964	156	1,882	1,825	57
Kansas.....	4,615,432,538	4,399,844,208	221,588,330	2,652	2,525	127	1,468	1,424	44
South Atlantic.....	14,843,963,213	13,777,891,828	1,066,071,383	1,179	1,094	85	716	654	62
Delaware.....	307,948,613	293,721,979	14,226,634	1,493	1,424	69	1,204	1,157	47
Maryland.....	2,177,958,864	2,002,216,720	175,742,144	1,651	1,518	133	1,213	1,137	76
Dist. of Columbia.	1,173,857,112	767,316,951	406,540,161	3,425	2,239	1,186	3,491	2,165	1,325
Virginia.....	2,289,919,786	2,174,685,132	115,238,594	1,086	1,032	55	666	639	27
West Virginia.....	1,303,671,209	1,179,527,639	124,045,570	1,800	1,707	97	810	785	25
North Carolina....	1,857,476,780	1,745,235,696	62,340,084	794	767	27	420	400	14
South Carolina....	1,357,400,753	1,301,406,985	49,993,768	869	837	32	414	400	14
Georgia.....	2,382,600,866	2,299,197,590	83,403,276	883	853	31	493	474	19
Florida.....	1,049,138,228	1,014,585,076	34,553,152	1,307	1,264	43	729	697	32
East South Central.	7,660,040,736	7,342,852,219	317,188,517	890	854	37	536	515	21
Kentucky.....	2,267,777,525	2,152,097,565	115,679,960	977	927	50	675	641	34
Tennessee.....	1,920,348,261	1,834,354,927	85,993,334	864	826	39	520	499	22
Alabama.....	2,127,054,930	2,050,014,767	77,040,163	964	929	35	494	478	15
Mississippi.....	1,344,860,020	1,306,384,960	38,475,060	726	705	21	416	407	8
West South Central.	15,434,960,541	14,687,498,597	747,461,944	1,662	1,581	80	796	564	78
Arkansas.....	1,829,521,736	1,757,533,669	71,988,067	1,120	1,076	44	580	564	17
Louisiana.....	2,164,437,746	2,056,572,346	107,865,400	1,260	1,197	63	694	659	35
Oklahoma.....	4,581,091,918	4,321,150,418	259,941,500	2,475	2,335	140	*1,092	*976	*386
Texas.....	6,859,909,141	6,552,242,164	307,666,977	1,679	1,604	75	841	811	29
Mountain.....	6,753,014,065	6,500,317,073	252,696,992	2,371	2,282	89	2,228	1,989	269
Montana.....	1,149,732,986	1,113,008,146	36,724,840	2,834	2,743	91	2,633	2,214	388
Idaho.....	608,305,157	591,073,842	17,231,315	1,680	1,632	48	1,795	1,449	346
Wyoming.....	353,844,827	344,834,812	9,010,015	2,241	2,184	57	3,297	2,559	738
Colorado.....	2,386,923,583	2,286,478,777	100,444,806	2,735	2,668	117	2,046	1,865	181
New Mexico.....	513,733,026	501,627,424	12,105,602	1,440	1,406	34	1,587	1,170	417
Arizona.....	501,852,186	487,099,365	14,752,821	2,255	2,189	66	2,239	1,649	590
Utah.....	781,613,390	734,811,880	46,801,510	1,979	1,906	119	1,609	1,342	267
Nevada.....	457,008,910	441,382,827	15,626,083	5,098	4,865	172	5,214	3,299	1,915
Pacific.....	13,626,919,363	12,921,668,488	705,250,875	2,969	2,816	154	2,290	2,143	147
Washington.....	3,218,360,623	3,054,690,780	163,669,843	2,511	2,384	128	1,806	1,693	112
Oregon.....	1,944,354,463	1,843,542,127	100,812,336	2,661	2,523	138	1,886	1,695	191
California.....	8,464,204,277	8,029,435,581	440,768,696	3,284	3,113	171	2,582	2,435	147

The United States.. 187,739,071,090 175,425,551,588

NOTE—The totals at the head of the first two columns include \$402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and \$290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

*Includes Indian Territory.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEALTH (1912).

Real property and improvements taxed.....	\$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements exempt.....	12,313,519,502
Live stock.....	6,238,338,985
Farm implements and machinery..	1,368,224,548

Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements.....	\$6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion..	2,616,642,734
Railroads and their equipment....	16,148,532,502
Street railways, etc:	
Street railways.....	4,596,563,292
Telegraph systems.....	\$223,252,516
Telephone systems.....	1,081,433,227
Pullman and cars not owned by railroads.....	123,362,701
Shipping and canals.....	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises.....	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks.....	290,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations.....	2,098,613,122

All other:	
Agricultural products.....	\$5,240,019,651
Manufactured products.....	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise.....	826,632,467
Mining products.....	815,552,233
Clothing and personal adornments.....	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property.....	8,463,216,222
Total.....	187,739,071,096

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

In its report on the national wealth of the United States in 1912 the census bureau quotes the following statement concerning the wealth of the principal nations as given by Augustus D. Webb, fellow of the Royal Statistical society, and published in the New Dictionary of Statistics for 1911:

Country.	Amount.
United States (1904).....	*\$107,104,192,410
British empire (1903).....	*108,279,625,000
United Kingdom.....	*72,997,500,000

Country.	Amount.
Canada.....	*\$6,569,775,000
Australasia.....	*5,353,150,000
India.....	*14,599,500,000
South Africa.....	*2,919,900,000
Rest of empire.....	*5,839,800,000
France ("recently").....	*\$46,798,500,000
Denmark (1900.).....	*1,916,600,000
Germany (1908).....	*77,864,000,000
Australia (1903).....	*14,578,903,000
New Zealand (1905).....	*1,605,945,000
Cape of Good Hope (1907).....	*423,939,492
*Total wealth. †Private wealth. ‡Fixed property.	

The census bureau also quotes the following figures from Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress and Economic Wealth":

Country.	Total wealth.
German empire (1910-1911).....	\$68,020,000,000
	to 76,150,000,000
France (1908).....	55,391,000,000
England (not stated).....	54,740,000,000
United States (not stated).....	119,000,000,000

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC RATES.

First-Class Matter.

Rates of postage—Letters and other first-class matter, 3 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postcards and postal cards, 2 cents each.

"Drop letters," addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at postoffices where letter carrier service is not established. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters. The limit of weight of first-class matter is four pounds.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, postcards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors and marines assigned to foreign duty engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage.

Second-Class Matter.

Rate of postage—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies. To be entitled to this rate the copies must be complete. Incomplete copies are third-class matter.

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

On and after July 1, 1918, the rates of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by the publisher or a news agent to subscribers or to other agents for the purpose of sale, on the portion of a publication devoted to other matter than advertisements, shall be 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof until July 1, 1919; after that 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof; on the portion of a publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones deposited to fourth-class matter shall be: From July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, for the 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 1½ cents; 4th zone, 2 cents; 5th zone, 2½ cents; 6th zone, 2½ cents; 7th zone, 3 cents; 8th zone, 3½ cents; between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, for 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 2 cents; 4th zone, 3 cents; 5th zone, 3½ cents; 6th zone, 4 cents; 7th zone, 5 cents; 8th zone, 5½ cents; from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, for 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 2½ cents; 4th zone, 4 cents; 5th zone, 4½ cents; 6th zone, 5½ cents; 7th zone, 7 cents; 8th zone, 7½ cents; after July 1, 1921, for the 1st and 2d zones, 2 cents; 3d zone, 3 cents;

4th zone, 5 cents; 5th zone, 6 cents; 7th zone, 9 cents; 8th zone, 10 cents.

In the case of newspapers entitled to be entered as second-class matter and published in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations, not organized for profit, the rates, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except where the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carrier, in which case the old rate prevails), shall be 1½ cents a pound or fraction thereof between July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, and after that 1½ cents.

Third-Class Matter.

Rate of postage—On unsealed third-class matter the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind. (Books are included in fourth-class or parcel post mail.)

The limit of weight of third-class matter is four pounds.

Fourth-Class Matter (Domestic Parcel Post).

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post, and includes farm and factory products (and books), not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding seventy pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding fifty pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any of the other zones), nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Rates of postage—To be fully prepaid—unsealed—as follows:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, acions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are charge-

able, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Weight in lbs.	Zones.							
	1st. Up to 50 miles.	2d. 50 to 150 miles.	3d. 150 to 300 miles.	4th. 300 to 600 miles.	5th. 600 to 1000 miles.	6th. 1000 to 1400 miles.	7th. 1400 to 1800 miles.	8th. Over 1800 miles.
1...	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.12
2...	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3...	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31
4...	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41
5...	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51
6...	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61
7...	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71
8...	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81
9...	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91
10...	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01
11...	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11
12...	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21
13...	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31
14...	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41
15...	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51
16...	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61
17...	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71
18...	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81
19...	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91
20...	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01
21...	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11
22...	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21
23...	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31
24...	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41
25...	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51
26...	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61
27...	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71
28...	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81
29...	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91
30...	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01
31...	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11
32...	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21
33...	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31
34...	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41
35...	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51
36...	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61
37...	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71
38...	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81
39...	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91
40...	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01
41...	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11
42...	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21
43...	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31
44...	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41
45...	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51
46...	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61
47...	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71
48...	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81
49...	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91
50...	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01
51...	.30	.55	.55	1.06				
52...	.31	.56	.56	1.08				
53...	.31	.57	.57	1.10				
54...	.32	.58	.58	1.12				
55...	.32	.59	.59	1.14				
56...	.33	.60	.60	1.16				
57...	.33	.61	.61	1.18				
58...	.34	.62	.62	1.20				
59...	.34	.63	.63	1.22				
60...	.35	.64	.64	1.24				
61...	.35	.65	.65	1.26				
62...	.36	.66	.66	1.28				
63...	.36	.67	.67	1.30				
64...	.37	.68	.68	1.32				
65...	.37	.69	.69	1.34				
66...	.38	.70	.70	1.36				
67...	.38	.71	.71	1.38				
68...	.39	.72	.72	1.40				
69...	.39	.73	.73	1.42				
70...	.40	.74	.74	1.44				

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps.

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone

key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which some of the largest post-offices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

Insurance of Fourth-Class Mail.

Fees and conditions—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may not be registered, but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed \$25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed \$50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed \$100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Collect-on-Delivery Service.

Conditions and fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order post-office to another, including those in the Canal Zone, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed \$100. The remittance is made by postoffice money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to \$50.

Postal Cards.

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 2 cents and 3 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) postal cards at 3 cents and 5 cents each, respectively.

Special Delivery Service.

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from post-offices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any post-office.

This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under, but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

Registry System.

Any matter, properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail, which may be insured), or to the postal union mails (except foreign "parcel post" packages for Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay), may be registered. Foreign "parcel post" mail must be taken to the postoffice to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any postoffice or postoffice station by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

The registry fee for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

Indemnity for lost registered mail will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first class (sealed), up to \$50, actual value; third class (unsealed), up to \$25, actual value.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs (\$9.65), for total loss (not partial loss or rifling) of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a postal union country, except foreign parcel post matter, and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

Application for a money order must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the postoffice or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent

to \$100, and when a larger sum than \$100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones.

Fees for money orders payable in the United States (which includes Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from \$0.01 to \$2.50.....	3 cents
For orders from 2.51 to 5.00.....	5 cents
For orders from 5.01 to 10.00.....	8 cents
For orders from 10.01 to 20.00.....	10 cents
For orders from 20.01 to 30.00.....	12 cents
For orders from 30.01 to 40.00.....	15 cents
For orders from 40.01 to 50.00.....	18 cents
For orders from 50.01 to 75.00.....	20 cents
For orders from 75.01 to 100.00.....	25 cents
For orders from 100.01 to 100.00.....	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Rates of Postage.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows: Cents.

Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Santo Domingo, Scotland and Wales, per ounce.....	3
Letters for Germany by direct steamers (in time of peace), per ounce.....	3
Letters for all other foreign countries, and for Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers:	
For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce	5

For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	3
Single postcards (including souvenir cards), each	3
Reply postal cards, each.....	3
Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....	1
Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less	5
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less.....	2
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....	1
Registration fee in addition to postage.....	10

Foreign Parcel Post.

Postage rates—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight—Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds.

MAIL FOR SOLDIERS IN EUROPE.

Mail addressed to the American expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company or other organization to which the addressee belongs. The location in Europe of the military organization to which the addressee belongs must not be given. The correct way of addressing a letter is:

John Smith, Jr.,
Co. X., — Infantry,

American Expeditionary Forces.

Postage must be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to France or England is 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for four ounces. Parcels mailed to soldiers of the expeditionary forces in Europe must not exceed seven pounds in weight.

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

Austria-Hungary.

Academy of Art, Vienna.
Albertina, Vienna.
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
Lichtenstein gallery, Vienna.
National gallery, Budapest.

Belgium.

Museum, Antwerp.
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
Musée Wiertz, Brussels.

Denmark.

Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
National art gallery, Copenhagen.

France.

Louvre,* Paris.
Luxembourg, Paris.
Museum, Versailles.

Germany.

National gallery, Berlin.
Old and New museums, Berlin.
Pergamon museum, Berlin.
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
Glyptothek, Munich.

Holland.

Ryk's museum, Amsterdam.
Fodor museum, Amsterdam.
Six Collection, Amsterdam.
Townhall, Haarlem.
Lakenhal, Leyden.
Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
Mauritshuis, The Hague.

Italy.

Vatican,* Rome.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Berra gallery, Milan.
Poldi museum, Milan.
National museum, Naples.
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

Norway.

National gallery, Christiania.

Russia.

Hermitage, Petrograd.

Spain.

Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
Museo Provincial, Seville.

Sweden.

National gallery, Stockholm.

United Kingdom.

British museum, London.
National gallery,* London.
Dore gallery, London.
Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

Canada.

Fraser institute, Montreal.
The Basilica, Quebec.

Mexico.

National museum, City of Mexico.

United States.

Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
Art museum, Cleveland, O.
Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art,* New York, N. Y.
Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Of first rank.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

Name.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Abraham Lincoln Homestead*.....	Kentucky	July 17, 1916.....	137
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890.....	43
Casa Grande Ruin.....	Arizona	June 22, 1892.....	480
Chickamauga and Chattanooga.....	Georgia and Tennessee.....	Aug. 18, 1890.....	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902.....	159,360
General Grant.....	California	Oct. 1, 1890.....	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895.....	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910.....	981,681
Guilford Courthouse*.....	North Carolina.....	Mar. 2, 1917.....	125
Hawaii	Hawaii	Aug. 1, 1916.....	74,935
Hot Springs Reservation.....	Arkansas	June 16, 1880.....	912
Lassen Volcanic.....	California	Aug. 9, 1916.....	82,880
Mesa Verde.....	Colorado	June 29, 1906.....	42,376
Mount McKinley.....	Alaska	Feb. 26, 1917.....	2,200
Mount Rainier.....	Washington	May 22, 1899.....	207,360
Platt	Oklahoma	June 29, 1906.....	848
Rock Creek.....	District of Columbia.....	Sept. 27, 1890.....	1,606
Rocky Mountain.....	Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915.....	230,000
Sequoia	California	Oct. 1, 1890.....	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894.....	3,000
Sully's Hill.....	North Dakota	June 4, 1904.....	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899.....	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1909.....	10,522
Yellowstone.....	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.....	Mar. 1, 1876.....	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890.....	967,680
Zoological	District of Columbia.....	Mar. 2, 1889.....	170

*In charge of secretary of war.

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Abraham Lincoln Homestead—Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., with log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Casa Grande Ruin—Remains of a large prehistoric building near Florence, Ariz.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park—Scene of battle between Gen. Greene and Gen. Cornwallis, near Greensboro, N. C., in war of the revolution.

Hawaii—Includes celebrated volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Halesakals; main feature is Lava lake at Kilauea.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Lassen Volcanic—Contains volcanic and other peaks, hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, lakes of volcanic glass, canyons and forests.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount McKinley—Area of 2,200 square miles in south central Alaska, containing Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in America; many large glaciers and beautiful lakes and forests.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and

Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads, in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Bandelier, N. M.....	1916.....	8
Big Hole battle field, Mont.....	1910.....	1.5
Cabrillo, Cal.....	1913.....	8
Capulin mountain, N. M.....	1916.....	680
Chaco canyon, N. M.....	1907.....	20,629
Cinder cone, Cal.....	1907.....	6,120
Colorado, Col.....	1911.....	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.....	1906.....	1,162

REPRODUCED FROM THE YEAR-BOOK OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, 1919.

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911	800
Dinosaur, Utah.	1915	.....
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	160
Grand canyon,* Ariz.	1908	806,400
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1903	1,280
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907	1,280
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.	1908	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909	608,640
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	295
Mukuntuweap, Utah.	1909	15,840
Natural bridges, Utah.	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	600
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909	480
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906	25,625
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sieur de Monts, Me.	1916	5,000
Sitka, Alaska.	1910	57
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Verendrye, N. D.	1917	253
Walnut canyon, Ariz.	1915	.....
Wheeler,* Col.	1908	300

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field, which is under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Bandelier—Prehistoric aboriginal ruins in Sandow and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, with cliff dwellings, ceremonial caves and other relics of a vanished people.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbon; in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Capulin mountain—Striking example of recent extinct volcanoes in Union county, New Mexico, near town of Des Moines.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

Dinosaur—Section in eastern Utah containing an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jurassic period, which are of great scientific interest and value.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatest eroded canyon within the United States.

Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent, formerly of Chicago.

Mukuntuweap—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Rio Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Petrified forest—Deposits of fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sieur de Monts—Lands on Mount Desert island, Maine, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast; the geology, fauna and flora on the island are of great scientific interest.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Verendrye—A high and imposing butte, locally known as Crowhigh mountain, on the Missouri river, near Spanish, N. D.; used as observation point by Verendrye, an explorer, between 1738 and 1742; place of historic interest.

Walnut canyon—Canyon eight miles southeast of Flagstaff contains ruins of cliff dwellings of great ethnographic, scientific and educational interest.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochitopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
 Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
 Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
 California—Eureka (I have found it).
 Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
 Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
 Delaware—Liberty and independence.
 Florida—In God we trust.
 Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
 Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
 Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
 Indiana—(No motto).
 Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
 Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
 Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
 Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
 Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
 Maryland—Fatti maschii, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
 Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
 Michigan—Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
 Minnesota—L'etoile du nord (Star of the north).
 Mississippi—(No motto).
 Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
 Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).
 Nebraska—Equality before the law.

Nevada—All for our country.
 New Hampshire—(No motto).
 New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
 New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
 New York—Excelsior (Higher).
 North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
 North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
 Ohio—(No motto).
 Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
 Oregon—The union.
 Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
 Rhode Island—Hope.
 South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
 South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
 Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
 Texas—Has no official motto, but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
 Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence.)
 Vermont—Freedom and unity.
 Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
 Washington—(No motto).
 West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
 Wisconsin—Forward.
 Wyoming—Equal rights.
 United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama.....	Cotton state.....	Goldenrod.
Arizona.....	.....	Sequoia cactus.
Arkansas.....	Bear state.....	Apple blossom.
California.....	Golden state.....	Poppy.
Colorado.....	Centennial state.....	Columbine.
Connecticut.....	Nutmeg state.....	Mountain laurel.
Delaware.....	Blue Hen state.....	Peach blossom.
Florida.....	Peninsula state.....	.....
Georgia.....	Cracker state.....	Cherokee rose.
Idaho.....	.....	Syringa.
Illinois.....	Sucker state.....	Violet.
Indiana.....	Hoosier state.....	Carnation.
Iowa.....	Hawkeye state.....	Wild rose.
Kansas.....	Sunflower state.....	Sunflower.
Kentucky.....	Blue Grass state.....	Blue grass.
Louisiana.....	Pelican state.....	Magnolia.
Maine.....	Pine Tree state.....	Pine cone.
Maryland.....	Old Line state.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	Bay state.....	.....
Michigan.....	Wolverine state.....	Apple blossom.
Minnesota.....	Gopher state.....	Moceasin.
Mississippi.....	Bayou state.....	Magnolia.
Montana.....	Stub Toe state.....	Bitter root.
Missouri.....	.....	Goldenrod.
Nebraska.....	.....	Goldenrod.
Nevada.....	Silver state.....	.....
N. Hampshire.....	Granite state.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Jersey Blue state.....	Sugar maple (tree)

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
New York.....	Empire state.....	Rose.
North Carolina.....	Old North state.....	.....
North Dakota.....	Flickertail state.....	Goldenrod.
Ohio.....	Buckeye state.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	Mistletoe.
Oregon.....	Beaver state.....	Oregon grape.
Pennsylvania.....	Keystone state.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Little Rhody.....	Violet.
South Carolina.....	Palmetto state.....	.....
South Dakota.....	Sunshine state.....	Pasqueflower (anemone patens) with motto "I Lead."
Tennessee.....	Big Bend state.....	.....
Texas.....	Lone Star state.....	Bluebonnet.
Utah.....	.....	Sego lily.
Vermont.....	Green Mountain state.....	Red clover.
Virginia.....	The Old Dominion	.....
Washington.....	Evergreen state.....	Rhododendron.
West Virginia.....	The Panhandle.....	Rhododendron.
Wisconsin.....	Badger state.....	Violet.

NOTE—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list.
 *Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January.....	Snowdrop.....	Garnet.
February.....	Primrose.....	Amethyst.
March.....	Violet.....	Bloodstone.
April.....	Daisy.....	Diamond.
May.....	Hawthorn.....	Emerald.
June.....	Honeysuckle.....	Chalcedony.
July.....	Water lily.....	Ruby.
August.....	Poppy.....	Sardonyx.
September.....	Morning glory.....	Sardonyx.
October.....	Ilops.....	Aquamarine.
November.....	Chrysanthemum.....	Topaz.
December.....	Irally.....	Turquoise.

tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or sate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.
 The birth stones authorized by the American Jewelers' association are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, aquamarine, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl, moonstone; July, ruby; August, moonstone, peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal, tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
 Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
 Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
 Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
 Confederate Memorial Day—See Decoration day.
 Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
 Decoration Day—See Memorial day.
 Election Days—See Election Calendar.
 Fire Prevention Day—Oct. 3.
 Flag Day—June 14.
 Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
 Independence Day—July 4.
 Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
 Labor Day—First Monday in September.
 Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
 Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
 Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
 Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
 Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
 McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
 Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
 Memorial Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
 Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
 New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
 New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
 Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
 Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
 Texas Independence Day—March 2.
 Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
 Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.
 Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.
 California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.
 Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.
 Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); general, state, county and city election days;

Saturday afternoons; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag, displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May.
 Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.
 Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.
 Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
 Massachusetts—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).
 Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.
 Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.
 Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.
 Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.
 New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Decoration, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.
 New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
 North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in Sep-

tember (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast day; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21

(anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day. President Wilson issued a proclamation May 30, 1916, requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which the national emblem was adopted by congress, be observed as Flag day throughout the nation.

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850.....	March 31	1884.....	April 13	1918.....	March 31	1935.....	April 21
1851.....	April 20	1885.....	April 5	1919.....	April 20	1936.....	April 12
1852.....	April 11	1886.....	April 25	1920.....	April 4	1937.....	March 28
1853.....	March 27	1887.....	April 10	1921.....	March 27	1938.....	April 17
1854.....	April 16	1888.....	April 1	1922.....	April 16	1939.....	April 9
1855.....	April 8	1889.....	April 21	1923.....	April 11	1940.....	March 24
1856.....	March 23	1890.....	April 6	1924.....	April 26	1941.....	April 3
1857.....	April 12	1891.....	March 29	1925.....	April 12	1942.....	April 5
1858.....	April 4	1892.....	April 17	1926.....	April 4	1943.....	April 25
1859.....	April 24	1893.....	April 2	1927.....	April 17	1944.....	April 9
1860.....	April 8	1894.....	March 25	1928.....	April 8	1945.....	April 1
1861.....	March 31	1895.....	April 14	1929.....	March 31	1946.....	April 21
1862.....	April 20	1896.....	April 6	1930.....	April 20	1947.....	April 6
1863.....	April 5	1897.....	April 18	1931.....	April 5	1948.....	March 23
1864.....	March 27	1898.....	April 10	1932.....	March 27	1949.....	April 17
1865.....	April 16	1899.....	April 2	1933.....	April 16	1950.....	April 9
1866.....	April 11	1900.....	April 15	1934.....	April 1		
1867.....	April 21	1901.....	April 7				
1868.....	April 12	1902.....	March 30				
1869.....	March 28	1903.....	April 12				
1870.....	April 17	1904.....	April 3				
1871.....	April 9	1905.....	April 23				
1872.....	March 31	1906.....	April 15				
1873.....	April 13	1907.....	March 31				
1874.....	April 5	1908.....	April 19				
1875.....	March 28	1909.....	April 11				
1876.....	April 16	1910.....	March 27				
1877.....	April 3	1911.....	April 16				
1878.....	April 21	1912.....	April 7				
1879.....	April 13	1913.....	March 23				
1880.....	March 28	1914.....	April 12				
1881.....	April 17	1915.....	April 4				
1882.....	April 9	1916.....	April 23				
1883.....	March 25	1917.....	April 8				

The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen within a century was March 22, 1818. As will be seen from the above table, it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:

Days.....	Before Easter.
Septuagesima Sunday.....	9 weeks
First Sunday in Lent.....	6 weeks
Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent).....	46 days
Palm Sunday.....	8 days
.....	After Easter.
Rogation Sunday.....	5 weeks
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).....	40 days
Pentecost (Whitsunday).....	7 weeks
Trinity Sunday.....	8 weeks

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

According to Whitaker's Almanack the principal European languages are divided as follows:

English.....	160,000,000	Spanish ..	50,000,000
German.....	110,000,000	Italian ..	50,000,000
Russian.....	100,000,000	Portuguese	25,000,000
French	70,000,000		

Swedish is spoken by 5,500,000 persons; Norwegian and Danish by 6,000,000; Serbo-

Croatian by 8,000,000; Bohemian or Czech by 7,000,000; Bulgarian by 5,600,000; Dutch by 3,500,000; Polish by 16,000,000; Greek by 9,000,000 and Flemish by 3,500,000. Chinese is spoken by some 400,000,000 people if all the various dialects are included. Japanese by 53,000,000 and Hindustani by about 100,000,000. There are about 5,000 different languages spoken in the world.

**HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE WORLD.
CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.**

In order to compare the elevations in the United States with those in foreign countries the following list is given, but many of the figures, showing feet above and below sea level, must be considered as approximate only:

Continent.	Highest point.	Above sea level (ft.).	Lowest point.	Below sea level (ft.).
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	29,000	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kilbo peak, German East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	160
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.
Asla—Mt. Everest	29,002	Nanda Devi	25,600	Iluascaran	22,188	Chimborazo	20,498
Godwin-Austen	28,280	Mustaghiata	24,400	Anconhuma	21,490	Tupungato	20,286
Kunchingbinga	28,156	Chumalari	23,946	Illampu	21,192	Haina	20,171
Gusherbung	26,378	South America—		Hnandoy	20,847	San Jose	20,020
Dhawalagiri	26,286	Aconcagua	23,080	Illlmani	21,030	North America—	
Kutha Kangir	24,740	Mercedario	22,315	Pamiri	20,735	McKinley	20,300

HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alaska—	Feet.	Colorado—	Feet.	Idaho—	Feet.	Montana—	Feet.
Mt. McKinley	20,300	Mt. Elbert	14,436	Hyndman peak	12,078	Granite peak	12,850
St. Elias	18,026	Blanca peak	14,390			Mt. Wood	12,750
California—		Mt. Harvard	14,375			Cold Mountain	12,610
Mt. Whitney	14,501	Gray's peak	14,341			Mt. Villa	12,200
Mt. Williamson	14,384	Mt. Lincoln	14,297			Mt. Hagne	12,100
Mt. Shasta	14,380	Uncompahgre pk.	14,289			Snoabank Mt.	12,000
Mt. Russell	14,190	Long's peak	14,271	Oregon—Mt. Hood	11,225		
Mt. Langley	14,042	Mt. Princeton	14,196	Utah—King's pk.	13,498		
Mt. Muir	14,025	Mt. Yale	14,187	Mt. Emmons	13,428		
Mt. Tyndall	14,025	Pike's peak	14,108				
Mt. Barnard	14,003	Mt. of Holy Cross	14,006				
		Spanish peaks	13,620				

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

[From table compiled by the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.	State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Che-aw-ha mountain	2,497	Nevada, Wheeler peak	13,068
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300	New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,293
Arizona, San Francisco peak	12,611	New Jersey, High Point	1,809
Arkansas, Magazine and Blue mountains	2,800	New Mexico, North Truchas peak	13,306
California, Mount Whitney	14,501	New York, Mount Marcy	5,344
Colorado, Mounts Elbert and Massive	14,402	North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711
Connecticut, Bear mountain	2,355	North Dakota, south part of Bowman county	3,503
Delaware, Centerville	440	Ohio, Campbell's hill, Logan county	1,550
District of Columbia, Tenley	420	Oklahoma, West End Cimarron county	4,720
Florida, Mount Pleasant	301	Oregon, Mount Hood Knob	11,225
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain	4,768	Pennsylvania, Blue Knob	3,136
Idaho, Hyndman peak	12,078	Rhode Island, Durfee hill	805
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess county	1,241	South Carolina, Sassafras mountain	3,548
Indiana, Carlos, Randolph county	1,210	South Dakota, Harney peak	7,242
Iowa, five miles southeast of Sibley	1,670	Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,638
Kansas, west boundary no. of Arkansas river	4,135	Texas, El Capitan, Guadalupe mountain	9,020
Kentucky, Big Black m't'n, Harlan county	4,100	Utah, King's peak	13,498
Louisiana, summits in western parishes	400	Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,364
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,273	Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Maryland, Backbone mountain	3,340	Washington, Mount Rainier	14,408
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,505	West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Michigan, Porcupine mountain	2,023	Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county	1,940
Minnesota, Mesabi range, St. Louis county	1,920	Wyoming, Mount Gannett	13,785
Mississippi, Holly Springs	600	Guam, Mount Jummulong Mangloc	1,274
Missouri, Tom Sank mountain	1,750	Hawaii, Mauna Kea	13,823
Montana, Granite peak	12,850	Philippines, Mount Apo	9,610
Nebraska, Banner county	5,350	Porto Rico, Luquillo mountains	3,532

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES.

Oceans—	Sq. miles.	Great Slave—	Sq. miles.
Antarctic	5,731,350	Huron	22,800
Arctic	4,781,000	Michigan	22,450
Atlantic	34,801,400	Nyassa	12,000
Indian	17,084,000	Ontario	7,240
Pacific	67,699,630	Superior	31,200
Lakes—Baikal	13,000	Tanganyika	15,000
Chad	50,000	Victoria Nyanza	26,500
Erle	9,960	Winnipeg	9,000
Great Bear	10,000		

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Antarctic	10,800	Caribbean	7,614
Arctic	5,160	China	402
Atlantic	12,200	Japan	7,326
Indian	11,136	Mediterranean	4,560
Pacific	12,960	Mexico, Gulf of	4,632
Baltic	122	North	300
Bering	900	Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo.	4,194	Yangtze	3,000	Volga	2,325
Nile	3,670	La Plata	2,950	Hwangho	2,300
Amazon	3,300	Lena	2,860	Yukon	2,060
Ob	3,235	Kongo	2,800	Colorado	2,000
				Amur	2,700
				Mekong	2,600
				Niger	2,600
				Yenesel	2,500

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition

setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say: "In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

From—	North- ern.	South- ern.
Southampton to—		
Newport News.....	3,279	3,376
New Orleans.....	4,620	4,625
Galveston.....	4,796	4,801
Bremen to—		
Montreal.....	3,534	3,534
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,292	3,298
Boston (navy yard).....	3,395	3,502
New York (the Battery).....	3,570	3,667
Philadelphia.....	3,723	3,820
Baltimore.....	3,877	3,974
Newport News.....	3,754	3,851
New Orleans.....	5,095	5,100
Galveston.....	5,271	5,276
Rotterdam to—		
Montreal.....	3,293	3,293
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,051	3,167
Boston (navy yard).....	3,154	3,261
New York (the Battery).....	3,329	3,426
Philadelphia.....	3,482	3,579
Baltimore.....	3,636	3,733
Newport News.....	3,513	3,610
New Orleans.....	4,854	4,859
Galveston.....	5,030	5,035
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—		
Montreal.....	3,834	3,834
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,592	3,698
Boston (navy yard).....	3,695	3,802
New York (the Battery).....	3,870	3,967
Philadelphia.....	4,023	4,120
Baltimore.....	4,177	4,274
Newport News.....	4,054	4,151
New Orleans.....	5,395	5,400
Galveston.....	5,571	5,576
Marseilles to—		
Montreal.....	3,873	3,873
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,605	3,620
Boston (navy yard).....	3,708	3,724
New York (the Battery).....	3,883	3,889
Philadelphia.....	4,026	4,042
Genoa to—Montreal.....	4,040	4,040
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,772	3,787
Boston (navy yard).....	3,875	3,891
New York (the Battery).....	4,050	4,056

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest

all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]		New Orleans.	San Pt. Town- send.
Port.	York.		
Aden.....	6,532	7,870	11,500
Antwerp.....	3,358	4,853	13,671
Batavia.....	10,182	11,698	7,800
Bombay.....	3,120	9,536	9,780
Brest.....	2,954	4,458	13,209
Buenos Aires.....	5,868	6,318	7,511
Calcutta.....	9,830	11,239	8,990
Callao.....	9,603	10,142	4,012
Cape Town.....	6,815	7,374	10,454
Colombo.....	8,610	10,146	8,900
Colon.....	1,981	1,980	3,324
Gibraltar.....	3,207	5,243	4,090
Hamburg.....	3,620	5,243	13,998
Havana.....	1,227	5,97	12,900
Havre.....	3,164	4,760	13,307
Hongkong.....	11,610	12,892	6,086
Honolulu.....	13,269	13,719	2,097
Liverpool.....	3,070	4,553	13,503
Manila.....	11,556	12,946	6,289
Marseilles.....	3,876	5,266	13,324
Melbourne.....	12,670	12,933	7,040
Naples.....	4,172	5,561	13,699
New Orleans.....	1,741	.....	13,539
New York.....	.....	1,741	13,089
Nome.....	15,840	16,249	2,705
Odessa.....	5,370	6,760	14,897
Pernambuco.....	3,696	3,969	9,439
Petrograd.....	4,632	6,223	14,960
Port Said.....	5,122	6,509	12,810
Port Townsend.....	13,848	14,298	775
Puna Arenas.....	6,890	7,340	6,199
Panama.....	*2,028	*1,427	3,277
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,778	5,218	8,339
San Francisco.....	13,089	13,539	9,114
San Juan, P. R.....	1,428	1,539	12,199
Singapore.....	10,170	11,560	7,502
Sitka.....	14,391	14,841	1,302
Shanghai.....	12,360	13,750	5,550
Tehuantepec.....	*2,036	*812	2,189
Valparaiso.....	8,460	8,733	5,140
Vladivostok.....	17,036	17,445	4,706
Wellington.....	11,500	11,773	5,909
Yokohama.....	13,040	14,471	4,536

*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. §Western end.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
W'lyasses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.

William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.

CHOSEN IN 1905.

John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John C. Whitlier.
Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
John Paul Jones.*
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.

CHOSEN IN 1910.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Edgar Allan Poe.
Roger Williams.*
James Fenimore Cooper.
Phillips Brooks.
William Allen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.

George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.
Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.

Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.

*Reconsidered under a new rule and failed of re-election.

PRODUCTION OF SALT.

Estimates of the production of salt in 1917 by states, in short tons, are as follows:

California.....	178,000
Kansas.....	726,000
Michigan.....	2,294,000
New York.....	2,175,000
Ohio.....	954,000
Texas.....	86,700
Utah.....	65,000
West Virginia.....	20,000
Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Porto Rico and Virginia.....	447,300
Total.....	6,946,000

In this table rock salt is represented by 1,610,000 tons, an increase of 17 per cent over 1916; evaporated salt by 2,452,000 tons, practically the same as in the previous year; and salt in brine by 2,884,000 tons, an increase of 13 per cent. The large increase in the production of rock salt and brine was due mostly to an increase in the demand for salt required in the manufacture of chemicals.

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.

Lives lost—30,000.

Property destroyed—Not estimated.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.

Lives lost—About 200.

Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscorease, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.

Lives lost—452.

Persons injured—1,500.

Persons made homeless—265,000.

Property loss—\$350,000,000 (estimated).

Buildings destroyed—6,000.

Blocks burned—453.

Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.

Relief by congress—\$2,500,000.

Relief subscription—\$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.

Lives lost—1,500.

Property loss—\$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.

Lives lost—1,100.

Persons injured—2,000.

Property loss—\$25,000,000.

Buildings destroyed—6,000.

Area of ruined district—50 acres.

Area affected—300 acres.

Duration of first shock—38 seconds.

Duration of fire—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.

Day of week—Monday.

Hour—5:23 a. m.

Duration—35 seconds.

Lives lost—76,483.

Persons injured—95,470.

Persons homeless—1,100,000.

Property destroyed—Not estimated.

Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.

Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged

—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scalfeta. In Calabria: Reggio, Gallicio, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellaro, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.

Hour—7 p. m.

Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.

Lives lost—3,000.

Persons injured—6,000.

Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.

(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.

Lives lost—43.

Houses destroyed—855.

Persons made destitute—20,000.

Property loss—Not estimated.

SICILY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.

Lives lost—200.

Persons injured—1,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.

Hour—7:55 a. m.

Duration—30 seconds.

Lives lost—29,978.

Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome.

Communes damaged—372.

Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

GUATEMALA CITY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 24-31, 1917.

Began—11 p. m., Dec. 24.

Duration—One week.

Lives lost—2,500.

Property loss—Not estimated.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1918).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.]

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	Total.	State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	Total.
Alabama	24	165	215	New Hampshire.....	13	70	103
Alaska	15	16	31	New Jersey.....	40	282	376
Arizona	20	60	88	New Mexico.....	7	100	116
Arkansas	33	253	313	New York.....	210	1,029	2,148
California	167	574	952	North Carolina.....	32	196	297
Colorado	41	304	389	North Dakota.....	11	353	381
Connecticut.....	41	83	159	Ohio.....	171	656	1,091
Delaware.....	3	29	39	Oklahoma.....	60	484	579
District of Columbia....	7	21	94	Oregon.....	33	219	297
Florida.....	33	153	199	Pennsylvania.....	204	770	1,309
Georgia.....	28	240	342	Philippines.....	20	8	42
Hawaii.....	9	15	39	Porto Rico.....	11	9	26
Idaho.....	10	140	164	Rhode Island.....	11	27	55
Illinois.....	165	968	1,918	South Carolina.....	14	114	170
Indiana.....	138	466	699	South Dakota.....	19	357	401
Iowa.....	53	737	920	Tennessee.....	18	220	311
Kansas.....	71	607	722	Texas.....	107	791	994
Kentucky.....	28	202	292	Utah.....	8	77	111
Louisiana.....	19	144	201	Vermont.....	10	78	97
Maine.....	12	82	117	Virginia.....	35	161	249
Maryland.....	17	112	198	Washington.....	40	293	402
Massachusetts.....	86	381	660	West Virginia.....	33	152	201
Michigan.....	70	513	696	Wisconsin.....	57	521	666
Minnesota.....	46	636	777	Wyoming.....	7	81	96
Mississippi.....	17	177	211				
Missouri.....	81	694	949	Total in 1918.....	2,604	16,599	24,252
Montana.....	19	233	273	Total in 1917.....	2,666	17,168	24,868
Nebraska.....	31	535	625				
Nevada.....	10	27	40	Decrease.....	62	569	616

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MARRIAGES.				DIVORCES.					
	Number, 1887-1906.	Annual average, 1898 to 1902.		Annual average ^e 1888 to 1892.		Number to 1906.	Annual average ^f per 100,000 pop- ulation.			
		Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.		1900.	1890.	1880.	1870
Alabama.....	372,525	20,227	111	15,727	104	22,807	69	54	27	10
Arkansas.....	310,767	16,902	129	13,217	117	29,541	136	90	53	24
California.....	189,539	9,561	64	7,167	59	25,170	108	84	84	62
Colorado.....	98,577	5,457	101	4,261	103	15,844	158	197	138	63
Connecticut.....	136,854	7,034	77	6,216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84
Delaware.....	25,374	1,322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7
District of Columbia.....	50,244	3,114	112	1,512	66	2,325	58	34	31	30
Florida.....	114,496	6,176	117	4,314	110	7,586	79	57	53	23
Georgia.....	401,286	21,640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10
Idaho.....	23,390	1,359	84	705	80	3,205	120	93	58	67
Illinois.....	861,717	44,858	93	38,421	100	82,209	100	75	68	51
Indiana.....	493,890	26,451	105	22,453	102	60,721	142	104	70	69
Indian Territory.....	67,412	4,847	124	676	161	6,751	113	35	.....	.....
Iowa.....	366,350	19,298	85	16,744	86	34,874	93	67	60	49
Kansas.....	275,082	14,112	96	12,795	90	28,904	109	84	44	51
Kentucky.....	359,783	19,526	91	15,399	83	30,641	84	58	35	28
Louisiana.....	243,881	13,421	97	10,150	91	9,785	41	29	10	5
Maine.....	86,592	5,519	79	5,726	87	14,194	117	88	78	61
Maryland.....	195,875	10,740	90	7,916	76	7,920	40	24	12	12
Massachusetts.....	468,267	24,117	86	21,031	94	22,940	47	32	30	25
Michigan.....	424,096	23,008	95	18,726	89	42,371	104	72	72	47
Minnesota.....	242,147	13,118	75	10,275	78	15,646	55	41	27	21
Mississippi.....	313,500	17,574	113	11,778	91	19,993	74	48	30	29
Missouri.....	579,807	30,540	98	25,700	96	54,766	103	71	40	22
Montana.....	36,302	2,183	94	1,274	91	6,454	167	139	125	73
Nebraska.....	170,820	8,825	83	8,337	78	16,711	82	71	43	29
Nevada.....	7,073	527	124	238	50	1,045	111	97	106	99
New Hampshire.....	77,764	3,916	95	3,720	99	8,617	112	100	85	53
New Jersey.....	335,809	15,042	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9
New Mexico.....	25,625	1,307	67	1,018	64	2,437	73	46	12	1
New York.....	1,205,655	63,082	87	49,584	83	29,125	23	17	16	16
North Carolina.....	313,725	17,142	91	13,074	81	7,047	24	12	6	3
North Dakota.....	44,022	2,454	77	1,339	70	4,317	88	47	46	.....
Ohio.....	727,408	37,979	91	32,984	90	63,982	91	64	48	37
Oklahoma.....	45,415	3,226	83	347	44	7,069	129	46	.....	.....
Oregon.....	67,475	3,747	85	2,861	89	10,145	134	108	92	80
Pennsylvania.....	896,533	48,088	76	39,069	74	39,686	33	21	13	8
Rhode Island.....	72,836	3,726	87	3,214	98	6,953	47	32	30	25
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	54,782	3,094	77	2,128	61	7,108	95	65	48	25
Tennessee.....	396,990	20,975	104	17,432	99	30,447	89	62	38	24
Texas.....	620,445	34,965	115	23,834	107	62,655	131	82	49	21
Utah.....	51,269	2,739	101	2,127	101	4,670	92	74	114	62
Vermont.....	58,472	2,977	87	2,807	84	4,740	75	49	47	50
Virginia.....	295,377	16,386	89	12,818	77	12,129	38	22	11	6
Washington.....	87,132	7,747	92	2,975	83	16,219	184	109	75	88
West Virginia.....	170,810	9,532	99	6,692	83	10,308	64	41	25	18
Wisconsin.....	337,583	16,802	81	16,009	95	22,867	65	51	41	38
Wyoming.....	13,509	839	91	426	68	1,772	118	86	111	99
Total.....	12,832,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	945,625	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No record kept. †For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

Note—See also "Population by Marital Condition" this volume.

NATIONAL HYMNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."
"America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.
Great Britain—"God Save the King."
Germany—"Deutschland Uber Alles" (Germany Over All) and "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).
France—"La Marseillaise."
Austria—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).
Hungary—"Isten Ald Meg a Magyar" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).

Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).

Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Høien Mast" (King Christian Stood Beside the Lofty Mast).

Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).

Sweden—"Fosterlandet" (Land of My Birth).

Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).

Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).

Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).

Wales—"Land of My Fathers."

*Official in navy.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.

Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1758-1785.
Thomas Wharton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Fyfe, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.

William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Robert Bridges, 1913.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Residence required.	Conspicuity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of age.	Adultery.
Alabama.....	1 to 3 yr.	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Arizona.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Void.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.
Arkansas.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
California.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Colorado.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Connecticut.....	3 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Delaware.....	2 yrs.	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Void.	2 yrs.	Void.	Void.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
District of Columbia.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	1 yr.	Hab'l.	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Hawaii.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	.....	7 yrs.	Void.	Void.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Idaho.....	6 mos.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Illinois.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	No.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.
Iowa.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Kansas.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Louisiana.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Maryland.....	2 yrs.	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	3 to 5 yr.	.....	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Michigan.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Void.	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Minnesota.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Mississippi.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.
Missouri.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Montana.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Nebraska.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Void.	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Yes.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
New Hampshire.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
New Jersey.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
New Mexico.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
New York*.....	Actual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes
North Carolina.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	10 yrs.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
North Dakota.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void.	Felony.	Void.	No.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Ohio.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Oklahoma.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Oregon.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	2 yrs.	No.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Rhode Island.....	2 yrs.	.....	Yes.	5 yrs.	Hab'l.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Tennessee.....	2 yrs.	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Texas.....	6 mos.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....
Utah.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	No.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Vermont.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	3 yrs.	No.	.....	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Virginia.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	3 yrs.	No.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Washington.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	No.	Felony.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Wisconsin.....	2 yrs.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	No.	3 yrs.	Void.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wyoming.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	Hab'l.	Void.	Felony.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.	Void.	.....

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriages may be annulled.

NOTE—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "Void" may indicate that a marriage may be

absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in practically all of the states.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are issued to citizens of the United States upon application to the state department in Washington. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit, attested by a notary public or other officer empowered to administer oaths, stating that the applicant is a citizen and giving the place of birth and age, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one other citizen to whom he is personally known that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The application must also be accompanied by a description of the person, particularly as to age, height, complexion, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair and face. Blank forms are furnished by the state department upon application. The fee for each passport is \$1. Citizens traveling abroad may also in some cases obtain passports by applying to United States ambassadors and

ministers. Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and has resided in the United States for three years a passport valid for six months may be issued to him.

Owing to the war the state department was obliged in June, 1917, and September, 1918, to make stricter regulations governing the issue of passports. Applicants for passports were required to send in their applications so long in advance as to permit them to be held in the department one week, if deemed necessary, for examination. It was announced that during the continuation of the war passports would not be issued to citizens unless a reasonable necessity for such departure can be shown. No alien shall receive permission to enter the United States except for adequate reasons.

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	License re-quired.	MARRIAGE PROHIBITED BETWEEN—						*MINIMUM AGE.		PARENT'L CONSENT	
		First cous-ins.	White and colored.	Step rela-tives.	Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under.	Women under.
Alabama.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	17	14	21	18
Alaska.....	No..	Yes.	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	21	18	+	+
Arizona.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	18	14	21	18
Arkansas.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	17	14	21	18
California.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	15	21	18
Colorado.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	21	18	+	+
Connecticut.....	Yes.	No..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	21	18	21	18
Delaware.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	No..	+	+	Yes..	21	18	21	18
District of Columbia.....	Yes.	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	16	14	21	18
Florida.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	+	+	21	21
Georgia.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	17	14	+	+
Hawaii.....	Yes.	No..	No..	+	+	+	+	18	15	20	18
Idaho.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	+	+	18	18
Illinois.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	16	18	16
Indiana.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	16	21	18
Iowa.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	16	14	21	18
Kansas.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	17	15	21	18
Kentucky.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	17	12	21	18
Louisiana.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	+	+	+	14	12	21	21
Maine.....	Yes.	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	21	18	21	18
Maryland.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	+	+	+	+	+	21	16
Massachusetts.....	Yes.	No..	No..	Yes..	+	+	Yes..	+	+	21	18
Michigan.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	18	16	+	18
Minnesota.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	15	18	15
Mississippi.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	21	18	21	18
Missouri.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	+	+	21	18
Montana.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	+	+	+	18	16	21	18
Nebraska.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	16	21	18
Nevada.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	18	16	18	16
New Hampshire.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	Yes..	+	+	+	14	13	18	16
New Jersey.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	+	+	21	18
New Mexico.....	Yes.	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	18	15	21	18
New York.....	Yes.	No..	No..	No..	+	+	+	18	18	+	+
North Carolina.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	16	14	18	18
North Dakota.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	+	+	+	+	18	15	21	18
Ohio.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	18	16	21	18
Oklahoma.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	18	15	21	18
Oregon.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	16	21	18
Pennsylvania.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	21	21	21	18
Rhode Island.....	Yes.	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	+	+	21	16
South Carolina.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	14	18	18
South Dakota.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	15	21	18
Tennessee.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	+	+	+	+	+	+	16	16
Texas.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	+	+	+	16	14	21	18
Utah.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	14	21	18
Vermont.....	Yes.	No..	No..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	21	18	21	18
Virginia.....	Yes.	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	14	12	21	21
Washington.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	18	16	18	16
West Virginia.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	18	15	21	18
Wisconsin.....	Yes.	Yes.	No..	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	16	21	18
Wyoming.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	+	+	+	18	16	21	21

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited

when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

MILITARY USES OF CONCRETE.

Concrete, because of its great resistance to fire and to the shock of explosions, is adaptable to a wide variety of uses, according to the United States geological survey. It is cheap, easily and quickly handled, sanitary and durable and its characteristics render it of great military importance. Among the military uses to which concrete is put are the construction of armories, barracks, roads,

bridges, coast and interior fortifications, gun emplacements, trench linings, bomb-proof shelters, magazines for explosives, tunnels, retaining walls, sea walls, wharves, drydocks, water reservoirs, aqueducts, sewers, sewage treatment works, incinerators, stables, floors, roofs, munition factory buildings, warehouses, fuel-oil tanks, barges, steamships and even in the interior of battle ships.

PRODUCTION OF QUICKSILVER.

The domestic output of quicksilver in 1917, according to the United States geological survey, was 36,351 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at the average quoted market price at San Francisco (\$106.12 per flask) at about \$3,857,000. The output was therefore the greatest in quantity since 1883 and the greatest in value since 1875. The production in

1916 was 29,932 flasks, so that the increase in 1917 was 6,419 flasks.

The output by states was: California, 24,251 flasks; Nevada, 916; Arizona and Oregon, 422; Texas, 10,759; other sources, 3.

The high prices for quicksilver in 1917 were due chiefly to greatly increased war demands, the metal being used for making fulminate for explosives.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1914-1917).

Country.	1914. Bushels.	1915. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.	1917. Bushels.
United States.....	891,017,000	1,025,801,000	636,318,000	650,828,000
Canada—New Brunswick.....	234,000	267,000	242,000	•
Ontario.....	17,658,000	30,252,000	17,931,000	•
Manitoba.....	38,605,000	96,425,000	29,697,000	•
Saskatchewan.....	73,494,000	195,168,000	147,539,000	•
Alberta.....	28,559,000	51,355,000	65,088,000	•
Other.....	2,430,000	2,837,000	2,294,000	•
Total Canada.....	161,280,000	376,304,000	262,781,000	•
Mexico.....	4,389,000	4,000,000	•	•
Total North America.....	1,056,686,000	1,406,105,000	•	•
Argentina.....	113,904,000	168,468,000	172,620,000	70,224,000
Chile.....	16,403,000	19,002,000	20,184,000	24,067,000
Uruguay.....	5,887,000	3,596,000	9,867,000	5,390,000
Total South America.....	136,194,000	191,066,000	202,671,000	99,681,000
Austria-Hungary—Austria.....	55,000,000	38,000,000	•	•
Hungary proper.....	105,237,000	152,934,000	•	•
Croatia-Slavonia.....	7,716,000	15,000,000	•	•
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	2,500,000	3,000,000	•	•
Total Austria-Hungary.....	170,453,000	208,934,000	•	•
Belgium.....	13,973,000	8,000,000	•	•
Bulgaria.....	29,654,000	46,212,000	38,241,000	•
Denmark.....	5,785,000	7,979,000	6,040,000	4,299,000
Finland.....	130,000	130,000	•	•
France.....	282,689,000	225,132,000	204,908,000	144,149,000
Germany.....	145,944,000	141,676,000	•	•
Greece.....	7,000,000	6,000,000	•	•
Italy.....	169,442,000	170,541,000	176,529,000	139,999,000
Montenegro.....	200,000	200,000	•	•
Netherlands.....	5,779,000	6,143,000	4,035,000	3,452,000
Norway.....	269,000	269,000	317,000	241,000
Portugal.....	10,000,000	6,571,000	7,343,000	•
Roumania.....	49,270,000	80,241,000	78,520,000	•
Russia—Russia proper.....	463,748,000	525,450,000	440,082,000	•
Poland.....	5,883,000	•	•	•
Northern Caucasia.....	109,636,000	127,756,000	•	•
Total Russia (European).....	579,267,000	653,206,000	•	•
Serbia.....	9,000,000	10,000,000	•	•
Spain.....	116,089,000	139,298,000	152,329,000	141,087,000
Sweden.....	8,472,000	9,770,000	8,979,000	7,496,000
Switzerland.....	3,277,000	3,957,000	4,053,000	4,556,000
United Kingdom—England.....	59,217,000	68,437,000	53,262,000	•
Wales.....	1,082,000	1,415,000	1,466,000	•
Scotland.....	2,642,000	3,053,000	2,264,000	•
Ireland.....	1,415,000	3,238,000	2,916,000	•
Total united kingdom.....	64,356,000	76,143,000	59,908,000	•
Total Europe.....	1,856,655,000	1,808,802,000	•	•
British India.....	312,032,000	376,731,000	323,008,000	379,232,000
Cyprus.....	2,500,000	2,000,000	•	•
Japanese empire—Japan.....	22,975,000	25,798,000	30,047,000	•
Formosa.....	195,000	200,000	•	•
Total Japanese empire.....	23,170,000	25,998,000	•	•
Persia.....	14,000,000	16,000,000	•	•
Russia—Central Asia.....	•	58,025,000	•	•
Siberia.....	•	50,321,000	•	•
Transcaucasia.....	•	•	•	•
Total Russia (Asiatic).....	†179,960,000	108,346,000	•	•
Turkey (Asia Minor).....	35,000,000	35,000,000	•	•
Total Asia.....	386,702,000	564,075,000	•	•
Algeria.....	30,000,000	34,654,000	29,151,000	28,979,000
Egypt.....	32,831,000	39,148,000	36,543,000	29,834,000
Tunis.....	2,205,000	11,023,000	7,165,000	6,963,000
Union of South Africa.....	6,034,000	7,076,000	6,477,000	4,790,000
Total Africa.....	71,070,000	91,901,000	•	•
Australia—Queensland.....	1,825,000	1,635,000	427,000	2,463,000
New South Wales.....	39,219,000	13,235,000	68,869,000	36,744,000
Victoria.....	33,974,000	4,065,000	60,366,000	51,162,000
South Australia.....	17,470,000	2,369,000	35,216,000	43,831,000
Western Australia.....	13,751,000	2,707,000	18,811,000	16,164,000
Tasmania.....	361,000	396,000	1,025,000	492,000
Total commonwealth.....	106,600,000	25,877,000	184,709,000	150,800,000
New Zealand.....	5,559,000	6,854,000	7,332,000	5,055,000
Total Australasia.....	112,159,000	32,531,000	192,041,000	155,855,000

*No official data. †Includes 10 governments of Asiatic Russia.

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1914-1917).

Country.	1914. Bushels.	1915. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.	1917. Bushels.
United States.....	2,672,804,000	2,994,793,000	2,566,927,000	3,159,494,000
Canada	13,924,000	14,368,000	6,282,000	•
Mexico	78,443,000	60,000,000	•	•
Total North America.....	2,765,171,000	3,069,161,000	•	•
Argentina	263,135,000	338,235,000	161,133,000	58,839,000
Chile	1,505,000	1,822,000	1,570,000	•
Uruguay	7,142,000	11,382,000	4,604,000	•
Total South America.....	271,782,000	351,439,000	•	•
Austria-Hungary—Austria	12,000,000	10,000,000	•	•
Hungary proper.....	172,308,000	180,550,000	•	•
Croatia-Slavonia	25,000,000	25,000,000	•	•
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7,000,000	7,000,000	•	•
Total Austria-Hungary.....	216,308,000	222,550,000	•	•
Bulgaria	30,901,000	35,000,000	•	•
France	22,530,000	14,000,000	•	•
Italy	105,006,000	121,824,000	81,547,000	87,000,000
Portugal	15,000,000	9,275,000	•	•
Roumania	105,552,000	86,412,000	•	•
Russia—Russia proper.....	61,670,000	44,655,000	62,207,000	•
Northern Caucasia.....	19,241,000	18,743,000	•	•
Total Russia.....	80,911,000	63,398,000	•	•
Serbia	20,000,000	12,000,000	•	•
Spain	30,325,000	29,096,000	28,642,000	27,557,000
Total Europe.....	626,230,000	593,555,000	•	•
India	64,800,000	82,200,000	•	•
Japan	3,753,000	3,570,000	4,102,000	3,705,000
Philippines	13,336,000	14,753,000	14,083,000	•
Total Asia.....	81,889,000	100,523,000	•	•
Algeria	350,000	9,350,000	•	302,000
Egypt	78,253,000	39,803,000	68,362,000	•
Union of South Africa.....	†30,830,000	30,750,000	25,000,000	34,999,000
Total Africa.....	109,433,000	70,903,000	•	•
Australian commonwealth.....	9,462,000	8,721,000	6,794,000	8,500,000
New Zealand.....	312,000	284,000	351,000	283,000
Total Australasia.....	9,774,000	9,005,000	7,145,000	8,783,000
Grand total.....	3,864,279,000	4,094,480,000	•	•

*No official statistics. †Census of 1911.

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

Figures incomplete on account of war.

<i>Oats (1917).</i>		<i>Flaxseed (1916).</i>		<i>Cotton (1916).</i>	
Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bales.
United States.....	1,587,286,000	United States....	14,296,000	Sweden	54,972,000
Argentina	31,781,000	Canada	8,260,000	Switzerland	18,000,000
Uruguay	1,926,000	Mexico	150,000	United Kingdom	204,172,000
Denmark	37,685,000	Argentina	39,289,000	Japan	30,006,000
France	237,426,000	Uruguay	391,000	Australasia	17,230,000
Italy	33,889,000	Italy	32,000		
Netherlands	18,594,000	British India.....	19,040,000		
Norway	11,806,000				
Spain	33,048,000				
Algeria	18,601,000				
Tunis	3,996,000				
U. of S. Africa..	6,928,000				
Australasia	26,221,000				
<i>Barley (1917).</i>		<i>Rice (1916).</i>		<i>Tobacco (1916).</i>	
Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
United States....	208,975,000	United States....	1,135,028,000	United States....	1,153,278,000
Argentina	2,165,000	Guatemala	13,744,000	Canada	5,943,000
Denmark	17,866,000	Mexico	34,222,000	Costa Rica.....	900,000
France	39,557,000	Brazil	153,235,000	Cuba	42,043,000
Italy	7,422,000	Peru	88,000,000	Dom. Republic..	17,250,000
Netherlands	2,573,000	Bulgaria	16,000,000	Brazil	46,942,748
Spain	3,000,000	Italy	708,058,000	Uruguay	883,824
Japan	76,747,000	Spain	328,931,000	France	20,217,505
Africa	76,505,000	British India..	76,336,980,000	Italy	17,637,000
Australasia	54,326,000	Japan	18,315,793,000	Switzerland	1,047,185
		Korea	3,936,361,000	Ceylon	2,752,000
		Philippines	1,234,332,000	Japan	104,167,350
		Egypt	236,528,000	Philippines	90,695,423
		Madagascar	1,017,470,000	Australia	1,302,000
		<i>Potatoes (1916).</i>		<i>Hops (1916).</i>	
		Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.
		United States....	286,953,000	United States....	50,595,000
		Canada	63,297,000	France	4,957,704
		Argentina	31,138,000		
		Chile	42,736,000		
		Denmark	26,629,000		
		France	335,507,000		
		Germany	882,000,000		
		Italy	54,277,000		
		Netherlands	88,480,000		
		Norway	29,189,000		
		Russia	662,169,000		

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Short tons.
England.....	34,479,872	Australia.....	404,000	Denmark.....	124,339
Australia.....	2,110,304	New Zealand.....	168,000	France.....	205,177
<i>Beans (1916).</i>		<i>Sugar (1916-1917).</i>		Netherlands.....	287,370
Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Cane.	Russia.....	1,600,000
United States....	12,029,000	United States....	Short tons.	Spain.....	131,108
Canada.....	413,000	Hawaii.....	311,700	Switzerland.....	1,984
Brazil.....	1,675,000	Porto Rico.....	510,000	<i>Raw Silk (1916).</i>	
Chile.....	1,914,000	Nicaragua.....	15,000	Country.	Pounds.
Denmark.....	269,000	Brit. W. Indies..	118,934	Italy.....	7,963,000
Italy.....	17,372,000	Cuba.....	2,865,353	France.....	485,000
Russia.....	7,758,000	Dom. Republic..	149,543	Spain.....	198,000
Spain.....	14,755,000	Argentina.....	92,669	Austria.....	187,000
Sweden.....	195,000	Spain.....	6,239	Hungary.....	143,000
United Kingdom.	7,366,000	British India....	2,941,130	Broussa-Anat..	386,000
British India....	127,979,000	Formosa.....	450,939	Syria-Cyprus....	772,000
Australia.....	10,000	Java.....	1,760,535	Turkey.....	209,000
Un. States (1909)	7,129,000	Egypt.....	92,725	Balkan states..	230,000
Canada.....	2,219,000	Mauritius.....	313,603	Greece.....	243,000
Chile.....	518,000	Natal.....	128,244	Caucasus.....	276,000
Italy.....	2,704,000	Australia.....	336,000	Persia.....	47,000
Russia.....	12,201,000	United States....	820,657	Turkistan.....	11,000
Spain.....	13,369,000	Austria-Hungary.	804,679	China.....	15,686,000
Sweden.....	1,123,000			Japan.....	29,431,000
United Kingdom.	2,155,000			British India....	254,000
				Indo-China.....	7,000

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

<i>Corn.</i>				<i>Buckwheat.</i>			
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1907.	99,931,000	2,592,320,000	\$1,336,901,000	1907.	800,000	14,290,000	\$9,975,000
1908.	101,788,000	2,668,651,000	1,616,145,000	1908.	803,000	15,874,000	12,004,000
1909.	98,383,000	2,552,190,000	1,384,817,000	1909.	878,000	14,849,000	11,636,000
1910.	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	1,565,258,000	1910.	860,000	17,598,000	12,735,000
1911.	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,520,454,000	1911.	833,000	17,549,000	12,720,000
1912.	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,692,092,000	1912.	841,000	19,249,000	10,445,000
1913.	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,722,070,000	1913.	805,000	13,833,000	12,892,000
1914.	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,680,000	1914.	792,000	16,881,000	11,843,000
1915.	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	2,280,729,000	1915.	769,000	15,056,000	13,147,000
1916.	105,296,000	2,566,927,000	4,053,672,000	1916.	828,000	11,662,000	27,954,000
1917.	119,755,000	3,159,494,000	561,051,000	1917.	1,006,000	17,460,000	197,039,000
<i>Wheat.</i>				<i>Potatoes.</i>			
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1907.	45,211,000	634,087,000	\$554,437,000	1907.	3,424,000	297,942,000	\$183,880,000
1908.	47,557,000	664,602,000	616,826,000	1908.	3,257,000	278,985,000	197,039,000
1909.	44,261,000	683,350,000	543,063,000	1909.	3,669,000	389,195,000	194,566,000
1910.	45,681,000	635,121,000	555,280,000	1910.	3,720,000	349,032,000	233,778,000
1911.	49,543,000	621,338,000	610,122,000	1911.	3,720,000	349,032,000	212,550,000
1912.	45,814,000	730,287,000	878,680,000	1912.	3,719,000	292,737,000	227,903,000
1913.	50,184,000	763,380,000	942,303,000	1913.	3,711,000	420,647,000	499,460,000
1914.	53,541,000	891,017,000	1,019,968,000	1914.	3,711,000	409,921,000	221,992,000
1915.	60,469,000	1,025,801,000	1,307,418,000	1915.	3,734,000	359,721,000	419,333,000
1916.	52,316,000	636,318,000	334,568,000	1916.	3,565,000	286,953,000	543,865,000
1917.	49,941,000	650,828,000	381,171,000	1917.	4,390,000	442,536,000	
<i>Oats.</i>				<i>Hay.</i>			
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1907.	31,837,000	754,443,000	\$334,568,000	1907.	44,028,000	63,677,000	\$743,507,000
1908.	32,344,000	807,156,000	408,388,000	1908.	46,486,000	70,798,000	635,423,000
1909.	35,157,000	1,007,129,000	414,663,000	1909.	45,744,000	64,938,000	689,345,000
1910.	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	452,469,000	1910.	45,691,000	60,978,000	747,769,000
1911.	37,763,000	922,298,000	439,596,000	1911.	43,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000
1912.	39,917,000	1,118,337,000	499,431,000	1912.	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000
1913.	38,399,000	1,121,788,000	559,506,000	1913.	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
1914.	38,342,000	1,141,060,000	655,928,000	1914.	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000
1915.	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	1,061,427,000	1915.	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000
1916.	41,527,000	1,251,837,000		1916.	55,721,000	91,192,000	1,022,930,000
1917.	43,572,000	1,587,286,000		1917.	53,516,000	79,528,000	1,359,491,000
<i>Rye.</i>				<i>Tobacco.</i>			
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
1907.	1,926,000	31,566,000	\$23,068,000	1907.	820,800	698,121,000	\$71,411,000
1908.	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,455,000	1908.	875,425	718,061,380	74,130,185
1909.	2,196,000	29,520,000	24,953,000	1909.	1,285,000	1,055,765,000	102,142,000
1910.	2,185,000	34,897,000	27,557,000	1910.	1,366,000	1,103,415,000	85,210,000
1911.	2,127,000	33,119,000	24,953,000	1911.	1,013,000	905,109,000	104,063,000
1912.	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000	1912.	1,226,000	982,855,000	122,481,000
1913.	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000	1913.	1,216,000	953,734,000	101,411,000
1914.	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000	1914.	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	96,281,000
1915.	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000	1915.	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	169,008,000
1916.	3,096,000	47,383,000	57,857,000	1916.	1,412,000	1,156,622,000	297,442,000
1917.	4,102,000	60,145,000	100,025,000	1917.	1,447,000	1,196,451,000	
<i>Barley.</i>							
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.				
1907.	6,448,000	153,597,000	\$102,290,000				
1908.	6,646,000	166,756,000	92,442,000				
1909.	7,698,000	173,321,000	100,426,000				
1910.	7,743,000	173,832,000	139,182,000				
1911.	7,627,000	160,240,000	112,957,000				
1912.	7,530,000	223,824,000					

Year.	Acres.	Cotton.		Year.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
		Bales.	Value.				
1907.	31,311,000	11,107,179	\$613,654,436	1912.	34,283,000	13,703,000	\$792,240,000
1908.	32,444,000	13,241,799	588,814,828	1913.	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1909.	30,938,000	10,004,949	688,350,000	1914.	36,832,000	16,134,930	591,130,000
1910.	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,320,000	1915.	31,412,000	11,192,000	627,040,000
1911.	36,045,000	16,250,276	859,840,000	1916.	34,985,000	11,450,000	1,122,295,000
				1917.	33,634,000	10,949,000	1,517,558,000

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

Dec. I.	Wh't.	Oats.	Corn	Rye.	Barley.	Bu'k-wh't.	Pota-toes.	Hay-ton.	Dec. I.	Wh't.	Oats.	Corn	Rye.	Barley.	Bu'k-wh't.	Pota-toes.	Hay-ton.
1906.	66.7	31.7	39.9	58.9	41.5	59.6	51.1	10.37	1912.	76.0	31.9	48.7	66.3	50.4	66.1	50.5	11.79
1907.	87.4	44.3	51.6	73.1	66.6	69.8	61.7	11.08	1913.	79.9	39.2	69.1	63.4	53.7	75.5	68.7	12.43
1908.	82.4	47.2	60.6	73.6	65.4	75.6	70.6	8.98	1914.	98.6	43.8	64.4	68.5	54.3	76.4	48.7	11.12
1909.	99.0	40.5	59.6	73.9	55.2	69.9	54.9	10.62	1915.	91.9	36.1	57.5	83.4	51.6	78.7	61.7	10.63
1910.	88.3	34.1	48.0	72.2	57.8	65.7	55.7	12.26	1916.	100.3	52.4	88.9	122.1	88.2	112.9	146.1	11.21
1911.	87.4	45.0	61.8	83.2	86.9	72.6	79.9	14.64	1917.	200.9	66.9	128.3	166.3	113.7	160.1	122.9	17.09

BET BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
[From reports to U. S. department of agriculture.]

STATE, AND YEAR OF BEET CROP.	Factor-ies. No.	Av. length of cam-paign. Days.	Sugar made. Tons.*	BEETS USED FOR SUGAR.				ANALYSIS OF BEETS.		Per-centage av. ex-tract'n of sugar.
				Area. Acres.	Quantity worked.		Av. price per ton.	Per-centage suc-crose.†	Per ct. purity coefficient.‡	
					Tons.*	Av. yield acre.				
California.....	14	92	209,325	161,909	1,321,716	8.16	\$7.60	18.48	82.09	15.84
Colorado.....	15	91	234,303	161,476	1,749,875	10.84	7.23	15.40	85.16	13.39
Idaho.....	7	70	38,376	37,745	286,445	7.59	7.06	16.74	84.84	13.40
Michigan.....	14	53	64,247	82,151	461,721	5.67	8.04	16.28	86.57	13.91
Ohio.....	5	70	24,467	24,234	202,624	8.36	7.18	16.24	86.25	12.08
Utah.....	15	82	83,662	80,289	696,522	8.68	7.04	15.61	82.27	12.01
Other states.....	21	60	110,827	116,593	906,641	7.75	7.37	15.17	81.87	12.22
United States, 1917.....	91	74	765,207	664,797	5,625,545	8.46	7.39	16.28	83.89	13.60
Total, 1916.....	74	80	820,657	695,308	5,919,673	8.90	6.12	16.30	84.74	13.86
Total, 1915.....	67	92	874,220	611,301	6,150,298	10.1	5.67	16.49	84.38	14.21
Total, 1914.....	60	85	722,054	483,400	5,288,500	10.9	5.45	16.38	83.89	13.65
Total, 1913.....	71	85	733,401	580,006	5,659,462	9.76	5.69	15.78	83.22	12.96

*Tons of 2,000 pounds. †Based upon weight of beets. ‡Percentage of pure sugar in the total soluble solids of the beets.

CENSUS REPORT OF BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

	1914.	1909.
Total acreage of beets planted.....	532,421	415,964
Total quantity of beets treated (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	5,639,103	3,965,366
Sugar—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	743,473	501,682
Value.....	\$58,590,465	\$45,937,629
Granulated—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	739,233	496,807
Value.....	\$58,351,323	\$45,645,810
Raw—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	4,240	4,875
Value.....	\$239,142	\$291,819
Molasses—Quantity (gallons of 12.2 pounds).....	26,461,291	20,812,747
Value.....	\$1,536,192	\$1,129,905
Pulp.....	\$2,094,863	\$795,900
All other products.....	\$383,689	\$258,949
Total value of products.....	\$62,605,209	\$48,122,383

LOUISIANA CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Year.	Factories. No.	Sugar. Tons.*	Molasses. Gals.	State.	Sheep.		Wool.	
					Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	pounds.	pounds.
1917.....	139	233,000		Delaware.....	10,000		31,000	
1916.....	150	323,000	26,154,000	Maryland.....	234,000		758,000	
1915.....	136	137,500	12,743,000	Virginia.....	686,000		1,862,000	
1914.....	149	242,700	17,177,443	West Virginia.....	751,000		2,695,000	
1913.....	153	292,698	24,046,320	North Carolina.....	137,000		553,000	
1912.....	126	153,573	14,302,169	South Carolina.....	31,000		95,000	
				Georgia.....	144,000		455,000	
				Florida.....	120,000		355,000	
				Ohio.....	3,091,000		13,923,000	
				Indiana.....	998,000		4,332,000	
				Illinois.....	988,000		3,855,000	
				Michigan.....	1,926,000		8,192,000	
				Wisconsin.....	651,000		2,636,000	
				Minnesota.....	568,000		2,964,000	
				Iowa.....	1,224,000		4,875,000	
				Missouri.....	1,466,000		4,810,000	
				South Dakota.....	752,000		1,418,000	
				North Dakota.....	750,000		3,738,000	
				Nebraska.....	408,000		1,922,000	
				Kansas.....	418,000		1,450,000	
				Kentucky.....	1,270,000		2,969,000	
				Tennessee.....	606,000		1,776,000	

*Tons of 2,000 pounds.

SHEEP (1918) AND WOOL (1917).

State.	Sheep. Jan. 1.	Wool. pounds.
New Hampshire.....	37,000	183,000
Vermont.....	106,000	597,000
Massachusetts.....	28,000	119,000
Rhode Island.....	8,000	24,000
Connecticut.....	20,000	75,000
New York.....	840,000	3,514,000
New Jersey.....	26,000	80,000
Pennsylvania.....	913,000	4,225,000

State.	Sheep, Jan. 1.	Wool, pounds.	State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Alabama	131,000	350,000	Arizona	32	27.0	864	\$1,842
Mississippi	174,000	491,000	Utah	20	25.0	500	850
Louisiana	209,000	500,000	Nevada	2	30.0	60	90
Texas	2,188,000	10,045,000	Idaho	22	31.0	682	1,057
Oklahoma	149,000	500,000	Washington	41	37.0	1,517	2,458
Arkansas	3,045,000	23,342,000	Oregon	42	30.0	2,260	1,890
Montana	4,100,000	30,380,000	California	75	32.0	2,400	4,440
Wyoming	2,086,000	8,820,000					
Colorado	3,135,000	18,422,000	U. S.	119,755	264.3	1,159,494	4,053,672
New Mexico	1,550,000	5,831,000					
Arizona	2,340,000	15,600,000					
Utah	1,630,000	10,200,000					
Nevada	3,202,000	15,000,000					
Idaho	661,000	4,988,000					
Oregon	2,448,000	13,200,000					
Washington	2,776,000	12,180,000					
California							
United States.....	48,900,000	245,573,000					

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

In equivalent 500 pound bales.

Year.	Produce.	Consump- tion.	Exports.	Imports.
1790.	3,138	11,000	379	697
1800.	73,222	18,829	41,872	8,996
1810.	177,824	35,565	124,116	431
1820.	334,728	100,000	249,787	427
1830.	732,218	129,938	553,960	22
1840.	1,347,640	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1850.	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474	330
1860.	3,841,416	841,975	615,032	
1870.	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1880.	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1890.	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,856,219	45,580
1900.	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1910.	11,608,616	4,516,779	8,025,991	231,191
1915.	11,191,820	7,055,760	6,405,993	420,995
1916.	11,511,000			
1917.	10,949,000			

CROPS OF 1917 BY STATES.

State.	*Acres.	Corn, Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	26	39.0	780	\$778
New Hamp.	20	42.0	1,092	2,370
Vermont	54	47.0	2,538	5,406
Mass'ch'setts ..	61	46.0	2,806	6,033
Rhode Island ..	13	42.0	546	1,289
Connecticut ..	95	51.0	4,845	10,417
New York	840	31.0	26,040	51,559
New Jersey ..	297	43.0	12,771	21,711
Pennsylvania ..	1,575	39.5	62,212	95,184
Delaware	230	34.0	7,820	10,948
Maryland	720	39.0	28,080	39,312
Virginia	2,450	29.5	72,275	110,581
W. Virginia ..	834	30.0	25,020	42,534
N. Carolina ..	3,000	20.0	60,000	102,000
S. Carolina ..	2,313	19.0	43,947	84,378
Georgia	4,500	16.0	72,000	115,200
Florida	925	15.0	13,875	19,425
Ohio	3,950	38.0	150,100	204,136
Indiana	5,651	36.0	203,436	254,295
Illinois	11,000	38.0	418,000	459,800
Michigan	1,750	21.5	37,625	68,478
Wisconsin	1,918	22.0	42,196	68,779
Minnesota	3,000	30.0	90,000	99,000
Iowa	11,100	37.0	410,700	443,556
Missouri	7,200	35.0	255,000	287,280
N. Dakota	590	9.0	5,310	8,018
S. Dakota	3,350	29.0	97,150	116,580
Nebraska	9,240	27.0	249,480	299,376
Kansas	9,156	14.0	128,184	160,230
Kentucky	3,900	31.5	122,850	148,648
Tennessee	3,900	28.5	111,150	133,380
Alabama	4,825	16.0	77,200	96,500
Mississippi	4,100	20.5	84,050	115,989
Louisiana	2,347	18.0	42,246	61,679
Texas	7,075	11.0	77,825	129,968
Oklahoma	3,900	8.5	33,150	48,730
Arkansas	2,800	24.0	67,200	94,080
Montana	81	12.5	1,012	1,771
Wyoming	33	20.0	660	1,155
Colorado	532	20.0	10,640	13,300
New Mexico ..	170	20.0	3,400	6,392

*000 omitted.

*000 omitted.

U. S. 119,755 264.3 1,159,494 4,053,672

Winter Wheat.

New York ..	430	19.5	8,385	\$17,608
New Jersey ..	89	19.0	1,691	3,602
Pennsylvania ..	1,399	17.5	24,482	50,188
Delaware	131	16.5	2,162	4,497
Maryland	675	17.0	11,475	23,753
Virginia	1,280	14.0	17,920	38,707
W. Virginia ..	315	14.0	4,410	9,570
N. Carolina ..	930	10.5	9,765	20,850
S. Carolina ..	175	10.5	1,838	5,330
Georgia	244	8.5	2,074	6,015
Ohio	1,870	22.0	41,140	83,926
Indiana	1,805	18.5	33,392	67,786
Illinois	1,600	19.0	30,400	61,104
Michigan	845	18.0	15,210	31,028
Wisconsin	93	24.0	2,232	4,509
Minnesota	80	18.0	1,440	2,909
Iowa	170	17.5	2,975	5,920
Missouri	1,800	15.3	27,540	53,703
S. Dakota	120	14.0	1,680	3,293
Nebraska	597	12.0	7,164	13,970
Kansas	3,713	12.3	45,670	90,427
Kentucky	750	12.0	9,000	19,080
Tennessee	525	9.2	4,830	10,723
Alabama	93	10.0	930	2,511
Mississippi	14	15.0	210	630
Texas	1,350	12.0	16,200	34,020
Oklahoma	3,100	11.5	35,650	69,161
Arkansas	210	16.0	3,360	6,754
Montana	605	13.0	7,865	15,101
Wyoming	75	20.0	1,500	3,000
Colorado	336	23.0	7,728	14,915
N. Mexico	134	10.0	1,340	2,821
Arizona	33	25.0	825	1,732
Utah	230	14.0	3,220	5,732
Nevada	4	26.0	104	187
Idaho	310	18.0	5,580	10,156
Washington	505	21.5	10,858	20,956
Oregon	420	20.0	8,400	15,288
California	375	19.8	7,425	14,850
U. S.	27,430	15.2	418,070	848,372

Spring Wheat.

Maine	11	14.0	154	\$362
Vermont	3	20.0	60	142
Wisconsin	149	21.2	3,095	6,252
Minnesota	3,230	17.5	56,525	114,180
Iowa	250	21.5	5,375	10,696
N. Dakota	7,000	8.0	56,000	112,000
S. Dakota	3,596	14.0	50,344	98,674
Nebraska	400	16.5	6,600	12,870
Kansas	44	6.0	264	523
Montana	1,122	9.0	10,098	19,388
Wyoming	123	22.0	2,706	5,412
Colorado	264	22.0	5,808	11,209
N. Mexico	69	18.0	1,242	2,670
Utah	90	27.0	2,430	4,325
Nevada	37	28.0	1,036	1,865
Idaho	375	22.0	8,250	15,015
Washington	1,350	13.6	18,360	35,435
Oregon	401	11.0	4,411	8,028
U. S.	18,511	12.6	232,758	459,046

Oats.

Maine	170	29.0	4,930	\$4,190
New Hamp.	14	38.0	532	447
Vermont	88	36.0	3,168	2,693
Mass'ch'setts ..	12	37.0	444	360
Rhode Island ..	2	31.0	62	46
Connecticut ..	20	33.0	660	521
New York	1,275	35.0	44,625	33,469
New Jersey ..	73	34.0	2,482	1,737
Pennsylvania ..	1,175	35.0	41,125	30,021
Delaware	4	32.0	128	100
Maryland	47	31.0	1,457	1,093

State.	*Acres.	Yield. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Virginia	225	24.5	5,512	\$4,630
W. Virginia	143	27.0	3,861	3,050
N. Carolina	340	17.0	5,780	5,375
S. Carolina	400	15.0	6,000	6,000
Georgia	650	16.0	10,400	12,168
Florida	55	14.0	770	755
Ohio	1,775	44.0	78,100	49,984
Indiana	1,820	42.0	76,440	48,157
Illinois	4,700	52.0	244,400	158,860
Michigan	1,550	36.5	56,575	36,208
Wisconsin	2,250	44.0	99,000	65,340
Minnesota	3,250	37.0	120,250	75,758
Iowa	5,250	47.0	246,750	155,452
Missouri	1,480	40.0	59,200	36,112
N. Dakota	2,575	15.0	38,625	23,948
S. Dakota	1,925	34.0	65,450	39,924
Nebraska	3,038	38.0	115,444	70,427
Kansas	2,284	31.0	70,804	45,315
Kentucky	310	26.0	8,060	6,126
Tennessee	300	24.5	7,350	6,100
Alabama	540	18.0	9,720	9,914
Mississippi	300	19.0	5,700	5,358
Louisiana	84	22.3	1,873	1,761
Texas	1,425	26.0	37,050	30,381
Oklahoma	1,150	23.0	26,450	19,838
Arkansas	340	28.0	9,520	7,140
Montana	680	20.0	13,600	11,016
Wyoming	263	36.0	9,468	7,574
Colorado	293	38.0	11,134	8,462
New Mexico	45	30.0	1,350	1,134
Arizona	10	40.0	400	384
Utah	100	44.0	4,400	3,740
Nevada	14	40.0	560	538
Idaho	275	38.0	10,450	8,046
Washington	292	38.5	11,242	9,106
Oregon	365	25.0	9,125	6,844
California	196	35.0	6,860	5,831
U. S.	43,572	36.4	1,587,286	1,061,427

Rye.

Vermont	1	20.0	20	\$35
Mass'ch'setts	3	19.0	57	114
Connecticut	7	20.5	144	302
New York	135	19.0	2,565	4,720
New Jersey	69	18.5	1,276	2,233
Pennsylvania	260	17.0	4,420	7,514
Delaware	1	16.0	16	28
Maryland	24	16.0	384	645
Virginia	77	15.0	1,155	2,021
W. Virginia	20	13.5	270	456
N. Carolina	52	10.0	520	1,040
S. Carolina	17	10.0	170	484
Georgia	15	8.5	128	346
Ohio	60	18.0	1,620	2,608
Indiana	200	15.0	3,000	4,800
Illinois	43	17.5	752	1,241
Michigan	341	15.0	5,115	8,440
Wisconsin	410	18.5	7,585	12,819
Minnesota	410	18.5	7,585	12,819
Iowa	50	18.0	900	1,395
Missouri	30	14.7	441	728
N. Dakota	1,040	9.5	9,880	16,203
S. Dakota	350	16.0	5,600	6,880
Nebraska	215	15.6	3,354	5,199
Kansas	76	15.0	1,140	1,904
Kentucky	30	12.5	375	656
Tennessee	12	10.0	120	234
Alabama	4	9.5	38	102
Texas	2	10.0	20	39
Oklahoma	9	10.0	90	153
Arkansas	2	13.5	27	40
Montana	9	12.7	114	188
Wyoming	18	14.0	252	391
Colorado	27	16.0	432	631
Utah	13	8.0	104	166
Idaho	2	15.5	31	42
Washington	7	12.7	89	156
Oregon	31	11.5	356	605
U. S.	4,102	14.7	60,145	100,025

Barley.

Maine	7	21.0	147	\$191
New Hamp.	1	31.0	31	54
Vermont	17	29.0	493	690

State.	*Acres.	Yield. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
New York	110	28.0	3,080	\$4,004
Pennsylvania	13	28.0	364	510
Maryland	6	26.0	156	203
Virginia	12	30.0	360	500
Ohio	40	33.0	1,320	1,558
Indiana	22	30.5	671	698
Illinois	66	37.5	2,475	2,995
Michigan	130	26.5	3,445	4,100
Wisconsin	600	32.0	19,200	23,808
Minnesota	1,400	27.0	37,800	41,958
Iowa	300	35.0	10,500	12,285
Missouri	6	25.0	150	141
N. Dakota	1,825	12.5	22,812	22,812
S. Dakota	1,020	26.0	26,520	29,172
Nebraska	213	26.5	5,644	5,531
Kansas	750	10.0	7,500	8,625
Kentucky	6	28.0	140	163
Tennessee	6	20.0	120	173
Texas	9	20.0	180	247
Oklahoma	9	18.0	162	240
Montana	90	15.0	1,350	1,300
Wyoming	27	29.0	783	1,018
Colorado	168	33.0	5,544	5,766
N. Mexico	13	28.0	364	506
Arizona	33	35.0	1,155	1,732
Utah	33	37.0	1,221	1,465
Nevada	12	35.0	420	500
Idaho	190	29.0	5,510	5,786
Washington	170	29.0	4,930	5,670
Oregon	182	29.0	5,278	6,070
California	1,350	29.0	39,150	46,980
U. S.	8,835	23.7	208,975	237,539

Buckwheat.

Maine	15	21.5	322	\$483
New Hamp.	2	19.0	38	70
Vermont	13	22.0	286	429
Mass'ch'setts	2	15.0	30	50
Connecticut	3	17.3	52	104
New York	330	18.0	5,940	9,504
New Jersey	16	18.0	288	455
Pennsylvania	350	18.0	6,300	10,269
Delaware	3	20.0	60	89
Maryland	11	20.0	220	363
Virginia	33	21.1	696	1,044
W. Virginia	45	20.0	900	1,530
N. Carolina	12	20.0	240	312
Ohio	25	17.2	430	658
Indiana	10	15.0	150	232
Illinois	4	19.0	76	129
Michigan	75	9.0	675	992
Wisconsin	23	12.2	281	489
Minnesota	11	14.0	154	208
Iowa	11	12.0	132	264
Missouri	6	15.0	90	130
Nebraska	2	16.0	32	48
Tennessee	4	17.0	68	102
U. S.	1,006	17.4	17,460	27,954

Potatoes.

Maine	150	135	20,250	\$26,325
New Hamp.	21	107	2,247	3,752
Vermont	30	100	3,000	4,200
Mass'ch'setts	38	115	4,370	7,648
Rhode Island	5	135	675	1,181
Connecticut	29	110	3,190	5,232
New York	400	95	38,000	49,400
New Jersey	98	114	11,172	15,753
Pennsylvania	321	92	29,532	39,868
Delaware	15	95	1,425	1,606
Virginia	60	100	6,000	7,140
W. Virginia	200	99	19,800	24,750
W. Virginia	65	115	7,475	9,887
N. Carolina	50	90	4,500	6,435
S. Carolina	15	96	1,440	3,024
Georgia	19	84	1,596	3,112
Florida	25	91	2,275	4,664
Ohio	160	100	16,000	22,880
Indiana	92	92	8,464	11,765
Illinois	150	90	13,500	20,520
Michigan	378	95	35,910	37,706
Wisconsin	307	114	34,998	31,498
Minnesota	300	112	33,600	30,576
Iowa	138	95	13,110	17,174

*000 omitted.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Missouri ...	109	87	9,483	\$12,992
N. Dakota...	90	43	3,870	5,031
S. Dakota...	80	90	7,200	7,992
Nebraska...	147	85	12,495	13,370
Kansas...	78	57	4,446	6,758
Kentucky...	70	96	6,720	9,408
Tennessee...	52	94	4,888	6,159
Alabama...	41	72	2,952	5,373
Mississippi...	14	78	1,092	1,835
Louisiana...	25	64	1,600	2,944
Texas...	46	60	2,760	5,796
Oklahoma...	36	69	2,484	4,471
Arkansas...	30	90	2,400	3,768
Montana...	37	95	5,415	5,523
Wyoming...	30	155	4,650	4,836
Colorado...	70	133	9,310	8,472
New Mexico...	11	116	1,276	2,105
Arizona...	4	105	420	630
Utah...	23	189	4,347	3,391
Nevada...	15	207	3,105	3,726
Idaho...	39	156	6,084	4,806
Washington...	79	125	9,875	9,085
Oregon...	75	108	8,100	6,480
California...	105	145	15,225	22,838
U. S.....	4,390	100.8	442,536	543,865

Sweet Potatoes.

New Jersey...	24	120	2,880	\$4,608
Pennsylvania...	1	110	110	154
Delaware...	5	112	560	672
Maryland...	10	118	1,180	1,180
Virginia...	40	104	4,160	4,576
W. Virginia...	2	140	280	292
N. Carolina...	90	95	8,550	8,978
S. Carolina...	80	95	7,600	7,904
Georgia...	125	93	11,625	12,206
Florida...	35	100	3,500	4,025
Ohio...	1	95	95	166
Indiana...	3	106	318	525
Illinois...	8	97	776	1,164
Iowa...	3	90	270	567
Missouri...	8	112	896	1,263
Kansas...	4	92	368	589
Kentucky...	12	95	1,140	1,425
Tennessee...	30	95	2,850	2,992
Alabama...	178	90	16,020	14,738
Mississippi...	85	65	5,525	5,359
Louisiana...	62	79	4,898	5,094
Texas...	84	78	6,552	9,173
Oklahoma...	15	90	1,350	2,160
Arkansas...	40	110	4,400	4,224
New Mexico...	2	118	236	484
California...	6	167	1,002	1,503
U. S.....	1,446,600	827.1	1,153,278	297,442

Tobacco.

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
New Hamp... ..	100	1,670	165	\$45
Vermont...	100	1,650	160	45
Mass'ch'setts...	8,400	1,409	14,774	4,544
Connecticut...	21,100	1,400	36,186	11,343
New York...	2,500	1,250	4,551	688
Pennsylvania...	41,500	1,400	49,096	12,201
Maryland...	28,600	790	19,635	4,519
Virginia...	185,000	700	129,200	34,318
W. Virginia...	11,300	800	12,690	2,712
N. Carolina...	325,000	630	176,000	64,496
S. Carolina...	72,000	710	20,280	11,809
Georgia...	1,600	1,000	1,534	1,944
Florida...	3,100	1,100	3,025	3,948
Ohio...	103,200	960	95,000	24,768
Indiana...	14,800	950	13,704	3,374
Illinois...	48,300	800	525	1,06
Wisconsin...	48,300	950	55,753	8,030
Missouri...	3,000	940	3,040	598
Kentucky...	474,000	900	435,600	96,838
Tennessee...	101,000	810	81,760	13,908
Alabama...	200	730	60	51
Louisiana...	600	350	90	74
Texas...	200	670	140	70
Arkansas...	300	700	250	49
U. S.....	1,446,600	827.1	1,153,278	297,442

*000 omitted.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Bales.	*Value.
Virginia...	45	170	16	\$2,244
N. Carolina...	1,453	187	570	78,945
S. Carolina...	2,876	205	1,235	175,370
Georgia...	5,028	173	1,820	262,080
Florida...	183	105	40	10,100
Alabama...	2,195	110	505	70,700
Mississippi...	2,801	153	895	127,538
Louisiana...	1,350	218	615	82,102
Texas...	11,052	135	3,115	415,852
Arkansas...	2,645	162	895	126,195
Tennessee...	857	115	206	28,119
Missouri...	140	170	51	7,912
Oklahoma...	2,838	150	890	117,925
California...	117	275	67	9,380
Arizona...	39	291	25	3,324
Other...	15	...	5	692
U. S.....	33,634	155.7	10,949	1,517,558

Flaxseed.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Minnesota...	220	9.0	1,980	\$5,841
Iowa...	12	11.0	132	363
Missouri...	6	8.5	51	140
N. Dakota...	965	3.9	3,764	11,292
S. Dakota...	140	7.0	980	2,930
Nebraska...	5	5.5	28	70
Kansas...	34	7.0	238	670
Montana...	422	3.0	1,266	3,735
Wyoming...	3	6.5	20	52
Colorado...	2	7.0	14	35
U. S.....	1,809	4.7	8,473	25,148

Hay (Ame.).

State.	*Acres.	Yield, tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Maine...	1,160	1.35	1,566	\$17,383
New Hamp... ..	506	1.35	683	8,196
Vermont...	945	1.62	1,531	17,606
Mass'ch'setts...	460	1.50	690	13,731
Rhode Island...	60	1.50	90	1,827
Connecticut...	3,500	1.50	5,250	10,235
New York...	4,185	1.46	6,110	92,261
New Jersey...	350	1.45	508	10,160
Pennsylvania...	3,092	1.40	4,329	75,758
Delaware...	78	1.26	98	2,009
Maryland...	442	1.25	552	10,985
Virginia...	850	1.16	986	21,002
W. Virginia...	790	1.27	1,003	21,163
N. Carolina...	440	1.20	528	10,402
S. Carolina...	250	1.12	280	5,768
Georgia...	535	1.05	562	11,240
Florida...	100	1.10	110	2,002
Ohio...	2,925	1.42	4,154	78,926
Indiana...	2,146	1.40	3,004	56,175
Illinois...	2,750	1.25	3,438	68,760
Michigan...	2,558	1.50	3,837	65,996
Wisconsin...	2,703	1.70	4,595	79,494
Minnesota...	1,850	1.55	2,868	34,703
Iowa...	3,180	1.23	3,887	65,302
Missouri...	3,180	1.15	3,657	63,998
N. Dakota...	550	.88	484	5,566
S. Dakota...	735	1.50	1,102	11,681
Nebraska...	1,590	1.60	2,544	38,668
Kansas...	1,478	1.60	2,377	36,802
Kentucky...	975	1.30	1,268	25,740
Tennessee...	692	1.28	1,142	22,041
Alabama...	1,448	1.80	1,158	18,760
Mississippi...	261	1.42	371	5,678
Louisiana...	260	1.60	416	5,949
Texas...	450	1.00	450	9,000
Oklahoma...	575	1.60	920	14,168
Arkansas...	390	1.47	573	8,824
Montana...	759	1.40	1,063	19,772
Wyoming...	560	1.70	952	16,184
Colorado...	970	2.45	2,376	39,442
New Mexico...	202	1.90	384	8,064
Arizona...	157	3.50	550	13,640
Utah...	392	2.90	1,137	17,055
Nevada...	234	2.90	679	10,796
Idaho...	725	3.00	2,175	34,800
Washington...	808	2.20	1,778	35,560
Oregon...	840	1.95	1,638	28,665
California...	2,400	1.90	4,560	87,552
U. S.....	53,516	1.49	79,528	1,359,491

*000 omitted.

<i>Rice.</i>				
State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
N. Carolina.	300	26.0	8	\$16
S. Carolina..	3,000	25.0	75	146
Georgia	900	30.0	27	53
Florida	800	26.0	21	41
Missouri	400	45.0	18	34
Alabama	400	27.0	12	23
Mississippi..	2,100	30.0	63	120
Louisiana ..	5,000,000	36.5	18,250	34,675
Texas	230,000	27.0	6,210	12,420
Arkansas ..	146,200	41.0	5,994	11,389
California...	80,000	70.0	5,600	9,800
U. S.....	964,100	37.6	36,278	68,717

<i>Peanuts.</i>				
State.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	
Virginia	165,000	5,775,000	\$11,434,000	
N. Carolina.	202,000	7,676,000	14,047,000	
S. Carolina..	10,000	450,000	1,012,000	
Georgia	255,000	9,435,000	15,096,000	
Florida	40,000	1,400,000	2,604,000	
Missouri	400	18,000	47,000	
Tennessee ..	15,000	450,000	544,000	
Alabama	711,000	16,013,000	20,016,000	
Mississippi..	4,000	136,000	184,000	
Louisiana ..	35,000	1,015,000	1,715,000	
Texas	600,000	16,200,000	36,126,000	
Oklahoma ..	17,000	544,000	1,083,000	
Arkansas ..	30,000	1,110,000	2,042,000	
Total	2,084,400	60,222,000	105,950,000	

<i>Oranges.</i>			
State.	Boxes.	Value.	
Florida	4,200,000	\$9,660,000	
California ..	8,632,000	29,738,000	
Total	12,832,000	33,398,000	

<i>Hops.</i>				
State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
New York..	4,500	640	2,880	\$2,160
Washington.	3,500	1,200	4,200	1,134
Oregon	10,000	500	5,000	1,200
California...	11,900	1,320	15,708	4,869
Total	29,900	929.4	27,788	9,363

<i>Broom Corn.</i>				
State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	*Value.
Illinois	30,000	.275	8,250	\$3,712
Kansas	60,000	.200	12,000	3,348
Texas	4,000	.172	688	182
Oklahoma ..	175,000	.150	26,250	6,694
Colorado	30,000	.155	4,650	1,311
Total	299,000	.173	51,838	15,247

<i>Beans.</i>				
State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
New York..	210,000	7.5	1,575	\$12,758
Michigan ..	639,000	5.5	3,514	26,706
Colorado ..	193,000	7.6	1,467	7,042
New Mexico.	213,000	4.5	958	5,221
Arizona	19,000	8.0	152	882
California ..	558,000	14.4	8,035	49,817
Total	1,832,000	8.6	15,701	102,426

<i>Edible Dry Beans.</i>				
State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	
Maine	33,000	10.0	330,000	
New Hampshire	10,000	10.0	100,000	
Vermont	10,000	10.0	100,000	
Massachusetts	4,000	10.0	40,000	
New York	210,000	7.5	1,575,000	
New Jersey ..	8,000	10.0	80,000	
Pennsylvania	13,000	8.0	104,000	
West Virginia	18,000	8.0	144,000	
Ohio	7,000	5.0	35,000	
Indiana	5,000	12.0	60,000	
Michigan	639,000	5.5	3,515,000	
Wisconsin	35,000	7.5	262,000	
Iowa	7,000	6.0	42,000	
Missouri	9,200	10.0	92,000	
Tennessee ..	10,000	6.0	60,000	

*000 omitted

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.
Colorado	193,000	7.6	1,467,000
New Mexico ..	213,000	4.5	958,000
Arizona	19,000	8.0	152,000
Washington ..	16,000	8.0	128,000
California	558,000	14.4	8,035,000
All other, probably	100,000	8.5	850,000
United States...	2,117,000	8.6	18,129,000

<i>Kafirs.*</i>				
State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	†Bushels.	†Value.
Kansas	2,126	15.0	31,890	\$49,430
Texas	1,284	11.5	14,766	28,794
Oklahoma	1,400	16.0	22,400	31,360
Colorado	88	15.0	1,320	2,376
New Mexico...	195	18.0	3,510	6,318
Arizona	60	33.0	1,980	3,564
Total	5,153	14.7	75,866	121,842

<i>Miscellaneous Crops in 1917.</i>			
	Production.	Farm value.	
Sorghum sirup, gals...	34,175,000	\$21,188,000	
Onions, bushels.....	13,554,000	22,523,000	
Cabbage, tons.....	502,700	17,080,000	
Hops, pounds.....	27,788,000	9,363,000	
Cranberries, barrels...	249,000	2,550,000	
Clover seed, bushels...	1,356,000	17,430,000	
Apples, barrels.....	58,203,000	213,057,000	
Peaches, bushels.....	45,066,000	61,245,000	
Pears, bushels.....	13,281,000	15,379,000	
Oranges, boxes.....	12,832,000	33,398,000	

BANK OF STATES BY CROP VALUES IN 1917 AND 1916.

State.	Crop value.	(Rank.)
Maine	\$71,425,000	37 32
New Hampshire..	25,748,000	46 43
Vermont	45,950,000	42 41
Massachusetts ..	69,106,000	38 38
Rhode Island.....	8,352,000	48 48
Connecticut	57,814,000	39 40
New York	417,798,000	12 8
New Jersey	103,895,000	34 35
Pennsylvania	412,394,000	13 7
Delaware	27,707,000	44 46
Maryland	123,879,000	31 34
Virginia	344,159,000	22 20
West Virginia...	132,281,000	30 33
North Carolina..	417,846,000	11 11
South Carolina..	389,887,000	15 12
Georgia	542,733,000	6 5
Florida	104,771,000	33 37
Ohio	546,058,000	4 10
Indiana	503,154,000	8 9
Illinois	842,042,000	1 3
Michigan	356,265,000	21 17
Wisconsin	367,095,000	17 15
Minnesota	480,230,000	9 12
Iowa	783,488,000	3 2
Missouri	546,036,000	5 14
North Dakota...	220,290,000	27 26
South Dakota...	366,582,000	18 24
Nebraska	522,186,000	7 4
Kansas	399,844,000	14 6
Kentucky	375,710,000	16 19
Tennessee	200,819,000	26 21
Alabama	291,563,000	25 27
Mississippi	359,596,000	19 23
Louisiana	313,352,000	24 25
Texas	788,983,000	2 1
Oklahoma	329,579,000	23 18
Arkansas	359,538,000	20 16
Montana	103,845,000	35 29
Wyoming	52,829,000	40 42
Colorado	164,890,000	28 30
New Mexico.....	38,470,000	43 44
Arizona	27,068,000	45 45
Utah	49,627,000	41 39
Nevada	45,655,000	47 47
Idaho	94,890,000	36 36
Washington	144,422,000	29 28
Oregon	108,632,000	32 31
California	432,285,000	10 13
United States...	13,580,768,000	...

WORLD'S POTATO CROP.

[From department of agriculture report.]

During the five-year period 1909-1913 the world's potato crop averaged about 5,471,000,000 bushels annually, ranging between 4,842,000,000 bushels in 1911 and 5,873,000,000 bushels in 1912. Of the average yearly production during this period, a total of 2,692,000,000 bushels, or 49 per cent, was furnished by the ten countries named below. In 1917, these ten countries produced 2,734,156,000 bushels of potatoes, or 50 per cent of the average annual production during 1909-1913. Detailed figures for these countries for 1917, with comparative figures for 1916, are shown in the following table:

Country.	1917, bu.	1916, bu.
United States . . .	442,536,000	286,953,000
Canada	79,892,000	63,297,000
United Kingdom . .	321,165,000	204,172,000
Italy	55,115,000	54,277,000
Japan	36,923,000	39,063,000
Netherlands	89,858,000	88,490,000
Norway	27,723,000	29,189,000
Sweden	64,538,000	54,972,000
Switzerland	36,378,000	18,000,000
Germany*	1,580,000,000	882,000,000

Total 2,734,156,000 1,720,356,000

*Figures for Germany for 1916 and 1917 are unofficial.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

FARM ANIMALS AND PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

COMPARISON BY YEARS.

	Number.	Price.
Horses—1918	21,563,000	\$104.28
1917	21,210,000	102.89
1916	21,159,000	101.60
1915	21,195,000	103.33
1914	20,962,000	109.32
Mules—1918	4,824,000	128.74
1917	4,723,000	118.15
1916	4,593,000	113.83
1915	4,479,000	112.36
1914	4,449,000	123.85
Milch cows—1918	23,824,000	70.59
1917	22,892,000	59.63
1916	22,108,000	53.92
1915	21,262,000	55.35
1914	20,737,000	53.95
Other cattle—1918	43,546,000	40.88
1917	41,689,000	35.92
1916	39,812,000	33.53
1915	37,067,000	33.38
1914	35,855,000	31.13
Sheep—1918	48,900,000	11.82
1917	47,616,000	7.13
1916	48,625,000	5.17
1915	49,956,000	4.50
1914	49,719,000	4.02
Swine—1918	71,374,000	19.51
1917	67,503,000	11.75
1916	67,766,000	8.40
1915	64,618,000	9.87
1914	58,933,000	10.40

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Department of agriculture estimate of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States on Jan. 1 of the years specified with value per head and aggregate value.

Horses—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1918	21,563,000	\$104.28	\$2,248,626,000
1917	21,210,000	102.89	2,182,307,000
1916	21,159,000	101.60	2,149,786,000
1915	21,195,000	103.33	2,190,192,000
1910	19,833,000	108.03	2,142,524,000
Mules—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1918	4,824,000	128.74	621,064,000
1917	4,723,000	118.15	558,006,000
1916	4,593,000	113.83	522,834,000
1915	4,479,000	112.36	503,271,000
1910	4,210,000	120.20	506,049,000
Milch cows—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1918	23,824,000	70.59	1,643,639,000
1917	22,892,000	59.63	1,365,251,000

Milch cows—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1916	22,108,000	53.92	\$1,191,955,000
1915	21,262,000	55.33	1,176,338,000
1910	20,625,000	35.29	727,802,000

Other cattle—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1918	43,546,000	40.88	1,780,052,000
1917	41,689,000	35.92	1,497,621,000
1916	39,812,000	33.53	1,334,928,000
1915	37,067,000	33.38	1,237,376,000
1910	41,178,000	19.07	785,261,000

Sheep—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1918	48,900,000	11.82	577,867,000
1917	47,616,000	7.13	339,529,000
1916	48,625,000	5.17	251,594,000
1915	49,956,000	4.50	224,687,000
1910	52,448,000	4.12	216,030,000

Swine—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1918	71,374,000	19.51	1,392,276,000
1917	67,503,000	11.75	792,898,000
1916	67,766,000	8.40	569,573,000
1915	64,618,000	9.87	637,479,000
1910	58,180,000	9.17	533,309,000

The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1918, were:

Horses—Iowa, 1,583,000; Illinois, 1,467,000; Texas, 1,212,000; Kansas, 1,142,000; Nebraska, 1,049,000; Missouri, 1,040,000; Minnesota, 944,000; Ohio, 892,000; Indiana, 837,000; North Dakota, 842,000; South Dakota, 811,000; Oklahoma, 737,000; Wisconsin, 708,000; Michigan, 680,000; New York, 597,000; Pennsylvania, 590,000.

Mules—Texas, 808,000; Missouri, 367,000; Georgia, 334,000; Mississippi, 307,000; Alabama, 289,000; Oklahoma, 276,000; Kansas, 280,000; Tennessee, 273,000; Arkansas, 263,000; Kentucky, 224,000; North Carolina, 207,000; Illinois, 150,000.

Milch cows—Wisconsin, 1,785,000; New York, 1,524,000; Iowa, 1,405,000; Minnesota, 1,328,000; Texas, 1,128,000; Illinois, 1,057,000; Pennsylvania, 960,000; Kansas, 945,000; Ohio, 940,000; Missouri, 910,000; Michigan, 874,000; Indiana, 713,000; Nebraska, 703,000; California, 597,000.

Cattle (other than milk cows)—Texas, 4,660,000; Iowa, 2,910,000; Nebraska, 2,803,000; Kansas, 2,354,000; Missouri, 1,782,000; California, 1,701,000; Minnesota, 1,540,000; South Dakota, 1,438,000; Oklahoma, 1,404,000; Wisconsin, 1,394,000; Illinois, 1,314,000; Colorado, 1,272,000; New Mexico, 1,179,000; Arizona, 1,037,000; New York, 1,005,000.

<i>Tea.</i>		<i>Turpentine.</i>		<i>Exports—</i>	
	Pounds.		Gallons.		Pounds.
Exports—		Exports—		Russia	22,000
China	204,672,000	France	991,000	United States.....	26,561,000
Japan	46,273,000	Netherlands	4,000	Imports—	
Imports—		Russia	5,000	Brazil	140,000
Argentina	3,349,000	Spain	1,114,000	British S. Africa..	273,000
British S. Africa..	6,479,000	United States.....	9,544,000	Canada	2,092,000
Canada	36,678,000	Imports—		Egypt	705,000
China	30,944,000	Argentina	500,000	Finland	3,000
France	5,830,000	Canada	1,135,000	France	761,000
Netherlands	18,045,000	Italy	754,000	Netherlands	992,000
Russia	172,843,000	Netherlands	6,000	Russia	5,922,000
United Kingdom... 302,416,000		Russia	160,000	Switzerland	946,000
United States..... 104,767,000		Switzerland	455,000	United Kingdom... 240,270,000	
		United Kingdom... 5,937,000			
<i>Coffee.</i>		<i>Rubber.</i>		<i>Cheese.</i>	
	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.
Exports—		Exports—		Canada	170,248,000
Brazil	172,474,000	Brazil	69,433,000	France	13,934,000
Netherlands	147,748,000	Ecuador	837,000	Italy	39,323,000
Nicaragua	23,044,000	France	6,357,000	Netherlands	199,108,000
Salvador	78,829,000	Imports—		Russia	105,000
United States..... 38,279,000		Canada	986,797,000	Switzerland	47,215,000
Imports—		France	39,122,000	United States..... 54,093,000	
Argentina	32,836,000	Italy	11,728,000	Imports—	
British S. Africa..	28,905,000	Russia	17,804,000	Argentina	3,133,000
Egypt	16,640,000	United Kingdom... 59,941,000		Brazil	1,423,000
Finland	15,388,000	United States..... 270,070,000		British S. Africa..	2,037,000
France	337,308			Egypt	1,865,000
Italy	107,948,000	<i>Wood Pulp.</i>		France	24,140,000
Netherlands	196,238,000		Pounds.	Italy	252,000
Norway	51,063,000	Exports—		Russia	2,066,000
Russia	9,801,000	Canada	1,117,796,000	Spain	1,453,000
Spain	36,120,000	Finland	223,139,000	Switzerland	427,000
Switzerland	43,883,000	Norway	1,522,991,000	United Kingdom... 287,115,000	
United Kingdom... 29,021,000		Switzerland	14,671,000	United States..... 28,516,000	
United States..... 1,166,888		United States..... 80,046,000			
<i>Rosin.</i>		<i>Butter.</i>		<i>Wool.</i>	
	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.
Exports—		Exports—		Argentina	259,387,000
France	71,777,000	Argentina	12,502,000	British S. Africa..	153,772,000
Spain	22,822,000	Canada	7,787,000	China	44,980,000
United States..... 515,848,000		Finland	8,960,000	France	22,157,000
Imports—		France	21,046,000	Netherlands	154,000
Argentina	35,998,000	Italy	792,000	Persia	7,403,000
Brazil	40,714,000	Netherlands	78,997,000	Spain	11,669,000
Canada	28,882,000	Norway	1,022,000	United Kingdom... 13,403,000	
Finland	9,630,000			Imports—	
France	707,000	Exports—		Canada	19,918,000
Italy	43,915,000	Argentina	12,502,000	France	172,314,000
Japan	30,182,000	Canada	7,787,000	Japan	40,758,000
Norway	11,074,000	Finland	8,960,000	Netherlands	12,688,000
Russia	58,109,000	France	21,046,000	Russia	19,609,000
Spain	356,000	Italy	792,000	Switzerland	29,121,000
Switzerland	7,852,000	Netherlands	78,997,000	United Kingdom... 634,640,000	
United Kingdom... 184,985,000		Norway	1,022,000	United States..... 449,190,000	

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.

1901.... \$951,628,331	1906.... \$976,047,104	1911.... \$1,030,794,402	1916... \$1,518,071,450
1902.... 857,113,533	1907.... 1,054,405,416	1912.... 1,050,627,131	1917.... 1,969,849,707
1903.... 878,480,557	1908.... 1,017,396,404	1913.... 1,123,021,469	
1904.... 859,160,264	1909.... 903,238,122	1914.... 1,113,973,635	
1905.... 826,904,777	1910.... 871,158,425	1915.... 1,475,937,607	

*Domestic, from the United States.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Year.	Total.	Crops.			Animals and animal products.		
		Value.	†Pct.	Value.	†Pct.		
1898.	\$4,338,945,829	\$2,759,569,547	63.6	\$1,579,376,282	36.4		
1899*	4,717,069,973	2,998,704,412	63.6	1,718,365,561	36.4		
1900.	5,009,595,006	3,191,941,763	63.7	1,817,653,243	36.3		
1901.	5,302,120,039	3,385,179,114	63.8	1,916,940,925	36.2		
1902.	5,594,645,072	3,578,416,465	64.0	2,016,228,607	36.0		
1903.	5,887,170,104	3,771,653,816	64.1	2,115,516,288	35.9		
1904.	6,121,778,001	3,981,675,866	65.0	2,140,102,135	35.0		
1905.	6,273,997,362	4,012,652,758	64.0	2,261,344,604	36.0		
1906.	6,764,210,423	4,263,134,353	63.0	2,501,076,070	37.0		
1907.	7,437,988,622	4,761,111,839	63.6	2,726,876,783	36.4		
1908.	7,890,625,522	5,098,292,549	64.6	2,792,332,973	35.4		
1909*	8,558,161,223	5,487,161,223	64.1	3,071,000,000	35.9		
1910.	9,037,390,744	5,486,373,550	60.7	3,551,017,194	39.3		
1911.	8,819,174,959	5,562,058,150	63.1	3,257,116,809	36.9		
1912.	9,342,790,149	5,842,220,449	62.5	3,500,569,700	37.5		
1913.	9,849,512,511	6,132,758,962	62.3	3,716,753,549	37.7		
1914.	9,894,960,531	6,111,684,020	61.8	3,783,276,511	38.2		
1915.	10,775,490,000	6,907,187,000	64.1	3,868,304,000	35.9		
1916.	13,449,310,000	9,110,868,000	67.7	4,338,442,000	32.3		
1917.	19,443,849,381	13,580,768,000	70.0	5,833,386,599	30.0		

*Census. †Percentage of whole.

ESTIMATED VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM LAND.

State or division.	All farm lands.						Plow lands, 1917.	
	Without improvements, 1917.	1916.	1912.	With improvements, 1917.	1916.	1912.	poor.	good.
Maine	\$23.00	\$17.00	\$15.00	\$41.00	\$37.00	\$36.00	\$22.00	\$47.00
New Hampshire	20.00	18.00	15.00	40.00	38.00	34.00	24.00	50.00
Vermont	26.00	23.00	15.00	44.00	40.00	34.00	28.00	60.00
Massachusetts	38.00	36.00	26.00	76.00	75.00	66.00	36.00	93.00
Rhode Island	52.00	50.00	39.00	85.00	100.00	60.00	42.00	85.00
Connecticut	36.00	33.00	28.00	62.00	62.00	55.00	36.00	72.00
New York	46.00	42.00	36.00	72.00	67.00	65.00	34.00	74.00
New Jersey	60.00	55.00	56.00	105.00	100.00	93.00	46.00	92.00
Pennsylvania	49.50	41.00	35.00	72.00	65.00	53.00	36.00	73.00
Delaware	50.00	43.00	37.00	73.00	64.00	60.00	33.00	75.00
Maryland	43.00	40.00	27.00	65.00	60.00	42.00	30.00	62.00
Virginia	32.00	28.00	22.00	45.00	42.00	34.00	24.50	50.00
West Virginia	30.00	27.00	21.00	42.50	39.00	32.00	23.00	54.00
North Carolina	30.00	23.00	17.00	42.50	37.00	28.00	24.00	49.00
South Carolina	25.00	21.00	20.00	35.00	32.00	34.00	21.00	43.00
Georgia	21.30	18.00	16.00	30.00	28.00	26.00	18.00	35.50
Florida	25.00	23.00	21.00	55.00	52.00	45.00	20.00	37.00
Ohio	71.00	67.00	56.00	95.50	91.00	77.00	55.00	99.50
Indiana	81.00	78.00	64.00	103.00	98.00	82.00	60.00	110.50
Illinois	115.00	109.00	96.00	140.00	130.00	119.00	85.00	148.00
Michigan	45.00	42.00	31.00	70.00	65.00	54.00	35.00	72.00
Wisconsin	60.00	62.00	43.00	85.00	90.00	63.00	53.50	99.50
Minnesota	60.00	54.00	41.00	83.00	75.00	56.00	50.00	81.00
Iowa	128.00	125.00	83.00	156.00	153.00	106.00	104.00	163.00
Missouri	54.00	50.00	37.00	69.00	65.00	54.00	42.50	76.00
North Dakota	31.00	29.00	24.00	39.00	37.00	30.00	24.00	39.00
South Dakota	50.50	47.00	37.00	63.00	60.00	48.00	41.00	62.50
Nebraska	67.00	62.00	58.00	80.00	76.00	74.00	51.00	90.00
Kansas	47.00	45.00	39.00	60.00	58.00	53.00	37.00	69.00
Kentucky	36.00	29.00	23.00	47.50	41.00	33.00	27.00	56.00
Tennessee	35.00	29.00	20.00	46.00	42.00	33.00	26.00	60.00
Alabama	14.00	13.00	12.00	21.00	20.00	19.00	13.00	23.50
Mississippi	16.00	14.00	12.00	25.00	23.00	20.00	13.00	28.00
Louisiana	22.00	19.00	20.00	33.00	27.00	35.00	17.00	36.00
Texas	32.00	28.00	22.00	45.00	39.00	36.00	24.00	49.00
Oklahoma	26.00	23.00	20.00	35.00	31.00	29.00	19.00	42.00
Arkansas	22.00	16.00	12.00	32.00	27.00	24.00	17.00	39.00
Montana	25.00	24.00	21.00	35.00	34.00	36.00	19.00	41.00
Wyoming	23.00	22.00	18.00	33.00	33.00	32.00	20.00	41.00
Colorado	45.00	42.00	40.00	62.00	60.00	66.00	32.00	75.00
New Mexico	35.00	30.00	23.00	50.00	45.00	48.00	24.00	48.00
Arizona	80.00	69.00	50.00	105.00	80.00	80.00	55.00	108.00
Utah	80.00	65.00	45.00	105.00	90.00	80.00	45.00	90.00
Nevada	65.00	55.00	31.00	90.00	85.00	70.00	38.00	80.00
Idaho	55.00	49.00	45.00	71.00	64.00	66.00	37.00	77.00
Washington	75.00	64.00	50.00	100.00	102.00	100.00	50.00	110.00
Oregon	60.00	48.00	46.00	82.00	70.00	75.00	44.00	93.00
California	130.00	110.00	70.00	200.00	180.00	107.00	55.00	150.00
United States	50.54	45.55	36.23	74.52	69.45	57.89	42.67	78.34

CROPS OF 1918.

[Department of agriculture estimate, Oct. 1.]

Corn, bu.	2,717,775,000	Hay, wild, tons.	14,699,000
Winter wheat, bu.	555,725,000	All hay, tons.	86,254,000
Spring wheat, bu.	363,195,000	Cotton, bales	11,818,000
All wheat, bu.	918,920,000	Apples, bu.	198,389,000
Oats, bu.	1,535,297,000	Peaches, bu.	40,185,000
Barley, bu.	236,505,000	Pears, bu.	10,189,000
Rye, bu.	76,687,000	Cranberries, brls.	371,800
Buckwheat, bu.	19,473,000	Sugar beets, tons.	6,458,000
Potatoes, bu.	391,279,000	Sorghum sirup, gals.	29,973,000
Sweet potatoes, bu.	85,473,000	Beans, dry, bu.	17,802,000
Flax seed, bu.	15,606,000	Kafirs, bu.	77,650,000
Rice, bu.	41,918,000	Peanuts, bu.	71,460,000
Tobacco, lbs.	1,265,362,000	Broom corn, tons.	52,100
Hay, tame, tons.	71,555,000	Clover seed, bu.	1,383,000

BOMB EXPLOSION IN FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Four persons were killed and thirty or more injured on the afternoon of Sept. 4, 1918, by the explosion of a bomb in the Adams street entrance of the federal building in Chicago. Those killed were Edwin R. Kolkow, an old postoffice employe; William H. Wheeler, a mail carrier; Joseph B. Ladd, a bluejacket acting as messenger for the navy intelligence bureau, and Miss Ella Miehke, who was entering the building to mail a letter. The explosion caused considerable damage to that part of the structure closest to where the bomb had been placed, and all

the window glass in the vicinity was shattered, but the main part of the building remained intact and business continued as usual.

On the theory that the bomb had been placed with the intention of blowing up the federal court in which the Industrial Workers of the World had been convicted and sentenced a short time before, the police and government authorities arrested nine men connected with the organization named, including John W. Wilson, secretary to William D. Haywood.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census bureau report.]
SUMMARY FOR 1910 AND 1900.

	1910 (Apr. 15).		1900 (June 1).		Increase.*	
	Amount.	Pr. ct.	Amount.	Pr. ct.	Amount.	Pr. ct.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	15,977,691	21.0	
Urban population†	42,623,383	31,609,645	11,013,738	11,013,738	34.8	
Rural population†	49,348,883	44,384,930	4,963,953	4,963,953	11.2	
Number of all farms.	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	624,130	10.9	
Land area of the country, acres	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	-172,160	-172,160	.....
Land in farms, acres.	378,798,325	388,591,774	40,206,551	40,206,551	4.8	
Improved land in farms, acres	478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	63,953,263	15.4	
Average acreage per farm.	138.1	146.2	-8.1	-8.1	-5.5	
Average improved acreage per farm.	75.2	72.2	3.0	3.0	4.2	
Per cent of total land area in farms	46.2	44.1	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of land in farms improved	54.4	49.4	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of total land area improved	25.1	21.8	.....	.....	.....
Value of farm property, total.	\$40,991,449,090	\$20,439,901,164	\$20,551,547,926	\$20,551,547,926	100.5	
Land	28,475,674,169	13,068,007,995	15,417,666,174	15,417,666,174	118.1	
Buildings	6,329,451,528	3,556,639,496	2,768,812,032	2,768,812,032	77.8	
Implements and machinery	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	515,373,813	515,373,813	63.7	
Average value of all property per farm	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	1,849,695,907	1,849,695,907	60.1	
Av. value of all property per acre of land in farms	6.444	3.563	2.881	2.881	80.9	
Average value of land per acre of land in farms	46.64	24.37	22.27	22.27	91.4	
Average value of land per acre	32.40	15.67	16.83	16.83	108.1	

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Population of incorporated places having, in 1910, 2,500 or more inhabitants. The figure for 1900 does not represent the urban population according to that census, but is the population in that year of the territory classified as urban in 1910. ‡Total, exclusive of urban.

FARMS, FARM LAND AND FARM PROPERTY (1870 TO 1900).

	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783	38,558,371
Number of all farms.	6,361,502	5,737,372	4,564,641	4,008,907	2,659,985
Land area of the country, acres.	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600
Land in farms, acres.	378,798,325	388,591,774	623,218,619	536,081,835	407,735,041
Improved land in farms, acres.	478,451,750	414,498,487	357,616,755	284,771,042	188,921,099
Average acreage per farm.	138.1	146.2	135.5	133.7	153.3
Average improved acreage per farm	75.2	72.2	78.3	71.0	71.0
Per cent of total land area in farms	46.2	44.1	32.7	28.2	21.4
Per cent of land in farms improved.	54.4	49.4	57.4	53.1	46.3
Per cent of total land area improved	25.1	21.8	18.8	15.0	9.9
Value of farm property, total.	\$40,991,449,090	\$20,439,901,164	\$16,082,267,689	\$12,180,501,538	\$8,944,857,749
Land and buildings.	34,801,125,697	16,614,647,991	13,279,252,649	10,157,096,776	7,444,054,462
Implements and machinery	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	494,247,467	406,526,055	270,913,678
Domestic animals, poultry and bees	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	2,308,767,573	1,576,884,707	1,229,889,609
Av. value of all property per farm.	6,444	3,563	3,523	3,038	3,363
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms.	46.64	24.37	25.81	22.72	21.94
Average value of land and buildings per acre.	39.60	19.81	21.31	19.02	18.26

AGRICULTURAL INCREASE SINCE 1850.

Period.	Population.	Farms.	Acres.*	Improved.†	Value.‡
1900-1910	15,977,691	624,130	40,206,551	63,953,263	\$20,551,547,926
1890-1900	13,046,861	1,172,731	215,378,155	56,881,732	4,357,633,475
1880-1890	12,475,921	555,734	87,136,784	72,845,713	3,901,766,151
1870-1880	11,597,412	1,348,922	128,346,794	95,849,943	3,235,643,789
1860-1870	7,115,050	615,908	522,503	25,810,379	964,364,686
1850-1860	8,251,445	595,004	113,651,924	50,078,106	4,013,149,483
1880-1910—Amount	41,816,483	2,352,595	342,716,490	193,680,708	28,810,947,552
Per cent.	83.4	58.7	68.9	68.0	236.5
1850-1880—Amount	26,963,907	2,559,834	242,521,221	171,738,428	8,213,157,958
Per cent.	116.3	.....	82.6	151.9	207.0
1850-1910—Amount	68,780,390	4,912,429	585,237,711	365,419,136	37,024,105,510
Per cent.	296.6	339.0	199.4	323.3	933.2

*In farms. †Improved land in farms. ‡Of farm property.

NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS (1910).

Division.	Total Owners.	Total number farm tenants, managers, 53,104; negro farmers, 920,883 (241,221 owners, 678,118 tenants and 1,544 managers).
New England	185,802	168,408
Middle Atlantic	463,379	355,036
East North Central	1,123,489	809,044
West North Central	1,109,948	758,946
South Atlantic	1,111,881	593,154
East South Central	1,042,480	510,452
West South Central	943,186	440,905
Mountain	183,446	160,844
Pacific	189,891	151,933
United States	6,361,502	3,948,722
The North	2,890,618	2,091,434
The South	3,097,547	1,544,511
The West	373,337	312,777
East of Mississippi river	3,935,031	2,436,094
West of Mississippi river	2,426,471	1,512,628

WHITE FARMERS BY NATIVITY.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
United States	4,763,256	Poland	7,298
Austria	33,336	Denmark	23,375
Hungary	3,827	Norway	59,742
England	39,728	Sweden	67,543
Ireland	33,180	Switzerland	14,333
Scotland	10,220	Other European	17,689
Wales	4,110	Canada	61,875
France	5,832	All other	10,333
Germany	221,800	Not reported	7,807
Holland	13,790		
Italy	10,614	Total	5,440,619

FARMERS BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	152,458	110,443	Maine	59,987	29	Oklahoma	169,521	20,671
Arizona	6,024	3,203	Maryland	42,551	6,372	Oregon	44,875	627
Arkansas	151,085	63,593	Massachusetts	36,793	124	Pennsylvania	218,749	546
California	72,542	3,078	Michigan	206,014	946	Rhode Island	5,251	41
Colorado	45,596	574	Minnesota	155,844	293	South Carolina	70,636	96,798
Connecticut	26,702	113	Mississippi	109,645	164,737	South Dakota	74,836	2,808
Delaware	9,914	322	Missouri	273,578	3,666	Tennessee	207,704	33,308
Dist. Columbia	205	12	Montana	25,018	1,196	Texas	347,352	69,918
Florida	35,295	14,721	Nebraska	129,216	462	Utah	21,400	276
Georgia	168,468	122,559	Nevada	2,528	161	Vermont	32,689	20
Idaho	30,402	405	New Hampshire	27,038	15	Virginia	135,904	48,114
Illinois	250,447	1,425	New Jersey	33,011	476	Washington	55,067	1,125
Indiana	214,680	805	New Mexico	33,528	2,148	West Virginia	95,977	708
Iowa	216,843	301	New York	214,658	939	Wisconsin	176,536	591
Kansas	176,150	1,691	North Carolina	188,069	65,656	Wyoming	10,922	65
Kentucky	247,455	11,238	North Dakota	73,617	743			
Louisiana	65,667	54,879	Ohio	270,995	1,950	Total	5,440,619	920,883

Note—Colored farmers include 24,251 Indians, 760 Chinese and 2,502 Japanese. The largest number of Indian farmers were found in Oklahoma (7,459), Arizona (3,159), South Dakota (2,740), New Mexico (2,087), North Carolina (1,987), Montana (1,146), New York (635), Washington (673), California (628) and Wisconsin (541). There were 612 Chinese and 1,816 Japanese farmers in California.

FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS BY CLASSES (1910).

Dairy farmers	61,816
Farmers	5,865,003
Gardeners, etc.	139,255
Stock raisers	52,521

Corn shellers, etc.	5,617
Apiarists	2,145
Poultry raisers, etc.	15,384
Others	5,894

Total farmers	6,147,635
Dairy laborers	35,014
Farm laborers	5,947,500
Foremen, etc.	47,591
Garden laborers	133,927
Stock herders	62,975
Ditchers	15,198
Total farm laborers	6,242,205

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

[Officially reported by the bureau of the census.]

Later and detailed figures on the principal crops are given elsewhere in this volume.

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Cereals, bu.	4,512,564,465	\$2,665,529,714
Corn, bu.	2,552,189,630	1,438,553,919
Oats, bu.	1,007,142,980	414,697,422
Wheat, bu.	683,379,259	657,656,801
Barley, bu.	173,344,212	92,458,571
Buckwheat, bu.	14,949,332	9,330,592
Rye, bu.	29,520,457	20,421,812
Kafr corn, bu.	17,587,305	10,816,940
Emmer, spelt, bu.	12,702,710	5,584,050
Rough rice, bu.	21,838,580	16,019,607
Other grains, seeds.		97,536,085
Dry edible beans, bu.	11,251,160	21,771,482
Other beans, bu.	179,733	241,060
Dry peas, bu.	7,129,294	10,963,739
Peanuts, bu.	19,415,816	18,271,515
Flaxseed, bu.	19,512,765	28,970,554
Miscellaneous seeds.		768,625
Grass seed, bu.	6,671,348	15,137,683
Flower, vegetable seeds		1,411,013
Hay and forage, tons.	97,453,735	824,004,877
Tobacco, lbs.	1,055,764,806	104,302,856
Cotton, bales.	10,649,263	703,619,303
Cotton seed, tons.	6,224,638	121,076,984
Sugar crops		61,648,942
Sugar beets, tons.	3,392,857	19,880,724
Sorghum cane, tons.	1,647,262	10,174,457
Sugar cane, tons.	6,240,260	26,415,952
Maple sugar and sirup.		5,177,809
Minor crops.		18,068,658
Broom corn, lbs.	78,959,958	5,134,434
Hemp, lbs.	7,483,295	412,699
Hops, lbs.	40,718,748	7,844,745
All other.		4,676,780
Vegetables		418,110,154
Potatoes, bu.	389,194,365	166,423,910
Sweet potatoes, bu.	59,232,070	35,429,176
Other vegetables.		216,257,068
Fruits and nuts.		222,024,216
Small fruits, qts.	426,565,863	25,974,451
Strawberries, qts.	255,702,035	17,312,926
Blackberries, qts.	55,843,570	3,909,831
Raspberries, qts.	60,918,196	5,122,277
Cranberries, qts.	38,243,960	1,755,613
All other, qts.	16,359,002	1,262,834
Apples, bu.	147,522,318	83,231,492

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Peaches, bu.	35,470,276	\$28,781,078
Pears, bu.	8,840,733	7,910,600
Plums, prunes, bu.	15,480,170	10,299,495
Cherries, bu.	4,126,099	7,231,160
Apricots, bu.	4,150,263	2,884,119
All other, bu.	493,836	529,403
Grapes, lbs.	2,571,065,205	22,027,961
Tropical fruits.		24,706,753
Oranges, boxes.	19,487,481	17,566,464
Lemons, boxes.	2,770,313	2,993,738
Grapefruit, boxes.	1,189,250	2,060,610
Figs, lbs.	35,060,395	803,310
Orchard fruits, bu.	216,083,695	140,837,347
Pineapples, crates.	778,651	\$734,090
Olive, lbs.	16,405,493	404,574
All other.		143,467
Nuts, lbs.	62,328,010	4,447,674
Almonds, lbs.	6,673,539	711,970
Pecans, lbs.	9,890,769	971,596
Walnuts, lbs.	22,026,524	2,297,336
All other, lbs.	23,617,178	466,772
Flowers, plants.		34,872,329
Nursery products.		21,050,822
Forest farm products.		195,306,283
Total all crops.		5,487,161,223
Total, 1899.		2,998,704,412

Kafr Corn and Milo Maize.*

State.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Arkansas	1,294	15,284	\$12,074
California	44,308	938,049	725,704
Colorado	11,971	139,234	94,896
Kansas	388,495	5,115,415	3,046,799
Missouri	15,543	228,386	152,246
Nebraska	2,016	20,212	15,712
New Mexico	63,570	543,350	392,393
Oklahoma	532,515	4,658,752	2,531,036
Texas	573,384	5,860,444	3,785,453

United States	1,635,153	17,597,305	10,816,940
Total, 1899.	266,513	5,169,113	1,367,040

*Kafr corn and milo maize are cereals belonging to the millet family and used in this country mainly as feed for live stock. They are making headway as dry farming crops in sections of light rainfall.

MONTHLY WAGES OF MALE FARM LABOR.

[From department of agriculture report.]

State and division.	With board.				Without board.			
	1917.	1916.	1910.	1917.	1916.	1910.		
Maine.....	\$36.00	\$29.00	\$23.50	\$53.00	\$41.00	\$34.50		
New Hampshire.....	35.00	29.00	23.50	51.00	43.00	35.50		
Vermont.....	35.00	30.00	25.00	50.00	43.00	35.50		
Massachusetts.....	38.00	30.00	22.75	58.00	46.50	37.20		
Rhode Island.....	31.00	29.50	21.00	52.00	44.00	34.00		
Connecticut.....	35.00	29.80	21.00	52.00	46.00	36.00		
New York.....	35.00	29.40	23.50	48.00	40.00	35.00		
New Jersey.....	32.00	25.80	19.50	46.00	40.00	31.50		
Pennsylvania.....	30.00	24.00	18.75	45.00	36.30	29.00		
North Atlantic.....	33.26	27.32	21.65	48.06	39.93	33.19		
Delaware.....	29.00	20.00	16.00	43.00	31.00	24.75		
Maryland.....	24.00	19.20	13.50	37.00	29.00	21.50		
Virginia.....	22.00	17.80	14.00	32.00	25.20	19.50		
West Virginia.....	31.00	23.30	19.40	45.00	35.10	29.00		
North Carolina.....	25.00	16.40	13.60	30.00	23.40	19.50		
South Carolina.....	18.00	12.80	12.00	25.00	17.50	16.50		
Georgia.....	19.00	14.30	13.00	26.00	20.10	18.00		
Florida.....	22.00	16.90	15.00	33.00	26.50	25.00		
South Atlantic.....	22.44	16.49	13.77	30.80	23.72	19.75		
Ohio.....	31.00	25.50	21.00	43.00	36.60	29.00		
Indiana.....	29.00	24.30	20.50	41.00	33.50	28.40		
Illinois.....	33.00	27.50	24.50	44.00	36.50	32.90		
Michigan.....	34.00	28.40	23.00	47.00	39.60	33.00		
Wisconsin.....	36.00	31.00	26.00	52.00	43.80	37.25		
North central east of Mississippi river..	32.44	27.15	22.94	44.98	37.64	31.81		
Minnesota.....	39.00	33.00	26.00	54.00	44.70	38.00		
Iowa.....	41.00	34.10	28.00	53.00	43.80	39.00		
Missouri.....	29.00	23.00	21.50	39.00	31.60	29.50		
North Dakota.....	41.00	33.20	29.00	60.00	47.00	42.00		
South Dakota.....	42.00	33.70	27.00	61.00	47.50	39.00		
Nebraska.....	39.00	31.30	26.50	53.00	43.40	38.00		
Kansas.....	33.00	27.30	24.00	46.00	38.10	34.00		
North central west of Mississippi river..	36.23	29.65	25.10	49.46	40.35	35.45		
Kentucky.....	24.00	18.50	16.00	33.00	26.10	23.10		
Tennessee.....	21.00	16.70	14.00	29.00	23.50	20.00		
Alabama.....	16.00	12.50	13.00	24.00	18.20	18.50		
Mississippi.....	17.00	13.70	13.30	24.00	19.80	19.50		
Louisiana.....	19.00	15.30	13.50	30.00	23.00	20.25		
Texas.....	25.00	20.40	18.00	35.00	29.00	24.50		
Oklahoma.....	28.00	22.80	19.10	40.00	32.40	28.10		
Arkansas.....	23.00	17.80	16.25	32.00	25.70	24.00		
South central.....	21.88	17.45	15.28	31.07	24.99	21.90		
Montana.....	46.00	39.00	38.00	70.00	58.10	50.00		
Wyoming.....	45.00	37.00	35.00	68.00	54.00	49.00		
Colorado.....	41.00	32.50	29.50	60.00	47.50	44.50		
New Mexico.....	32.00	27.30	24.50	48.00	40.00	34.25		
Arizona.....	48.00	37.00	30.00	68.00	55.00	40.00		
Utah.....	50.00	40.00	35.00	68.00	54.50	47.50		
Nevada.....	50.00	42.00	37.00	72.00	60.00	54.00		
Idaho.....	51.00	38.70	35.00	70.00	54.00	49.50		
Washington.....	47.00	36.00	33.00	66.00	52.60	50.00		
Oregon.....	44.00	34.50	32.00	61.00	46.50	44.50		
California.....	43.00	36.70	33.00	63.00	52.50	47.00		
Far western.....	44.25	35.88	32.69	63.59	51.32	46.48		
United States.....	28.87	23.25	19.21	40.43	32.83	27.50		

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30.	Coffee				Tea			
	Imports.		Price.*	Per cap.†	Imports.		Price.*	Per cap.†
	Pounds.	Value.			Pounds.	Value.		
1830.....	51,488,248	\$4,227,021	8.3	2.98	8,609,415	\$2,425,013	23.3	.53
1840.....	94,996,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	.99
1850.....	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	14.1	1.22
1860.....	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	.84
1870.....	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1880.....	446,850,727	60,390,769	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,931	27.4	1.39
1890.....	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	15.0	1.33
1900.....	887,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	12.4	1.09
1910.....	873,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,946	16.0	.89
1911.....	878,322,468	90,949,963	10.3	9.27	102,653,942	17,613,569	17.2	1.04
1912.....	887,747,747	118,233,958	13.3	9.23	101,406,816	18,207,141	18.0	1.05
1913.....	866,053,699	119,449,045	13.8	8.35	94,812,800	17,433,688	18.4	.95
1914.....	1,006,362,294	111,454,240	11.1	10.06	91,130,815	16,735,302	18.4	.90
1915.....	1,126,041,691	107,794,377	9.6	10.52	96,987,942	17,512,613	18.1	.91
1916.....	1,203,840,591	115,905,134	9.6	10.97	109,965,935	20,599,857	18.7	1.07
1917.....	1,322,058,526	133,513,226	10.1	12.22	127,364,410	19,265,264	18.6	.98

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

MOTOR CARS AND REVENUES IN THE UNITED STATES (1917).

From tables compiled by the office of public roads, U. S. department of agriculture.

State.	Cars.*	Motor-cycles.	Revenue.†	State.	Cars*	Motor-cycles.	Revenue.†
Alabama	32,873	1,240	\$217,700	Texas	192,961	3,468	\$858,978
Arizona	18,890	868	117,643	Utah	24,076	1,385	170,707
Arkansas	28,693		205,176	Vermont	21,633	758	363,541
California	306,916	30,489	2,846,030	Virginia	55,661	2,135	518,566
Colorado	87,460	4,504	296,808	Washington	91,337	6,320	519,526
Connecticut	74,645	4,925	1,080,757	West Virginia	31,300	825	359,339
Delaware	10,700	730	133,883	Wisconsin	158,637	8,458	861,278
Dis. of Columbia	15,493		55,928	Wyoming	12,523	352	57,421
Florida	27,000	800	170,000	Total	4,983,340	257,522	37,501,233
Georgia	70,324	1,600	229,653	*Includes motor trucks and commercial vehicles.			
Idaho	24,731	752	412,641	†Total gross motor vehicle registration and license revenues.			
Illinois	340,292	13,740	1,588,835				
Indiana	192,194	10,315	1,096,159				
Iowa	254,462	4,187	2,249,655				
Kansas	159,343	5,599	830,878				
Kentucky	47,420	1,450	287,314				
Louisiana	28,394	382	166,835				
Maine	41,499	1,516	491,696				
Maryland	60,943	5,436	807,395				
Massachusetts	174,274	11,065	1,969,994				
Michigan	247,006	8,727	2,471,271				
Minnesota	54,009	11,000	100,000				
Mississippi	36,600	900	250,000				
Missouri	147,528	4,179	617,942				
Montana	42,749	923	290,936				
Nebraska	148,101	3,500	451,303				
Nevada	7,160	216	51,166				
New Hampshire	22,287	2,218	425,305				
New Jersey	141,918	13,198	1,923,164				
New Mexico	14,086	345	80,843				
New York	406,016	28,775	4,284,144				
North Carolina	55,950	1,245	321,923				
North Dakota	62,993	1,834	211,536				
Ohio	346,772	21,892	1,766,427				
Oklahoma	100,199	2,368	853,659				
Oregon	48,632	3,400	196,787				
Pennsylvania	325,153	24,567	3,268,025				
Rhode Island	37,046	1,133	346,117				
South Carolina	38,332	1,250	113,557				
South Dakota	67,158	1,554	210,592				
Tennessee	43,000	1,000	322,200				

There is very little definite information available as to the number of motor cars in countries other than the United States. According to the best available data and estimate, however, about 85 per cent of all the motor cars at present in existence are in the United States. About 200,000 cars are in Canada. Probably 50,000 cars are found in all the rest of North and South America. The present number of cars in Europe is not known with any degree of accuracy. Estimates based on data available for 1914 would place the total number below 500,000, or about the same as the number of motor cars existing in New York and Connecticut. Thus, according to the best available data, nearly 90 per cent of all existing motor cars are in North and South America and about 10 per cent in all the rest of the world.

In 1917 the total gross motor-vehicle revenue of \$37,501,233 amounted to about 12 per cent of the total rural road and bridge expenditures, and of this nearly 93 per cent was applied directly to the improvement or maintenance of the public roads in forty-seven states. The 7 per cent, or \$2,812,633, not applied to road work was expended very largely for plates and in carrying out other administrative provisions of the motor-vehicle registration laws.

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Wines		Malt liquors		Distilled spirits		Wines & liquors	
	Consumption. Gallons.	Per capita. Gallons.	Consumption. Gallons.	Per capita. Gals.	Consumption. Pp. gallons.	Per capita. Pp. gals.	Total. Gallons.	Per capita. Gallons.
1840.....	4,873,096	.29	22,210,843	1.36	43,060,834	2.52	71,244,823	4.17
1850.....	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,333,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.08
1860.....	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870.....	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880.....	28,098,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.08
1890.....	28,945,993	.46	855,792,335	13.57	87,829,562	1.40	972,678,878	15.53
1900.....	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,248,332	1.27	1,349,176,933	17.79
1906.....	46,485,223	.53	1,699,985,642	19.54	126,754,544	1.47	1,874,225,409	21.55
1907.....	57,738,848	.65	1,821,867,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,019,690,911	22.79
1908.....	52,121,646	.58	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,314	1.39	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909.....	61,779,549	.67	1,752,634,426	19.07	121,130,036	1.32	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910.....	60,548,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,538,684	1.42	2,045,427,018	22.19
1911.....	63,859,232	.67	1,966,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,356,965	22.79
1912.....	56,424,711	.58	1,932,531,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913.....	55,327,461	.56	2,030,347,372	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914.....	52,418,430	.52	2,056,407,108	20.54	143,447,227	1.43	2,252,272,765	22.50
1915.....	32,911,909	.32	1,855,524,284	18.24	127,159,098	1.25	2,015,595,291	19.80
1916.....	47,587,145	.46	1,818,266,448	17.59	139,958,732	1.35	2,065,812,325	19.40
1917.....	42,723,376	.41	1,884,265,377	17.94	167,740,325	1.60	2,094,729,078	19.95

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.	Name and location.	Height in feet.	Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarni, France.....	1,385	Schaffhausen, Switzerland.....	100	Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Grand, Labrador.....	2,000	Skauggedalsfos, Norway.....	530	Ygnassu, Brazil.....	210
Minnehaha, Minnesota.....	50	Shoshone, Idaho.....	210	Yosemite (upper), California	1,436
Missouri, Montana.....	90	Staubbach, Switzerland.....	1,000	Yosemite (middle), California	625
Montmorenci, Quebec.....	265	Stirling, New Zealand.....	600	Yosemite (lower), California.	400
Mt. Noonah, Oregon.....	850	Sutherland, New Zealand.....	1,904	Vettis, Norway.....	950
Murchison, Africa.....	120	Takkakaw, Brit'h Columbia.....	1,200	Victoria, Africa.....	400
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Twin, Idaho.....	180	Voringfos, Norway.....	900
Rjukan, Norway.....	730	Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110		

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896)...	Frank D. Blodgett, A.M., LL.D.	42	596
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859).....	Harlan L. Feeman.....	18	125
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.	F. H. Gaines, D.D., LL.D.	36	365
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,* Col. S., Tex. (1876)	W. B. Bizzell, A.M., D.C.L.	102	1,142
Alabama Poly. Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872) ..	C. C. Thach, M.A., LL.D.	65	803
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866).....	Wallace H. Lee, A.M., LL.D.	13	84
Alcorn Ag. & Mech. Col.,* Alcorn, Miss. (1871)	Levi J. Rowan, Ph.D.	26	536
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1861).....	Hon. Samuel Dickie, M.S., LL.D.	28	413
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836).....	Boothe C. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	40	346
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815) ..	Harry Mears Crooks, LL.D.	25	356
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887).....	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor) ..	14	219
Amer. Inter. Col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885)	John W. Hamilton, LL.D., LL.H.D.	8	116
American univ., Washington, D. C. (1913) ..	Alexander Meikeljohn, A.M., Ph.D.	47	372
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1825) ..	George D. Black.....	15	250
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852) ..	W. S. Lacy, D.D.	8	90
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872) ..	Hubert S. Lyle, D.D.	13	143
Ark. Cumberland col., Clarksville, Ark. (1891)	F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D.	60	2,000
Armour Inst. of Tech.,* Chicago, Ill. (1893)	H. C. Morrison, D. D.	20	417
Asbury college, Wilmore, Ky. (1890).....	Edward T. Ware, A.B., D.D.	26	559
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869) ..	G. B. Stewart, D.D., LL.D.	12	56
Auburn Theo. sem., Auburn, N. Y. (1819) ..	George Sverdrup, D.D.	15	116
Augsburg sem., Minneapolis, Minn. (1869) ..	Gustav Andreen, Ph.D.	55	600
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860) ..	T. S. Clyde, D.D.	11	152
Austin college, Sherman, Tex. (1849).....	Samuel A. Lough.....	32	376
Baker university, Baldwin, Kas. (1858).....	A. L. Breslich, A.B., D.D., Ph.D.	85	797
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845) ..	V. C. Geldersleeve, Ph.D., LL.D. (dean) ..	105	791
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889) ..	George C. Chase, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	40	486
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864).....	Samuel P. Brooks, A.M., LL.D.	33	1,471
Baylor university, Waco, Tex. (1845).....	Chas. E. Baskerville, D.D. (acting) ..	12	140
Bellevue college, Bellevue, Neb. (1880).....	Melvin A. Fannon, D.D., LL.D.	31	339
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846).....	E. W. Valentine, A.M., D.D.	25	749
Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. (1871) ..	W. G. Frost, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	68	2,088
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855).....	T. E. Cramblet, A.M., LL.D.	32	470
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840) ..	Ernest P. Pihlblad, A.M.	40	744
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881) ..	Robert H. Tandy.....	9	115
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.	L. H. Bissell.....	3	74
Bissell Col. of Photo-Engraving, Effingham, Ill.	William M. Hudson, Ph.D., D.D.	12	120
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857) ..	J. P. Landis, D.D., Ph.D.	6	55
Bonebrake Theo. Sem., The, Dayton, O. (1871)	Very Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S.J.	30	615
Boston college, Boston, Mass. (1863).....	Lemuel H. Murlin, D.D., LL.D.	217	3,902
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869) ..	Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D.	29	343
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794) ..	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph. D.	35	808
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.	John S. Flory, Ph. D., A. M.	22	200
Bridgewater college, Bridgewater, Va. (1880)	Christian N. Jensen, Ph.D.	35	762
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877) ..	William H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D.	80	1,136
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764) ..	Mias M. C. Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D.	62	489
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885) ..	John Howard Harris, LL.D.	36	642
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846) ..	Thomas C. Howe, Ph.D.	24	401
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850).....	Rev. Albert C. Fox, A.M., S.J.	35	390
Campion col., Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880) ..	Rev. George J. Krim, S.J.	14	156
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870).....	Donald G. Cowling, D.D., Ph.D.	44	497
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. (1866) ..	John Francis, Jr. (superintendent) ..	45	700
Carlisle Indian school,* Carlisle, Pa. (1879) ..	A. A. Hammerschlag, Sc.D., LL.D.	255	3,149
Carnegie Inst. Tech.,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905)	Herbert P. Houghton, Ph.D.	18	220
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846).....	W. L. Gentry.....	17	200
Carson & Neman col., Jeff. City, Tenn. (1851)	H. D. Hoover, A.M., B.D., Ph.D.	30	225
Carthage college,* Carthage, Ill. (1870).....	Chas. S. Howe, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.	43	457
Case Sch. Ap. Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881)	A. D. Wolfinger, D. D.	10	108
Catawba college, Newton, N. C. (1851).....	William F. Hughes, D.D.	25	354
Cathedral college, New York, N. Y. (1903) ..	Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.	86	1,835
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889)	W. R. McChesney, Ph.D.	14	191
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1887) ..	William A. Ganfield, D.D., LL.D.	10	111
Center college, Danville, Ky. (1819).....	Paul H. Linn, LL.B., D.D.	13	206
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857).....	Otto E. Kriege, D.D., A.M.	24	350
Central Wesleyan col., Warrenton, Mo. (1864)	Ozora S. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	8	64
Chicago Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1854)	Lewis M. Duntun, A.M., D.D.	21	613
Clafin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869) ..	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph.D., LL.D.	24	105
Clark college,* Worcester, Mass. (1902).....	Henry A. King, D.D.	9	275
Clark university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1870).....	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL.D.	27	68
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889) ..	John P. Brooks, Sc.D.	11	80
Clarkson Col. Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896) ..	W. M. Riggs, B.M.E., LL.D.	70	804
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson, Col., S. C. (1896)	John A. Mearns, D.D., LL.D.	57	891
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1881).....	Arthur J. Roberts, A.M.	30	400
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820).....	Elmer B. Bryan, LL.D., LL.H.D.	50	650
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819)	Henry C. Culbertson, D.D.	21	250
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882) ..	Sydney E. Mezes, Ph.D., LL.D.	250	10,000
Col. of City of New York, The, N. Y. (1847)	John L. Seaton, LL.D., Ph.D.	34	398
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851) ..	J. Campbell White, M.A., LL.D.	42	518
College of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1868).....	Charles A. Lory, LL.D.	65	504
Colorado Agr. col.,* Ft. Collins, Col. (1871) ..	Clyde A. Dunaway, Ph.D., LL.D.	55	600
Colorado col.,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874)	Victor C. Alderson, D.Sc.	16	175
Colorado Sch. of Mines,* Golden, Col. (1874)	N. M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	981	7,652
Columbia univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1754) ..	(Vacancy).....	6	104
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881) ..	Rev. Martin Luecke.....	12	252
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839) ..			

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors, dents.
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1851)....	M. J. F. Albrecht, D.D.	10 183
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893)....	Theodore E. Buenger.....	18 141
Connecticut Agr. col., Storrs, Conn. (1881)....	Charles L. Beach, B.S.....	30 200
Connecticut col., New London, Conn. (1915)....	Benjamin T. Marshall, M.A., D.D.	36 325
Converse col., Spartanburg, S. C. (1890)....	Robert P. Pell, A.B., Litt.D.	24 335
Cooper college, Sterling, Kas. (1887)....	R. T. Campbell, D.D.	15 226
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853)....	Charles Wesley Flint, D.D., LL.D.	41 608
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868)....	Jacob G. Schurman, D.Sc., LL.D.	750 4,082
Cotner university, Bethany, Neb. (1889)....	Andrew D. Harmon, A.M.	25 297
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879)....	F. X. McMenamy, S.J.	125 1,020
Culver-Stockton col., Canton, Mo. (1853)....	Earle M. Todd.....	17 186
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842)....	Edward P. Childs, A.M.	25 325
Dakota Wes. univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883)....	William D. Schermerhorn.....	28 451
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769)....	Ernest M. Hopkins, Litt.D., LL.D.	92 1,016
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837)....	William J. Martin, Ph.D., LL.D.	16 324
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902)....	Albert G. Caris, M.A., Litt.D.	22 440
Delaware college,* Newark, Del. (1833)....	S. C. Mitchell, Ph.D.	50 617
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831)....	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D.	55 700
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill. (1898)....	Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C.M., LL.D.	85 1,105
De Paul university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837)....	George R. Grose, LL.D.	47 818
Des Moines college, Des Moines, Ia. (1865)....	John P. Morgan, D.D.	36 1,400
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783)....	James H. Morgan, LL.D.	14 317
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1873)....	William O. Allen, A.M., Ph.D.	18 166
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881)....	(Vacancy).....	57 1,283
Drew Theo. seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866)....	Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., LL.D.	15 125
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873)....	Thomas W. Nadal, Ph.D.	19 309
Dubuque college, Dubuque, Iowa (1873)....	Daniel M. Gorman, LL.D.	38 545
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847)....	David M. Edwards.....	29 385
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900)....	Hervin U. Roop, Ph.D., LL.D.	16 150
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855)....	(Vacancy).....	30 309
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890)....	W. A. Harper, M.A., Litt.D.	28 400
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838)....	Charles C. Weaver, A.M., Ph.D.	12 185
Emory university, Atlanta, Ga. (1836)....	W. A. Candler, D.D., LL.D.	54 654
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839)....	James S. Moffat, D.D.	9 127
Eureka college, Eureka, Ill. (1855)....	H. O. Pritchard, A.M., B.D., LL.D.	24 258
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895)....	W. H. Rollins, D.D.	20 486
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888)....	E. Lee Howard, LL.D.	31 587
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882)....	William Harris Guyer, A.M., D.D.	22 445
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)....	Fayette A. McKenzie, Ph.D.	40 466
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841)....	Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S.J.	226 2,613
Francis Xavier sch., Del. Carr, Ill. (1853)....	Wm. P. McGee, A.M., B.D. (dean)	18 140
Franklin & Marshall col., Lancaster, Pa. (1887)....	Henry H. Apple, D.D., LL.D.	14 244
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834)....	Charles E. Goodell.....	18 119
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825)....	W. M. Hughes, A.M., B.D.	7 107
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898)....	Edmund Stanley, A.M., LL.D.	18 268
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1861)....	(Vacancy).....	11 213
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864)....	Percival Hall, M.A., Litt.D.	15 115
General Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1817)....	Rev. H. Fosbrooke, D.D. (dean)	17 82
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.	Bruce B. Payne, A.M., Ph.D.	135 2,000
Geo. Washington U., The Wash., D. C. (1821)....	Charles H. Stockton, LL.D.	259 2,217
Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky. (1829)....	M. B. Adams, D.D., LL.D.	26 363
Georgetown univ., Washington, D. C. (1789)....	John B. Creeden.....	167 1,182
Georgia Sch. of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. (1888)....	Kenneth G. Matheson, A.M., LL.D.	60 945
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888)....	William W. Guth, Ph. D.	55 712
Graceland college,* Lamoni, Iowa (1895)....	George N. Briggs, B.A., B.D.	22 390
Grand Island col., Grand Island, Neb. (1892)....	Edward F. Jordan, Ph.D., D.D.	14 135
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892)....	Eldon G. Burritt, A.M.	21 285
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847)....	J. H. T. Main, Ph.D., LL.D.	54 846
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876)....	Weir C. Kettler.....	24 1,090
Guilford col., Guilford College, Pa. (1876)....	Thomas Newlin, D.D., LL.D.	15 235
Gustavus Adolphus col., St. Peter, Minn. (1862)....	George Hewitt, B.D.	30 344
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812)....	Frederick C. Ferry, A.M., Ph.D.	23 198
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854)....	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D.D.	30 443
Hamp-Sidney col., Hampden-Sidney, Va. (1776)....	A. W. McWhorter, Ph.D. (acting)....	8 89
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868)....	James E. Clegg, D.D.	130 1,380
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832)....	William A. Millis, LL.D.	14 224
Harvard university,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636)....	A. L. Lowell, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.	814 4,515
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882)....	R. B. Crone.....	21 235
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833)....	William W. Comfort, Ph.D., LL.D.	25 150
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856)....	Walter D. Agnew, D.D.	20 200
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850)....	Charles E. Miller, D.D., LL.D.	27 484
Henderson-Brown col., Arkadelphia, Ark. (1890)....	J. M. Workman, A.B., LL.D.	21 253
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884)....	J. H. Reynolds.....	12 253
Henry Kendall college, Tulsa, Okla. (1895)....	Arthur Lec Odell, D.D.	19 313
Highland college, Highland, Kas. (1857)....	W. Gilbert James, Ph.D.	8 72
Highland Park col., Des Moines, Iowa (1889)....	George P. Magill, A.M., D.D.	18 1,800
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855)....	Joseph W. Mauck, A. M., LL.D.	22 300
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850)....	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., LL.D.	22 238
Hiwase college, Madisonville, Tenn. (1849)....	J. E. Lowry, A.M.	9 177
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822)....	Wm. P. Duffee, Ph.D. (acting)....	21 676
Hoc Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843)....	Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, S.J.	32 316
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866)....	Edward D. Dinnert, D.D.	15 319
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889)....	John C. Dawson.....	18 300
Howard Payne col., Brownwood, Tex. (1890)....	J. A. Tolman, Ph.D.	22 522
Howard univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1867)....	J. Stanley Durkee, Ph.D.	115 1,500
Hunter college,* New York, N. Y. (1870)....	George S. Davis, LL.D.	125 1,386
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883)....	Henry Morehouse Gage, LL.D.	24 392
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829)....	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph.D.	13 436

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Illinois Col. of Photography, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	7	180
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857)	David Felmy, LL.D.	101	2,300
Illinois Wes. univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850)	Theodore Kemp, D.D., LL.D.	38	510
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820)	William Lowe Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D.	135	3,089
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69)	Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D.	427	5,397
Iowa Wesleyan col., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa (1842)	Edwin A. Schell, A.M., D.D., Ph.D.	26	486
Jamestown college, Jamestown, N. D. (1909)	Barend H. Kroeze, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	20	204
James Milliken univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901)	A. R. Taylor	58	1,105
John B. Stetson univ.,* Deland, Fla. (1883)	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.	29	415
Johns Hopkins univ.,* Baltimore, Md. (1876)	Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D.	342	2,381
Judson college, Marion, Ala. (1838)	Paul V. Bonar, A.B., D.D.	27	340
Juniata college, Huntington, Pa. (1876)	I. H. Brumbaugh, A.M.	22	280
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833)	H. L. Stetson	27	227
Kansas City univ., Kansas City, Kas. (1886)	J. H. Lucas, D.D., LL.D. (chancellor)	21	366
Kansas Wesleyan univ., Salina, Kas. (1886)	John F. Harmon, D.D.	37	1,189
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871)	Mother Mary Maude	17	100
Kentucky Wes. col., Winchester, Ky. (1866)	J. L. Clark, D.D., LL.D.	12	115
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824)	William F. Peirce, L.H.D., D.D.	15	115
Keuka college,* Keuka Park, N.Y. (1892)	(Temporarily closed)		
Kingfisher college, Kingfisher, Okla. (1894)	Henry W. Tuttle	15	130
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837)	William E. Simonds (acting)	38	642
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875)	R. W. McGranahan, D.D.	28	388
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832)	J. H. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	44	448
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.	Daniel J. Scott	11	170
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837)	Miss V. Small, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	26	140
Lake Forest col.,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876)	Henry W. Wright (acting)	18	161
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872)	John O. Willson, D.D.	23	297
Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.	J. F. Lane, A.M., Ph.D.	17	358
Lane Theological sem., Cincinnati, O. (1832)	William McKibbin, D.D., LL.D.	6	51
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867)	Rev. Brother Richard, F.S.C.	22	250
Lawrence university,* Appleton, Wis. (1847)	Samuel Plantz, Ph.D., LL.D.	81	470
Leander Clark college, Toledo, O. (1856)	Henry W. Ward (acting)	14	176
Lebanon university, Lebanon, O. (1855)	H. O. Gossard, M.A.	33	452
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866)	G. O. Gossard, D.D.	33	419
Lehigh univ.,* South Bethlehem, Pa. (1866)	Henry S. Drinker, E.M., LL.D.	74	707
Leland Stanford, Jr., U. Stan., U. Cal. (1891)	Ray L. Wilbur, A.M., M.D.	258	1,100
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856)	(Vacancy)	12	102
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1865)	George N. Carman (director)	75	3,000
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857)	John B. Rendall, D.D.	16	186
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865)	M. R. Laird, D.D.	12	225
Lincoln Inst. of Ky., Lincoln Ridge, Ky.	A. E. Thomson, D.D.	12	92
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	D. C. Suggs, A.M., D.D.	25	504
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1851)	Joseph H. Tilden, A.M., LL.D.	20	200
Louisiana college, Pineville, Ala. (1906)	C. Cottingham, M.A.	16	187
Louisiana St. univ.,* Baton Rouge, La. (1860)	Thomas D. Boyd, A.M., LL.D.	72	775
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1869)	John B. Furay, S.J.	130	1,150
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861)	Rev. C. K. Preus, A.B.	16	129
Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn. (1884)	Elmer Allen Bess	39	324
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863)	Rev. Brother Edward, F.S.C.	20	255
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835)	(Vacancy)	16	214
Marquette univ., Milwaukee, Wis. (1864)	Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S.J.	259	1,700
Maryland St. Col. of Agr., Col. Pk., Md. (1856)	Alfred F. Woods, D.Sc.	39	225
Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. (1819)	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D.	60	748
Mass. Agr. col., Amherst, Mass. (1863)	Kenyon L. Butterfield, A.M., LL.D.	60	500
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge (1861)	R. C. MacLaurin, A.M., LL.D., D.Sc.	284	1,698
McCormick Theo. sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829)	James G. K. McClure, D.D., LL.D.	19	180
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828)	E. P. Baker (acting)	18	130
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1857)	Leonard W. Riley, D.D.	15	217
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899)	Charles E. Brewer, LL.D.	28	425
Meth. Univ. of Okla., Guthrie, Okla. (1881)	E. G. Green	15	212
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809)	R. M. Hughes, M.Sc.	61	836
Michigan Agr. col., East Lansing, Mich. (1857)	Frank S. Kedzie	130	2,000
Mich. Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884)	F. W. McNair, B.S., D.Sc.	23	64
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800)	John M. Thomas, D.D., LL.D.	30	286
Midland college, Atchison, Kas. (1887)	Rev. Rufus B. Peery, Ph.D., D.D.	18	149
Milligan col., Milligan College, Tenn. (1882)	H. J. Derthick	12	100
Mills college,* Oakland, Cal. (1885)	Aurelia H. Reinhardt, LL.D.	40	300
Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss. (1892)	A. F. Watkins, A.B., D.D.	15	224
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867)	Rev. W. C. Daland, M.A., D.D.	13	164
Milton university,* Baltimore, Md. (1847)	William J. Heaps, Ph.D., LL.D.	13	200
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M.A., LL.D.	37	314
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.	Macy D. Rodman (dean)	15	190
Miss. A. & M. col., Agricultural College, Miss.	W. H. Smith, B.S.	75	1,050
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826)	J. W. Provine, D.D., Ph.D.	12	200
Missouri Valley col., Marshall, Mo. (1889)	W. H. Black, D.D., LL.D.	33	232
Missouri Wesleyan col., Cameron, Mo. (1887)	Cameron Harmon, A.M., D.D.	21	284
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857)	P. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	26	396
Montana State college,* Bozeman (1893)	James M. Hamilton, M.S.	63	789
Montana Wesleyan college, Helena (1869)	Leon H. Sweetland, M.A., B.D.	12	175
Moore's Hill college, Evansville, Ind. (1807)	A. F. Hughes (col. being relocated)		
Morgan college, Baltimore, Md. (1867)	John O. Spencer, Ph.D.	28	325
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894)	Alfred E. Craig, D.D.	34	777
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885)	W. A. Fountain, D.D., Ph.D.	30	845
Mount Angel col., Mount Angel, Ore. (1887)	Rev. Thomas Meier, O.S.B.	22	150
Mount Holyoke col.,* S. Hadley, Mass. (1837)	Miss M. E. Woolley, M.A., Litt.D., L.H.D.	134	858
Mount St. Mary's col., Emmitsburg, Md. (1808)	Vev. Rev. B. J. Bradley, A.M., LL.D.	34	414
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858)	W. H. McMaster, A.M., D.D.	32	427
Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867)	John A. W. Haas, D.D., LL.D.	12	186

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors, dents.
Municipal Univ. of Akron, Akron, O. (1870) . . .	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D.	30 363
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837) . . .	J. K. Montgomery, D.D.	25 1,384
Neb. Christian univ., Bethany, Neb. (1888) . . .	A. D. Harmon, A.M.	25 297
Neb. Wes. univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888) . . .	I. B. Schreckengast, Ph.M.	41 803
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856) . . .	Sidney J. Devrick	14 193
N. H. Col. of Agr. & Mech. Arts, * Durham (1866)	Ralph D. Hetzel	57 562
New Orleans univ., New Orleans, La. (1873) . . .	Charles M. Melden, D.D., Ph.D.	20 416
New Rochelle college, New Rochelle, N. Y. . . .	Joseph F. Mooney, D.D.	25 250
Newton Theo. inst., New Center, Mass. (1825) . .	George F. Horr, D.D., LL.D.	8 60
New York univ., * New York, N. Y. (1830) . . .	E. E. Brown, Ph.D., LL.D. (chan.)	538 9,230
Niagara univ., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856) . . .	Very Rev. Wm. F. Sikly, C.M.	21 300
N. C. St. Col. of Agr. & Eng., * W. Raleigh, N. C. (1889)	W. C. Riddick, A.B., C.E., LL.D.	60 650
N. C. State Nor. & Ind. col., * Greensboro, N. C. (1892)	Julius L. Foust, LL.D.	83 777
N. Dakota Agricultural col., * Fargo (1890) . . .	Edwin F. Ladd, B.S., LL.D.	53 710
Northland college, Ashland, Wis. (1892) . . .	Joseph D. Brownell	17 154
North-Western college, Naperville, Ill. (1861) . .	Edward E. Rall, Ph.D.	28 372
N. W. Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis. . . .	Col. R. P. Davidson, A.M.	14 150
Northwestern univ., Evanston, Ill. (1865) . . .	Thomas F. Holgate (ad interim)	468 3,878
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819) . . .	H. R. Roberts, D.C.L. (acting)	15 200
Oberlin college, * Oberlin, O. (1833)	Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D.	128 1,408
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887) . . .	Silas Evans, D.D., LL.D.	27 329
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871)	Albert E. Smith, D.D., Ph.D.	32 1,100
Ohio State university, * Columbus, O. (1870) . . .	William O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	592 5,150
Ohio university, * Athens, O. (1804)	Alston Ellis, Ph.D., LL.D.	110 4,051
Ohio Wesleyan univ., * Delaware, O. (1842) . . .	John W. Hoffman, D.D., LL.D.	80 1,011
Okla. Agr. & Mech. col., * Stillwater (1891) . . .	J. W. Cantwell	106 1,658
Olivet college, * Olivet, Mich. (1859)	Thomas F. Kane, Ph. D., LL.D.	20 160
Oregon Agricultural col., * Corvallis (1885) . . .	William J. Kerr, D.Sc.	162 3,453
Oriental univ., * Washington, D. C. (1903) . . .	H. P. Holler, Ph.D., S.T.D.	45 250
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865)	Silas Eber Price, D.D.	20 328
Otterbein college, Westerville, O. (1847)	W. G. Clippinger, A.B., D.D.	28 510
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1886) . . .	Charles E. Dicken, A.M., D.D.	26 300
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849) . . .	Robert F. Clark, A.M. (acting)	12 150
Paine college, Augusta, Ga. (1882)	Albert D. Betts, A.M., D.D.	19 297
Park college, * Parkville, Mo. (1875)	Frederick W. Hawley, D.D.	19 438
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875)	R. Ames Montgomery, D.D., LL.D.	26 399
Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873)	Henry E. McGrew, A.M., D.D.	27 546
Pennsylvania col., Gettysburg, Pa. (1832)	W. A. Granville, Ph.D., LL.D.	32 393
Pennsylvania Col. for Wom., * Pits., Pa. (1869)	John C. Acheson, LL.D.	25 200
Pennsylvania Mil. col., Chester, Pa. (1858) . . .	Col. C. E. Hyatt, C.E., LL.D.	20 131
Pennsylvania State col., * The State Col. Pa.	Edwin Erie Sparks, Ph.D., LL.D.	255 3,100
Phlander Smith col., Little Rock, Ark. (1887) . .	Rev. James M. Cox, D.D.	24 511
Piedmont college, Demorest, Ga. (1897)	Frank E. Jenkins, D.D.	45 403
Polytechnic inst., * Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854) . . .	Fred W. Atkinson, Ph.D.	45 850
Pomona college, * Claremont, Cal. (1887)	James A. Blaisdell, LL.D.	48 548
Potomac univ., * Washington, D. C. (1904) . . .	Ernest W. Porter, LL.D.	15 200
Pratt institute, * Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887)	C. D. Pratt, A.M. (director)	195 4,743
Presbyt'n Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905) . . .	Davidson McD. Douglas, M.A., D.D.	13 127
Princeton Theo. sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812) . .	J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., LL.D.	14 155
Princeton university, * Princeton, N. J. (1746)	John Grier Hibben, Ph.D., LL.D.	235 972
Pritchett college, * Glasgow, Mo. (1868)	Oscar Dahlene	10 100
Proseminar college, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871)	Rev. D. Irion, D.D.	8 156
Purdue university, * Lafayette, Ind. (1874)	W. E. Stone, Ph.D., LL.D.	180 1,800
Radcliffe college, * Cambridge, Mass. (1879) . . .	LeB. R. Briggs, A.M., LL.D., Litt.D.	138 591
Rand-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va. (1830)	Robert E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D.	15 145
Rand-Macon Wom.'s col., Lynchburg, Va. (1893)	William A. Webb, Litt.D.	50 618
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887)	Edward A. Fath, Ph.D.	7 92
Rensselaer Poly. inst., * Troy, N. Y. (1824)	P. C. Ricketts, C.S., E.D., LL.D.	60 623
Rhode Island State col., * Kingston, R. I. (1892)	Howard Edwards, LL.D.	26 336
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912)	Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D.	50 651
Richmond college, Richmond, Va. (1832)	F. W. Boatright, M.A., LL.D.	37 500
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876)	Simeon H. Bing, A.M.	12 420
Ripon college, * Ripon, Wis. (1850)	H. C. Culbertson, D.D., LL.D.	23 350
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853)	J. A. Morehead, D.D.	19 187
Rochester Mech. inst., Rochester, N. Y. (1885)	James F. Barker	70 1,841
Rochester Theo. sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Clarence A. Barbour, D.D.	15 427
Rockford Col. for Wom., * Rockford, Ill. (1847)	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph.D., LL.D.	40 252
Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. (1857) . . .	Brother E. Plus, F.S.C.	18 123
Rollins college, Winter Park, Fla. (1885)	George M. Ward, D.D., LL.D.	19 264
Rose Poly. inst., * Terre Haute, Ind. (1883) . . .	Carl L. Mees, Ph.D.	23 392
Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. (1868)	George Evans, A.M., D.D.	23 368
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)	W. H. S. Derrarest, D.D., LL.D.	90 1,200
St. Anselm's col., Manchester, N. H. (1899)	E. Helmsetter, D.D., O.S.B.	15 181
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858) . . .	Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf, O.S.B.	22 200
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848) . . .	Very Rev. M. F. Dinneen, D.D.	15 198
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (184)	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.	14 210
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870)	Very Rev. John W. Moore, C.M.	36 428
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866) . . .	Brother D. E. Edward, LL.D.	16 243
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas.	A. W. Meyer	8 160
St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis. . . .	Sidney T. Smythe, Ph.D., D.D.	20 400
St. John's univ., Collegeville, Minn. (1857) . . .	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, O.S.B., Ph.D.	52 430
St. Joseph's college, Collegeville, Ind. (1891) . . .	Rev. I. A. Wagner, C.P., P.S., Ph.D.	24 303
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858) . . .	Edwin L. Hulcutt (dean)	50 553
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818)	Very Rev. Bernard J. Otting, S.J.	253 1,634
St. Mary college, Dayton, O. (1878)	Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly, S.M.	42 460
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863)	Brother Gregory, F.S.C., A.B.	30 310

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors, dents.
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848)	Rev. William J. Wallace, S.J.	32 428
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821)	Rev. M. Jaglowitz, C.R.	10 120
St. Meinrad col. & sem., St. Meinrad, Ind. ('57)	Rt.-Rev. A. Schmitt, O.S.B.	20 195
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874)	L. W. Boe	35 549
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.	J. H. C. Kaepfel	8 142
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago, Ill. (1890)	Rev. L. G. Zappala, C.R., A.M.	9 130
St. Stephen's col., Annandale on H'd'n, N.Y. ('60)	Rev. W. C. Rodgers, M.A., S.T.D.	10 40
St. Viator college, Kankakee, Ill. (1868)	Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, M.A.	25 375
Scarritt Morrisville col., Morrisville, Mo. ('46)	A. M. Norton	7 280
Scotia seminary, Concord, N. C. (1870)	A. W. Verner, D.D.	19 290
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856)	James F. Mooney, D.D., LL.D.	25 432
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865)	Charles F. Meserve, LL.D.	25 432
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877)	A. W. Van Hoose, A.M., LL.D.	24 272
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827)	George M. Potter, A.M.	14 128
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899)	Henry Lefavour, Ph.D., LL.D.	125 1,035
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860)	James W. Campbell, Ph.D.	32 575
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.	D. F. Charles (chancellor)	10 100
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872)	William A. Neilson	184 1,950
S. Dakota Sch. of Mines,* Rapid City (1885)	C. C. O'Harra, Ph.D.	14 108
S. Dakota State col.* Brookings, S. D. (1871)	E. C. Perisho, M.A., LL.D.	73 1,075
So. Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)	Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D.	12 385
Southern Female col., LaGrange, Ga. (1874)	M. W. Hatton, Litt.M.	14 150
Southern university, Greensboro, Ala. (1856)	C. A. Rush, A.B., D.D.	15 160
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885)	Frank E. Mossman, A.M.	22 300
S'hwes't'n Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1875)	Charles E. Diehl (chancellor)	10 119
S'hwes't'n univ., Georgetown, Tex. (1873)	Charles McP. Bishop, A.M., D.D.	22 687
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley	50 817
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830)	E. Cummins, S.J.	36 227
State Col. of Wash.* Pullman, Wash. (1892)	E. O. Holland	175 1,900
State Univ. of Iowa,* Iowa City, Ia. (1847)	Walter A. Jessup, Ph.D.	261 3,303
State university, Louisville, Ky.	M. B. Lanier	12 140
State Univ. of Montana,* Missoula (1895)	Edward O. Sisson, Ph.D.	65 941
Stevens Institute of Tech.* Hoboken, N. J.	A. C. Humphreys, M.E., Sc.D., LL.D.	46 518
Straight college, New Orleans, La. (1869)	Howard A. M. Briggs	50 445
Suomi college, Hancock, Mich. (1896)	J. K. Nikander, D.D.	10 132
Susquehanna univ., Sellingsgrove, Pa. (1869)	Charles T. Aikens, D.D.	20 300
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869)	Joseph Swain, B.L., M.S., LL.D.	48 484
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870)	James E. Day, LL.D. (chancellor)	321 3,548
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866)	Nelson W. Wehrhan, Ph.B., B.D.	14 90
Taladega college, Taladega, Ala. (1867)	Frederick A. Sumner, M.A.	41 600
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1883)	Joseph A. Tompson, D.D.	22 221
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848)	Monroe Vayhinger, D.D.	20 300
Teachers college,* New York, N. Y. (1888)	J. E. Russell, Ph.D., LL.D. (dean)	222 4,135
Teach. Col. of Indpls., The,* Indpls., Ind. (1882)	Mrs. Eliza A. Baker, LL.D.	30 1,500
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884)	Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	321 4,623
Texas Christian univ., Ft. Worth, Tex. (1873)	Edward McShane Wuitz	38 803
Throop Col. of Tech.,* Pasadena, Cal. (1891)	James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D., LL.D.	38 189
Tillotson college, Austin, Tex. (1881)	Isaac M. Agard, Ph.D.	19 200
Tome school, The,* Port Deposit, Md.	Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D.	26 200
Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. (1869)	(Vacancy)	
Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky. (1793)	R. H. Crossfield, Ph.D., LL.D.	26 330
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. (1838)	William P. Few, A.M., Ph.D.	58 684
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823)	Flavel S. Luther, Ph.D., LL.D.	24 250
Trinity college, Washington, D. C. (1900)	Sister Catherine Aloysius, S.N.D.	35 280
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869)	S. L. Hornbeak, Ph.D., LL.D.	22 263
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1852)	H. C. Bumpus, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.	255 1,645
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834)	Robert Sharp, A.M., Ph.D.	314 3,005
Tusculum college, Greeneville, Tenn. (1794)	C. O. Gray, D.D.	18 200
Tuskegee, institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881)	Robert Russa Moton, D.D.	207 1,453
Union Christian college, Merou, Ind. (1860)	C. B. Hershey	13 75
Union college, Barboursville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin, A.M.	14 275
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891)	Harvey A. Morrison	25 443
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795)	Charles A. Richmond, D.D., LL.D.	46 637
Union Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1836)	Arthur C. McGiffert, D.D.	29 260
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848)	H. E. Watters	20 607
U. S. Mil. academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802)	Col. S. E. Tillman, U. S. A. (supt.)	103 683
U. S. Naval academy,* Annapolis, Md. (1845)	Capt. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N. (supt.)	198 1,409
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831)	George H. Denny, LL.D., D.C.L.	82 1,647
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891)	R. B. van Kleinsmid, LL.D.	60 550
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871)	John C. Futrall, M.A.	80 1,044
University of Buffalo,* Buffalo, N. Y. (1846)	Charles P. Norton (chancellor)	186 1,032
University of California,* Berkeley (1860)	Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL.D.	887 9,575
Univ. of Chat., Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867)	Frederick W. Hixson	28 508
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892)	Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.	444 10,448
Univ. of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870)	Charles M. Dabney, Ph.D., LL.D.	306 3,165
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877)	L. Farrand, M.A., M.D., LL.D.	200 1,275
University of Denver, Denver, Col. (1864)	Henry A. Buechel, D.D., LL.D.	121 1,334
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879)	William T. Doran, S.J.	51 706
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905)	A. H. Murphree, LL.D.	40 1,125
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785)	David C. Barrow (chancellor)	68 710
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892)	E. H. Lindley, D.D.	83 593
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867)	Edmund J. James, Ph.D., LL.D.	897 5,590
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866)	Frank Strong, Ph.D., LL.D. (chan.)	219 2,840
University of Kentucky,* Lexington (1865)	Frank LeRond McVey, Ph.D., LL.D.	81 785
University of Maine,* Orono (1865)	Robert J. Aley, Ph.D., LL.D.	156 913
University of Maryland,* Baltimore (1784)	T. Fell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L. (prov.)	350 1,300

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors, dents.
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868)	Marion LeRoy Burton, LL.D.....	529 5,967
University of Mississippi,* University (1848)	J. N. Powers, LL.D. (chancellor)...	32 421
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839)....	Albert Ross Hill, LL.D.....	319 4,349
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869)....	S. Avery, Ph.D., LL.D. (chancellor)294	4,510
University of Nevada, Reno (1886).....	William E. Clark, Ph.D.....	50 324
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892)...	David Ross Boyd, Ph. D.....	27 272
Univ. of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789)...	Edward K. Graham, M.A., Ph.D....	85 1,015
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks (1883)...	Thomas F. Kane, Ph.D., LL.D.....	74 1,093
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849)	John Cavanaugh, C.S.C., D.D.....	105 1,115
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892)....	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph.D., LL.D....	114 2,510
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878).....	Prince L. Campbell, A.B., LL.D....	104 1,678
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740)...	E. F. Smith, Ph.D., LL.D. (provost)667	6,930
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1787)...	S. B. McCormick, LL.D. (chan.)....	450 4,000
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras (1903)...	Paul V. Miller, LL.D.....	73 738
Univ. of Redlands, Redlands, Cal. (1909)...	Victor Leroy Duke, LL.D.....	20 192
Univ. of Roch., The, Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D.....	46 535
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851)	Walter F. Thornton, S.J.....	47 375
Univ. of So. California, Los Angeles (1879)...	G. F. Bovard, A.M., D.D., LL.D....	286 3,737
Univ. of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896)...	William W. Meiners, Ph.D., LL.D....	104 1,341
Univ. of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805)...	V. S. Currell.....	42 386
Univ. of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882)...	Robert L. Slagle, M.A., Ph.D.....	60 824
Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868)...	Albion W. Knight, D.D. (chan.)...	35 351
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794)...	Brown Ayres, Ph.D., LL.D.....	212 2,192
University of Texas,* Austin (1883).....	Robert E. Vinson, D.D., LL.D.....	210 4,033
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850)...	John A. Widtsoe, A.M., Ph.D.....	125 4,057
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791)...	G. P. Benton, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D....	115 975
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819)	Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D....	75 2,361
University of Washington,* Seattle (1862)....	Henry Suzzalo, Ph.D.....	193 3,871
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848)....	Charles R. Van Hise, Ph.D., LL.D....	690 6,367
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886)....	Aven Nelson.....	55 701
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858)...	Chauncey P. Colegrove, A.B., A.M....	22 501
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893)....	Rev. Peter Froeborg, B.D., Ph.D....	15 108
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869)....	George L. Omwake, Ph.D.....	17 208
Utah Agricultural col.* Logan, Utah (1890)...	E. G. Peterson, M.A., Ph.D.....	60 1,165
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873)	Henry P. Brown, A.M.....	221 5,000
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873)	J. H. Kirkland, LL.D. (chancellor)125	693
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861)...	H. N. MacCracken, Ph.D., LL.D....	121 1,120
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa.....	Rev. James S. Dean, O.S.A.....	35 360
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806)	William Halnow, A.M., Ph.D.....	20 375
Virginia Christian col., Lynchburg, Va. (1903)	J. T. T. Hundley.....	18 127
Virginia Military inst.,* Lexington, Va. (1839)	Gen. E. W. Nichols (superintendent)30	560
Virginia Poly. inst.,* Blackburg, Va. (1872)...	J. D. Eggleston, LL.D.....	53 526
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.....	George Rice Hovey, D.D.....	25 460
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832)	George L. Mackintosh, D.D., LL.D....	21 217
Wake Forest col., Wake Forest, N. C. (1834)	William L. Poteat, LL.D.....	40 387
Walden university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)...	E. A. White.....	15 253
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865)....	Parley P. Womer, D.D.....	50 709
Wash. & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802)...	W. E. Stlemmons (acting).....	17 254
Wash. and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749)	Henry L. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D....	33 381
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782)	Jas. W. Cain, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D....	10 106
Wash. col.* Washington College, Tenn. (1795)	James T. Cooter, D.D.....	10 120
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853)	Fredk. A. Hall, LL.D. (chancellor)228	1,936
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850)	Herbert P. Houghton, Ph. D.....	22 250
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875)...	Ellen E. Pendleton, M.A., Litt.D....	138 1,612
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868).....	Kerr D. Macmillan, B.D., S.T.D....	34 209
Wesleyan univ., Middletown, Conn. (1831)....	William A. Shanklin, D.D., LL.D....	46 402
Western Col. for Women,* Oxford, O. (1854)	W. M. Boyd, Ph.D.....	33 260
West. Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867)	Thomas H. Lewis, D.D., LL.D.....	22 232
Western Reserve univ.* Cleveland, O. (1826)	Charles F. Thwing, D.D., LL.D....	348 3,663
Western Theo. sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825)...	James A. Keiso, Ph.D., D.D.....	10 61
Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. (1849)....	E. E. Reed, M. A., D.D.....	10 146
Westminster col., New Wilmington, Pa. (1852)	W. Charles Wallace, D.D.....	19 183
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1807)	Frank B. Proctor, LL.D.....	115 1,359
W. Virginia Wesleyan col., Buckhannon (1890)	Wallace B. Fleming, A.M., D.D....	30 325
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834)....	S. V. Cole, D.D., LL.D.....	30 200
Wheaton college,* Wheaton, Ill. (1860)....	Charles A. Blanchard, A.M., D.D....	30 236
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882)	S. B. L. Penrose, D.D.....	30 427
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901)....	Harry N. Wright, Ph.D.....	13 140
Whitworth college, Spokane, Wash. (1883)...	Donald D. McKay, A.M., Ph.D....	14 117
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856)	Wm. S. Scarborough, Ph.D., LL.D....	38 550
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873)....	M. W. Dogan, A. M., Ph.D.....	22 450
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844)...	Carl G. Doney, Ph.D., LL.D.....	16 286
Wm. & Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693)	L. G. Tyler, M.A., LL.D.....	22 216
William and Vashti college, Aleo, Ill. (1908)	Ward L. Ray, A.M.....	14 200
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849)...	John P. Greene, D.D., LL.D.....	21 350
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793)	Harry A. Garfield, LL.D.....	56 434
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908)	Anne D. Blitz (dean).....	28 85
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870)...	E. D. Warfield, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	24 226
Winthrop college,* Rock Hill, S. C. (1886)...	David B. Johnson, LL.D.....	164 1,874
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845)...	Charles G. Heckert, D.D.....	42 788
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854)....	H. N. Snyder, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D....	14 275
Women's Col. of Delaware,* Newark (1914)...	Winifred J. Robinson (dean).....	29 300
Worcester Poly. inst.,* Worcester, Mass. (1865)	Ira N. Hollis, A.M., L.H.D.....	48 425
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701)...	Arthur T. Hadley, Ph.D., LL.D.....	561 2,129
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881)....	Henry K. Warten, M.A., LL.D.....	32 405
York college, York, Neb. (1890).....	M. O. McLaughlin, M.A., D.D.....	21 514

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education reports.]

STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS (1915-1916).

Children.			State.		
State.	*Number.	Enrolled.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Maine	176,823	149,149	2,806	12,437	15,243
New Hampshire	185,192	87,461	130	932	1,062
Vermont	84,669	65,380	966	5,494	6,460
Massachusetts	830,115	604,023	222	1,565	1,787
Rhode Island	142,152	89,879	2,149	10,971	13,120
Connecticut	285,483	234,609	4,482	5,842	10,324
New York	2,336,165	1,625,777	3,424	11,126	14,550
New Jersey	707,229	540,229	1,717	6,616	8,333
Pennsylvania	2,123,686	1,504,794	3,039	12,007	15,046
Ohio	1,217,544	905,071	1,354	4,380	5,734
Indiana	703,641	504,252	4,384	8,486	12,870
Illinois	1,514,070	1,084,640	4,170	8,751	12,921
Michigan	751,494	620,861	3,215	7,841	11,056
Wisconsin	686,346	458,102	‡2,924	‡8,029	‡10,953
Minnesota	617,316	481,583	1,534	6,087	7,621
Iowa	583,278	525,579	7,777	19,581	27,358
Missouri	890,190	721,752	‡4,780	‡5,882	‡10,662
North Dakota	208,011	‡151,647	3,790	8,931	12,721
South Dakota	193,417	‡134,136	681	4,050	4,731
Nebraska	345,051	292,725	253	1,482	1,735
Kansas	483,731	402,860	1,050	5,523	6,573
Delaware	52,769	45,327	648	1,296	1,944
Maryland	357,464	243,077	303	1,236	1,539
District of Columbia	72,432	59,526	906	2,299	3,205
Virginia	665,716	486,134	94	563	657
West Virginia	401,119	313,873	776	2,730	3,506
North Carolina	772,240	649,246	1,883	7,412	9,295
South Carolina	542,583	415,766	1,207	4,966	6,173
Georgia	912,227	667,635	2,602	14,721	17,323
Florida	256,522	198,365			
Kentucky	699,376	537,008			
Tennessee	687,087	610,235			
Alabama	740,603	514,601			
Mississippi	635,270	‡492,756			
Louisiana	572,883	320,300			
Texas	1,388,226	1,017,083			
Arkansas	546,099	‡447,726			
Oklahoma	675,598	515,493			
Montana	98,883	‡102,768			
Wyoming	37,061	32,630			
Colorado	235,122	184,471			
New Mexico	118,941	77,062			
Arizona	62,608	51,077			
Utah	126,058	108,359			
Nevada	17,515	13,358			
Idaho	113,104	95,772			
Washington	336,148	245,419			
Oregon	183,445	142,365			
California	571,274	539,688			
Continental Un. States.	26,846,976	20,351,687			
North Atlantic division.	6,784,514	4,881,359			
North Central division.	8,194,089	6,343,208			
South Atlantic division.	4,033,072	3,078,949			
South Central division.	5,945,142	4,455,202			
Western division.	1,890,159	1,592,969			
*School year 1915-1916; children 5 to 18 years of age. †Statistics of 1914-1915. ‡Statistics of 1913-1914. §Exceeds estimated school population.					
Teachers.			State.		
State.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Buildings.	*Value.
Maine	792	6,173	6,965	3,764	\$10,597,424
New Hampshire	269	2,814	3,083	11,634	6,777,953
Vermont	228	2,764	2,992	11,999	4,915,758
Massachusetts	*1,784	*15,703	17,487	‡4,531	96,521,456
Rhode Island	233	2,540	2,773	520	10,081,135
Connecticut	410	6,013	6,423	1,515	27,719,683
New York	5,907	47,686	53,593	11,935	244,739,916
New Jersey	2,414	14,327	16,741	2,194	69,293,018
Pennsylvania	9,163	33,564	42,727	15,375	154,363,211
Ohio	7,852	23,967	31,819	12,163	113,597,716
Indiana	6,207	13,441	19,648	8,376	54,849,098
Illinois	6,192	27,172	33,364	13,581	135,357,497
Michigan	2,981	17,998	20,979	8,840	57,930,121
Wisconsin	*1,759	*14,529	16,288	9,037	‡24,141,885
Minnesota	1,952	15,841	17,793	8,900	50,459,377
Iowa	2,858	24,372	27,230	13,485	39,356,618
Missouri	4,904	15,304	20,208	10,880	54,882,805
North Dakota	‡1,329	‡6,764	‡8,093	5,221	12,115,050
South Dakota	1,032	6,025	7,057	5,298	10,094,385
Nebraska	1,506	11,100	12,606	7,709	23,644,515
Kansas				9,385	31,168,702
Delaware				672	1,650,000
Maryland				2,487	12,000,000
District of Columbia				152	12,309,995
Virginia				6,758	16,004,359
West Virginia				7,121	15,599,531
North Carolina				8,188	11,489,882
South Carolina				5,001	8,117,280
Georgia				7,985	15,048,880
Florida				2,714	7,409,947
Kentucky				8,406	15,521,654
Tennessee				7,042	15,938,816
Alabama				6,911	10,898,517
Mississippi (1913)				7,781	3,110,300
Louisiana				3,467	13,580,248
Texas				14,133	45,368,247
Arkansas (1915)				6,548	12,660,849
Oklahoma				6,891	20,690,930
Montana				2,738	9,244,559
Wyoming				1,006	2,666,059
Colorado				3,099	15,364,405
New Mexico				1,298	2,915,000
Arizona				471	3,463,517

State.	Buildings.	*Value.
Utah	744	\$11,619,642
Nevada	354	1,565,497
Idaho	3,671	9,202,457
Washington	3,429	32,751,292
Oregon	2,774	18,019,464
California	5,141	84,721,886

United States	281,524	1,662,446,536
North Atlantic	43,467	625,009,554
North Central	113,075	608,497,769
South Atlantic	41,078	99,629,874
South Central	61,179	137,775,561
Western	22,725	191,533,778

*Of all public school property. †Estimated.
 ‡Statistics of 1913-1914.

Elementary City Schools.

In places of 100,000 or more population.		
City.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Alabama—Birmingham	540	23,375
California—Los Angeles	2,174	68,550
Oakland	610	27,257
San Francisco	1,314	55,494
Colorado—Denver	832	31,519
Connecticut—Bridgeport	484	18,314
New Haven	655	25,102
Dist. of Columbia—Washington	1,456	52,291
Georgia—Atlanta	596	23,666
Illinois—Chicago	6,728	326,745
Indiana—Indianapolis	929	33,190
Kentucky—Louisville	683	28,251
Louisiana—New Orleans	1,084	44,637
Maryland—Baltimore	1,924	75,148
Massachusetts—Boston	2,364	104,294
Cambridge	388	13,759

Citr.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Fall River	515	15,822
Lowell	284	12,224
Worcester	623	23,395
Michigan—Detroit	1,807	84,663
Grand Rapids	501	15,615
Minnesota—Minneapolis	1,182	45,787
St. Paul	710	26,746
Missouri—Kansas City	1,008	39,661
St. Louis	1,952	90,418
Nebraska—Omaha	753	23,754
New Jersey—Jersey City	837	37,936
Newark	1,575	66,955
Peterston	475	20,796
New York—Albany	349	12,092
Buffalo	1,771	60,337
New York	19,906	805,777
Rochester	891	29,676
Syracuse	522	19,207
Ohio—Cincinnati	1,496	43,235
Cleveland	3,033	92,053
Columbus	740	24,307
Dayton	406	16,264
Toledo	817	27,346
Oregon—Portland	729	28,370
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	4,928	226,853
Pittsburgh	1,912	77,852
Scranton	562	22,848
Rhode Island—Providence	850	38,821
Tennessee—Memphis	484	19,553
Nashville	314	17,490
Virginia—Richmond	687	28,532
Washington—Seattle	841	30,749
Spokane	397	15,276
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	1,352	52,674

*Includes South Omaha.

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS BY YEARS.

Year.	Children.			Teachers.			†Salaries.	Total cost.
	*Number.	Enrolled.	†Attendance.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
1870.	12,055,443	6,871,522	4,077,347	77,529	122,926	200,515	\$37,832,566	\$63,396,666
1880.	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890.	18,543,301	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900.	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1910.	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911.	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912.	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913.	25,499,928	18,523,558	13,510,643	113,342	451,118	564,460	303,537,849	534,058,580
1914.	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915.	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916.	26,846,976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053

*Children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Of superintendents and teachers.

HIGH SCHOOLS (1916).

Public.		Private.	
Schools	12,003	Schools	2,201
Teachers—Men	29,131	Teachers—Men	5,821
Women	39,146	Women	8,137
Students—Boys	660,641	Students—Boys	73,415
Girls	795,420	Girls	81,706

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Public.		Private.	
Schools	234	Schools	45
Teachers—Men	2,405	Teachers—Men	295
Women	4,237	Women	369
Students—Men	21,016	Students—Men	1,924
Women	83,698	Women	5,034

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Institutions	574
Instructors—Men	28,472
Instructors—Women	6,397
Preparatory students—Men	33,319
Preparatory students—Women	19,155
Collegiate students—Men	152,860
Collegiate students—Women	90,181
Colleges for men	144
Undergraduate students	43,851
College for women	89
Undergraduate students	20,638
Coeccational colleges	341
Undergraduate students—Men	109,009
Undergraduate students—Women	69,543
Total students	178,552

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Theology—		Dentistry—	
Schools	169	Schools	48
Students	12,051	Students	10,715
Law—		Pharmacy—	
Schools	124	Schools	71
Students	22,993	Students	6,034
Medicine—		Veterinary—	
Schools	92	Schools	22
Students	14,767	Students	3,064

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND AND DEAF (1916).

Public schools for blind	61
Pupils	5,155
State schools for deaf	69
Pupils	11,784
Public schools for deaf	71
Pupils	2,362
Private schools for deaf	19
Pupils	587

SCHOOLS FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

State—Number	38	Pupils	890
Pupils	32,882	Public—Day	118
Private—Number	28	Pupils	16,524

OTHER SCHOOLS (1916).

Training nurses	1,520	Students	61,828
Students	47,611	Agriculture	69
Commercial	913	Students	130,499
Students	192,388	Summer (1916)	734
Reform	121	Students	298,210

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva for 1913-1914.]

Paris	17,556	Halle	2,982	Marburg	2,072	Genoa	1,413
Berlin	14,178	Cracow	2,960	Frague (German)	2,053	Aberdeen	1,300
Moscow	9,760	Toulouse	2,869	Sendal	1,915	Tomsk	1,300
Cairo	9,540	Dorpat	2,834	Jena	1,848	Poitiers	1,313
Vienna	8,784	Lutlich	2,778	Durham	1,893	Erlangen	1,285
Budapest	7,814	Athens	2,800	Lille	1,828	Brussels	1,250
Munich	7,718	Glasgow	2,800	Bern	2,015	Melbourne	1,319
St. Petersburg	7,455	Breslau	2,684	Konigsberg	1,744	Lund	1,347
Naples	6,600	Louvain	2,630	Kiel	1,876	Czernowitz	1,194
Lepzig	6,143	Freiburg	2,766	Valencia	1,700	Liverpool	1,312
Toronto	5,903	Strassburg	2,485	Manchester	1,691	Ghent	1,253
Madrid	5,675	Bordeaux	2,548	Wales, Univ. of	1,389	Griefswald	1,387
Lemberg	5,567	Gottlingen	2,668	Padua	1,648	Salamanca	1,200
Tokyo (Imperial)	5,354	McGill (Montreal)	2,213	Pavia	1,600	Leiden	1,212
Buenos Aires	5,054	Barcelona	2,430	Palermo	1,669	Leeds	1,320
Valladolid	4,600	Heidelberg	2,466	Rennes	1,570	Pisa	1,150
Bonn	4,478	Kiassenburg	2,124	Wurzburg	1,456	Amsterdam	1,215
Prague (Bohemian)	4,406	Odessa	2,023	Kingston (Canada)	1,548	Seattle	1,100
London	4,047	Muenster (Germ'y)	2,368	Christiania	1,500	Utrecht	1,096
Oxford	4,005	Sofia	2,116	Algiers	1,440	Havana	1,070
Copenhagen	4,000	Warsaw	2,257	Glessen	1,426	Belgrade	1,187
Rome	3,919	Upsala	2,419	Grenoble	1,746	Dijon	1,000
Cambridge	3,748	Turin	2,199	Zurich	1,481	Dublin	1,000
Helisingfors	3,532	Nancy	2,248	Gothenburg	2,021	Granada	1,000
Edinburgh	3,352	Graz	2,151	Sydney	1,496	Rome	1,070
Charkow	3,342	Geneva	1,858	Montreal (Laval)	1,624	Agram	1,045
Bukharest	3,283	Bologna	2,000	Combra	1,350	Santiago (Chile)	1,000
Lyons	3,084	Kasan	2,122	Innsbruck	1,365	Birmingham (Eng.)	1,000
Kiev	3,000	Tubingen	2,016	Lausanne	1,254		

GIFTS AND REQUESTS TO EDUCATION.

[From report of United States commissioner of education.]

Institutions	1914.	1915.	1884.....	\$11,270,286	1901.....	\$21,158,400
Univ. and colleges....	\$26,870,017	\$20,310,124	1885.....	9,314,081	1902.....	20,348,739
Schools of theology....	1,558,281	1,467,055	1886.....	5,976,168	1903.....	17,915,075
Schools of law	203,067	90,578	1887.....	7,512,910	1904.....	17,261,375
Schools of medicine	1,495,773	2,661,076	1888.....	6,646,368	1905.....	21,827,875
Public normal schools	607,431	449,992	1889.....	6,942,058	1906.....	23,347,070
Private normal schools	116,283	168,479	1890.....	8,011,019	1907.....	28,585,780
Private high schools....	706,546	875,944	1891.....	8,519,233	1908.....	19,763,421
Total	31,357,398	26,023,246	1892.....	8,721,902	1909.....	21,192,450
			1893.....	8,207,690	1910.....	24,755,663
			1894.....	10,855,365	1911.....	27,634,029
			1895.....	8,240,876	1912.....	30,061,310
			1896.....	11,677,048	1913.....	29,651,310
			1897.....	10,049,141	1914.....	31,357,398
			1898.....	10,981,209	1915.....	26,023,246
			1899.....	25,332,792	Total	610,441,328
			1900.....	15,066,561		

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

Year.	Tons.	Freight Value.	Charges.
1910..	62,363,218	\$654,010,844	\$38,710,904
1911..	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196
1912..	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913..	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,865
1914..	55,369,939	634,800,268	27,597,099
1915..	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031
1916..	91,888,219	974,161,156	60,845,023
1917..	89,813,898	1,196,922,183	89,277,226

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of the Suez canal in 1913 amounted to \$23,443.

643, a decrease of \$1,886,189 as compared with 1912. The decrease was owing to the reduction of the toll rate which went into effect Jan. 1, 1913. The total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 19,165,000 tons, or 456,000 tons in excess of that for 1912.

In 1913 the total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal was 5,085 as against 5,373 in 1912. The average time of vessels going through the canal in 1913 was 16 hours 19 minutes. Freight traffic in 1914, 1915 and 1916 was greatly diminished by the war in Europe, but no detailed statistics were published.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Cape Cod	1914	8	25	150	\$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.
UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1918.

[United States census bureau estimate.]

Alabama	2,395,270	Maine	782,191	Oklahoma	2,377,629
Arizona	272,034	Maryland	1,384,539	Oregon	888,243
Arkansas	1,792,065	Massachusetts	3,832,790	Pennsylvania	8,798,067
California	3,119,412	Michigan	3,133,678	Rhode Island	637,415
Colorado	1,014,581	Minnesota	2,345,287	South Carolina	1,660,934
Connecticut	1,286,268	Mississippi	2,001,466	South Dakota	735,434
Delaware	216,941	Missouri	3,448,498	Tennessee	2,321,253
Dist. of Columbia	374,584	Montana	4,486,376	Texas	4,601,279
Florida	938,877	Nebraska	1,296,877	Utah	453,648
Georgia	2,935,617	Nevada	114,742	Vermont	366,192
Idaho	461,766	New Hampshire	446,352	Virginia	2,234,030
Illinois	6,317,734	New Jersey	3,080,371	Washington	1,660,578
Indiana	2,854,167	New Mexico	437,015	West Virginia	1,439,165
Iowa	2,224,771	New York	10,646,989	Wisconsin	2,553,983
Kansas	1,874,195	North Carolina	2,466,025	Wyoming	190,380
Kentucky	2,408,547	North Dakota	791,437		
Louisiana	1,884,778	Ohio	5,273,814		
				Total	105,253,300

*April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900.

NOTE—Estimates of population are required primarily for use in the census bureau in calculating death rates and per capita average for years other than the census year. It is based on the assumption that the increase in population each year since the enumeration is equal to the annual increase from 1900 to 1910.

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

[United States census bureau estimate as of Jan. 1, 1917.]

Continental United States	102,826,309
Alaska	64,873
Guam	12,866
Hawaii	217,660
Panama Canal Zone	31,049
Philippine Islands	8,879,989
Porto Rico	1,223,981
Samoa	7,426
Total	113,309,285

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

Estimated as of July 1, 1916.

State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	1,371,973	960,635
Arizona	230,864	34,680
Arkansas	1,248,243	491,480
California	2,798,427	140,227
Colorado	943,334	18,726
Connecticut	1,228,705	15,774
Delaware	181,868	31,512
Dist. of Columbia	284,166	99,814
Florida	535,612	357,331
Georgia	1,589,295	1,268,770
Idaho	422,733	5,903
Illinois	6,024,942	127,315
Indiana	2,754,042	62,776
Iowa	2,203,236	17,085
Kansas	1,771,427	58,118
Kentucky	2,132,089	247,550
Louisiana	1,074,038	765,092
Maine	770,026	2,463
Maryland	1,131,931	230,876
Massachusetts	3,673,952	45,204
Michigan	3,028,353	26,501
Minnesota	2,261,786	17,817
Mississippi	877,215	1,074,459
Missouri	3,254,439	156,253
Montana	445,011	14,483
Nebraska	1,258,103	13,272
Nevada	98,713	8,021
New Hampshire	441,923	583
New Jersey	2,844,219	103,798
New Mexico	382,795	27,483
New York	10,104,754	168,521
North Carolina	1,649,452	753,286
Ohio	732,148	7,053
North Dakota	5,028,776	121,580
Ohio	1,931,345	270,738
Oklahoma	818,869	16,872
Oregon	8,301,389	220,628
Pennsylvania	6,303,812	10,503
Rhode Island	755,456	870,019
South Carolina	678,856	19,653
South Dakota	1,819,092	468,912
Tennessee		

State.	White.	Colored.
Texas	3,694,083	735,483
Utah	425,755	8,328
Vermont	361,544	2,155
Virginia	1,513,532	678,387
Washington	1,494,376	39,845
West Virginia	1,308,689	77,339
Wisconsin	2,485,678	16,872
Wyoming	172,549	7,010

United States

Colored Population of Cities.

Estimated as of July 1, 1916.

Atlanta, Ga.	59,063	Memphis, Tenn.	54,120
Baltimore, Md.	88,466	Nashville, Tenn.	36,043
Birmingham, Ala.	67,829	New Orleans, La.	96,909
Boston, Mass.	16,285	New York, N. Y.	116,842
Chicago, Ill.	65,873	Philadelphia, Pa.	99,224
Cincinnati, O.	22,209	Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,989
Columbus, O.	35,717	Richmond, Va.	55,993
Indianapolis, Ind.	25,464	St. Louis, Mo.	60,002
Kansas City, Mo.	27,574	San Francisco, Cal.	18,573
Los Angeles, Cal.	16,579	Washington, D. C.	99,815

NOTE—Cities having a comparatively small negro population are not included. The negro population of all large cities in 1910 is given elsewhere in this volume.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

A metropolitan district is defined as consisting of the city together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1910:

City.	Metropolitan district.	proper.	Outside.
New York	6,474,568	4,766,383	1,707,685
Chicago	2,446,921	2,185,283	261,638
Philadelphia	1,972,342	1,549,008	423,334
Boston	1,520,470	670,585	849,885
Pittsburgh	1,042,855	533,905	508,950
St. Louis	828,733	687,029	141,704
San Francisco-Oakland	686,873	416,912	119,787
Oakland		150,174	
Baltimore	658,715	558,485	100,230
Cleveland	613,276	550,663	52,607
Cincinnati	563,804	363,831	200,213
Minneapolis-St. Paul	526,256	301,408	10,104
St. Paul		214,744	
Detroit	500,932	465,766	35,216
Buffalo	438,661	423,715	64,946
Los Angeles	438,226	319,198	119,028
Milwaukee	427,175	373,367	53,818
Providence	395,972	224,326	171,646
Washington	367,869	331,069	36,800
New Orleans	348,109	339,075	9,034
Kansas City (Mo. and Kas.)	340,446	248,381	9,374
Kansas City, Kas.		82,331	
Louisville	286,158	228,928	62,230
Rochester	248,512	218,149	30,363
Seattle	239,269	237,194	2,075
Indianapolis	237,783	235,650	4,133
Denver	219,314	213,381	5,933
Portland, Ore.	215,048	207,314	7,834

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1850-1910). [From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

Table with columns for State or Territory, Year (1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870, 1860, 1850), and Percent of gain. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming, plus 'The states' and 'United States'.

NOTE—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1900.

Summary table showing population for 1910 and 1900 for United States, Porto Rico, Soldiers and sailors abroad, Noncontiguous territory, and Continental United States.

The thirteenth census of the United States was taken by the bureau of the census as of April 15, 1910. It included continental United States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and Porto Rico; also persons in the military and naval service who were stationed abroad. The population according to this division, compared with that in 1900, was:

Small table showing population for 1910 and 1900 for Alaska and Hawaii.

United States (area of enumeration) 93,402,151 77,256,630. *Census of 1899. †Includes 93,243 persons enumerated in Porto Rico in 1899.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1840).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Alabama.....	12 590,756	15 309,527	19 127,901	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	25 97,574	27 30,388	25 14,273	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	20 809,978	16 297,675	14 275,248	9 261,542	8 251,002	8 237,964
Delaware.....	26 76,085	24 76,748	22 72,749	19 72,674	17 64,273	16 59,096
Florida.....	27 54,477	25 34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	9 691,392	10 516,823	11 340,989	11 252,433	12 162,086	13 82,548
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	14 476,183	20 157,445	24 55,211	23 12,282	.....	.....
Indiana.....	10 685,866	13 343,031	18 147,178	21 24,520	20 5,641	.....
Iowa.....	28 43,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	6 779,828	6 687,917	6 564,317	7 406,511	9 220,965	14 73,677
Louisiana.....	19 352,411	19 215,739	17 153,407	18 76,556	.....	.....
Maine.....	13 501,793	12 393,455	12 298,335	14 228,705	14 151,719	11 96,540
Maryland.....	15 470,019	11 447,040	10 407,350	8 380,546	7 341,548	6 319,728
Massachusetts.....	8 737,689	8 610,408	7 523,287	5 472,040	5 422,345	4 378,787
Michigan.....	23 212,267	26 31,639	26 8,765	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	17 375,651	22 136,621	21 75,448	20 40,352	19 8,850	.....
Missouri.....	16 383,702	21 140,455	23 66,586	22 20,845	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	22 284,574	18 269,328	15 244,161	16 214,460	11 183,858	10 141,885
New Jersey.....	18 373,306	14 320,823	13 277,575	12 245,562	10 211,149	9 184,139
New York.....	1 2,428,921	1 1,918,608	1 1,372,812	2 959,049	3 589,051	5 340,120
North Carolina.....	7 753,419	5 737,987	4 638,829	4 555,500	4 478,103	3 393,751
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	3 1,519,467	4 937,903	5 581,934	13 230,760	18 45,365	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	2 1,724,033	2 1,348,233	3 1,049,458	3 810,091	3 602,365	2 434,373
Rhode Island.....	24 108,830	23 97,199	20 83,059	17 76,931	16 69,122	15 68,825
South Carolina.....	11 594,398	9 581,185	8 502,741	6 415,115	6 345,591	7 249,073
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	5 829,210	7 681,904	9 422,823	10 261,727	15 105,602	17 35,691
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	21 291,948	17 280,652	16 235,966	15 235,361	13 154,465	12 85,425
Virginia.....	4 1,239,797	3 1,211,405	2 1,065,306	1 974,600	1 880,200	1 747,610
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	29 30,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The states.....	17,019,641	12,820,868	9,600,783	7,215,858	5,294,390	.....
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	1 43,712	1 39,834	1 33,039	1 24,023	1 14,093	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The territories.....	43,712	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	.....
On public ships in service of United States.....	6,100	5,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,633,453	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Per cent of gain.....	32.67	33.55	33.06	36.38	35.10	.....

NOTE—The narrow column under each census shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Division.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1850.	Including the population of the Philippines and other possessions, the population living under the American flag in 1910 was as follows:
New England.....	7.4	7.4	7.5	11.8	.....
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	20.3	20.2	25.4	.....
East North Central.....	19.8	21.0	21.4	19.5	.....
West North Central.....	12.7	13.6	14.2	3.8	.....
South Atlantic.....	13.3	13.7	14.1	20.2	.....
East South Central.....	9.1	9.9	10.2	14.5	.....
West South Central.....	9.6	8.6	7.5	4.1	.....
Mountain.....	2.9	2.2	1.9	0.3	.....
Pacific.....	4.6	3.2	3.0	0.5	.....
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,402,151
Philippines (1903).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,635,426
Guam, estimated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000
Samoa, estimated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,100
Panama Canal Zone, estimated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,102,677

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and territories.	1910.	1900.	1890.	Increase 1900 to 1910.		Increase 1890 to 1900.		Rank '10-'00.
				Number.	Perct.	Number.	Perct.	
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	315,296	20.8	18 19
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	34,688	39.8	46 47
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	183,353	16.3	25 21
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,218,398	892,996	60.1	371,655	23.4	12 31
Colorado	799,024	539,700	413,249	259,324	48.0	126,451	30.6	32 32
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	748,258	206,336	22.7	162,163	21.7	31 29
Delaware	302,932	184,735	168,403	17,587	9.5	16,242	9.6	47 45
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	278,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	43 43
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,077	42.4	137,120	35.0	33 31
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	392,790	17.7	378,978	20.6	10 11
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3	73,224	82.7	45 46
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9	995,198	26.0	3 3
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3	324,058	14.8	9 8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	*7,082	*0.3	319,556	16.7	15 10
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0	42,387	3.0	22 22
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	288,539	15.5	14 12
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	274,763	19.9	203,037	23.5	24 23
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9	33,380	5.0	34 31
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,404	1,042,390	107,302	9.0	145,654	14.0	27 26
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	561,070	20.0	566,399	25.3	6 7
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	389,191	16.1	327,092	15.6	8 9
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324,314	18.5	441,111	33.7	19 19
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	254,844	15.8	261,670	20.3	21 20
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	186,670	6.0	427,840	16.0	7 5
Montana	376,053	243,329	142,924	132,724	54.5	100,405	70.3	40 43
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,390	1,062,656	125,914	11.8	3,644	0.3	29 27
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4	15,020	110.6	49 49
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,964	4.6	35,058	9.3	39 37
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,069	1,144,933	653,498	34.7	438,736	30.4	11 16
New Mexico	327,304	195,210	160,232	131,991	67.6	95,028	21.8	44 44
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,007,274	1,844,720	25.4	1,265,720	21.1	1 4
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	312,477	16.5	275,861	17.1	16 15
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,983	257,910	80.8	128,163	67.1	37 40
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	609,576	14.7	485,216	13.2	4 4
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	258,657	866,764	109.7	531,734	205.6	23 30
Oregon	672,765	413,536	317,704	259,229	62.7	95,832	30.2	35 36
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	1,362,996	21.6	1,044,002	19.9	2 2
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.6	83,050	24.0	38 35
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1	189,167	16.4	26 24
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	348,600	182,318	45.4	52,970	15.2	36 38
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	164,173	8.1	253,098	14.3	17 14
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,527	847,832	27.8	813,183	36.4	5 6
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	96,602	34.9	65,970	31.3	41 42
Vermont	355,956	343,641	332,422	12,315	3.6	11,219	3.4	42 39
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2	198,204	12.0	20 17
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	623,887	120.4	160,871	45.0	30 34
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	262,319	27.4	196,006	25.7	28 28
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	644,818	12.8	375,712	22.2	13 13
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,555	53,434	57.7	29,976	47.9	48 48
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	75,994,576	62,947,714	15,947,691	21.0	13,046,861	20.7	.. ..
Alaska	64,356	63,592	62,562	764	1.2	31,540	98.4	.. ..
Hawaii	191,809	154,001	89,990	37,908	24.6	64,011	71.1	.. ..
Porto Rico	1,118,012	953,769	.. ..	164,769	17.3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

†Total U. S. ... 93,346,543 77,165,937 63,069,756 16,151,132 20.9 13,142,412 22.7

*Decrease. †In 1899. ‡Does not include soldiers and sailors stationed abroad.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

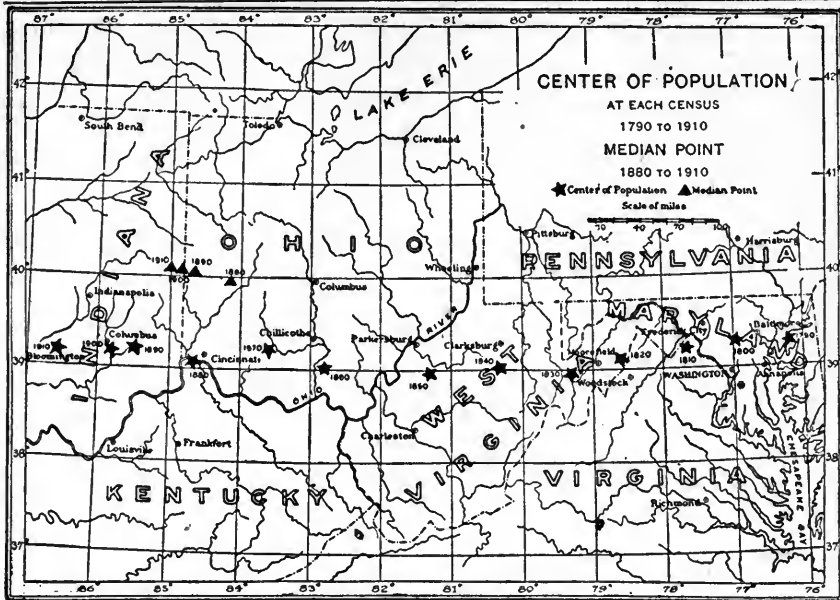
Census.	Population.	Increase.	Percent.	Continental United States.	
				1800.	1790.
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	5,308,483	3,929,214
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	.. ..	.. ..
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	.. ..	.. ..
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1	.. ..	.. ..
1870	38,558,371	7,119,050	22.6	.. ..	.. ..
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	.. ..	.. ..
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	.. ..	.. ..
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	.. ..	.. ..
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5	.. ..	.. ..
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1	.. ..	.. ..
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4	.. ..	.. ..

INCREASE (1900-1910).			
Division.	Number.	Per ct.	
New England	960,664	17.2	
Middle Atlantic	3,861,214	25.0	
East North Central	2,265,040	14.2	
West North Central	1,290,498	12.5	
South Atlantic	1,751,415	16.8	
East South Central	862,144	11.4	
West South Central	2,252,244	34.5	
Mountain	958,860	57.3	
Pacific	1,775,612	73.5	

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of the gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account,



and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

The position of the center of population and its movement during each decade since 1790 are shown in the following table:

Census year.	North latitude.		West longitude.		Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade.			
	D.	M.	D.	M.		Direct line.	West-ward.	North-ward.	South-ward.
1790.....	39	16	30	75	11 12 .23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800.....	39	16	6	76	55 30 .18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.....	40.6	40.6	.....	0.5
1810.....	39	11	36	77	37 12 .40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.....	36.9	36.5	.....	5.8
1820.....	39	5	42	78	33 0 .16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.....	50.5	50.1	.....	6.7
1830.....	38	57	54	79	15 54 .19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*.....	40.4	39.4	.....	9.0
1840.....	39	2	0	80	18 0 .16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*.....	55.0	54.8	.....	4.7
1850.....	38	59	0	81	19 0 .23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*.....	54.8	54.7	.....	3.5
1860.....	39	0	24	82	48 48 .20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.....	30.6	30.6	.....	1.6
1870.....	39	12	0	83	35 42 .48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.....	44.1	42.1	.....	13.3
1880.....	39	4	8	84	39 40 .8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.....	58.1	57.4	.....	9.1
1890.....	39	11	56	85	32 53 .20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.....	48.6	47.7	.....	9.0
1900.....	39	9	36	85	48 54 .6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.....	14.6	14.4	.....	2.8
1910.....	39	10	12	86	32 20 .In the city of Bloomington, Ind.....	39.0	38.9	.....	0.8

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

MEDIAN LINES.

In connection with the definition of the median point another method of presenting facts with regard to the geographical distribution of the population has been noted, involving the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

The eastern terminus of the median parallel, according to the census of 1910, is on the New Jersey coast near Seagirt. In its course west this line passes through central New Jersey, leaving the state near Burlington and entering Pennsylvania a few miles north of Philadelphia, thence passing through Norristown and continu-

ing through southern Pennsylvania and across the northern extremity of West Virginia, leaving the latter state at a point a few miles north of Wheeling. It nearly bisects Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, crossing about ten miles north of Columbus, O.; twenty-five miles north of Indianapolis, Ind., and about twenty miles north of Springfield, Ill. Through Missouri it runs about thirty miles south of the Iowa and Missouri line, thence passing through Nebraska about ten miles north of its southern boundary, and across the northern part of Colorado, passing about five miles north of Boulder City. Its location in Utah is about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. There are no large towns near its course across the northern part of Nevada and California. The western terminus of the median parallel is on the Pacific coast, in Humboldt county, California, about five miles north of Point Delgada and twenty miles south of Cape Mendocino, the point of continental United States extending farthest west.

The median meridian starts at Whitefish point, on the northern peninsula of Michigan, near the eastern end of Lake Superior, thence passing

south about twenty-five miles west of Lansing and through Indiana about ten miles west of the Indiana-Ohio boundary and twenty-five miles west of Cincinnati. South of the Ohio river it bisects Kentucky, crosses eastern Tennessee and leaves that state twenty miles east of Chattanooga. Through Georgia it passes close to the Georgia-Alabama line, about two miles west of Columbus, Ga., leaving the state near the intersection of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida boundary lines. It then crosses the northwestern part of Florida and terminates in the Gulf of Mexico at the city of Apalachicola. The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1910, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel north latitude.			Median merididian longitude, westward.			Movement in miles, north, westward.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	North.	Westward.	
1880.....	39	57	00	84	7	12	.....	.....
1890.....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	27.0	
1900.....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8	
1910.....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5	

MEDIAN POINT.

The exact location of the median point is indicated by the median lines already shown; in the following table its approximate location with reference to certain towns is described:

Approximate Location by Important Towns.

- 1880.....16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
- 1890.....5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
- 1900.....In Spartanburg, Ind.
- 1910.....3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.

**POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.**

Color or race.	1910.	1900.
White	81,731,957	66,809,196
Negro	9,827,763	8,833,994
Indian	265,683	237,196
Chinese	71,531	89,863
Japanese	72,157	24,326
All other.....	3,175	.....
Total	91,972,266	75,994,575

BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Alabama	1,228,832	908,282	909
Arizona	171,468	2,009	29,201
Arkansas	1,131,026	442,881	460
California	2,259,672	21,645	16,371
Colorado	783,415	11,453	15,174
Connecticut	1,098,897	15,174	152
Delaware	171,102	31,181	5
District of Columbia	236,128	94,446	68
Florida	443,634	308,669	74
Georgia	1,431,802	1,176,987	95
Idaho	319,221	651	3,488
Illinois	2,536,962	109,049	133
Indiana	2,639,961	60,320	279
Iowa	2,209,191	14,973	471
Kansas	1,634,352	54,030	2,444
Kentucky	2,027,951	261,656	234
Louisiana	941,086	713,874	780
Maine	739,995	1,363	892
Maryland	1,062,639	232,250	55
Massachusetts	3,324,926	38,055	688
Michigan	2,785,247	17,115	7,519
Minnesota	2,059,227	7,084	9,053
Mississippi	786,111	1,009,487	1,253
Missouri	3,124,932	157,452	313
Montana	360,580	1,834	10,745
Nebraska	1,180,293	7,889	3,502
Nevada	74,276	513	5,240
New Hampshire	429,906	564	34
New Jersey	2,445,894	89,760	168
New Mexico	304,594	1,628	20,573
New York	8,966,845	134,191	6,046
North Carolina	1,500,511	697,843	7,851
North Dakota	569,855	617	6,846
Ohio	4,654,897	111,432	1,27
Oklahoma	1,444,531	137,612	74,825
Oregon	655,090	1,492	5,090

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Pennsylvania	7,467,713	193,919	1,503
Rhode Island.....	532,492	9,529	284
South Carolina.....	679,161	835,843	331
South Dakota.....	563,771	817	19,137
Tennessee	1,711,432	473,083	216
Texas	3,204,848	690,049	702
Utah	366,583	1,144	3,123
Vermont	334,298	1,621	26
Virginia	1,389,809	671,096	539
Washington	1,109,111	6,058	10,997
West Virginia.....	1,156,817	64,173	36
Wisconsin	2,320,555	2,900	10,142
Wyoming	140,318	2,235	1,486
Total	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

Chinese Japanese Other.

Alabama	62	4	4
Arizona	1,305	371	.....
Arkansas	62	9	1
California	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado	373	2,300	1
Connecticut	462	71	.....
Delaware	30	4	.....
District of Columbia.....	369	47	11
Florida	191	50	1
Georgia	233	4	.....
Idaho	859	1,363	12
Illinois	2,103	285	4
Indiana	276	38	2
Iowa	97	36	3
Kansas	16	107	.....
Kentucky	52	12	.....
Louisiana	507	31	110
Maine	108	13	.....
Maryland	378	24	.....
Massachusetts	2,582	151	14
Michigan	241	49	2
Minnesota	275	67	2
Mississippi	257	2	4
Missouri	535	99	4
Montana	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska	112	590	28
Nevada	927	864	55
New Hampshire.....	67	1	.....
New Jersey	1,139	206	.....
New Mexico	248	258	19
New York	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina.....	80	2	.....
North Dakota.....	39	59	.....
Ohio	569	76	.....
Oklahoma	139	48	.....
Oregon	7,363	3,418	312
Pennsylvania	1,784	190	2
Rhode Island.....	272	33	.....
South Carolina.....	57	8	.....
South Dakota.....	121	42	.....
Tennessee	43	8	2
Texas	595	340	8
Utah	371	2,110	20
Vermont	8	3	.....
Virginia	154	14	.....
Washington	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia.....	90	3	.....
Wisconsin	226	34	3
Wyoming	246	1,596	84
Total	71,531	72,157	3,175

NEGROES IN LARGE CITIES.

City.	1910.	1900.	Pet.
Albany, N. Y.....	1,037	1,178	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	51,902	35,727	33.5
Baltimore, Md.....	84,749	79,258	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.....	52,305	16,575	39.4
Boston, Mass.....	13,564	11,591	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1,532	1,149	1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,773	1,698	0.4
Cambridge, Mass.....	4,707	3,888	4.5
Chicago, Ill.....	44,103	30,150	20.4
Cincinnati, O.....	19,639	14,432	5.0
Cleveland, O.....	8,445	5,983	1.5
Columbus, O.....	12,738	8,201	7.0
Dayton, O.....	4,842	3,387	4.2
Denver, Col.....	6,426	3,923	2.5
Detroit, Mich.....	5,741	4,111	1.2
Fall River, Mass.....	355	324	0.3

Table with 4 columns: City, 1910, 1900, Pct. 1910. Lists major cities and their population changes, including Grand Rapids, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., and New York, N.Y.

Table with 4 columns: City, 1910, 1900, Pct. 1910. Lists Toledo, O., Washington, D.C., and Worcester, Mass.

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: Year, 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870, 1860, 1850. Shows population trends for 1850-1910.

PER CENT INCREASE BY COLOR OR RACE (1900-1910).

Table with 4 columns: Division, White, Negro, *Other. Lists regions like New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific.

*Includes Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other. †Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY SEX.

GENERAL SUMMARY 1910.

Table with 4 columns: Class, Male, Female, *Ratio. Lists population by race and parentage.

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Male, Female, *Ratio. Shows population by sex from 1820 to 1910.

*Males to 100 females.

BY STATES (1910).

Table with 4 columns: State, Male, Female. Lists population for Alabama through Michigan.

Table with 4 columns: State, Male, Female. Lists population for Minnesota through Wyoming.

Total 47,332,122 44,640,144

BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Table with 4 columns: Division, Male, Female. Lists population for New England, Middle Atlantic, etc.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (1910).

Table with 4 columns: City, Male, Female. Lists population for Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, etc.

Table with 4 columns: City, Male, Female. Lists population for Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, etc.

Table with 4 columns: City, Male, Female. Lists population for Nashville, New Haven, New Orleans, etc.

City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.
Rochester, N. Y.	108,352	109,797	Scranton, Pa.	65,691	64,276	Toledo, O.	84,691	83,806
St. Louis, Mo.	346,068	340,961	Seattle, Wash.	136,773	100,421	Washington, D. C.	158,060	173,019
St. Paul, Minn.	111,809	102,935	Spokane, Wash.	57,513	46,889	Worcester, Mass.	73,424	72,662
S. Francisco, Cal.	236,901	180,011	Syracuse, N. Y.	68,806	68,443			

MENTAL VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.

BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Alabama	513,111	298,943	213,923
Arizona	74,051	65,097	764
Arkansas	395,824	284,301	111,365
California	920,397	846,207	3,143
Colorado	271,648	264,603	4,283
Connecticut	347,692	342,392	4,765
Delaware	61,887	52,804	9,050
District of Columbia	103,761	75,765	27,621
Florida	214,195	124,311	89,659
Georgia	620,616	353,658	266,514
Idaho	110,865	107,469	328
Illinois	1,743,182	1,701,402	39,983
Indiana	823,434	801,431	20,651
Iowa	663,872	557,914	5,443
Kansas	608,629	490,225	17,588
Kentucky	603,454	527,661	75,694
Louisiana	414,919	240,001	174,211
Maine	235,727	234,855	476
Maryland	367,908	303,561	63,963
Massachusetts	1,021,669	1,006,431	12,591
Michigan	870,876	862,222	6,266
Minnesota	642,669	636,903	3,390
Mississippi	426,953	192,741	233,701
Missouri	973,062	919,480	52,921
Montana	155,017	148,733	851
Nebraska	353,626	349,915	3,225
New Hampshire	136,668	136,393	200
Nevada	60,026	36,632	229
New Jersey	774,702	744,843	28,601
New Mexico	94,637	88,733	644
New York	2,336,773	2,179,371	45,877
North Carolina	606,134	537,611	146,752
North Dakota	173,899	171,941	311
Ohio	1,484,265	1,444,427	39,188
Oklahoma	447,266	398,377	36,841
Oregon	257,182	245,845	766
Pennsylvania	2,309,026	2,242,587	64,272
Rhode Island	163,834	160,412	3,067
South Carolina	335,046	165,769	169,155
South Dakota	178,189	172,722	341
Tennessee	552,668	433,431	119,142
Texas	1,003,357	835,962	166,398
Utah	104,115	100,436	568
Vermont	113,506	112,513	975
Virginia	523,632	363,659	159,939
Washington	441,294	422,679	3,170
West Virginia	388,349	315,498	22,758
Wisconsin	683,743	679,841	1,082
Wyoming	63,201	59,698	1,325

City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Milwaukee, Wis.	113,106	112,651	396
Minneapolis, Minn.	105,305	103,961	1,227
Nashville, Tenn.	30,774	28,023	9,713
New Haven, Conn.	40,510	39,233	1,191
New Orleans, La.	96,997	71,387	25,269
New York, N. Y.	1,433,749	1,397,766	30,855
Newark, N. J.	103,234	99,998	3,015
Oakland, Cal.	63,967	49,163	1,238
Omaha, Neb.	43,216	41,263	1,885
Paterson, N. J.	36,873	36,343	453
Philadelphia, Pa.	468,813	439,654	28,120
Portland, Ore.	166,424	156,813	9,362
Providence, R. I.	88,908	81,821	525
Richmond, Va.	37,204	23,911	17,665
Rochester, N. Y.	69,564	69,217	305
St. Louis, Mo.	221,913	205,065	16,381
St. Paul, Minn.	72,073	70,439	1,673
San Francisco, Cal.	175,951	164,127	831
Scranton, Pa.	37,059	36,837	216
Seattle, Wash.	101,685	95,062	1,204
Spokane, Wash.	40,254	39,439	305
Syracuse, N. Y.	44,713	44,261	437
Toledo, O.	62,748	51,990	719
Washington, D. C.	103,761	75,765	27,621
Worcester, Mass.	45,601	45,147	384

*Includes Indians, Chinese, etc.

NOTE—Of the native white males 21 years of age and over in 1910, 13,211,731, or 48.9 per cent, were of native parentage, and 4,498,966, or 16.7 per cent, were of foreign or mixed parentage. The foreign born whites 21 years of age and over numbered 6,646,817, or 24.6 per cent.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE

State.	MALES (1910).		
	Twenty-one years of age and over.		
State.	By States.		
	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Allen.
Alabama	4,841	684	2,793
Arizona	5,912	1,113	14,574
Arkansas	5,284	695	1,388
California	137,274	27,708	99,940
Colorado	35,245	6,536	19,615
Connecticut	60,608	9,103	69,481
Delaware	3,707	658	3,189
District of Columbia	6,474	1,058	2,804
Florida	5,359	783	7,411
Georgia	4,023	625	1,846
Idaho	12,817	2,478	6,216
Illinois	317,339	43,482	174,581
Indiana	42,533	13,320	18,354
Iowa	90,673	6,654	20,275
Kansas	39,145	6,173	12,247
Kentucky	13,225	815	2,754
Louisiana	10,024	1,166	9,151
Maine	14,994	1,490	23,672
Maryland	24,256	3,278	13,873
Massachusetts	189,126	30,016	212,033
Michigan	167,394	26,235	76,550
Minnesota	179,187	26,222	58,132
Mississippi	2,445	257	1,233
Missouri	65,812	10,117	25,835
Montana	27,635	6,749	16,937
Nebraska	67,270	9,924	12,347
Nevada	5,606	1,283	4,479
New Hampshire	16,415	1,421	19,377
New Jersey	128,438	24,511	122,076
New Mexico	4,287	709	6,048
New York	502,983	131,085	475,259
North Carolina	1,439	194	827
North Dakota	46,636	9,824	10,965
Ohio	142,465	17,509	113,856
Oklahoma	29,074	1,477	4,449
Oregon	12,675	7,591	17,631
Pennsylvania	248,827	46,416	367,766
Rhode Island	32,040	5,314	31,996
South Carolina	1,602	184	739
South Dakota	32,495	8,020	4,376
Tennessee	5,444	464	1,867

United States.....26,999,151 24,357,514 2,458,873

*Includes 62,967 Indians, 60,421 Chinese and 56,638 Japanese.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	32,000	31,586	379
Atlanta, Ga.	44,510	30,577	8,765
Baltimore, Md.	163,554	137,025	26,214
Birmingham, Ala.	40,699	24,248	16,441
Boston, Mass.	208,321	202,105	5,070
Bridgetown, Conn.	32,991	32,461	4,071
Buffalo, N. Y.	128,133	127,300	740
Cambridge, Mass.	30,262	28,777	1,384
Chicago, Ill.	700,590	680,950	17,845
Cincinnati, O.	113,919	106,508	7,387
Cleveland, O.	177,386	173,847	3,298
Columbus, O.	60,892	55,821	6,023
Dayton, O.	38,236	36,432	1,781
Denver, Col.	71,890	69,256	1,199
Detroit, Mich.	150,017	147,737	2,224
Fall River, Mass.	31,647	31,441	132
Grand Rapids, Mich.	84,295	34,008	264
Indianapolis, Ind.	76,743	69,141	7,566
Jersey City, N. J.	80,866	78,617	2,104
Kansas City, Mo.	87,457	78,269	9,101
Los Angeles, Cal.	114,889	107,633	2,571
Louisville, Ky.	67,676	63,980	13,687
Lowell, Mass.	31,300	31,206	44
Memphis, Tenn.	44,309	27,031	17,238

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Allen.
Texas	43,383	6,833	37,865
Utah	15,351	2,415	9,626
Vermont	10,811	1,164	9,652
Virginia	6,411	859	4,693
Washington	68,895	15,258	43,202
West Virginia.....	7,263	1,353	22,545
Wisconsin	142,848	47,708	42,937
Wyoming	6,837	1,937	8,125

Total	3,034,117	570,772	2,266,535
Per cent.....	45.6	8.6	34.1

NOTE—The citizenship of 775,393, or 11.7 per cent, of the foreign born males 21 years of age and over was not reported.

By Principal Cities.

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Allen.
Albany, N. Y.....	4,827	462	1,661
Atlanta, Ga.....	1,011	193	565
Baltimore, Md.....	16,643	2,664	9,559
Birmingham, Ala.....	1,179	186	839
Boston, Mass.....	47,791	10,438	40,516
Bridgetown, Conn.....	6,563	1,038	8,136
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29,409	4,413	16,255
Cambridge, Mass.....	7,162	1,189	5,866
Chicago, Ill.....	190,693	31,585	124,553
Cincinnati, O.....	17,253	1,733	6,250
Cleveland, O.....	40,482	7,326	40,221
Columbus, O.....	4,453	414	2,349
Dayton, O.....	3,451	396	2,954
Denver, Col.....	10,959	2,102	3,801
Detroit, Mich.....	32,891	7,271	28,733
Fall River, Mass.....	8,368	732	10,594
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	7,758	1,016	3,301
Indianapolis, Ind.....	6,088	1,189	1,795
Jersey City, N. J.....	16,556	3,067	14,404
Kansas City, Mo.....	6,353	830	2,564
Los Angeles, Cal.....	14,097	2,730	8,962
Louisville, Ky.....	5,704	380	1,152
Lowell, Mass.....	7,028	427	9,897
Memphis, Tenn.....	1,664	197	808
Milwaukee, Wis.....	26,155	9,837	14,435
Minneapolis, Minn.....	23,462	6,427	10,305
Nashville, Tenn.....	951	80	170
New Haven, Conn.....	8,628	1,426	7,693
New Orleans, La.....	6,138	595	3,703
New York, N. Y.....	318,091	106,525	339,473
Newark, N. J.....	21,427	4,982	19,201
Oakland, Cal.....	10,237	2,004	5,968
Omaha, Neb.....	7,079	2,103	2,868
Paterson, N. J.....	9,817	1,387	6,029

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Allen.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	69,415	15,633	63,156
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	28,797	6,355	28,439
Portland, Ore.....	11,251	3,058	7,097
Providence, R. I.....	12,988	2,815	14,910
Richmond, Va.....	943	123	503
Rochester, N. Y.....	13,003	2,947	8,361
St. Louis, Mo.....	33,081	7,049	15,918
St. Paul, Minn.....	17,071	2,586	5,676
San Francisco, Cal.....	36,375	10,681	21,872
Scranton, Pa.....	7,930	964	6,801
Seattle, Wash.....	16,438	3,068	11,474
Spokane, Wash.....	5,495	1,374	3,451
Syracuse, N. Y.....	7,036	862	4,715
Toledo, O.....	8,752	724	4,308
Washington, D. C.....	6,474	1,058	2,304
Worcester, Mass.....	9,126	1,514	11,184

WOMEN 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	501,959	New York.....	2,757,521
Arizona	43,891	North Carolina	519,575
Arkansas	351,904	North Dakota...	122,406
California	171,386	Ohio	1,389,541
Colorado	213,425	Oklahoma	356,134
Connecticut	335,131	Oregon	168,823
Delaware	68,442	Pennsylvania...	2,114,093
Dist. Columbia.	116,148	Rhode Island...	166,391
Florida	178,685	South Carolina	343,958
Georgia	613,149	South Dakota...	134,187
Idaho	69,818	Tennessee.....	542,408
Illinois	1,567,491	Texas	884,218
Indiana	770,658	Utah	85,729
Iowa	603,644	Vermont	106,883
Kansas	438,934	Virginia	518,473
Kentucky	579,756	Washington	277,727
Louisiana	395,354	West Virginia..	234,969
Maine	225,733	Wisconsin	611,157
Maryland	373,819	Wyoming	28,840
Massachusetts... 1,074,485			
Michigan	786,033		
Minnesota	512,411	Unt'd States..	24,555,754
Mississippi	412,941	White	22,059,236
Missouri	896,152	Native par-	
Montana	81,741	entage	12,484,481
Nebraska	298,040	Foreign par-	
Nevada	18,140	entage*	4,567,647
New Hampshire..	135,372	Foreign born..	5,007,108
New Jersey	736,659	Negro	2,427,742
New Mexico....	73,152	Indian	60,169
		Other	8,607

*Foreign or mixed parentage.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	401,145	Kansas	370,227	New Jersey.....	597,513	Texas	804,980
Arizona	58,962	Kentucky	457,493	New Mexico....	73,097	Utah	84,449
Arkansas	311,792	Louisiana	338,343	New York.....	2,156,361	Vermont	73,685
California	665,522	Maine	151,325	North Carolina	392,192	Virginia	398,728
Colorado	203,982	Maryland	271,373	North Dakota...	145,628	Washington	340,872
Connecticut	257,996	Massachusetts... 760,324		Ohio	1,076,928	West Virginia..	275,048
Delaware	44,634	Michigan	616,729	Oklahoma	357,933	Wisconsin	497,322
Dist. Columbia.	78,249	Minnesota	491,113	Oregon	190,553	Wyoming	54,654
Florida	171,688	Mississippi	345,745	Pennsylvania...	1,788,619		
Georgia	497,095	Missouri	727,166	Rhode Island...	128,213	United States..	20,473,684
Idaho	86,384	Montana	123,232	South Carolina.	276,788	Total in 1900..	16,182,702
Illinois	1,330,556	Nebraska	267,497	South Dakota...	140,635	Per cent 1910*	22.3
Indiana	580,557	Nevada	29,383	Tennessee.....	423,088	Per cent 1900*	21.3
Iowa	475,829	New Hampshire.. 90,357					

*Per cent of total population.

POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years.....	10,631,364	5,380,596	5,250,768	55 to 59 years.....	2,786,951	1,488,437	1,298,514
Under 1 year.....	2,237,342	1,123,409	1,093,933	60 to 64 years.....	2,267,150	1,185,966	1,081,184
5 to 9 years.....	9,760,632	4,924,123	4,836,509	65 to 69 years.....	1,679,503	863,994	815,509
10 to 14 years.....	9,107,140	4,601,753	4,505,387	70 to 74 years.....	1,113,728	561,644	552,084
15 to 19 years.....	9,063,603	4,527,282	4,536,321	75 to 79 years.....	667,302	331,280	336,022
20 to 24 years.....	9,056,984	4,580,290	4,476,694	80 to 84 years.....	321,754	153,745	168,009
25 to 29 years.....	8,190,003	4,244,348	3,935,655	85 to 89 years.....	122,818	56,335	66,483
30 to 34 years.....	6,972,185	3,656,768	3,315,417	90 to 94 years.....	33,473	14,553	18,920
35 to 39 years.....	6,396,100	3,367,016	3,029,084	95 to 99 years.....	7,391	3,045	4,346
40 to 44 years.....	5,261,587	2,786,550	2,475,237	100 years and over...	3,555	1,380	2,175
45 to 49 years.....	4,469,197	2,378,916	2,090,281	Age unknown.....	169,055	114,443	54,612
50 to 54 years.....	3,900,791	2,110,013	1,790,778				

All ages.....91,972,266 47,332,277 44,639,989

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY AGE

(1910.)

Age period.	Population.		Pct. of total.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Under 5 years....	4,200,291	6,431,073	9.9	13.0
5 to 9 years.....	3,773,917	5,936,715	8.9	12.3
10 to 14 years....	3,627,408	5,479,732	8.5	11.1
15 to 19 years....	4,003,271	5,060,322	9.4	10.3
20 to 24 years....	4,570,558	4,486,426	10.7	9.1
25 to 29 years....	4,338,392	3,841,611	10.2	7.8
30 to 34 years....	3,697,202	3,274,983	8.7	6.6
35 to 44 years....	6,133,259	5,524,428	14.4	11.2
45 to 54 years....	4,185,722	4,184,266	9.8	8.5
55 to 64 years....	2,302,142	2,751,599	5.4	6.6
65 years and over..	1,693,010	2,256,514	4.0	4.6
5 to 14 years....	7,401,325	11,466,447	17.4	23.2
15 to 24 years....	8,573,829	9,546,758	20.1	19.3
25 to 44 years....	14,168,853	12,641,022	33.2	25.6
45 to 64 years....	6,487,864	6,936,225	15.2	14.1
All ages.....	42,623,383	49,348,883	46.3	63.7

AGE PERIODS BY COLOR (1910.)

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 1 year.....	1,955,695	252,386	8,216

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 5 years.....	3,322,914	1,263,288	40,384
5 to 9 years.....	3,475,173	1,246,553	36,541
10 to 14 years....	7,918,408	1,155,266	31,393
15 to 19 years....	7,936,391	1,060,416	28,486
20 to 24 years....	7,986,411	1,030,795	21,844
25 to 29 years....	7,257,136	881,227	18,137
30 to 34 years....	6,267,276	668,089	15,243
35 to 39 years....	5,731,845	633,449	14,834
40 to 44 years....	4,780,272	455,413	11,961
45 to 49 years....	4,061,062	385,909	9,887
50 to 54 years....	3,555,313	326,070	9,343
55 to 59 years....	2,564,206	209,622	7,171
60 to 64 years....	2,069,323	186,502	6,524
65 to 69 years....	1,549,354	123,550	4,482
70 to 74 years....	1,030,884	78,839	3,382
75 to 79 years....	620,992	44,018	2,105
80 to 84 years....	294,555	25,573	1,565
85 to 89 years....	110,936	11,166	691
90 to 94 years....	27,161	5,850	458
95 to 99 years....	4,757	2,447	187
100 years and over..	764	2,675	116
Age unknown.....	134,224	31,040	949
All ages.....	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION (1910.)

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE—ALL AGES.

Condition.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Total.....	47,332,277	100.0	44,639,989	100.0
Single.....	27,455,697	58.0	23,522,121	52.7
Married.....	18,093,498	38.2	17,688,169	39.6
Widowed.....	1,471,472	3.1	3,176,426	7.1
Divorced.....	156,176	0.3	185,101	0.4
Not reported.....	155,524	0.3	68,172	0.2

Condition.	Male.		Female.		Di- vorced.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Married.	
45 to 64—Male....	722,701	5,771,630	598,642	58,177	
Female.....	499,564	4,383,497	1,324,838	47,134	
65 and over—Male	123,322	1,303,768	539,058	13,075	
Female.....	124,223	687,335	1,140,558	6,903	

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Condition.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Single.....	12,550,129	38.7	8,933,170	29.7
Married.....	18,092,600	65.8	17,684,687	58.9
Widowed.....	1,471,390	4.5	3,176,238	10.6
Divorced.....	156,162	0.5	185,068	0.6
Not reported.....	155,524	0.5	68,172	0.2

MARITAL CONDITION BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

Population 15 Years of Age and Over.

State and sex.	Single.	Married.	Wid- owed.		Di- vorced.
			Male.	Female.	
Native white—Nat.					
part'age—Male..	6,185,324	9,144,099	728,883	87,456	
Female.....	4,644,122	9,219,385	1,523,560	100,053	
Native white—For-					
eign or mixed par-					
entage—Male...	2,906,042	2,677,706	160,779	24,688	
Female.....	2,453,017	3,008,623	382,318	30,206	
Foreign born white					
Male.....	2,268,916	4,432,135	384,726	23,059	
Female.....	893,110	3,624,093	800,112	20,542	
Negro—Male...	1,083,472	1,749,228	189,870	20,146	
Female.....	823,996	1,775,949	459,831	33,286	
Indian—Male...	27,391	46,154	5,319	679	
Female.....	16,324	49,095	10,071	959	
Chinese—Male...	34,330	26,449	1,139	45	
Female.....	680	2,016	229	5	
Japanese—Male...	42,688	15,918	495	86	
Female.....	908	5,581	96	17	

MARITAL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Di- vorced.
15 to 19—Male...4,448,067	51,877	1,110	847	
Female.....	3,985,764	1,103,239	10,261	3,650
20 to 24—Male...3,432,161	1,519,939	18,815	6,732	
Female.....	2,163,683	2,254,369	55,354	20,370
25 to 34—Male...2,767,957	4,966,767	110,431	34,571	
Female.....	1,516,726	5,443,894	224,327	67,262
35 to 44—Male...1,026,502	4,873,153	198,701	42,688	
Female.....	628,516	4,410,310	411,896	49,269

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOTAL FOREIGN BORN.

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. in- crease.
Northwestern Europe....	6,740,400	7,016,311	-3.9
Great Britain.....	1,221,283	1,167,623	4.6
England.....	877,719	840,513	4.4
Scotland.....	261,076	233,524	11.8
Wales.....	82,488	93,586	-11.9
Ireland.....	1,352,251	1,615,459	-16.3
Germany.....	2,501,333	2,813,623	-11.1
Scandinavian countries..	1,250,733	1,072,092	16.7
Norway.....	403,877	356,358	20.1
Sweden.....	655,207	582,614	14.3
Denmark.....	181,649	153,600	18.2
Netherlands.....	120,063	94,931	26.5
Belgium.....	49,400	29,757	66.0
Luxemburg.....	3,071	3,031	1.3
France.....	117,418	104,197	12.7
Switzerland.....	124,848	115,933	8.0
Southern and Eastern Eu- rope.....	5,048,583	1,832,894	175.4
Portugal.....	59,360	30,608	93.9
Spain.....	25,108	7,050	213.6
Italy.....	1,343,125	484,027	177.5
Russia and Finland....	1,732,462	640,743	170.4
Russia.....	1,602,782	578,102	177.2
Finland.....	129,680	67,039	107.0
Austria-Hungary.....	1,670,582	637,009	162.3
Austria.....	1,174,973	491,295	139.2
Hungary.....	495,609	145,714	240.1

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. in- crease.
Balkan peninsula.....	220,946		
Roumania.....	65,923	15,032	338.2
Bulgaria.....	11,498		
Serbia.....	4,639		
Montenegro.....	5,374		
Greece.....	101,282	8,515	1089.5
Turkey in Europe....	32,230	9,910	
Europe.....	11,791,841	8,871,780	32.9
China.....	56,766	81,534	-30.4
Japan.....	67,744	24,788	173.3
India.....	4,664	2,031	129.6
Turkey in Asia.....	59,729		
Other Asiatic.....	2,591	11,895	-78.2
Asia.....	191,484	120,248	59.2
Canada—Newfoundland .	1,209,717	1,179,922	2.5
Canada—French.....	385,093	395,126	-2.5
Canada—Other.....	819,554	784,796	4.4
West Indies.....	47,635	25,435	87.3
Cuba.....	15,138	11,081	36.6
Other West Indies....	32,502	14,354	126.4
Mexico.....	221,915	103,393	114.6
Central America.....	1,736	3,897	-55.5
South America.....	8,228	4,733	73.8
America.....	1,489,231	1,317,880	13.0
Africa.....	3,992	2,538	57.3

State.	Canada.									
	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	French.	Other.	China.	†Cnda.	Denn'rk.	Eng'nd.	Fin'nd.
Nebraska	24,362	491	183	674	6,661	89	47	13,674	8,009	79
Nevada	822	26	178	272	1,575	780	16	616	1,793	174
New Hampshire	2,438	175	21	40,865	17,013	53	40	131	4,862	1,198
New Jersey	56,779	1,867	122	1,203	7,932	932	1,917	5,059	50,375	1,640
New Mexico	1,233	44	167	111	912	202	25	116	1,101	26
New York	245,004	3,484	1,033	24,563	98,988	4,482	17,483	12,544	146,870	8,760
North Carolina	139	5	2	29	514	61	43	36	940	18
North Dakota	5,149	229	263	2,376	19,131	30	9	5,355	3,070	1,156
Ohio	72,887	1,525	1,697	2,310	21,382	398	245	1,837	43,347	3,988
Oklahoma	3,889	191	115	320	2,551	127	65	560	2,981	18
Oregon	5,241	573	1,095	1,146	11,263	6,468	68	3,215	7,998	4,734
Pennsylvania	251,774	5,250	1,407	1,246	14,737	1,468	2,105	3,094	109,115	2,413
Rhode Island	6,130	959	50	34,087	7,867	215	316	328	27,834	297
South Carolina	222	97	1	39	243	46	59	51	517	42
South Dakota	5,372	237	501	998	5,012	98	17	6,294	4,024	1,381
Tennessee	637	27	11	91	1,065	40	71	163	2,045	21
Texas	20,570	328	240	356	3,178	492	359	1,289	8,498	160
Utah	1,870	74	346	114	1,576	311	7	8,300	18,083	1,012
Vermont	1,087	*25	2	14,643	11,415	7	87	172	2,464	293
Virginia	1,281	48	10	104	1,256	126	233	240	3,687	50
Washington	12,745	1,258	1,647	3,711	35,771	2,301	175	7,804	19,430	8,709
West Virginia	8,360	800	100	784	82	46	67	3,511	12,127	87
Wisconsin	38,892	4,020	393	7,992	17,004	163	54	16,454	13,959	5,705
Wyoming	3,966	82	331	143	1,288	204	38	962	2,985	1,890

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

State.	Canada.									
	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Japan.	Mexico.	Nether-	Nor-
Alabama	592	3,603	633	585	1,167	2,696	5	81	127	266
Arizona	323	1,846	10	22	1,159	689	284	14,172	23	123
Arkansas	387	5,815	179	285	1,079	1,699	9	132	145	76
California	17,407	76,307	372	799	44,476	22,777	10,264	8,056	1,015	5,060
Colorado	1,374	17,071	2,272	1,632	8,710	14,375	2,245	2,603	710	1,787
Connecticut	2,619	31,127	1,074	13,855	58,458	56,954	65	19	304	1,265
Delaware	170	2,573	34	247	3,985	2,893	4	2	20	38
Dist. Columbia	511	5,179	342	155	5,347	2,761	44	26	64	149
Florida	285	2,446	886	79	1,069	4,538	46	145	85	304
Georgia	224	3,029	941	230	1,655	545	5	25	52	145
Idaho	333	5,049	1,843	202	1,782	2,067	1,330	133	261	2,566
Illinois	7,972	319,199	10,081	39,859	93,455	72,163	274	672	14,402	32,913
Indiana	2,388	62,179	1,370	14,370	11,266	6,911	41	47	2,131	531
Iowa	1,618	98,759	3,356	1,178	17,756	5,845	33	620	11,337	21,924
Kansas	2,657	34,508	1,410	1,078	8,100	3,520	111	8,429	906	1,294
Kentucky	645	19,351	273	725	5,914	1,316	11	28	140	53
Louisiana	5,345	8,926	237	397	3,767	20,333	30	1,025	113	295
Maine	290	1,282	579	157	7,890	3,468	12	28	27	580
Maryland	552	36,657	463	2,089	5,705	6,969	23	10	203	363
Massachusetts	5,926	30,565	11,413	1,996	222,867	85,956	150	17	1,597	5,432
Michigan	2,421	131,586	1,196	11,597	20,434	16,861	56	86	33,471	7,638
Minnesota	1,460	109,638	1,660	5,682	15,383	9,689	67	32	8,542	105,303
Missouri	2,794	88,226	2,790	11,832	23,297	12,984	100	1,413	988	660
Montana	639	8,669	1,905	1,488	9,469	8,469	67	1,054	7,170	1,054
Nebraska	639	57,302	3,469	1,453	8,124	3,799	583	290	872	2,750
Nevada	653	1,916	1,051	44	1,702	2,831	855	732	44	255
New Hampshire	169	2,046	66	66	10,613	2,071	1	6	48	491
New Jersey	6,240	122,850	1,575	47,610	82,758	115,446	193	97	12,698	5,351
New Mexico	326	1,746	167	209	644	1,959	254	11,918	86	151
New York	23,472	436,911	10,097	95,843	367,889	472,201	1,163	555	12,652	25,013
North Carolina	114	1,074	174	37	306	521	2	10	28	39
North Dakota	265	16,572	1,083	2,855	2,498	1,262	58	8	709	45,937
Ohio	4,838	175,095	2,555	85,881	40,062	41,620	70	85	2,278	1,110
Oklahoma	749	10,090	590	348	1,801	2,564	47	2,744	230	351
Oregon	1,159	17,958	3,555	1,160	4,995	5,538	3,277	199	618	6,843
Pennsylvania	10,003	195,203	4,221	123,498	165,109	196,122	181	153	1,231	2,320
Rhode Island	1,711	4,459	951	294	29,718	27,287	30	8	143	573
South Carolina	70	1,744	282	40	676	316	7	2	19	82
South Dakota	252	21,544	231	594	2,980	1,158	38	15	2,656	20,918
Tennessee	305	3,903	374	376	2,296	2,034	8	45	78	89
Texas	1,821	44,929	756	926	5,357	7,190	316	125,016	474	1,785
Utah	303	3,963	4,039	171	1,637	3,117	2,050	166	1,392	2,305
Vermont	219	798	113	539	6	4,594	3	6	25	102
Virginia	300	4,228	721	1,784	4,940	6,449	14	12	99	311
Washington	2,340	29,358	4,137	1,180	10,180	13,121	12,177	145	2,157	12,177
West Virginia	535	6,327	787	5,939	2,292	17,292	4	10	60	33
Wisconsin	1,396	233,384	2,764	10,554	14,049	9,273	34	39	7,379	57,000
Wyoming	316	2,638	1,915	437	1,359	1,961	1,575	188	79	623

Turkey Turkey

State.	Canada.									
	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	(Asia).	(Europe).	Wales.
Alabama	4	188	1,531	1,120	74	753	213	389	128	230
Arizona	29	16	311	576	857	845	314	128	44	210
Arkansas	1	38	760	442	9	385	804	169	45	143
California	22,539	1,120	16,610	13,695	4,229	26,212	14,521	3,709	812	2,416
Colorado	43	334	13,618	4,269	177	12,446	1,767	333	217	1,989
Connecticut	707	718	54,121	6,750	92	18,208	1,906	1,738	696	616
Delaware	1	39	3,429	344	5	332	78	10	9	34
Dist. Columbia	2	41	3,393	705	51	359	281	139	41	87
Florida	30	323	547	606	4,199	729	146	291	744	63
Georgia	23	85	3,224	527	91	289	169	376	99	89
Idaho	49	19	743	1,282	1,047	4,985	1,319	73	129	72
Illinois	291	4,306	149,016	20,755	364	115,424	8,661	2,690	2,453	4,091

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Indiana	6	709	9,699	3,419	40	6,081	2,765	809	2,274	1,493
Iowa	8	384	6,210	5,162	40	26,763	3,675	600	479	2,434
Kansas	9	67	15,311	3,591	282	13,309	2,853	287	287	1,615
Kentucky	3	100	3,222	641	24	190	1,653	369	65	22
Louisiana	73	111	1,805	455	719	344	421	949	196	82
Maine	82	20	4,752	2,389	111	2,203	56	744	721	204
Maryland	37	220	27,537	1,955	84	421	452	80	44	583
Massachusetts. 26,437	858	117,261	28,416	549	39,562	1,341	12,546	3,592	1,513	
Michigan	20	510	37,978	9,952	53	26,374	2,780	1,567	342	786
Minnesota	16	2,008	17,541	4,373	53	122,428	2,992	698	528	1,023
Missouri	44	1,522	21,402	3,651	266	6,654	6,141	1,084	1,000	1,219
Montana	31	266	2,228	3,373	49	6,412	988	201	491	884
Nebraska	7	295	13,020	2,242	21	23,219	2,150	572	247	824
Nevada	305	8	135	469	778	708	468	25	15	168
New Hampshire	110	26	4,345	1,979	17	2,068	78	891	1,965	68
New Jersey	145	2,208	93,567	17,612	495	10,547	7,549	2,396	389	1,202
New Mexico	10	6	228	509	100	865	172	123	17	93
New York	660	34,443	558,956	39,437	3,766	53,705	16,315	9,478	5,004	7,464
North Carolina.	20	7	711	435	8	112	68	402	107	85
North Dakota..	3	1,070	31,910	1,656	13	12,160	560	392	270	222
Ohio	182	3,974	48,756	10,703	123	5,028	10,988	2,031	1,85	9,377
Oklahoma	19	27	5,807	1,218	47	1,022	770	376	135	365
Oregon	174	258	5,321	3,387	462	10,099	3,853	197	553	585
Pennsylvania	225	7,752	240,985	32,046	354	23,467	7,494	4,486	2,754	29,255
Rhode Island..	6,501	415	9,765	6,272	40	7,405	221	3,132	658	268
South Carolina.	3	9	786	289	14	95	36	263	43	11
South Dakota..	2	55	13,189	1,102	5	9,998	800	246	238	503
Tennessee	2	77	2,484	561	26	3,683	800	159	20	252
Texas	89	259	5,739	2,038	848	4,706	1,773	1,125	237	301
Utah	8	18	568	2,853	24	7,227	1,691	215	146	1,672
Vermont	79	17	2,455	2,615	351	1,331	214	189	31	1,043
Virginia	85	72	4,379	1,246	69	368	246	484	144	225
Washington	179	211	10,961	7,101	385	32,199	3,447	423	728	1,976
West Virginia.	3	259	5,143	1,088	46	279	600	726	420	880
Wisconsin	9	446	29,644	3,885	34	25,739	8,036	791	397	2,507
Wyoming	50	57	763	1,812	120	2,497	251	151	262	419

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (1910).

Country of birth.	Balti- more.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cin- cinnati.	Cleve- land.	Detroit.	Jersey City.	Los Angeles.	Milwau- kee.
Austria	6,540	2,413	9,284	132,063	1,638	42,059	14,160	4,978	2,510	11,563
Belgium	28	682	37	2,665	24	90	2,237	173	213	86
Bulgaria*	14	36	10	515	194	46	65	7	116	64
Canada—French	45	3,098	566	4,633	73	571	4,166	1,077	692	218
Canada—Other	752	47,802	16,882	26,688	887	8,794	38,648	1,010	7,686	1,671
China	245	819	57	1,335	16	155	24	132	1,481	39
Cuba†	355	1,070	45	393	40	71	58	212	119	31
Denmark	132	1,031	200	11,484	79	448	411	346	1,096	619
England	2,698	13,671	7,070	27,912	1,872	11,420	9,038	4,632	7,581	2,086
Finland	36	455	58	1,191	10	499	59	681	261	110
France	357	1,081	684	3,036	665	41,408	636	596	1,916	251
Germany	26,024	3,701	43,815	182,289	28,426	41,408	44,675	16,131	9,684	64,816
Greece	847	1,497	220	6,584	180	276	585	179	361	1,104
Hungary	1,358	6,806	2,742	2,584	6,344	31,093	5,985	1,084	320	5,671
Ireland	6,806	66,041	4,423	65,965	6,224	11,316	5,584	16,124	3,878	1,866
Italy	5,043	31,380	11,329	45,169	2,245	10,836	5,724	12,060	3,802	3,374
Japan	6	24	20	188	5	15	28	5	3,931	.....
Mexico	12	24	20	188	15	18	27	14	5,632	12
Netherlands ..	106	486	314	9,632	322	1,076	584	243	408	615
Norway	199	1,914	253	24,186	37	512	225	1,360	1,003	2,144
Portugal	26	1,296	12	50	8	3	5	25	128	1
Roumania	216	373	106	3,344	454	761	313	196	297	267
Russia	24,803	41,892	11,349	121,786	4,999	25,477	16,644	13,667	4,758	11,992
Scotland	518	5,062	1,978	10,306	458	2,880	3,320	1,668	1,589	647
Spain	49	268	24	243	20	28	18	72	384	21
Sweden	237	7,123	1,021	63,035	114	1,657	601	1,280	3,414	787
Switzerland ..	228	415	639	3,494	696	1,373	595	553	828	833
Turkey (Asia) ..	50	2,088	207	1,175	245	497	561	103	385	78
Turkey (Europe)	24	623	97	711	280	251	125	38	120	147
Wales	99	315	217	1,818	177	1,293	170	139	414	231
All other	309	1,222	262	2,480	121	339	311	172	726	199
Total	77,662	243,365	118,689	783,428	56,859	196,170	157,584	77,987	66,133	111,529

Country of birth.	Minne- apolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Phila- delphia.	Pitts- burgh.	St. Louis.	S. Fran- cisco.	Wash- D. C.
Austria	6,075	645	190,246	12,963	19,860	21,400	11,171	9,641	459
Belgium	63	91	2,280	70	478	100	353	448	41
Bulgaria*	235	5	540	10	100	71	165	160	10
Canada—French	1,637	101	2,844	199	301	86	260	474	109
Canada—Other	5,905	387	23,476	1,126	3,735	1,741	2,256	5,701	1,052
China	92	219	3,936	194	866	197	351	6,914	270
Cuba†	24	468	16,415	183	1,529	124	141	291	243
Denmark	2,030	117	7,997	360	1,119	110	44	3,119	176
England	2,799	1,356	78,453	6,698	36,564	9,528	5,226	9,821	2,638
France	875	34	7,410	69	226	70	46	1,846	21
Germany	293	3,671	18,293	697	2,658	895	1,218	6,252	511
Greece	8,650	6,122	278,137	22,177	61,880	29,438	47,766	24,317	5,179
Italy	463	175	8,033	297	589	773	1,312	2,375	342

*including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Hungary	1,176	90	76,627	6,029	12,495	6,576	8,759	1,247	155
Ireland	2,867	2,996	252,672	11,225	83,196	18,373	14,272	23,153	5,347
Italy	653	8,066	340,770	20,494	45,308	14,120	7,594	16,919	2,761
Japan	33	20	957	10	87	27	43	4,191	44
Mexico	14	289	426	10	59	17	180	1,792	26
Netherlands	209	43	4,193	202	349	109	422	500	64
Norway	16,402	181	22,281	190	1,144	117	204	3,769	149
Portugal		36	431	8	54	2	14	593	2
Roumania	1,412	92	33,536	1,160	4,413	1,521	1,055	583	41
Russia	5,654	1,254	484,193	21,912	90,697	26,391	15,481	4,643	3,393
Scotland	1,060	257	23,123	2,547	9,177	3,283	1,313	3,669	705
Spain	21	453	3,359	54	200	23	227	1,177	51
Sweden	26,478	160	34,952	752	2,429	1,355	1,129	6,970	859
Switzerland	299	247	10,452	779	2,913	1,007	2,653	2,587	231
Turkey (Asia)	219	142	6,150	127	973	452	730	320	139
Turkey (Europe)	61	46	3,695	48	525	79	838	402	41
Wales	213	20	1,779	106	1,033	2,159	197	402	87
All other.	187	499	6,626	231	1,049	290	406	3,302	206
Total	86,099	28,333	1,944,357	111,007	384,707	140,924	126,223	142,298	24,902

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS (1910).										
City.	Total.	Austria.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Scandinavia.	Russia.
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	586	959	1,682	4,620	67	4,545	2,205	188	2,460
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	113	256	595	729	82	302	95	102	1,342
Birmingham, Ala.	5,730	134	239	1,343	706	78	309	1,360	183	592
Bridgeport, Conn.	36,264	3,858	1,277	3,901	2,811	6,975	5,085	5,022	2,200	4,142
Camb'ge, Mass.	35,328	156	10,172	2,851	728	102	10,637	1,545	2,131	3,735
Columbus, O.	16,363	818	696	1,935	5,722	970	1,809	1,619	168	1,534
Dayton, O.	13,892	660	407	620	5,817	2,761	976	356	80	1,527
Denver, Col.	39,749	1,698	3,492	5,920	6,636	465	3,965	2,664	6,029	5,627
Fall River, Mass.	50,958	2,614	16,260	11,964	234	3	5,194	1,025	189	2,183
G. Rapids, Mich.	28,387	549	3,221	1,148	4,546	209	871	319	1,366	3,622
Indianap., Ind.	19,842	1,227	848	1,628	7,518	852	3,255	658	436	1,255
Kansas City, Mo.	25,466	571	1,760	2,927	5,264	332	3,267	2,579	2,666	3,431
Louisville, Ky.	17,473	316	371	938	8,471	441	2,700	654	137	2,014
Louis, Mass.	43,494	1,948	16,242	5,751	206	24	9,983	259	772	1,886
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	261	337	691	1,429	71	803	1,140	205	956
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	91	135	366	554	177	572	91	46	596
N. Haven, Conn.	42,989	1,109	1,335	2,663	4,115	473	9,004	13,159	1,919	8,049
Oakland, Cal.	40,846	1,267	3,150	5,304	5,546	243	4,160	3,800	4,794	1,118
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	3,414	1,218	1,989	4,861	554	1,849	2,361	6,860	2,614
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	883	487	7,791	5,741	483	4,974	9,317	243	6,867
Portland, Ore.	50,312	2,648	5,211	5,363	7,480	534	2,267	2,557	7,243	4,892
Providence, R. I.	76,939	1,374	8,335	12,675	2,076	126	15,801	17,305	8,028	7,518
Richmond, Va.	4,136	118	122	652	892	36	405	511	67	829
Rochester, N. Y.	59,076	1,688	9,718	5,979	14,624	415	5,230	10,638	607	7,187
St. Paul, Minn.	56,657	3,900	4,435	2,879	14,025	1,989	4,184	1,995	16,810	4,432
Scranton, Pa.	35,122	3,184	301	7,716	4,325	1,214	5,302	3,549	142	8,871
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	2,025	10,708	8,553	6,176	345	3,177	3,547	17,749	3,777
Spokane, Wash.	21,820	712	4,450	2,898	2,755	126	1,021	1,545	5,786	877
Syracuse, N. Y.	30,848	1,265	3,257	2,942	6,903	212	4,877	4,756	200	5,278
Toledo, O.	32,144	879	3,180	2,052	15,308	2,927	1,971	270	323	3,345
Worcester, Mass.	48,597	362	8,415	4,012	580	20	10,535	2,889	8,599	10,219

*Includes Scotland and Wales. †Comprises Norway, Sweden and Denmark. ‡Includes Finland.

PERCENTAGES OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN (1910).

State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Foreign born.	State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Foreign born.
Alabama	2,138,093	86.9	12.9	0.9	New Jersey	2,537,167	63.0	20.7	26.0
Arizona	204,354	38.6	36.6	23.9	New Mexico	227,301	56.4	36.0	7.1
Arkansas	1,574,449	67.1	31.4	1.1	New York	9,113,614	62.0	7.5	30.2
California	2,377,549	38.0	26.3	24.7	North Carolina	2,206,237	94.7	4.9	0.3
Colorado	799,024	29.2	52.8	18.2	North Dakota	177,056	34.3	27.6	27.1
Connecticut	1,114,756	54.5	15.7	29.6	Ohio	4,767,121	74.4	12.7	12.6
Delaware	202,322	67.8	23.4	8.6	Oklahoma	1,657,155	31.1	65.9	2.4
District of Columbia	331,069	42.1	49.7	7.5	Oregon	672,765	33.5	49.0	16.8
Florida	752,619	61.5	32.5	5.4	Pennsylvania	7,665,111	73.6	7.4	18.8
Georgia	2,609,121	90.6	8.5	0.6	Rhode Island	542,610	49.2	17.5	33.0
Idaho	325,594	27.7	58.4	13.1	South Carolina	1,515,400	94.4	5.1	0.4
Illinois	5,638,591	60.4	17.7	21.4	South Dakota	583,883	38.6	43.6	17.3
Indiana	2,700,876	75.2	18.6	5.9	Tennessee	2,184,789	85.7	13.1	0.9
Iowa	2,224,771	63.7	23.6	12.3	Texas	3,896,542	70.1	23.3	6.2
Kansas	1,690,949	48.7	42.8	8.0	Utah	373,351	65.1	16.2	17.6
Kentucky	2,289,905	88.7	9.4	1.8	Vermont	255,956	70.4	14.7	14.0
Louisiana	1,656,388	84.9	11.5	3.2	Virginia	2,061,612	89.4	9.2	1.3
Maine	742,371	78.0	6.7	14.9	Washington	1,141,990	23.0	53.3	22.4
Maryland	1,295,346	79.2	12.5	8.1	West Virginia	1,221,119	76.2	18.8	4.7
Massachusetts	3,366,416	55.3	12.9	31.5	Wisconsin	2,333,860	66.8	11.0	22.0
Michigan	2,810,173	62.7	15.5	21.3	Wyoming	148,965	21.8	57.7	19.9
Minnesota	2,076,708	54.0	19.4	26.2	United States	91,972,266	66.5	18.4	14.7
Mississippi	1,797,114	87.0	12.2	0.5					
Missouri	3,293,335	67.5	25.0	7.0					
Montana	376,053	26.4	47.3	25.2					
Nebraska	1,192,214	50.0	34.7	14.8					
Nevada	81,875	26.4	48.5	24.1					
New Hampshire	430,572	57.7	19.2	22.5					

NOTE—The total population includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. Their combined number was only 360,961, or 0.4 per cent of the total population.

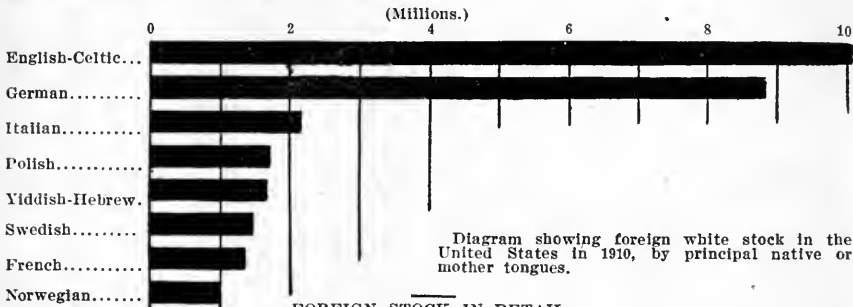
MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK (1910).

In the following tables, prepared by the federal census bureau, the foreign white stock referred to is the aggregate white population of the United States which is foreign either by birth or by parentage. It embraces all foreign born whites and all native whites having one or both parents foreign born. It must be remembered that the foreign stock as here defined only includes the first and second generations—immigrants and native children of immigrants—and does not include the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants. In other words, the figures do not include the exact relative importance of the several ethnic stocks in the total population.

The eight major mother-tongue stocks in the United States, arranged in the order of their importance, are shown in the following table:

Mother tongue.	Number.	Per cent.
English and Celtic*	10,037,420	31.1
German	8,817,271	27.3
Italian	2,151,422	6.7
Polish	1,707,640	5.3
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	5.2
Swedish	1,445,869	4.5
French	1,357,169	4.2
Norwegian	1,009,854	3.1
Total eight mother tongues	28,203,407	87.5
Other mother tongues	4,039,975	12.5
All mother tongues	32,243,382	100.0

*Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch or Welsh. †Per cent of distribution.



(Millions.)

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
English and Celtic	10,037,420	3,363,792	6,673,628
Germanic	9,187,007	2,910,857	6,276,150
German	8,817,271	2,759,032	6,058,239
Dutch	324,930	126,045	198,885
Flemish	44,806	25,780	10,026
Scandinavian	2,902,196	1,272,150	1,630,046
Swedish	1,445,869	683,218	762,651
Norwegian	1,009,854	402,587	607,267
Danish	446,473	186,345	260,128
Latin and Greek	4,279,560	2,385,388	1,894,172
Italian	2,151,422	1,365,110	786,312
French	1,357,169	528,842	828,327
Spanish	448,198	258,131	190,067
Portuguese	141,268	72,649	68,619
Roumanian	51,124	42,277	8,847
Greek	130,379	118,379	12,000
Slavic and Lettish	3,240,467	1,831,666	1,408,801
Polish	1,707,640	943,781	763,859
Bohemian	539,392	228,738	310,654
Slovak	284,444	166,474	117,970
Russian	95,137	57,926	37,211
Ruthenian	35,359	25,131	10,228
Slovenian	183,431	123,631	59,800

Diagram showing foreign white stock in the United States in 1910, by principal native or mother tongues.

FOREIGN STOCK IN DETAIL.

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
Croatian	93,036	74,036	19,000
Dalmatian	5,505	4,344	1,161
Serbian	26,752	23,403	3,349
Montenegrin	3,961	3,886	75
Bulgarian	19,380	18,341	1,039
Slavic, other	35,195	21,012	14,183
Lithuanian	211,235	140,963	70,272
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	1,051,767	624,995
Magyar	320,893	229,094	91,799
Finnish	200,688	120,086	80,602
Armenian	30,021	23,938	6,083
Syrian and Arabic	46,727	32,868	13,859
Turkish	5,441	4,709	732
Albanian	2,366	2,312	54
All other	790	646	144
Unknown	313,044	116,272	196,772

All mother tongues 32,243,382 13,345,545 18,897,837
 NOTE—In the above table Celtic includes Irish, Scotch and Welsh; Dutch includes Frisian; Bohemian includes Moravian; Lithuanian includes Lettish; Serbo-Croatian includes Dalmatian and Montenegrin, and Syrian includes Arabic.

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-18, 1909.
 New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.
 Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.
 Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.
 New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 16 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.
 Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.
 Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.
 New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8

minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.
 New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.
 New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.
 Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.
 Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.
 The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.
 Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

The census bureau classifies as urban population that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion of the total population of continental United States living in urban and rural territory at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 was as follows:

	1910.		1900.	
	Population.	Pr. ct.	Population.	Pr. ct.
Urban	42,623,383	46.3	30,797,185	40.5
Rural	49,348,853	53.7	45,197,390	59.5

Total

Total

In 1890 the per cent of urban population was 35.1 and of the rural 63.9; in 1880 the urban was 29.5 and the rural 70.5.

By geographic divisions the per cent of urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

Division.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
New England.....	7.1	12.8	2.2
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	32.2	11.3
East North Central.....	19.8	22.6	17.6
West North Central.....	12.7	9.1	15.7
South Atlantic.....	13.3	7.3	18.4
East South Central.....	9.1	3.7	13.9
West South Central.....	9.6	4.5	13.8
Mountain.....	2.9	2.2	3.4
Pacific.....	4.6	5.6	3.7

Total

By states the urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Maine.....	381,443	360,928	51.4	48.6
New Hampshire.....	255,099	175,473	59.2	40.8
Vermont.....	168,943	187,013	47.5	52.5
Massachusetts.....	3,126,367	241,049	92.8	7.2
Rhode Island.....	524,654	17,956	96.7	3.3
Connecticut.....	999,839	114,917	89.7	10.3
New York.....	7,185,494	1,928,120	78.8	21.2
New Jersey.....	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	24.8
Pennsylvania.....	4,630,669	3,304,442	60.4	39.6
Ohio.....	2,665,143	2,013,178	55.9	44.1
Indiana.....	1,143,835	1,567,041	42.4	57.6
Illinois.....	3,476,929	2,161,662	61.7	38.3
Michigan.....	1,327,044	1,483,129	47.2	52.8
Wisconsin.....	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	57.0
Minnesota.....	850,294	1,225,414	41.0	59.0
Iowa.....	680,054	1,544,717	30.6	69.4
Missouri.....	1,398,817	1,894,618	42.5	57.5
North Dakota.....	63,236	513,820	11.0	89.0

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent.
South Dakota.....	76,678	507,215	15.1	84.9	
Nebraska.....	310,852	881,352	26.1	73.9	
Kansas.....	492,790	1,187,159	29.2	70.8	
Delaware.....	97,085	105,237	48.0	52.0	
Maryland.....	658,192	637,154	50.8	49.2	
Dist. of Columbia.....	331,069	.....	100.0	.....
Virginia.....	476,529	1,585,083	23.1	76.9	
West Virginia.....	228,242	982,377	18.7	81.3	
North Carolina.....	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	85.6	
South Carolina.....	224,833	1,290,568	14.8	85.2	
Georgia.....	538,550	2,070,471	20.6	79.4	
Florida.....	219,080	533,539	29.1	70.9	
Kentucky.....	556,442	1,734,463	24.3	75.7	
Tennessee.....	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	79.8	
Alabama.....	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	82.7	
Mississippi.....	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	88.5	
Arkansas.....	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	87.1	
Louisiana.....	496,516	1,159,872	30.0	70.0	
Oklahoma.....	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	80.7	
Texas.....	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	75.9	
Montana.....	133,420	242,633	35.6	64.5	
Idaho.....	69,898	255,696	21.6	78.5	
Wyoming.....	43,221	102,744	28.6	70.4	
Colorado.....	408,840	394,184	50.7	49.3	
New Mexico.....	46,671	280,730	14.2	85.8	
Arizona.....	63,260	141,094	31.0	69.0	
Utah.....	172,934	290,417	46.3	53.7	
Nevada.....	13,367	68,508	16.5	83.5	
Washington.....	605,530	536,460	53.0	47.0	
Oregon.....	307,060	365,705	45.6	54.4	
California.....	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	38.2	

United States.....

42,623,383 49,348,853 46.3 53.7

INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Comparing the rate of growth in urban and rural communities, it is shown by the census bureau that during the period between the census of 1900 and that of 1910 the increase in urban population in continental United States was 11.013,738, or 34.8 per cent, while the increase in rural population was 4,963,953, or 11.2 per cent. There had been an increase in urban population in every state, while in six states there had been an actual decrease in rural population. These states were: New Hampshire, 5.4 per cent; Vermont, 4.2 per cent; Ohio, 1.3 per cent; Indiana, 5.1 per cent; Iowa, 7.2 per cent; Missouri, 5.1 per cent.

POPULATION OF ALASKA (1910).

District.	Population.	District.	Population.
Nulato.....	785	St. Lawrence island.....	293
Ophir.....	562	St. Michael.....	2,255
Otter.....	1,234	Tanana.....	430
Port Clarence.....	1,001	Unga peninsula.....	1,303
Prince William sound.....	210	Valdez.....	4,815
Rampart.....	370	Wrangell.....	1,652
Sitka.....	2,210	Total, 1910.....	64,356
Skagway.....	1,980	Total, 1900.....	63,593

BY TOWNS.

Cordova.....	1,152	Nome.....	2,600
Douglas.....	1,722	Treadwell.....	1,222
Fairbanks.....	3,541	Valdez.....	810
Juneau.....	1,644	Wrangell.....	743
Ketchikan.....	1,613		

POPULATION OF PORTO RICO.

Territory of Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	1899.	1910.
San Juan city.....	48,716	953,423	1,035,450
Ponce city.....	35,027	32,048	9,612
Mayaguez city.....	16,591	27,952	8,321
		15,187	5,334

POPULATION OF HAWAII (1910).

County.	Population.	Population.
Hawaii.....	55,382	Total, 1900.....
Honolulu.....	82,028	Per cent increase.....
Kalawao.....	785	
Kanai.....	23,952	
Maui.....	29,762	
Total, 1910.....	191,909	

CITIES.

Hilo.....	6,745
Honolulu.....	52,183

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon the Statesman's Year-Book for 1918 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	138,564,263
Asia	519,221,925
Europe	449,883,542
North America	144,244,508
Oceania	65,125,454
South America	58,794,922

Total 1,675,834,614

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1917).....	8,000,000
British colonies, etc.	
(1917).....	53,816,000
French Africa (1914).....	32,893,513
Ger. Africa* (est. 1913).....	11,406,024
Italian Africa (est. 1913).....	1,378,176
Belgian Congo (est. 1913).....	15,000,000
Liberia (1916).....	2,100,000
Morocco (1916).....	6,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1916).....	7,734,701
Spanish Africa (1916).....	235,844

Total 138,564,263

*Before the war.

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1917).....	6,380,500
Bhutan (1916).....	250,000
British colonies, etc.	
(1917).....	9,218,000
China (1914).....	320,650,000
French colonies (1913).....	17,268,728
India, British (1914).....	315,156,000
Japan (1916).....	76,684,558
Kiaochow (1913).....	168,900
Nepal (1916).....	5,000,000
Oman (1916).....	600,000
Persia (1916).....	9,600,000
Portuguese Asia (1916).....	1,001,153
Russia in Asia (1915).....	29,141,500
Siam (1916).....	8,819,686
Turkey in Asia (1912).....	19,382,900

Total 819,221,925

*Including French India.

EUROPE.

Albania (1914).....	1,000,000
Andorra (1913).....	6,231

Austria-Hungary (1913).....	50,079,780
Belgium (1912).....	7,571,387
Bulgaria (1914).....	4,752,997
Denmark (1916).....	2,940,799
France (1911).....	39,602,258
Germany (1914).....	67,812,000
Greece (1914).....	4,821,300
Iceland (1911).....	85,133
Italy (1916).....	36,546,437
Luxembourg (1910).....	259,891
Monaco (1913).....	22,966
Montenegro (1914).....	516,000
Netherlands (1916).....	6,583,227
Norway (1917).....	2,570,923
Portugal (1911).....	5,957,985
Romania (1914).....	7,508,009
Russia (1915).....	147,321,500
San Marino (1916).....	11,648
Serbia (1914).....	4,547,992
Spain (1916).....	2,747,893
Sweden (1916).....	5,672,536
Switzerland (1915).....	3,880,500
Turkey (1914).....	8,891,000
United Kingdom (1913).....	46,089,000

Total 449,883,542

NORTH AMERICA.

Bahamas (1915).....	58,000
Bermuda (1915).....	20,000
Canada (1915).....	8,361,000
Costa Rica (1916).....	411,342
Cuba (1916).....	2,627,536
Curacao (1916).....	57,381
French islands (1917).....	459,082
Greenland (1911).....	13,459
Guatemala (1914).....	2,003,579
Haiti (1914).....	2,500,000
Honduras (1914).....	562,000
Honduras, British (1915).....	42,000
Jamaica (1917).....	906,000
Leeward islands (1915).....	128,000
Mexico (1912).....	15,501,684
Newfoundland* (1917).....	257,000
Nicaragua (1914).....	703,540
Panama (1916).....	450,000
Porto Rico (1917).....	1,230,564
Salvador (1916).....	1,271,336
Santo Domingo (1913).....	708,000
United States† (1918).....	106,251,964
Virgin islands of U. S.	26,051

Windward islands (1917) *.....	176,000
Total	144,244,508

*Including Labrador. †Including Alaska (1917).

OCEANIA.

Australian Federation (1917).....	4,896,000
Borneo and Sarawak, British (1917).....	700,000
Dutch East Indies (1913).....	48,000,000
Fiji islands (1915).....	159,321
Guam (1916).....	13,481
Hawaii (1917).....	219,260
New Caledonia* (1914).....	81,200
New Guinea, German† (1913).....	634,579
New Zealand (1917).....	1,100,000
Papua (1914).....	200,000
Philippine islands (1917).....	8,918,177
Samoa (1916).....	7,426
Solomon islands† (1914).....	205,000

Total 65,125,454

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific. ‡Including Gilbert and Tonga islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (1914).....	7,895,237
Bolivia (1915).....	2,889,970
Brazil (1915).....	26,542,402
Chile (1917).....	3,870,000
Colombia (1912).....	5,071,101
Ecuador (1915).....	2,000,000
Falkland islands (1912).....	3,220
Guiana, British (1917).....	314,000
Guiana, French (1913).....	48,800
Guiana, Dutch (1917).....	91,622
Paraguay (1917).....	1,000,000
Peru (1908).....	4,500,000
Trinidad (1917).....	372,000
Uruguay (1916).....	1,378,808
Venezuela (1916).....	2,827,762

Total 58,794,922

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1910).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*	
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	
California	2	158,297	155,662	2,645	
Montana	3	146,997	146,201	796	
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,603	131	
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320	
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	
Idaho	12	83,838	83,354	584	
Kansas	13	82,168	81,774	384	
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712	
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654	
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643	
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693	
Washington	19	69,127	66,336	2,291	
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540	
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805	
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500	
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622	
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561	
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810	
Arkansas	26	53,335	52,625	810	
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686	

Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719	
New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550	
Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097	
Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503	
Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294	
Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365	
Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335	
Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300	
Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417	
Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309	
Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145	
South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494	
West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148	
Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386	
Vermont	42	9,664	9,124	440	
New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310	
Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227	
New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710	
Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145	
Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405	
Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180	
District of Columbia	49	70	60	10	

Total 3,026,789 2,973,890 52,899

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Continental United States.			
	Gross.	Land.	Water.	
1910.....	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899	
1900.....	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630	
1890.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824	
1880.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824	
1870.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824	
1860.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824	
1850.....	2,977,119	2,944,337	52,782	
1840.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635	
1830.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635	
1820.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635	
1810.....	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257	
1800.....	892,135	867,930	24,155	
1790.....	892,135	867,930	24,155	

The water area does not include the surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.			
Accession.	Area.	Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790.....	892,135	Alaska, 1867.....	590,884
Louisiana purchase, 1803.....	827,987	Hawaii, 1898.....	6,449
Florida, 1819.....	58,666	Philippines, 1899	115,025
Treaty with Spain, 1819.....	13,435	Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
Texas, 1845.....	389,196	Guam, 1899.....	210
Oregon, 1846.....	286,541	Samoa, 1900.....	77
Mexican cession, 1848.....	529,183	Panama canal zone, 1904.....	436
Gadsden purchase, 1853.....	29,670	Virgin islands, 1917.....	140
Total continental.....	3,026,789	Total outlying	716,657
		Grand total United States.....	3,743,446

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alabama.....	41.7	35.7	29.5	24.6
Arizona.....	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4
Arkansas.....	30.0	25.0	21.5	15.3
California.....	15.3	9.5	7.8	5.5
Colorado.....	7.7	5.2	4.0	1.9
Connecticut.....	231.3	188.5	154.8	129.2
Delaware.....	103.0	94.0	85.7	74.6
District of Columbia.....	5517.8	4645.3	3972.3	3062.5
Florida.....	13.7	9.6	7.1	4.9
Georgia.....	44.4	37.7	31.3	24.3
Idaho.....	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.4
Illinois.....	100.6	86.1	68.3	55.0
Indiana.....	74.9	70.1	61.1	55.1
Iowa.....	40.0	40.2	34.4	29.2
Kansas.....	20.7	18.0	17.5	12.2
Kentucky.....	57.0	53.4	46.3	41.0
Louisiana.....	36.5	30.4	24.6	20.7
Maine.....	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.7
Maryland.....	130.3	119.5	104.9	94.0
Massachusetts.....	418.8	349.0	278.5	221.8
Michigan.....	48.9	42.1	36.4	28.5
Minnesota.....	25.7	21.7	16.2	9.7
Mississippi.....	38.8	33.5	27.8	24.4
Missouri.....	47.9	45.2	39.0	31.6
Montana.....	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.3
Nebraska.....	15.5	13.9	13.8	5.9
Nevada.....	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire.....	47.7	45.6	41.7	38.4
New Jersey.....	337.7	250.7	192.3	150.5
New Mexico.....	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.0
New York.....	182.2	152.5	126.0	106.7
North Carolina.....	45.3	38.9	32.2	28.7
North Dakota.....	8.2	4.5	2.7	*
Ohio.....	117.0	102.1	90.1	78.5
Oklahoma.....	23.9	11.4	13.7	†
Oregon.....	7.0	4.3	3.3	1.8
Pennsylvania.....	171.0	140.6	117.3	95.5
Rhode Island.....	508.5	401.6	328.8	259.2
South Carolina.....	49.7	44.0	37.7	32.6
South Dakota.....	7.6	5.2	4.5	*
Tennessee.....	52.4	48.5	42.4	37.0
Texas.....	14.8	11.6	8.5	6.1
Utah.....	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.8
Vermont.....	39.0	37.7	36.4	36.4
Virginia.....	51.2	46.1	41.1	37.6

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Washington.....	17.1	7.8	5.3	1.1
West Virginia.....	50.8	39.9	31.8	25.7
Wisconsin.....	42.2	37.4	30.6	23.8
Wyoming.....	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2

United States.....	30.9	25.6	21.2	16.9
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Alaska with a gross area of 590,884 square miles has a population of 0.1 per square mile; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, 29.8 per square mile, and Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles, 325.5 per square mile.

NOTE—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

*North Dakota territory, 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

Year.	Continental United States.		Per sq. mile.
	Population.	Land area.	
1910.....	91,972,266	2,973,890	30.9
1900.....	75,994,575	2,974,159	25.6
1890.....	62,947,714	2,973,965	21.2
1880.....	50,155,783	2,973,965	16.9
1870.....	38,558,371	2,973,965	13.0
1860.....	31,443,321	2,973,965	10.6
1850.....	23,191,876	2,944,337	7.9
1840.....	17,069,453	1,753,588	9.7
1830.....	12,866,020	1,753,588	7.3
1820.....	9,638,453	1,753,588	5.5
1810.....	7,239,881	1,685,865	4.3
1800.....	5,308,483	867,930	6.1
1790.....	3,929,214	867,930	4.5

*Net reduction of 269 square miles of land due to drainage of lakes and swamps in Illinois and Indiana (201 square miles of land), the building of the Roosevelt and Laguna reservoirs and the overflow of the Colorado river into the Salton sea in California (470 square miles of water surface).

ACRES PER INHABITANT.

Census year.	Continental United States.	Per inhabitant.
1910.....	91,972,266	1,903,289,600
1900.....	75,994,575	1,903,461,760
1890.....	62,947,714	1,903,337,600

By States and Divisions (1910).

State and div.	Acres.	State and div.	Acres.
Maine.....	25.3	West Virginia.....	12.6
New Hampshire.....	13.4	North Carolina.....	14.1
North Carolina.....	16.4	South Carolina.....	12.9
Massachusetts.....	7.8	Georgia.....	14.1
Rhode Island.....	1.3	Florida.....	46.7
Connecticut.....	2.8		
		South Atlantic.....	14.1
New England.....	6.1	Kentucky.....	11.2
New York.....	3.3	Tennessee.....	12.2
New Jersey.....	1.9	Alabama.....	15.3
Pennsylvania.....	3.7	Mississippi.....	16.5
Middle Atlantic.....	3.3	East South Central.....	13.7
Ohio.....	5.5	Arkansas.....	21.4
Indiana.....	8.5	Louisiana.....	17.5
Illinois.....	6.4	Oklahoma.....	26.8
Michigan.....	13.1	Texas.....	43.1
Wisconsin.....	15.2		
		WestSouth Central.....	31.3
East North Central.....	8.6	Montana.....	248.8
Minnesota.....	24.9	Idaho.....	163.5
Iowa.....	16.9	Wyoming.....	427.9
Missouri.....	13.4	Colorado.....	83.0
North Dakota.....	7.8	New Mexico.....	239.5
South Dakota.....	84.3	Arizona.....	356.4
Nebraska.....	31.2	Utah.....	140.9
Kansas.....	41.0	Nevada.....	588.4
West North Central.....	28.1	Mountain.....	208.8
Delaware.....	6.2	Washington.....	37.5
Maryland.....	4.9	Oregon.....	91.0
Dist. of Columbia.....	0.1	California.....	41.9
Virginia.....	12.5	Pacific.....	48.6
		Continental U.S.....	20.7

**AMERICAN CITIES WITH 25,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.
ARRANGED BY STATES.**

[Estimated by the United States census bureau as of July 1, 1916.]

<i>Alabama.</i>	Davenport	48,811	<i>Nebraska.</i>	Lincoln	46,515	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	Allentown	63,505
Birmingham	Des Moines	101,598		Omaha	165,470		Altoona	58,659
Mobile	Dubuque	39,873		South Omaha*			Butler (borough)	27,632
Montgomery	Sioux City	57,078		*Annexed to Omaha.			Chester	41,396
<i>Arkansas.</i>	Waterloo	35,599		<i>New Hampshire.</i>			Easton	30,530
Fort Smith				Manchester	78,283		Erie	75,195
Little Rock	<i>Kansas.</i>			Nashua	27,327		Harrisburg	72,015
<i>California.</i>	Kansas City	99,437		<i>New Jersey.</i>			Hazleton	28,491
Alameda	Topeka	48,726		Atlantic City	57,660		Johnstown	68,529
Berkeley	Wichita	70,722		Bayonne	69,839		Lancaster	50,353
Fresno	<i>Kentucky.</i>			Camden	106,233		MCKeesport	47,521
Long Beach	Covington	57,144		East Orange	42,453		New Castle	41,133
Los Angeles	Lexington	41,097		Elizabeth	86,890		Norristown	31,401
Oakland	Louisville	238,190		Hoboken	77,214		Philadelphia	1,709,518
Pasadena	Newport	31,927		Jersey City	306,345		Pittsburgh	579,090
Sacramento	<i>Louisiana.</i>			Montclair (town)	26,318		Reading	109,381
San Diego	New Orleans	371,747		Newark	408,894		Scranton	146,811
San Francisco	Shreveport	35,230		New Brunswick	25,512		Shenandoah	29,201
San Jose	<i>Maine.</i>			Orange	33,080		Wilkesbarre	76,776
Stockton	Bangor	26,659		Passaic	17,744		Williamsport	33,809
<i>Colorado.</i>	Lewiston	27,809		Paterson	138,442		York	61,656
Colorado Springs	Portland	68,867		Perth Amboy	41,185		<i>Rhode Island.</i>	
Denver	<i>Maryland.</i>			Trenton	111,693		Central Falls	25,636
Pueblo	Baltimore	689,621		W. Hoboken (town)	43,139		Cranston	25,987
<i>Connecticut.</i>	Cumberland	26,074		<i>New York.</i>			Newport	30,108
Bridgeport	Hagerstown	25,679		Albany	110,199		Fawtucket	59,411
Hartford	<i>Massachusetts.</i>			Amsterdam	37,103		Providence	254,960
Meriden	Boston	756,476		Auburn	37,335		Warwick	29,969
New Britain	Brookton	67,449		Binghamton	63,973		Woonsocket	44,360
New Haven	Brookline (town)	32,730		Buffalo	468,558		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Norwalk	Cambridge	112,981		Cohoes	25,211		Charleston	60,734
Stamford	Chelsea	46,192		Elmira	38,120		Columbia	34,611
Waterbury	Chicopee	29,319		Jamestown	36,580		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
<i>Delaware.</i>	Everett	39,223		Kingston	26,771		Chattanooga	60,075
Wilmington	Fall River	128,366		Mount Vernon	37,009		Knoxville	38,676
<i>District of Columbia.</i>	Fitchburg	41,781		New Rochelle	37,759		Memphis	148,995
Washington	Haverhill	48,777		New York	5,602,841		Nashville	117,057
<i>Florida.</i>	Holyoke	65,286		Bronx (b'r'gh)	575,876		<i>Texas.</i>	
Jacksonville	Lawrence	100,560		Br'klyn (b'gh)	1,928,734		Austin	34,814
Pensacola	Lowell	113,245		M'h'at'n (b'gh)	2,634,224		Beaumont	27,711
Tampa	Lynn	102,425		Queens (b'gh)	366,126		Dallas	124,527
<i>Georgia.</i>	Malden	51,155		Richmond (b'gh)	97,381		El Paso	63,705
Atlanta	Medford	26,234		Newburgh	29,603		Fort Worth	104,562
Augusta	New Bedford	118,158		Niagara Falls	37,353		Galveston	41,863
Columbus	Newton	43,715		Poughkeepsie	30,390		Houston	112,307
Macon	Pittsfield	38,629		Rochester	256,417		San Antonio	123,831
Savannah	Quincy	38,136		Schenectady	99,519		Saco	33,385
<i>Idaho.</i>	Salem	48,562		Syracuse	155,624		<i>Utah.</i>	
Boise	Somerville	87,036		Troy	77,916		Ogden	31,404
<i>Illinois.</i>	Springfield	105,942		Utica	85,632		Salt Lake City	117,399
Aurora	Taunton	38,283		Watertown	29,894		<i>Virginia.</i>	
Bloomington	Waltham	30,570		Yonkers	99,833		Lynchburg	32,940
Chicago	Worcester	163,314		<i>North Carolina.</i>			Norfolk	89,612
Decatur	<i>Michigan.</i>			Charlotte	39,823		Petersburg	25,582
East St. Louis	Battle Creek	29,480		Durham	25,061		Portsmouth	39,651
Elgin	Bay City	47,942		Wilmington	29,892		Richmond	156,687
Evanston	Detroit	571,784		Winston-Salem	31,155		Roanoke	43,284
Joliet	Flint	54,772		<i>Ohio.</i>			<i>Washington.</i>	
Moline	Grand Rapids	128,291		Akron	85,625		Bellingham	32,985
Oak Park (village)	Jackson	35,363		Canton	60,852		Everett	35,486
Peoria	Kalamazoo	43,886		Cincinnati	410,476		Seattle	348,639
Quincy	Lansing	40,498		Cleveland	674,073		Spokane	150,323
Rockford	Muskegon	26,100		Columbus	214,878		Tacoma	112,770
Rock Island	Saginaw	55,642		Dayton	127,224		<i>West Virginia.</i>	
Springfield	<i>Minnesota.</i>			Hamilton	40,486		Charleston	29,941
<i>Indiana.</i>	Duluth	94,495		Lima	35,384		Huntington	45,629
East Chicago	Minneapolis	363,545		Lorain	36,964		Wheeling	43,377
Evansville	St. Paul	247,232		Newark	29,635		<i>Wisconsin.</i>	
Fort Wayne	<i>Mississippi.</i>			Portsmouth	28,741		Green Bay	29,353
Gary	Jackson	29,737		Springfield	51,550		Kenosha	31,576
Hammond	<i>Missouri.</i>			Steuenville	27,445		La Crosse	31,677
Indianapolis	Joplin	33,216		Toledo	191,554		Madison	30,699
Muncie	Kansas City	297,847		Youngstown	108,385		Milwaukee	436,535
South Bend	St. Joseph	85,236		Zanesville	30,863		Oshkosh	36,065
Terre Haute	St. Louis	757,309		<i>Oklahoma.</i>			Racine	46,486
<i>Iowa.</i>	Springfield	40,341		Muskogee	44,218		Sheboygan	28,569
Burlington	<i>Montana.</i>			Oklahoma City	92,943		Superior	46,226
Cedar Rapids	Butte	43,425		Tulsa	30,575			
Clinton				<i>Oregon.</i>				
Council Bluffs				Portland	295,463			

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1910.

	*1916.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292	805,651
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,298	298,977	108,206
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529
St. Louis, Mo.	575,309	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773
Boston, Mass.	756,476	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,812
Cleveland, O.	674,073	660,663	581,798	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417
Baltimore, Md.	589,621	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,090	533,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217
Detroit, Mich.	571,784	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129
San Francisco, Cal.	453,009	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,535	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246
Cincinnati, O.	410,476	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044
Newark, N. J.	408,894	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	71,914
New Orleans, La.	371,747	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675
Washington, D. C.	363,980	331,069	278,718	230,392	147,293	109,199	61,120
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	319,198	102,479	50,335	11,183	5,728	4,385
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454	301,498	202,718	164,738	86,887	13,066	2,564
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345	287,779	206,323	161,003	120,792	82,546	29,226
Kansas City, Mo.	297,847	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418
Seattle, Wash.	348,639	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611
Providence, R. I.	254,960	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666
Louisville, Ky.	238,910	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204
St. Paul, Minn.	247,232	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401
Denver, Col.	260,800	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,639	4,759	
Portland, Ore.	295,463	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874
Columbus, O.	214,878	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554
Toledo, O.	191,554	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	30,972	13,768
Atlanta, Ga.	190,588	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Oakland, Cal.	198,604	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
New Haven, Conn.	149,685	133,605	108,027	81,298	62,882	50,840	39,267
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	132,683	38,415	26,178	3,086		
Memphis, Tenn.	148,647	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
Scranton, Pa.	146,811	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Richmond, Va.	156,687	127,628	85,505	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
Paterson, N. J.	138,443	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,051	33,579	19,586
Omaha, Neb.	165,470	124,096	102,555	140,452	60,518	16,093	1,883
Fall River, Mass.	128,368	118,295	104,863	74,398	48,661	26,768	14,026
Dayton, O.	127,224	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,291	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Nashville, Tenn.	117,053	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,948
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	18,547	26,600
Spokane, Wash.	150,323	104,402	36,848	19,922	350		
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299
Albany, N. Y.	104,199	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367

*Estimated as of July 1. The cities are arranged according to their rank in 1910, the latest census year.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

	1910.	1900.	1890.	Richmond borough	1910.	1900.	1890.
Manhattan borough	2,331,542	1,850,093	1,441,216	285,969	87,021	51,693	
Bronx borough	430,980	200,507	88,908	854,041	152,999	87,050	
Brooklyn borough	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547	Total	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES, 1790-1850.

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Albany, N. Y.	50,763	93,721	24,238	12,630	9,356	5,349	3,498
Baltimore, Md.	169,054	109,313	80,625	62,738	46,555	26,614	13,503
Boston, Mass.	136,881	93,383	61,392	43,298	32,250	24,027	18,038
Brooklyn, N. Y.	96,838	36,233	12,042	7,145	4,402	3,298	
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,261	18,213	8,653	2,095	1,508		
Charleston, S. C.	42,985	29,261	30,289	24,480	24,711	18,712	16,359
Chicago, Ill.	29,963	4,479					
Cincinnati, O.	115,436	46,338	24,831	9,644	2,540	750	
Cleveland, O.	17,034	6,071	1,076	606	547		
Columbus, O.	17,882	6,048	2,435				
Detroit, Mich.	21,019	9,102	2,222	1,422			
Hartford, Conn.	13,555	12,793	7,704	4,726	3,955		
Louisville, Ky.	43,194	21,210	10,352	4,012	1,357		
Lowell, Mass.	33,383	20,796	6,474				
Manchester, N. H.	13,932	3,235	877	761	615		
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,061	1,700					
Mobile, Ala.	20,515	16,672	3,194				
Nashville, Tenn.	10,478	6,929	5,566				
Newark, N. J.	38,894	17,290	10,953	6,507			
New Haven, Conn.	20,345	14,890	10,180	7,147	5,772		
New Orleans, La.	116,375	102,193	46,310	27,176	17,242		

New York, N. Y.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Paterson, N. J.	515,547	312,710	203,007	123,706	96,373	60,489	33,131
Philadelphia, Pa.	11,334	7,596					
Pittsburgh, Pa.	408,762	258,037	167,188	108,116	96,604	70,287	42,520
Portland, Me.	46,601	21,115	12,542	7,248	4,768	1,565	
Providence, R. I.	20,815	15,218	12,601	8,581	7,169	3,677	
Richmond, Va.	41,513	23,171	16,832	11,767	10,071	7,614	
Rochester, N. Y.	37,570	20,153	16,060	12,046	9,735	5,537	
Salem, Mass.	36,403	20,191	9,269	1,502			
San Francisco, Cal.	20,264	15,082	13,886	12,721	12,613	9,457	7,921
Savannah, Ga.	15,000						
Springfield, Mass.	15,312	11,214	9,748	7,523			
St. Louis, Mo.	11,766	10,985	6,784	3,914	2,767		
Syracuse, N. Y.	77,860	18,469	5,852	4,598			
Troy, N. Y.	22,271	6,502					
Utica, N. Y.	28,785	19,334	11,401	5,264	3,885		
Washington, D. C.	17,565	12,782	8,323	2,972			
Williamsburg, N. Y.	40,001	23,364	18,827	13,247	8,208	3,210	
Worcester, Mass.	30,780	5,680	1,620				
	17,049	7,497					

NOTE—In 1850 Los Angeles, Cal., had 1,610 inhabitants; Jersey City, N. J., 6,856; Indianapolis, Ind., 8,091; St. Paul, Minn., 1,112; Portland, Ore., 821; Toledo, O., 3,829; Atlanta, Ga., 2,572; Memphis, Tenn., 8,841; Fall River, Mass., 11,524; Dayton, O., 10,977; Grand Rapids, Mich., 2,686; Cambridge, Mass., 15,215, and Bridgeport, Conn., 7,560.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900		1880 to 1890	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
New York, N. Y.	1,329,681	38.7	1,921,901	126.8	309,002	25.6
Chicago, Ill.	486,708	28.7	598,725	54.4	596,665	118.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	255,311	19.7	246,733	23.6	199,794	23.6
St. Louis, Mo.	111,791	19.4	123,468	27.3	101,252	28.9
Boston, Mass.	109,693	19.6	112,415	25.1	85,638	23.6
Cleveland, O.	178,895	46.9	120,415	46.1	101,207	63.2
Baltimore, Md.	49,528	9.7	74,518	17.2	102,126	30.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	82,393	18.2	82,999	34.8	82,228	52.6
Detroit, Mich.	180,062	63.0	79,828	38.8	89,536	77.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	71,328	20.2	96,723	37.8	100,530	64.8
San Francisco, Cal.	74,130	21.6	43,785	14.6	65,038	27.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	88,542	31.0	80,847	39.5	88,881	76.9
Cincinnati, O.	37,689	11.8	28,994	9.8	41,769	16.4
Newark, N. J.	101,399	41.2	64,240	35.3	45,322	33.3
New Orleans, La.	51,971	18.1	45,065	18.6	25,949	12.0
Washington, D. C.	53,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	52,768	29.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	216,719	211.5	52,084	103.4	39,212	350.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	98,690	48.6	37,980	23.1	117,851	251.4
Jersey City, N. J.	61,346	29.7	43,430	26.6	42,611	35.0
Kansas City, Mo.	84,752	51.7	31,036	23.4	76,931	137.9
Seattle, Wash.	156,523	194.0	37,834	88.3	39,304	1112.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	64,486	38.1	63,728	60.4	30,380	40.5
Providence, R. I.	48,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,289	26.0
Louisville, Ky.	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Rochester, N. Y.	55,541	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,530	49.8
St. Paul, Minn.	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Denver, Col.	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Portland, Ore.	116,788	140.2	44,041	94.9	28,808	163.9
Columbus, O.	55,951	44.6	37,410	42.4	36,503	70.7
Toledo, O.	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Atlanta, Ga.	64,967	72.3	24,339	37.1	28,124	75.2
Oakland, Cal.	83,214	124.3	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Worcester, Mass.	27,565	23.3	33,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,875	26.6	20,231	23.0	36,351	70.2
New Haven, Conn.	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3
Birmingham, Ala.	94,270	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,092	748.3
Memphis, Tenn.	28,785	28.1	37,825	58.6	30,903	92.0
Scranton, Pa.	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,365	64.0
Richmond, Va.	65,050	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,788	28.0
Paterson, N. J.	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Omaha, Neb.	21,541	21.0	37,897	27.0	109,934	380.2
Fall River, Mass.	14,432	13.8	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Dayton, O.	31,244	36.6	24,113	30.4	22,542	58.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Nashville, Tenn.	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Lowell, Mass.	11,325	11.9	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Cambridge, Mass.	12,953	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Spokane, Wash.	67,554	183.3	19,572	53.0		
Bridgeport, Conn.	31,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.8
Albany, N. Y.		6.102		*772	*0.8	4.165

*Decrease.

AMERICAN CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 25,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	Population.					Pr. ct. inc.	City.	Population.					Pr. ct. inc.
	1810.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.			1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	
Akron, O.	69,067	42,728	27,601	61.6	54.8		Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	20,929	17,336	49.4	20.7	
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	35,416	25,228	46.6	40.4		Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	27,338	13,055	65.8	113.2	
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	38,973	30,337	83.8	28.5		Autburn, N. Y.	34,668	30,345	25,355	14.2	17.4	

CITIES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1900 TO 1910.

Rank.	City.	Pop. 1919.	Pct. 1900-1910.	Inc. 1900-1910.
1.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	639.7	
2.	Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	494.2	
3.	Birmingham, Ala.	132,585	245.4	
4.	Pasadena, Cal.	30,293	232.2	
5.	Los Angeles, Cal.	319,281	215.5	
6.	Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	206.0	
7.	Flint, Mich.	38,550	194.2	
8.	Seattle, Wash.	237,194	194.0	
9.	Spokane, Wash.	104,462	183.3	
10.	Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	174.7	
11.	Huntlngton, W. Va.	31,161	161.4	
12.	El Paso, Tex.	39,279	146.9	
13.	Tampa, Fla.	37,782	138.5	
14.	Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	129.9	
15.	Portland, Ore.	207,214	129.2	
16.	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	124.3	
17.	San Diego, Cal.	39,578	123.6	
18.	Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	122.0	
19.	Dallas, Tex.	92,104	116.0	

Rank.	City.	Pop. 1919.	Pct. 1900-1910.	Inc. 1900-1910.
20.	Wichita, Kas.	52,450	112.8	
21.	Waterloo, Iowa.	26,693	112.2	
22.	Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	103.0	

AREA OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

City.	Land area in acres July 1, 1915.	City.	Land area in acres July 1, 1915.
New York	183,555.0	New Orleans	125,440.0
Chicago	121,502.6	Washington	38,408.4
Philadelphia	83,340.0	Minneapolis	32,069.0
St. Louis	39,100.0	Seattle	37,481.0
Boston	27,612.0	Jersey City	8,320.0
Cleveland	33,547.5	Kansas City	37,555.8
Baltimore	19,290.0	Portland, Ore.	32,748.8
Pittsburgh	25,333.3	Indianapolis	22,165.1
Detroit	26,726.4	Denver	37,028.0
Los Angeles	183,464.0	Rochester, N. Y.	14,876.3
Buffalo	24,894.0	Providence	11,353.0
San Francisco	26,632.6	St. Paul	33,388.0
Milwaukee	32,069.0	Louisville	15,368.4
Cincinnati	45,255.0	Columbus, O.	14,149.6
Newark, N. J.	14,858.0		

ELEVATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

[From Henry Gannett's "Dictionary of Altitudes."]

Where two elevations in the same city are given they represent the lowest and highest officially recorded at or near the surface of the ground.

City.	Elevation in Feet.	City.	Elevation in Feet.	City.	Elevation in Feet.
Alabama—		Oak Park	630	Somerville	13
Birmingham	591-606	Peoria	453-468	Springfield	83
Mobile	8-15	Quincy	360-488	Taunton	54
Montgomery	160-222	Rockford	716-730	Waltham	51
Arizona—Flagstaff	6,894	Rock Island	540-560	Worcester	469-477
Phoenix	1,083-1,090	Springfield	595-612	Michigan—Ann Arbor	611-771
Tucson	2,376	Indiana—Evansville	318-383	Battle Creek	816-823
Williams	6,752	Fort Wayne	763-788	Bay City	594
Arkansas—Fort Smith	423-448	Hammond	589-597	Detroit	579-635
Hot Springs	598-607	Indianapolis	720-726	Flint	711-712
Little Rock	249-299	Muncie	935-950	Grand Rapids	610-641
California—Alameda	12	South Bend	708-725	Jackson	940-944
Berkeley	29-183	Terre Haute	485	Kalamazoo	753-784
Fresno	287	Iowa—Burlington	511-533	Lansing	828-845
Long Beach	47	Cedar Rapids	732-737	Muskegon	592-619
Los Angeles	256-338	Clinton	506-589	Saginaw	593
Oakland	8-24	Council Bluffs	962-984	Duluth	607-627
Pasadena	829	Davenport	529-591	Minneapolis	816-884
Sacramento	829	Des Moines	803-805	St. Paul	683-925
San Bernardino	1,011-1,077	Dubuque	605-841	Mississippi—Jackson	283-298
San Diego	6-46	Sioux City	1,076-1,110	Macon	175-179
San Francisco	6-85	Waterloo	847-852	Natchez	46-202
San Jose	81-118	Kansas—Atchison	760-840	Vicksburg	193-197
Stockton	11-19	Hutchinson	1,523-1,530	Missouri—	
Colorado—		Kansas City	750-779	Jefferson City	554-637
Colorado Springs	5,968-5,982	Leavenworth	765-787	Joplin	983-1,114
Cripple Creek	9,591	Topeka	880-934	Kansas City	742-811
Denver	5,183-5,279	Wichita	1,291-1,296	St. Joseph	813-847
Leadville	10,190	Kentucky—Covington	513	St. Louis	413-487
Pueblo	4,657-4,690	Lexington	946-980	Springfield	1,260
Connecticut—Bridgeport	9	Louisville	394-457	Montana—Butte	5,534-5,713
Hartford	34-38	Newport	500-513	Helena	3,913-4,157
Meriden	150	Louisiana—New Orleans	6-15	KallsPELL	2,946
New Britain	199	Shreveport	182-240	Livingston	4,491
New Haven	6-38	Maine—Bangor	18-24	Nebraska—	
Norwalk	39	Lewiston	149-199	Grand Island	1,858-1,864
Stamford	34	Portland	11-26	Lincoln	1,148
Waterbury	260	Maryland—Annapolis	2-42	Omaha	960-1,042
Delaware—Wilmington	8-134	Baltimore	63-92	Nevada—Carson City	4,660
District of Columbia—		Cumberland	609-776	New Hampshire—	
Washington	10-34	Hagerstown	520-562	Manchester	173
Florida—Jacksonville	8	Massachusetts—Boston	8-169	Nashua	150
Pensacola	39	Brockton	128	New Jersey—Atlantic City	9-10
Tampa	15	Cambridge	22	Bayonne	50
Georgia—Atlanta	1,032-1,163	Chelsea	11	Camden	21-31
Augusta	143	Everett	12	East Orange	173
Macon	311-334	Fall River	42	Elizabeth	12-38
Savannah	31	Fitchburg	438	Jersey City	8-104
Idaho—Boise	2,695	Haverhill	35	Newark	3-119
Illinois—Aurora	647	Holyoke	115	New Brunswick	18-97
Bloomington	781	Lawrence	65	Orange	187-193
Chicago	590-652	Lowell	101-111	Passaic	57
Danville	598-602	Lynn	26	Paterson	82-193
Decatur	647	Malden	34	Trenton	31-56
East St. Louis	415-420	Medford	13	New Mexico—	
Elgin	715	New Bedford	17	Albuquerque	4,493-5,008
Evanson	601-603	Newton	33	Deming	4,325
Jacksonville	600-614	Pittsfield	1,013	Las Vegas	6,391
Joliet	536-540	Salem	10	Santa Fe	6,947-6,956
Moline	573-586				

		Feet.				Feet.	
New York—Albany	5-26	Oklahoma—Muskogee	558-611	Texas—Austin	466-507	Beaumont	17-24
Amsterdam	264-280	Oklahoma City	1,197	Dallas	425-448	El Paso	3,695-3,711
Auburn	643-768	Oregon—Portland	28-175	Fort Worth	534-620	Galveston	4-6
Binghamton	863-865	Salem	163	Houston	38-53	San Antonio	637-672
Buffalo	576-586	Pennsylvania—		Waco	400-427	Utah—Ordgen	4,296
Elmira	836-858	Allentown	254-321	Salt Lake City	4,224-4,253	Vermont—Montpelier	484
Jamestown	1,317	Altoona	1,161-1,192	Virginia—Lynchburg	517-526	Norfolk	12
Kingston	182-223	Chester	22-24	Petersburg	11-85	Portsmouth	10
New York	8-72	Easton	211-364	Richmond	15-206	Roanoke	423
Poughkeepsie	28-243	erie	575-713	Washington—Bellingham	60	Seattle	7-21
Rochester	505-514	Harrisburg	317-357	Everett	10	Spokane	1,879-1,935
Schenectady	233-241	Hazleton	1,024	Tacoma	12-210	West Virginia—	
Syracuse	403-431	Jonestown	1,169-1,184	Charleston	602-603	Huntington	565
Troy	23-35	Lancaster	300-357	Wheeling	622-652	Wisconsin—Appleton	709-719
Utica	406-548	McKeesport	752	Beloit	741-743	Eau Claire	788-841
Watertown	398	New Castle	806	Fond du Lac	747-775	Green Bay	590
West Point	10	Norristown	83	Kenosha	611	La Crosse	644-657
North Carolina—		Philadelphia	26-408	Madison	849-860	Milwaukee	579-636
Asheville	1,981-1,986	Pittsburgh	731-756	Oshkosh	743-760	Racine	588-629
Charlotte	708-721	Reading	206-264	Sheboygan	589	Superior	606-671
Wilmington	25	Scranton	726-762	Wyoming—		Cheyenne	6,062-6,101
Winston-Salem	858-877	Wilkesbarre	532-643	Laramie	7,132-7,165		
North Dakota—		Williamsport	520-528				
Bismarck	1,618-1,672	York	370-371				
Grand Forks	836-841	Rhode Island—Central Falls	88				
Minot	1,557	Cranston	84				
Valley City	1,221-1,311	Newport	6				
Ohio—Akron		Pawtucket	92				
Canton	873-1,007	Providence	11				
Cleveland	1,030-1,036	Woonsocket	162				
Cincinnati	578-785	South Carolina—					
Columbus	481-545	Charleston	10-15				
Dayton	712-745	Columbia	190-322				
Hamilton	739-745	South Dakota—					
Lima	591-605	Chamberlain	1,323-1,359				
Lorain	833-880	Deadwood	4,522-4,543				
Newark	610	Pierre	1,440-1,441				
Portsmouth	822	Rapid City	3,106-3,244				
Springfield	468-525	Sioux Falls	1,389-1,420				
Steubenville	980-987	Tennessee—					
Toledo	641-781	Chattanooga	631-690				
Youngstown	582-802	Knoxville	807-933				
Zanesville	839-847	Memphis	117-273				
	694-704	Nashville	450				

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

[Population according to latest census reports or official estimates.]

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1910	156,143	Bologna	1915	189,770	Cincinnati	1917	414,248
Aberdeen	1915	164,307	Bolton	1911	180,851	Cleveland	1917	692,259
Adelaide*	1915	205,000	Bombay	1911	979,445	Cologne	1910	516,527
Agra	1911	185,449	Bordeaux	1911	261,678	Colombo	1911	213,396
Ahmedabad	1911	215,835	Boston	1917	677,812	Columbus	1917	220,135
Albany	1917	106,632	Bradford	1914	290,623	Constantinople†	1912	1,200,000
Aleppot	1912	250,000	Bremen	1910	247,437	Copenhagen*	1916	605,772
Alexandria	1916	405,882	Breslau	1910	512,105	Cordoba, Arg. Rep.	1915	135,000
Alger	1911	172,397	Bridgeport, Conn.	1917	124,724	Coventry	1914	115,489
Allahabad	1911	171,697	Brighton, England	1911	131,237	Cracow†	1914	171,000
Altona	1910	172,628	Brisbane*	1915	161,938	Crefeld	1910	129,406
Amritsar	1911	152,756	Bristol, England	1914	361,573	Croydon	1911	169,551
Amsterdam	1916	628,404	Brunnt	1914	131,800	Dacca	1911	108,551
Antung†	1911	161,000	Brunswick	1910	143,552	Dallas	1917	129,753
Antwerp	1912	312,884	Brussat	1912	110,000	Damascus†	1912	250,000
Astrakhan	1913	162,482	Brussels*	1912	663,647	Danzig	1910	170,337
Asuncion	1916	120,000	Bucharest	1914	345,623	Dayton	1917	128,939
Athens	1907	167,479	Budapest	1910	880,371	Delhi	1911	232,837
Atlanta	1917	196,144	Buenos Aires†	1916	1,596,927	Denver	1917	268,439
Augsburg	1910	102,487	Buffalo	1916	468,553	Derby, England	1911	123,410
Bagdad	1912	225,000	Cairo, Egypt	1916	740,000	Des Moines	1917	104,052
Bahia	1911	290,000	Calcutta*	1911	1,122,313	Detroit	1917	619,648
Baltimore	1917	594,637	Cambridge, Mass.	1917	475,781	Dortmund	1910	214,226
Bangalore	1911	195,457	Camden	1917	114,293	Dresden	1910	548,308
Bangkok	1916	628,675	Canon†	1912	900,000	Duisburg	1910	406,000
Barcelona	1917	621,419	Canton, O.	1917	138,253	Duluth	1910	229,483
Bareilly	1911	129,462	Cardiff	1911	138,253	Dundee	1915	178,574
Bari	1915	109,218	Carlsruhe	1910	134,331	Dusseldorf	1910	358,728
Barmen	1910	169,214	Cartagena	1910	102,542	Dvinsk	1910	110,912
Basel	1916	137,000	Cassel	1910	153,196	Edinburgh	1915	326,901
Batavia	1915	138,551	Catania	1915	217,889	Eberfeld	1910	170,195
Beirut†	1912	150,000	Cawnpore	1911	178,557	Erfurt	1910	111,463
Belem†	1911	200,000	Changshat†	1912	250,000	Essen	1910	294,653
Belfast	1914	399,000	Charlottenburg	1910	305,978	Fall River	1917	129,828
Benares	1911	203,804	Chemnitz	1910	287,807	Ferrara	1915	102,550
Berlin	1913	3,709,000	Chicago†	1917	2,547,201	Florence	1915	242,147
Birmingham, Eng.	1914	860,591	Chinklan†	1912	184,000	Fort Worth	1917	109,597
Birmingham, Ala.	1917	189,716	Christiana†	1910	241,834	Frankfort	1910	414,576
Bochum	1910	136,321	Chungking†	1912	598,000	Funchow†	1912	624,000
Bogota	1912	121,257	Chunlong	1911	191,655	Gelsenkirchen	1910	169,513

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Geneva	1913	136,700	Montreal	1911	470,483	Scranton	1917	149,541
Genoa	1915	300,139	Moscow	1915	1,817,100	Seattle	1917	366,445
Ghent	1912	167,477	Mukden	1911	153,132	Seoul	1912	278,958
Glasgow	1915	1,072,793	Mulheim	1910	112,550	Seville	1917	164,322
Goteborg	1916	191,535	Munich	1910	596,467	Shanghai†	1912	651,000
Grand Rapids	1917	109,597	Murcia	1917	133,012	Sheffield	1914	472,234
Graz	1914	155,500	Nagasaki	1916	136,800	Singapore	1911	303,321
Guadalajara	1910	118,739	Nagoya	1916	389,272	Smyrna†	1912	375,000
Guayaquil	1915	105,000	Nagpur	1911	101,415	Soerabaya	1915	156,752
Halifax, England	1914	100,701	Nancy	1911	119,949	Socarakarta	1915	118,378
Halle	1910	180,843	Nanking†	1912	267,000	Sofia	1910	102,812
Hamburg, Germany	1910	1,017,035	Nantes	1911	170,535	Southampton	1914	122,677
Hamburg	1910	931,035	Naples	1915	697,971	South Shields	1914	110,604
Hankow†	1912	350,000	Nashville	1910	119,337	Spokane	1917	157,656
Hankow†	1912	826,000	Neukolln	1910	237,289	Springfield, Mass.	1917	108,668
Hanover	1910	302,375	Newark, N. J.	1917	418,789	Srinagar	1917	126,344
Harrisburg	1917	132,861	New Bedford	1917	421,622	Stettin	1910	236,113
Hartford	1917	112,831	Newcastle	1914	371,523	Stockholm	1916	408,702
Havana	1916	359,259	New Haven	1917	152,275	Stockport	1914	124,326
Havre	1911	136,169	New Orleans	1917	377,016	Stoke-on-Trent	1914	239,515
Helsingfors	1911	153,672	New York	1917	5,737,492	Strassburg	1910	178,891
Hiroshima	1916	167,400	Nice	1911	142,940	Stuttgart	1910	286,218
Hongkong	1911	866,146	Nikalayev	1911	103,491	Suchow†	1912	600,000
Houston	1917	116,873	Ningpo†	1912	350,000	Sunderland	1914	152,436
Huddersfield	1914	111,031	Nizhni-Novgorod	1913	111,600	Surat	1911	114,863
Hull	1914	287,472	Norwich, England	1914	123,377	Swansea	1911	114,663
Hyderabad	1914	500,623	Nottingham	1914	264,970	Sydney, N. S. W.*	1915	763,300
Indianapolis	1917	283,622	Nurnberg	1910	333,142	Syracuse	1917	158,559
Ivanove	1910	163,498	Oakland	1917	206,405	Szeged	1910	118,328
Jaipur	1911	137,098	Odessa	1912	631,040	Tabriz†	1913	200,000
Jersey City	1917	312,557	Oldham	1914	160,055	Tacoma	1917	117,446
Johannesburg	1911	237,220	Omaha	1917	177,777	Teheran†	1913	280,000
Jubbulpore	1911	100,651	Oporto	1911	194,009	The Hague	1916	334,081
Kanazawa	1916	129,100	Oran	1911	123,986	Tientsin†	1912	800,000
Kansas City	1917	305,816	Orenburg	1913	100,130	Tokyo	1917	2,349,830
Kansas City, Kas.	1917	102,096	Osaka	1916	1,460,218	Tokyo	1917	2,020,010
Karachi	1911	151,903	Paduua	1915	105,135	Toronto	1911	376,538
Kazan	1913	194,246	Palermo	1915	345,891	Toulon	1911	104,582
Kharkov	1913	249,698	Paris	1911	2,888,510	Toulouse	1917	113,974
Kiel	1910	211,627	Paterson	1917	140,512	Trenton	1917	113,974
Kiev	1913	626,313	Peking	1912	1,361,552	Trichinopoly	1911	122,028
Kishinev	1913	128,209	Pekin	1912	692,500	Triest†	1914	246,500
Kobe	1916	498,315	Pernambuco†	1911	150,000	Tula	1913	139,700
Konigsberg	1910	245,994	Perth, Australia	1911	106,792	Tula†	1917	207,083
Kyoto	1916	539,153	Petrograd	1915	2,318,645	Turin	1915	451,994
Lahore	1911	228,687	Philadelphia	1917	1,735,514	Ufa	1910	103,485
La Paz†	1915	100,097	Pingyang†	1912	146,000	Utrecht	1916	133,344
La Plata	1912	106,382	Pittsburgh	1917	686,196	Valencia	1917	245,871
Lawrence, Mass.	1917	102,923	Plauen	1910	121,272	Valparaiso	1915	191,078
Leeds	1914	457,507	Plymouth, England	1914	113,134	Vancouver	1911	100,401
Leicester	1914	231,152	Poon	1911	158,856	Venice	1915	168,038
Lelispic	1910	589,850	Port au Prince	1912	100,000	Vienna	1914	2,149,800
Lemberg†	1914	212,000	Porto Alegre†	1911	100,000	Vilna	1913	203,940
Liege	1912	170,634	Posen	1910	156,691	Vitebsk	1913	108,234
Lille	1911	217,807	Portland, Ore.	1917	308,339	Washington	1917	369,282
Lima	1913	143,500	Portsmouth, Eng.	1914	241,748	West Ham	1914	100,000
Lisbon	1911	435,359	Prague	1914	641,500	Wiesbaden	1910	109,716
Liverpool	1914	763,326	Preston	1914	118,118	Wilmerdsdorf	1910	109,716
Livorno	1915	108,585	Providence	1917	259,893	Winnipeg	1917	136,035
London, Greater	1911	7,419,704	Puebla	1910	101,214	Worcester, Mass.	1917	166,106
London	1917	535,485	Puket	1910	179,600	Wuhu†	1912	122,000
Louisville	1917	240,808	Rangoon	1911	235,318	Yaroslavl	1913	119,877
Lowell	1917	114,306	Reading, Pa.	1917	113,807	Yekaterinoolav	1912	220,446
Lucknow	1911	259,798	Reims	1911	115,178	Yokohama	1916	428,663
Lynn	1917	104,534	Richmond	1917	158,702	Yongstowen	1917	112,282
Lyons	1911	523,796	Riga	1913	658,000	Zaragoza	1917	124,455
Madras	1911	518,660	Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,637	Zurich	1916	200,200
Madrid	1917	648,760	Rochester, N. Y.	1917	264,714			
Madura	1910	134,130	Rome	1915	690,960			
Magdeburg	1910	279,629	Rosario†	1915	234,009			
Mainz	1910	110,634	Rostov-on-Don	1913	204,725			
Malaga	1917	140,975	Rotterdam	1916	487,077			
Malmö	1916	111,822	Roubaix	1912	122,723			
Manchester, Eng.	1914	731,830	Rouen	1911	124,987			
Mandalay	1911	138,239	Saarbrucken	1910	106,089			
Manila	1910	234,409	St. Etienne	1911	148,656			
Mannheim	1910	193,902	St. Louis	1917	768,630			
Marcellus	1911	560,619	St. Paul	1917	252,465			
Mercer	1911	116,227	Salford	1914	232,970			
Merthyr	1915	684,000	Saloniki†	1913	160,000			
Memphis	1917	151,217	Salt Lake City	1917	121,623			
Messina	1915	150,000	Samara	1913	143,800			
Mexico City	1910	471,066	San Antonio	1917	128,215			
Milan	1915	663,659	San Francisco	1917	471,023			
Milwaukee	1917	445,008	Santiago, Chile	1915	408,247			
Minneapolis	1917	373,448	Sao Paulo†	1911	450,200			
Minsk	1913	116,700	Saratov	1913	235,300			
Montevideo	1916	376,163	Schoenberg	1910	172,823			

RANK OF LARGEST CITIES.

City.	Rank.	Population.
London*	1	7,419,704
New York†	2	5,737,492
Berlin	3	3,709,000
Paris	4	2,888,110
Chicago	5	2,647,201
Tokyo	6	2,349,830
Petrograd	7	2,318,645
Vienna	8	2,149,800
Moscow	9	1,817,100
Philadelphia	10	1,735,514
Buenos Aires	11	1,696,927
Osaka	12	1,460,218
Constantinople	13	1,200,000
Rio de Janeiro	14	1,128,637
Calcutta	15	1,122,313

*With suburbs. †Estimated.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while, on the other hand, an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling. Only occupied dwellings are included in the following tables. The term "family" as used in census reports means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone he constitutes a family, while, on the other hand, those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family. There is, however, no considerable difference between the average size of all families under the census usage and the average size of what are commonly termed families or households in popular speech. In 1900 the difference for the United States as a whole was only 0.1 per cent.

At each census from 1850 to 1910 a decrease was shown in the average number of persons per dwelling and the average number per family. The decrease in the average number per dwelling has been due to the decrease in the average per family, the influence of which has been partly offset by the increased construction of tenements and other dwellings containing more than one family.

In 1910 there were 7,254,242 dwellings and 9,499,765 families in urban communities, while there were 10,551,603 dwellings and 10,755,790 families in rural communities. For urban communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 5.9 and to a family 4.5; for rural communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 4.7 and to a family 4.6.

BY STATES.

State.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Alabama	441,249	5.0	454,767	4.7
Arizona	45,386	4.5	47,927	4.3
Arkansas	827,625	4.8	333,368	4.7
California	513,481	4.6	563,636	4.2
Colorado	183,874	4.3	194,667	4.1
Connecticut	181,911	6.1	246,659	4.5
Delaware	43,183	4.7	44,951	4.5
District of Columbia	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Florida	165,818	4.5	171,422	4.4
Georgia	530,631	4.9	553,264	4.7
Idaho	71,830	4.5	73,669	4.4
Illinois	1,006,848	5.6	1,264,717	4.5
Indiana	631,564	4.3	654,891	4.1
Iowa	498,943	4.5	512,515	4.3
Kansas	385,672	4.4	395,771	4.3
Kentucky	469,669	4.9	494,788	4.6
Louisiana	331,220	5.0	344,144	4.8
Maine	159,487	4.7	177,960	4.2
Maryland	253,805	5.1	274,824	4.7
Massachusetts	511,926	6.6	734,013	4.6
Michigan	618,222	4.5	657,418	4.3
Minnesota	380,809	5.5	416,452	5.0
Mississippi	376,420	4.8	384,724	4.7
Missouri	677,196	4.9	749,812	4.4
Montana	82,811	4.5	86,602	4.3
Nebraska	258,967	4.6	265,549	4.5
Nevada	23,044	3.6	23,677	3.5
New Hampshire	88,871	4.8	103,156	4.2
New Jersey	407,295	6.2	558,202	4.5
New Mexico	75,888	4.3	78,883	4.1
New York	1,178,686	7.7	2,046,845	4.5
North Carolina	430,570	5.1	440,334	5.0
North Dakota	118,757	4.9	120,910	4.8
Ohio	1,024,800	4.7	1,138,165	4.2

State.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Oklahoma	342,488	4.8	351,167	4.7
Oregon	144,832	4.6	151,588	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,507,483	5.1	1,630,628	4.7
Rhode Island	79,725	6.8	117,976	4.6
South Carolina	302,842	5.0	315,204	4.8
South Dakota	127,739	4.6	131,060	4.5
Tennessee	444,814	4.9	462,553	4.7
Texas	779,177	5.0	798,426	4.8
Utah	72,649	5.1	77,339	4.9
Vermont	77,466	4.6	85,178	4.2
Virginia	400,445	5.1	419,452	4.9
Washington	238,822	4.8	254,592	4.5
West Virginia	239,128	5.1	248,840	4.9
Wisconsin	462,355	5.0	499,629	4.7
Wyoming	30,969	4.7	32,092	4.5

United States	17,805,842	5.2	20,255,555	4.5
In 1900	14,430,145	5.3	16,187,715	4.7
In 1890	11,483,318	5.5	12,690,152	4.9

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Albany, N. Y.	15,437	6.5	24,069	4.2
Atlanta, Ga.	30,308	5.1	35,813	4.3
Baltimore, Md.	101,905	5.5	118,851	4.7
Birmingham, Ala.	26,989	4.9	31,050	4.3
Boston, Mass.	73,919	9.1	139,700	4.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	14,934	6.8	21,689	4.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	62,335	6.8	91,328	4.6
Cambridge, Mass.	14,677	7.2	22,765	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	246,744	8.9	473,141	4.6
Cincinnati, O.	49,525	7.3	87,541	4.5
Cleveland, O.	90,465	6.2	124,822	4.2
Columbus, O.	39,530	4.6	42,645	4.3
Dayton, O.	26,692	4.4	28,370	4.1
Denver, Col.	44,736	4.8	51,339	4.2
Detroit, Mich.	83,124	5.6	100,356	4.6
Fall River, Mass.	10,962	10.9	24,378	4.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	23,432	4.8	26,925	4.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	53,359	4.3	58,645	4.0
Jersey City, N. J.	27,805	9.6	56,790	4.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	69,061	4.6	78,678	4.1
Louisville, Ky.	41,686	5.4	52,155	4.3
Lowell, Mass.	15,056	7.1	21,932	4.8
Memphis, Tenn.	26,710	4.9	31,154	4.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	60,724	6.2	80,566	4.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	46,903	6.4	63,241	4.8
Nashville, Tenn.	22,118	5.0	26,077	4.2
New Haven, Conn.	17,466	7.6	29,271	4.6
New Orleans, La.	67,192	5.0	73,737	4.6
New York, N. Y.	305,698	15.6	1,020,827	4.7
Newark, N. J.	38,693	9.0	77,039	4.5
Oakland, Cal.	31,740	4.7	36,723	4.1
Omaha, Neb.	23,657	5.2	28,359	4.7
Paterson, N. J.	15,812	7.9	27,978	4.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	295,220	6.2	327,263	4.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	86,042	8.6	110,457	4.4
Portland, Ore.	37,436	5.5	42,029	4.9
Providence, R. I.	28,705	7.8	49,129	4.6
Richmond, Va.	22,205	5.7	26,914	4.7
Rochester, N. Y.	38,860	5.6	46,787	4.7
St. Louis, Mo.	105,550	6.5	155,555	4.4
St. Paul, Minn.	32,616	6.6	41,548	5.2
San Francisco, Cal.	65,025	6.4	86,414	4.8
Scranton, Pa.	22,143	5.9	26,312	4.9
Seattle, Wash.	43,559	5.4	51,042	4.6
Spokane, Wash.	20,282	5.1	22,676	4.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	23,200	5.9	31,551	4.4
Toledo, O.	35,888	4.7	39,677	4.2
Washington, D. C.	68,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Worcester, Mass.	15,109	9.7	30,743	4.7

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

City.	1916-17. No. hogs.	1915-16. No. hogs.	1914-15. No. hogs.	1913-14. No. hogs.	1912-13. No. hogs.	1911-12. No. hogs.	1910-11. No. hogs.
Chicago	3,339,072	3,623,682	2,871,328	2,349,614	2,364,363	2,638,044	2,067,995
Cincinnati	268,366	283,584	225,673	187,547	212,072	262,249	206,562
Indianapolis	732,416	762,824	684,247	519,188	571,773	629,208	418,743
Kansas City	1,137,394	1,234,916	1,100,581	991,624	1,099,985	1,393,875	919,932
*Milwaukee	550,021	688,905	765,820	513,566	513,637	551,619	415,191
North Omaha	964,173	952,746	789,423	814,451	809,443	949,232	574,619
St. Louis	1,105,887	1,249,145	771,990	720,368	890,850	1,021,198	720,596

*Includes Cudahy.

PAUPERS ENUMERATED IN ALMSHOUSES JAN. 1, 1910.

[United States

census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	739	365	374
Arizona	271	247	24
Arkansas	534	284	250
California	4,646	3,952	694
Colorado	510	434	76
Connecticut	2,244	1,571	673
Delaware	367	227	139
District of Columbia	276	163	113
Florida	207	161	46
Georgia	813	351	462
Idaho	97	85	12
Illinois	5,421	4,021	1,400
Indiana	3,114	2,122	992
Iowa	1,779	1,198	581
Kansas	735	502	233
Kentucky	1,522	871	651
Louisiana	187	112	75
Maine	945	529	416
Maryland	1,681	1,149	532
Massachusetts	6,555	4,418	2,137
Michigan	2,450	1,557	893
Minnesota	887	550	337
Mississippi	436	182	254
Missouri	2,388	1,533	855
Montana	415	383	32
Nebraska	551	449	102
Nevada	159	145	14
New Hampshire	991	557	434
New Jersey	2,135	1,407	728
New York	12,031	8,035	3,996
North Carolina	1,989	596	793
North Dakota	81	59	22
Ohio	8,078	5,638	2,440
Oklahoma	2,470	39	9
Oregon	352	328	24
Pennsylvania	9,606	6,623	2,983
Rhode Island	768	401	367
South Carolina	478	219	259
South Dakota	145	109	36
Tennessee	1,569	776	793
Texas	861	560	301
Utah	181	121	60
Vermont	383	222	161
Virginia	1,688	883	805
Washington	564	493	71
West Virginia	808	462	346
Wisconsin	1,775	1,343	432
Wyoming	19	17	2
United States	84,198	57,049	27,149

Paupers Admitted to Almshouses in 1910.

Total	88,313	Negro	6,807
Male	67,195	Male	4,612
Female	21,118	Female	2,195
White	81,185	Indian	130
Male	62,262	Other colored	241
Female	18,873		

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910	Admitted in 1910.		
Total number	53,619	Total number	32,519
Male	34,650	Male	24,098
Female	18,969	Female	8,421
Insane	2,857	Insane	1,681
Feeble-minded	9,813	Feeble-minded	3,601
Epileptic	1,289	Epileptic	646
Deaf mute	540	Deaf mute	152
Blind	2,427	Blind	835
Crippled	10,823	Crippled	9,033
Old and infirm	14,066	Old and infirm	9,772
Bedridden	1,591	Bedridden	4,960
Paralytic	3,402	Two or more defects	1,839
Two or more defects	6,811		

AGE OF PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910	Admitted in 1910.		
Under 5 years	1,186	Under 5 years	3,459
5 to 14 years	1,184	5 to 14 years	2,651
15 to 24 years	2,514	15 to 24 years	7,350
25 to 29 years	2,058	25 to 29 years	4,835
30 to 34 years	2,386	30 to 34 years	4,850
35 to 39 years	3,337	35 to 39 years	5,656
40 to 44 years	4,203	40 to 44 years	5,883
45 to 49 years	5,188	45 to 49 years	6,579
50 to 54 years	7,113	50 to 54 years	7,953
55 to 59 years	8,312	55 to 59 years	7,691
60 to 64 years	10,089	60 to 64 years	8,484
65 to 69 years	10,357	65 to 69 years	7,446
70 to 74 years	9,743	70 to 74 years	6,202
75 to 79 years	7,720	75 to 79 years	3,986
80 or more years	8,123	80 years or more	3,365
Age unknown	675	Age unknown	1,923

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN 1917.

The quantity of petroleum produced and marketed in the oil fields of the United States in 1917 reached the total of 341,800,000 barrels, a quantity nearly 14 per cent greater than the former record output of 300,767,158 barrels established in 1916. The production was apportioned among the major fields as follows:

Field.	1916 barrels.	1917 barrels.
Appalachian	23,009,455	24,600,000
Lima-Indiana	3,905,003	3,500,000
Illinois	17,714,235	15,900,000
Oklahoma-Kansas	115,809,792	147,000,000
Central & No. Texas	9,303,005	11,000,000
North Louisiana	11,821,642	8,700,000
Gulf coast	21,768,096	24,900,000
Rocky mountain	6,476,289	9,200,000
California	90,951,936	97,000,000
Other fields	7,705	.....
Total	300,767,158	341,800,000

The salient features of the industry in 1917 were the record levels reached and firmly maintained by prices of crude oil at the wells and the enormous demand, which absorbed not only the current output of the wells but necessitated a net draft of about 21,000,000 barrels on oil in storage, principally in California and Illinois. The surface reserve of crude oil in the United States at the end of 1917 was estimated at 153,000,000 barrels. The principal sources of new production in 1917 were Estill county, Kentucky, Butler county, Kansas, Carter county, Oklahoma, Wichita and Harries counties, Texas, Converse county, Wyoming, and Los Angeles county, California.

FOREIGN-BORN PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910	Born in—	No.
Born in—		
Austria-Hungary	No.	1,052
Canada (English)	No.	1,300
Canada (French)	No.	528
England and Wales	No.	2,922
France	No.	458
Germany	No.	7,373
Ireland	No.	14,177
Italy	No.	427
Poland	No.	613
Born in—	No.	
France	No.	402
Germany	No.	5,531
Ireland	No.	11,906
Italy	No.	1,139
Poland	No.	979
Of the foreign-born paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1910 26,470 had lived in the United States twenty-six years or more. Only thirty-three had been in the country less than one year.		

PAUPERS BY COLOR AND SEX.

White—Total	77,734	Male	47,512
Male	53,149	Female	25,565
Female	24,585	Indian	74
Negro—Total	6,281	Other colored	109
White Paupers by Nativity and Parentage.			
Native—Total	44,254	Male	25,605
Male	28,321	Female	16,649
Female	15,933	Par'tage unknown	1,719
Native parentage	32,458	Foreign born	33,125
Male	19,817	Male	24,605
Female	12,641	Female	8,520
Foreign parentage	10,077	Nativity unknown	355

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

The following statistics, except where otherwise specified, relate only to persons 10 years of age or over. The bureau of the census classifies as illiterate all persons 10 years of age or over who are unable to write, regardless of their ability to read.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

The following table shows the total population 10 years of age and over and the number and percentage of illiterate by color or race, nativity and parentage:

Class.	Population.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	63,933,870	3,184,633	5.0
Native	50,989,341	1,534,272	3.0
Native parentage	37,081,278	1,378,584	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	13,908,063	155,388	1.1
Foreign born	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7
Negro	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Indian	138,758	85,445	45.3
Chinese	68,924	10,891	15.8
Japanese	67,661	6,213	9.2
All other	3,135	1,250	39.9

United States.....71,580,270 5,516,163 7.7

The corresponding percentages of illiterates at three previous censuses were: 1880, 17.0; 1890, 13.3; 1900, 10.7.

ILLITERACY BY SEX.

Class.	Male.		Female.	
	Illiterate.	Pct.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	1,662,605	5.0	1,522,128	4.9
Native	796,055	3.1	738,217	2.9
Native parentage	715,266	3.8	662,958	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	80,129	1.2	75,259	1.1
Foreign born	866,450	11.8	783,911	13.9
Negro	1,096,000	30.1	1,131,731	30.7
Indian	40,104	41.5	45,341	49.2
Chinese	9,849	15.0	1,042	30.2
Japanese	5,247	8.6	966	14.1
All other	1,245	40.5	5	....

United States....2,814,950 7.6 2,701,213 7.8

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERACY. (Per Cent.)

Class.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
White	5.0	4.2	5.3
Native	3.0	0.8	4.3
Native parentage	3.7	0.9	5.4
For. or mixed parentage	1.1	0.7	1.9
Foreign born	12.7	12.6	13.2
Negro	30.4	17.6	36.1
All other	31.6	11.0	40.1

PERCENTAGE ILLITERATES BY SECTIONS.

Section.	1910.	1900.
New England	5.3	6.0
Middle Atlantic	5.7	5.8
East North Central	6.4	4.3
West North Central	2.9	4.1
South Atlantic	16.0	23.9
East South Central	17.4	24.9
West South Central	13.2	20.5
Mountain	6.3	9.6
Pacific	3.0	4.2
Northern states	4.3	5.0
Southern states	15.6	23.3
Western states	4.4	6.3

United States.....7.7 10.7

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Alabama	352,710	22.9	443,690	34.0
Arizona	32,963	20.9	27,304	29.0
Arkansas	142,954	12.6	190,655	20.4
California	74,902	3.7	58,959	4.8
Colorado	23,780	3.7	17,779	4.2
Connecticut	53,665	6.0	42,973	5.9
Delaware	13,240	8.1	17,531	12.0
District of Columbia	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Florida	77,816	13.8	84,285	21.9
Georgia	389,775	20.7	480,420	30.5

State.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Idaho	5,453	2.2	5,595	4.6
Illinois	168,294	3.7	157,958	4.2
Indiana	66,213	3.1	90,539	4.6
Iowa	29,889	1.7	40,172	2.3
Kansas	28,968	2.2	32,513	2.9
Kentucky	208,084	12.1	262,954	16.5
Louisiana	352,179	29.0	381,145	38.5
Maine	24,654	4.1	29,060	5.1
Maryland	73,397	7.2	101,947	11.1
Massachusetts	141,541	5.2	134,043	5.9
Michigan	74,800	3.3	80,482	4.2
Minnesota	49,336	3.0	62,946	4.1
Mississippi	290,235	22.4	251,641	32.0
Missouri	111,116	4.3	152,844	6.4
Montana	14,457	4.8	11,675	6.1
Nebraska	18,009	1.9	17,997	2.3
Nevada	4,702	6.7	4,645	13.3
New Hampshire	16,386	4.6	21,075	6.2
New Jersey	113,502	5.6	86,658	5.9
New Mexico	48,697	20.2	46,971	33.2
New York	406,020	5.5	318,100	5.5
North Carolina	291,497	18.5	386,251	28.7
North Dakota	13,070	3.1	12,719	5.6
Ohio	124,774	3.2	131,541	4.0
Oklahoma	67,567	5.6	67,826	12.3
Oregon	10,504	1.9	10,686	1.3
Pennsylvania	354,290	5.9	299,376	6.1
Rhode Island	33,854	7.7	29,004	8.4
South Carolina	276,980	25.7	338,659	35.9
South Dakota	12,750	2.9	14,832	5.0
Tennessee	221,071	13.6	306,930	20.7
Texas	282,904	9.0	314,018	14.5
Utah	6,821	2.5	6,141	3.1
Vermont	10,806	3.7	16,247	5.8
Virginia	232,911	15.2	312,120	23.9
Washington	18,416	2.0	12,740	3.1
West Virginia	74,866	8.3	80,105	11.4
Wisconsin	57,769	3.2	73,779	4.7
Wyoming	3,874	3.3	2,878	4.0

United States.....5,516,163 7.7 6,180,069 10.7

ILLITERATES BY CITIES.

Cities of 100,000 or more population in 1910.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Albany, N. Y.	2,762	3.2	2,181	2.8
Atlanta, Ga.	10,813	8.6	11,406	15.8
Baltimore, Md.	20,325	4.4	29,148	7.2
Birmingham, Ala.	11,026	10.4	5,986	19.1
Boston, Mass.	24,468	4.4	23,320	5.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,440	6.4	2,999	5.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	12,745	3.7	13,162	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.	2,540	3.0	3,388	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	79,911	4.5	51,142	3.9
Cincinnati, O.	9,576	3.1	8,848	3.4
Cleveland, O.	20,676	4.6	14,091	4.7
Columbus, O.	4,442	2.9	3,290	3.2
Dayton, O.	2,224	2.3	1,797	2.6
Denver, Co.	3,841	2.1	1,979	1.3
Detroit, Mich.	18,731	5.9	9,062	4.1
Fall River, Mass.	12,276	13.9	12,110	14.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,271	2.5	2,136	3.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	5,874	3.0	6,004	4.3
Jersey City, N. J.	11,797	5.6	7,171	4.5
Kansas City, Mo.	4,937	2.3	5,258	3.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	5,258	1.9	1,956	2.3
Louisville, Ky.	9,866	5.3	14,567	8.8
Lowell, Mass.	5,172	6.0	6,843	8.8
Memphis, Tenn.	8,855	8.0	14,989	18.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,765	3.6	8,243	3.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	6,139	2.4	2,977	1.8
Nashville, Tenn.	7,947	8.8	9,460	14.4
New Haven, Conn.	7,502	7.0	4,875	5.6
New Orleans, La.	18,987	6.9	30,820	13.6
New York, N. Y.	254,208	6.7	181,835	6.8
Newark, N. J.	16,563	6.0	11,715	6.1
Oakland, Cal.	3,863	3.0	1,614	2.9
Omaha, Neb.	2,798	2.7	1,662	2.0
Paterson, N. J.	6,927	6.9	5,191	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	57,700	4.6	45,446	4.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26,627	6.2	20,402	5.8
Portland, Ore.	2,145	1.2	3,825	5.1
Providence, R. I.	14,236	7.7	10,029	7.0
Richmond, Va.	8,641	8.2	9,501	13.7

City.	1910.		1900.		City.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Rochester, N. Y.....	6,916	3.8	3,499	2.7	Spokane, Wash.....	1,123	1.3	554	1.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	21,123	3.7	20,359	4.4	Syracuse, N. Y.....	5,629	4.9	2,800	3.2
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,751	2.1	3,956	3.1	Toledo, O.....	3,809	2.8	3,865	3.7
San Francisco, Cal...	7,697	2.1	8,960	3.1	Washington, D. C....	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Scranton, Pa.....	8,933	3.9	6,814	8.8	Worcester, Mass.....	5,977	5.0	4,580	4.9
Seattle, Wash.....	2,217	1.1	901	1.3					

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (1910).

State.	*Per 100,000		State.	*Per 100,000		State.	*Per 100,000	
	Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.
Alabama.....	1,572	73.5	Minnesota.....	881	42.4	Texas.....	2,439	62.6
Arizona.....	196	95.9	Mississippi.....	1,338	74.5	Utah.....	188	50.4
Arkansas.....	1,201	76.3	Missouri.....	2,442	74.1	Vermont.....	301	84.6
California.....	1,329	55.9	Montana.....	168	44.7	Virginia.....	1,649	80.0
Colorado.....	378	47.3	Nebraska.....	464	38.9	Washington.....	439	38.4
Connecticut.....	553	49.6	Nevada.....	97	118.5	West Virginia.....	797	65.3
Delaware.....	131	64.7	New Hampshire.....	291	67.6	Wisconsin.....	1,321	56.6
District of Columbia	225	67.4	New Jersey.....	1,127	44.4	Wyoming.....	48	32.9
Florida.....	402	53.4	New Mexico.....	554	169.3			
Georgia.....	1,701	65.2	New York.....	4,992	51.5	United States.....	57,272	62.3
Idaho.....	158	48.5	North Carolina.....	1,563	70.8			
Illinois.....	2,975	73.5	North Dakota.....	167	28.9			
Indiana.....	2,121	73.5	Ohio.....	3,740	78.9			
Iowa.....	1,388	62.4	Oklahoma.....	297	52.7			
Kansas.....	1,069	63.2	Oregon.....	297	44.1			
Kentucky.....	2,152	94.0	Pennsylvania.....	4,182	54.6			
Louisiana.....	1,107	66.8	Rhode Island.....	314	57.9			
Maine.....	585	78.8	South Carolina.....	1,011	66.7			
Maryland.....	802	61.9	South Dakota.....	268	45.9			
Massachusetts.....	2,016	60.8	Tennessee.....	1,956	89.5			
Michigan.....	1,574	56.0						

*Per 100,000 of general population.
 Number of blind per 100,000 general population of the same race and nativity in 1900: White, 52; native white, 55; foreign born white, 74.5; colored, 94.6; negro, 90; Indian, 302.6; Chinese, Japanese, etc., 23.2.

BLIND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Egypt (1907).....	1,325.1	Hungary (1900).....	100.6
Uganda (1911).....	317.7	Ireland (1911).....	98.2
Number of blind in the leading countries of Europe per 100,000 of general population:			
Austria (1910).....	69.4	Italy (1901).....	117.5
Belgium (1910).....	43.5	Netherlands (1909).....	46.3
Bulgaria (1905).....	132.4	Norway (1910).....	42.6
Denmark (1911).....	52.7	Portugal (1911).....	132.8
England-Wales (1911).....	73.0	Roumania (1899).....	83.4
Finland (1900).....	119.0	Russia (1897).....	201.6
France (1901).....	70.6	Scotland (1911).....	69.7
Germany (1900).....	60.9	Serbia (1900).....	94.1
		Sweden (1900).....	66.4
		Switzerland (1896).....	72.2

DEAF AND DUMB IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

[From census bureau report, 1915.]

State.	Total.	Male.		State.	Total.	Male.	
		Female.	Pct.			Female.	Pct.
Alabama.....	317	172	145	New York.....	2,348	1,346	1,002
Arizona.....	16	10	6	North Carolina.....	504	278	226
Arkansas.....	336	168	168	North Dakota.....	101	54	47
California.....	299	161	138	Ohio.....	1,154	601	553
Colorado.....	109	68	41	Oklahoma.....	304	166	138
Connecticut.....	181	102	79	Oregon.....	130	66	64
Delaware.....	19	10	9	Pennsylvania.....	1,461	795	666
District of Columbia	56	31	25	Rhode Island.....	113	58	55
Florida.....	86	48	38	South Carolina.....	245	129	116
Georgia.....	348	185	163	South Dakota.....	109	59	50
Idaho.....	41	22	19	Tennessee.....	583	315	273
Illinois.....	1,310	720	590	Texas.....	719	372	347
Indiana.....	534	351	283	Utah.....	68	31	27
Iowa.....	436	249	187	Vermont.....	52	40	22
Kansas.....	470	264	206	Virginia.....	376	205	171
Kentucky.....	664	350	314	Washington.....	152	87	65
Louisiana.....	254	143	111	West Virginia.....	304	162	142
Maine.....	166	95	71	Wisconsin.....	572	332	240
Maryland.....	388	209	179	Wyoming.....	14	7	7
Massachusetts.....	566	306	260				
Michigan.....	660	358	302	United States.....	19,154	10,504	8,650
Minnesota.....	499	273	226				
Mississippi.....	296	167	129				
Missouri.....	872	473	394				
Montana.....	48	25	23				
Nebraska.....	280	155	125				
Nevada.....	7	4	3				
New Hampshire.....	99	53	46				
New Jersey.....	324	183	136				
New Mexico.....	59	36	23				

Of the deaf and dumb population 13,017 were white and 1,137 colored. Of the white 16,179 were native born and 1,838 foreign born.

NOTE.—The total number of deaf and dumb reported in 1910 was 44,708, but satisfactory schedules giving details were returned by only 19,154. The figures relate only to those who are both deaf and dumb.

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS JAN. 1. 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	2,039	981	1,058
Arizona	337	265	72
Arkansas	1,092	529	563
California	6,652	4,115	2,537
Colorado	1,199	687	512
Connecticut	3,579	1,680	1,899
Delaware	441	237	204
District of Columbia	2,890	2,170	720
Florida	849	446	403
Georgia	3,132	1,531	1,601
Idaho	388	256	132
Illinois	12,838	6,846	5,993
Indiana	4,527	2,335	2,292
Iowa	5,377	2,896	2,481
Kansas	2,912	1,694	1,218
Kentucky	3,538	1,968	1,570
Louisiana	2,158	1,070	1,088
Maine	1,258	693	565
Maryland	3,220	1,569	1,651
Massachusetts	11,601	5,633	5,968
Michigan	6,699	3,679	3,020
Minnesota	4,744	2,755	1,989
Mississippi	1,978	933	1,045
Missouri	6,168	3,231	2,937
Montana	697	531	166
Nebraska	1,990	1,141	849
Nevada	230	165	65
New Hampshire	909	453	446
New Jersey	6,042	2,913	3,129
New Mexico	719	123	596
New York	31,280	14,955	16,325
North Carolina	2,522	1,032	1,490
North Dakota	628	407	221
Ohio	10,594	5,615	4,979
Oklahoma	1,110	651	459
Oregon	1,665	1,088	477
Pennsylvania	15,058	7,919	7,139
Rhode Island	1,243	650	593
South Carolina	1,641	708	833
South Dakota	864	535	329
Tennessee	2,204	1,057	1,147
Texas	4,053	2,087	1,966
Utah	342	171	171
Vermont	990	528	462
Virginia	3,635	1,779	1,856
Washington	1,987	1,322	665
West Virginia	1,732	890	822
Wisconsin	6,587	3,743	2,844
Wyoming	162	105	57
United States	187,791	98,695	89,096

INSANE BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

Enumerated in Hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
White	174,224	91,617	82,607
Native	115,402	60,644	54,758
Native parentage	67,531	35,238	32,293
Foreign parentage	28,186	15,415	12,771
Foreign-born	54,096	28,415	25,681
Nativity unknown	4,726	2,558	2,168
Negro	12,910	6,536	6,374
Indian	166	90	76
Other colored	491	452	39

Insane Admitted to Hospitals in 1910.

	Total number.	Male.	Female.
White—Total	56,182	31,646	24,536
Native	39,629	22,190	17,439
Native parentage	24,534	13,792	10,742
Foreign parentage	10,685	5,896	4,689
Foreign-born	15,523	8,338	6,685
Nativity unknown	1,030	618	412
Negro	4,384	2,304	2,080
Indian	51	32	19
Other colored	152	134	18

FOREIGN-BORN INSANE IN HOSPITALS.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	3,477	Italy	1,829
Canada (English)	2,777	Poland	1,312
Canada (French)	972	Russia	3,121
England and Wales	3,706	Scandinavia	6,442
France	614	Scotland	849
Germany	13,517	Switzerland	752
Ireland	13,174	Other countries	1,554

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	1,402	Italy	863
Canada (English)	1,030	Poland	429
Canada (French)	266	Russia	1,518
England and Wales	1,148	Scandinavia	1,587
France	146	Switzerland	297
Germany	3,105	Switzerland	196
Ireland	2,833	Other countries	703

INSANE IN HOSPITALS BY AGES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or more	Age unknown
Under 15 years	341	21,432	27,195	26,655	24,225	18,764	14,784	11,167	6,922	5,239	13,911
15 to 19 years	2,312	2,312	7,801	14,083	19,091	22,856	23,321	22,874	20,885	16,383	12,729
20 to 24 years	7,801	14,083	19,091	22,856	23,321	22,874	20,885	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234
25 to 29 years	14,083	19,091	22,856	23,321	22,874	20,885	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234	
30 to 34 years	19,091	22,856	23,321	22,874	20,885	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234		
35 to 39 years	22,856	23,321	22,874	20,885	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234			
40 to 44 years	23,321	22,874	20,885	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234				
45 to 49 years	22,874	20,885	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234					
50 to 54 years	20,885	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234						
55 to 59 years	16,383	12,729	21,881	3,234							
60 to 64 years	12,729	21,881	3,234								
65 years or more	21,881	3,234									
Age unknown	3,234										

Admitted in 1910.

Under 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or more	Age unknown
Under 15 years	327	2,539	5,701	7,027	7,295	7,495	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161
15 to 19 years	2,539	5,701	7,027	7,295	7,495	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957
20 to 24 years	5,701	7,027	7,295	7,495	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957	
25 to 29 years	7,027	7,295	7,495	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957		
30 to 34 years	7,295	7,495	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957			
35 to 39 years	7,495	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957				
40 to 44 years	6,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957					
45 to 49 years	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957						
50 to 54 years	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957							
55 to 59 years	3,368	2,872	6,161	957								
60 to 64 years	2,872	6,161	957									
65 years or more	6,161	957										
Age unknown	957											
When First Admitted.*												
Under 15 years	1,079											
15 to 19 years	8,102											

Residence Prior to Admission.

In places having a population of—	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 500,000	500,000 or more
2,500 to 10,000	20,442	5,942	4,239	3,515	3,228	7,301	11,329
10,000 to 25,000	5,942	4,239	3,515	3,228	7,301	11,329	
25,000 to 50,000	4,239	3,515	3,228	7,301	11,329		
50,000 to 100,000	3,515	3,228	7,301	11,329			
100,000 to 500,000	3,228	7,301	11,329				
500,000 or more	7,301	11,329					

NOTE—These figures refer to residence prior to admission of insane in hospitals enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

INSANE BY MARITAL CONDITION.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Male—Total	Female—Total
Male—Total	38,695
Single	32,683
Married	26,047
Widowed	5,405
Divorced	1,040
Unknown	3,520
Female—Total	89,096
Single	37,115
Married	35,975
Widowed	12,672
Divorced	1,368
Unknown	1,966

INSANE BY LITERACY.

Insane at least 10 years of age enumerated in hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

Literate—Total	Native—Literate	Illiterate	Foreign—*Literate	Illiterate	*Foreign-born
Literate—Total	142,315	94,896	16,693	40,452	10,224
Native—Literate	75,642	16,693			
Native—Illiterate	66,673				
Foreign—*Literate	35,959				
Foreign—*Illiterate	17,896				
Foreign—*Total	18,063				

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN 1910.

Discharged.	Died.
White—Total	27,614
Male	15,261
Female	12,353
Colored—Total	1,690
Male	932
Female	758
White—Total	16,868
Male	9,939
Female	6,929
Colored—Total	2,056
Male	1,106
Female	950

FEEBLE MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	854	470	384
Colorado	64	39	25
Connecticut	294	156	138
Illinois	1,265	718	547
Indiana	1,135	518	617
Iowa	1,189	619	570
Kansas	420	237	183
Kentucky	283	167	116
Maine	62	49	13
Maryland	310	151	159
Massachusetts	1,464	879	585

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.	State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Michigan	986	518	468	Tennessee	47	25	22
Minnesota	1,194	628	566	Texas	19	9	10
Missouri	512	233	279	Utah	45	45	.....
Montana	51	30	21	Virginia	60	29	31
Nebraska	446	235	211	West Virginia	214	116	98
New Hampshire	144	70	74	Wisconsin	1,029	468	561
New Jersey	640	296	344	United States	20,731	11,015	9,716
New York	3,421	1,685	1,736	White	20,441	10,849	9,592
North Dakota	145	79	66	Negro	280	162	118
Ohio	1,526	810	716	Other colored	10	4	6
Pennsylvania	2,705	1,598	1,107	Admitted in 1910	3,825	2,227	1,598
Rhode Island	48	48	.....			

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910. [From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.	State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	3,858	3,674	184	Wyoming	287	286	1
Arizona	692	682	10	United States prisons	1,904	1,904	.....
Arkansas	1,361	1,308	53	United States	136,472	124,424	12,048
California	4,900	4,740	160	Note—Prisoners in above table include juvenile delinquents			
Colorado	1,662	1,513	149	PRISONERS BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.			
Connecticut	2,218	1,844	374	White			
Delaware	324	344	47	Male	93,841	39,450	
District of Columbia	1,196	1,014	182	Female	85,218	1,520	
Florida	1,934	1,850	84	Nativity unknown	1,030		
Georgia	5,078	4,854	224	Negro			
Idaho	287	286	1	Total	41,729		
Illinois	7,025	6,173	852	Male	38,346		
Indiana	3,969	3,465	504	Female	3,383		
Iowa	1,920	1,687	233	Foreign—Total	20,970		
Kansas	1,971	1,725	246	JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.			
Kentucky	3,564	3,299	265	Total	24,974	21,044	
Louisiana	2,514	2,401	113	Male	19,062	18,855	
Maine	1,073	878	195	Female	5,912	2,189	
Maryland	3,328	2,946	382	PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY CRIMES.			
Massachusetts	8,212	7,193	1,019	Grave homicide	6,904	27,817	
Michigan	3,747	3,308	439	Lesser homicide	7,412	1,518	
Minnesota	2,005	1,858	147	Major assaults	7,172	3,317	
Mississippi	2,283	2,194	89	Minor assaults	2,870	13,914	
Montana	1,050	1,032	18	Robbery	4,937	6,956	
Nebraska	789	720	69	Burglary	18,307		
Nevada	289	285	4	Note—Prisoners include juvenile delinquents; only principal offenses are given.			
New Hampshire	707	612	95	PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY SENTENCES.			
New Jersey	3,837	3,444	393	Sentenced to—			
New Mexico	425	415	10	Death	143	1,408	
New York	16,832	14,254	1,828	Life imprisonment	6,444	6,460	
North Carolina	1,420	1,331	89	20 years or more	3,841	3,054	
North Dakota	419	410	9	15 to 19 years	2,693	5,606	
Ohio	5,379	5,190	789	10 to 14 years	5,752	3,240	
Oklahoma	1,668	1,630	38	9 years	471	8,783	
Oregon	737	729	8	8 years	1,274	23,449	
Pennsylvania	10,313	9,315	998	7 years	1,905	27,487	
Rhode Island	1,088	962	126	PRISONERS COMMITTED IN 1909.			
South Carolina	1,691	1,613	78	Total	492,934	381,498	
South Dakota	382	343	39	Male	445,431	112,436	
Tennessee	2,713	2,581	132	Female	48,503		
Texas	4,412	4,312	100	DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1909.			
Utah	692	682	10	Total	468,277	365,010	
Vermont	568	499	69	Male	422,258	103,267	
Virginia	3,619	3,385	234	Female	46,019		
Washington	1,884	1,796	88				
West Virginia	1,816	1,689	127				
Wisconsin	2,281	1,982	299				

STATE PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Wetumpka.	Massachusetts—Charlestown.	Allegheny (Pittsburgh).
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail).	Bridgewater.	Rhode Island—Howard.
Arizona—Florence.	South Framingham (women).	South Carolina—Columbia.
Arkansas—Little Rock.	Michigan—Jackson.	South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
California—Poison.	Marquette (branch).	Tennessee—Nashville.
San Quentin.	Minnesota—Stillwater.	Petros (branch).
Colorado—Canon City.	Mississippi—Jackson (commission).	Texas—Huntsville.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.	Missouri—Jefferson City.	Rusk.
Delaware—Wilmington (w'khouse).	Montana—Deer Lodge.	Utah—Salt Lake City.
District of Columbia—U. S. jail.	Nebraska—Lincoln.	Vermont—Windsor.
Florida—Tallahassee (commission).	Nevada—Carson City.	Virginia—Richmond.
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).	New Hampshire—Concord.	Washington—Walla Walla.
Illinois—Joliet, Cheater.	New Mexico—Santa Fe.	West Virginia—Moundsville.
Idaho—Boise.	New Jersey—Trenton.	Wisconsin—Waupun.
Indiana—Michigan City.	New York—Auburn.	Wyoming—Rawlins.
Indianapolis (women).	Dannemora (Clinton).	UNITED STATES PRISONERS.
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.	Great Meadows (Comstock).	Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Kansas—Lansing.	Sing Sing (Ossining).	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Penitentiary.
Kentucky—Frankfort.	North Carolina—Raleigh.	McNeill's Island, Wash.—Penitentiary.
Kidville (branch).	North Dakota—Bismarck.	Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.	Ohio—Columbus.	Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Maine—Thomaston.	Oklahoma—McAlester.	Portsmouth, N.H.—Naval prison.
Maryland—Baltimore.	Oregon—Salem.	
	Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.	

MONEY AND FINANCE.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1916.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
 Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$18,525,026	\$4,409,986
Philippines.....		101,346
Australia.....	6,198,184	1,385,565
British Honduras.....		700,295
Canada.....	29,739	540,198
Chile.....	1,328,644	167,035
China.....		12,067,501
Colombia.....		35,864
Costa Rica.....	4,654	
Cuba.....		786,357
Denmark.....	4,274,600	398,366
Ecuador.....		198,630
France.....	14,216,065	
Indo-China.....		214,520
Tunis.....	249	652,144
Italy.....		2,182,022
Japan.....	20,911,925	1,745,855
Mexico.....	129,610	129,448
Morocco.....		56,199
Netherlands.....	267,057	1,745,573
Panama.....		2,482
Peru.....	2,834,624	11,373,559
Serbia.....		146,232
Siam.....		2,850,440
Sweden.....		268,617
Switzerland.....	1,158,000	181,239
Total.....	55,662,212	56,285,538

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1916.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
 Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$92,590,300	\$51,083,529
Canada.....	19,234,976	17,477,348
Mexico.....	7,690,707	15,677,866
Cent. American states.	3,517,597	1,789,518
Argentina.....	6,330	8,263
Bolivia and Chile.....	396,922	1,408,739
Brazil.....	2,424,515	14,775
Colombia.....	6,173,867	212,404
Ecuador.....	545,674	16,925
Peru.....	1,179,537	6,466,513
Uruguay.....	11,836	
Guiana—British.....	767,525	64
Dutch.....	438,223	
French.....	1,959,793	
Venezuela.....	1,424,930	
Europe—		
Austria-Hungary.....	1,392,465	1,216,905
France.....	1,000,000	
Great Britain.....	19,142	66,210
Greece.....		406,022
Italy.....	2,295	333,942
Norway.....		284,107
Portugal.....	661	1,413
Russia.....	26,322,746	438,245
Spain.....		3,134,007
Sweden.....	25,323	16,633
New South Wales.....	2,235,556	1,923,151
Northern Territory.....	17,281	
Queensland.....	4,447,793	166,870
South Australia.....	86,399	
Victoria.....	5,305,282	22,202
Western Australia.....	21,941,044	
New Zealand.....	6,048,992	539,899
Tasmania.....	326,408	
British India.....	11,206,509	431,554
China.....	2,804,692	12,514
Chosen.....	4,122,351	17,148
East Indies—British—		
Dutch.....	3,100,000	
Federated Malay States.....	327,871	
Formosa (Taiwan).....	1,001,178	32,712
Indo-China.....	65,620	725
Japan.....	5,386,066	3,514,927
Africa—		
Belgian Congo.....	1,029,189	3,274
Egypt.....	144,910	1,137
French East Africa.....	43,414	

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
Madagascar.....	964,980	
Rhodesia.....	19,232,165	137,758
Transvaal, Cape Col- ony and Natal.....	192,182,902	665,109
West Africa.....	7,860,079	
Total.....	457,006,045	107,519,408

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of director of the mint, 1915.]

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
1492—1520.....	\$107,931,000	\$54,703,000
1521—1544.....	114,205,000	98,986,000
1545—1560.....	90,492,000	207,240,000
1561—1580.....	90,917,000	248,990,000
1581—1600.....	98,095,000	348,254,000
1601—1620.....	113,248,000	351,579,000
1621—1640.....	110,324,000	327,221,000
1641—1660.....	116,571,000	304,525,000
1661—1680.....	123,048,000	280,166,000
1681—1700.....	143,088,000	284,240,000
1701—1720.....	170,403,000	295,028,000
1721—1740.....	253,611,000	358,480,000
1741—1760.....	327,161,000	449,232,000
1761—1780.....	275,211,000	542,658,000
1781—1800.....	236,464,000	730,810,000
1801—1810.....	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811—1820.....	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821—1830.....	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831—1840.....	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841—1850.....	363,928,000	324,400,000
1851—1855.....	662,566,000	184,169,000
1856—1860.....	670,415,000	188,092,000
1861—1865.....	614,944,000	228,861,000
1866—1870.....	648,071,000	278,313,000
1871—1875.....	577,883,000	409,332,000
1876—1880.....	572,931,000	509,256,000
1881—1885.....	495,582,000	594,773,000
1886—1890.....	564,474,000	704,074,000
1891—1895.....	814,736,000	1,018,708,000
1896—1900.....	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400
1901—1905.....	1,610,309,700	1,066,848,300
1906.....	402,503,000	213,403,600
1907.....	412,966,000	238,166,600
1908.....	443,006,200	262,634,500
1909.....	454,059,100	274,293,700
1910.....	455,259,800	286,652,300
1911.....	461,939,700	292,451,500
1912.....	466,136,100	261,402,300
1913.....	459,941,100	280,497,000
1914.....	439,075,260	207,678,038
1915.....	468,724,913	231,241,050
1916.....	457,006,045	202,507,017
Total.....	16,599,900,023	15,825,251,005

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[From report of the director of the mint.]

State.	Calendar years.	
	Gold.	1916.
Alaska.....	\$16,124,800	\$15,171,300
Arizona.....	4,092,800	5,533,800
California.....	21,980,400	20,815,900
Colorado.....	19,185,000	15,955,100
Georgia.....	20,400	8,000
Idaho.....	1,058,300	711,500
Montana.....	4,328,400	3,756,500
Nevada.....	9,064,700	6,922,900
New Mexico.....	1,350,000	1,025,100
North Carolina.....	23,000	15,700
Oregon.....	1,901,500	1,677,400
South Carolina.....	300	1,100
South Dakota.....	7,471,700	7,392,000
Texas.....	500	900
Utah.....	3,859,000	3,620,300
Washington.....	580,600	434,900
Wyoming.....	20,200	200
Philippine islands.....	1,514,200	1,404,000
Other.....	14,500	11,400
Total value.....	92,590,300	84,456,600
Total fine oz. (troy)	4,479,057	4,085,589

Silver (Commercial Value).

State.	1916.	1917.	State.	1916.	1917.
Alaska	\$833,000	\$1,112,600	Oregon	\$146,000	\$177,600
Arizona	4,394,600	6,733,800	South Dakota.....	138,200	157,400
California	1,274,200	1,633,600	Texas	437,000	480,000
Colorado	4,967,900	6,722,000	Utah	8,911,000	11,788,500
Georgia	66		Washington	193,700	211,600
Idaho	7,611,500	9,620,900	Wyoming	2,200	4,000
Michigan	499,300	565,500	Philippine Islands...	11,600	13,700
Montana	9,240,100	11,291,000	Other	153,000	110,800
Nevada	9,000,000	9,421,600	Total	48,953,000	61,139,600
New Mexico.....	1,138,000	1,081,800	Total fine oz. (troy)	74,414,802	74,244,500
North Carolina.....	1,100	2,300			

MONEY OF THE WORLD (DEC. 31, 1915).

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the director of the mint. No table for 1916 prepared because of lack of sufficient data.

Country.	Monetary standard.	Monetary unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Uncovered paper.*	Gold.	Silver.	Per capita.	Paper.	Tot.
United States.....	Gold...	Dollar	\$2,299,454	\$756,011	\$965,039	\$22.64	\$7.44	\$9.50	\$99.58	\$99.58
Australia	Gold...	Pound sterling....	249,527	10,000		41.41	1.66		43.07	43.07
Canada	Gold...	Dollar	170,560	2,835	134,233	21.12	35	16.62	38.09	38.09
Ceylon	Gold...	Rupee	1,140	4,780	3,793	4.56	19.12	15.17	38.85	38.85
United Kingdom.....	Gold...	Pound sterling....	661,944	204,393	451,013	14.26	4.40	9.72	28.38	28.38
India	Gold...	Pound sterling and rupee	42,412	112,194	45,416	.13	.36	.14	.63	.63
South Africa.....	Gold...	Pound sterling....	32,572	2,601	13,434	5.08	.41	2.09	7.58	7.58
Straits Settlement.....	Gold...	Dollar	1,665	10,792	13,827	2.22	14.39	18.44	35.05	35.05
Bulgaria	Gold...	Lev	19,569	11,580	59,368	4.16	2.46	12.63	19.25	19.25
Chosen (Korea).....	Gold...	Yen	1,256	3,326	16,027	.08	.21	1.03	1.32	1.32
Denmark	Gold...	Crown	31,168	12,854	28,435	10.67	4.41	9.74	24.82	24.82
Egypt	Gold...	Piaster	22,832	21,634	21,827	1.79	1.70	1.71	5.20	5.20
France	Gold...	Franc	1,384,125	411,090	1,502,511	34.86	10.35	37.85	83.06	83.06
Germany	Gold...	Mark	714,073	7,806	758,952	10.53	.12	11.19	21.84	21.84
Greece	Gold...	Drachma	11,518	65	14,034	2.23		2.72	4.95	4.95
Italy	Gold...	Lira	335,689	46,568	616,813	9.06	1.26	16.65	26.97	26.97
Japan	Gold...	Yen	143,128	71,507	40,738	2.58	1.29	.73	4.60	4.60
Morocco	Silver...	Dial	1,114							
Netherlands	Gold...	Guilder	172,536	195,968	57,709	27.21	30.97	9.42	67.54	67.54
Norway	Gold...	Crown	24,887	4,395	17,307	10.11	1.79	7.03	18.93	18.93
Portugal	Gold...	Escudo	17,794	41,646	111,216	2.99	6.99	18.68	28.66	28.66
Russia	Gold...	Ruble	1,058,480	171,465	2,046,461	5.93	.96	4.50	11.29	11.29
Siam	Gold...	Pical		7,549	5,393		.88	.63	1.51	1.51
Spain	Gold...	Peseta	167,375	241,811	92,648	8.22	11.88	4.55	24.65	24.65
Sweden	Gold...	Crown	43,542	10,492	52,399	7.22	1.86	9.29	18.87	18.87
Switzerland	Gold...	Franc	48,276	9,889	34,033	12.60	2.58	8.88	24.06	24.06
Turkey	Gold...	Piaster	291,197	56,305	129,888	13.69	2.67	8.11	22.47	22.47
Argentina	Gold...	Peso	228,939		741,166	29.04		94.02	123.06	123.06
Brazil	Gold...	Milreis	24,408		563,658	1.00		23.19	24.19	24.19
Guiana, British.....	Gold...	Pound sterling....	36	975	849	.12	3.25	2.83	6.20	6.20
Guiana, Dutch.....	Gold...	Florin	95	188	134	.59	1.88	1.34	3.81	3.81
Paraguay	Gold...	Peso	1,930		27,738	2.41		34.67	37.08	37.08
Peru	Gold...	Libra	25,622	3,425	9,463	4.42	.59	1.63	6.64	6.64
Uruguay	Gold...	Peso	28,356	1,898		23.13	1.55		24.68	24.68
Venezuela	Gold...	Bollivar	2,057	1,464		.73	.52		1.25	1.25
Guatemala	Silver...	Peso			4,011			1.89	1.89	1.89
Nicaragua	Silver...	Peso		315	1,747		.53	2.91	3.44	3.44
Panama	Gold...	Balboa	51	13		.13	.03		.16	.16
Salvador	Silver...	Peso		1,554	1,412		1.22	1.11	2.33	2.33
Total			8,258,213	2,441,012	8,582,792					

*Thousands of dollars. Blank spaces in table indicate no satisfactory information is available.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1916).

[For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.]

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	\$14,000,000	Insignificant	\$14,000,000	1900	\$79,171,000	\$74,533,000	\$153,704,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000	1901	78,667,000	71,388,000	150,055,000
1845-1850	103,036,769	300,000	103,336,769	1902	80,000,000	71,758,000	151,758,000
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000	1903	73,591,700	70,206,000	143,797,700
1861-1870	474,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000	1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1871-1880	395,300,000	380,300,000	775,600,000	1905	88,180,700	34,222,000	122,402,700
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,056,000	861,676,000	1906	94,373,800	38,256,400	132,630,200
1891	53,175,000	75,417,000	128,592,000	1907	90,435,700	37,299,700	127,735,400
1892	35,000,000	82,101,000	117,101,000	1908	94,560,000	28,050,600	122,610,600
1893	35,355,000	77,576,000	112,931,000	1909	99,673,400	28,455,200	128,128,600
1894	39,500,000	64,900,000	104,400,000	1910	96,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000	1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000	1912	93,451,500	39,197,400	132,648,900
1897	57,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000	1913	88,884,400	40,348,100	129,232,500
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000	1914	94,531,800	40,067,700	134,599,500
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000	1915	101,035,700	37,397,300	138,433,000
				1916	92,590,300	48,953,000	141,543,300
				Total	3,828,957,200	1,677,781,200	5,506,738,400

STOCKS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Popula- tion.	Total coin and bullion.		Per capita.	
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1873.	41,677,000	\$135,000,000	\$6,149,305	\$3.23	\$0.15
1880.	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96
1890.	62,622,250	1,695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39
1900.	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,300	13.45	8.42
1910.	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05
1911.	93,983,000	1,753,134,114	732,002,448	18.65	7.79
1912.	95,656,000	1,812,856,241	741,184,095	18.95	7.75
1913.	97,337,000	1,866,619,157	745,585,964	19.17	7.66
1914.	99,027,000	1,871,611,723	753,563,709	18.90	7.61
1915.	100,725,000	1,973,330,201	758,039,421	19.59	7.53
1916.	102,431,000	2,450,516,328	763,218,469	23.92	7.45
1917.	104,145,000	3,018,964,392	772,908,301	28.99	7.42

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1872 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n	CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n	
1873.	57 1/4 d.	59 15-16 d.	59 1/4 d.	\$1.298	1896.	29 3/4 d.	31 15-16 d.	30 3/4 d	\$0.67437	
1874.	57 1/4	59 1/2	58 5-16	1.278	1897.	29 3/8	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60462	
1875.	55 3/4	57 1/2	56 7/8	1.246	1898.	25	28 3/8	26 15-16	.59010	
1876.	46 3/4	58 1/2	52 3/4	1.156	1899.	26 3/4	29	27 7-16	.60154	
1877.	53 1/4	58 1/4	54 13-16	1.201	1900.	27	30 1/4	28 5-16	.62007	
1878.	49 3/4	55 1/4	52 9-16	1.152	1901.	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595	
1879.	48 3/4	53 3/4	51 1/4	1.123	1902.	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795	
1880.	51 1/2	57 1/2	52 3/4	1.145	1903.	21 1-16	28 3/8	24 3/4	.54257	
1881.	50 3/4	57 1/2	51 15-16	1.138	1904.	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876	
1882.	50 1/2	52 3/4	51 13-16	1.136	1905.	25 9-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61067	
1883.	50	51 3-16	50 3/4	1.110	1906.	29	33 1/2	30 3/4	.67629	
1884.	49 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	1.113	1907.	24 1/2	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152	
1885.	46 3/4	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1908.	22	27	24 13-32	.53490	
1886.	42	47	45 3/4	.9946	1909.	22	24 13-16	23 7-24	.52016	
1887.	43 1/4	47 1/2	44 3/4	.97823	1910.	22	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1888.	41 3/4	49 1-16	42 1/2	.93897	1911.	23 11-16	26 1/4	24 19-32	.53928	
1889.	42	44 3/4	43 1/2	.93512	1912.	25 3/4	29 11-16	23 4-16	.61470	
1890.	43 3/4	45 3/4	47 3/4	1.04635	1913.	26 7-16	29 3/8	27 9-16	.60458	
1891.	45 1/2	48 1/2	45 1-16	.98759	1914.	27 3/8	27 3/4	25 1/2	.55312	
1892.	37 3/4	43 3/4	39 3/4	.87106	1915.	22 3/8	27 1/2	23 21-32	.51892	
1893.	38 3/4	38 3/4	35 9-16	.78031	1916.	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 1/4	.68447	
1894.	27	31 3/4	28 7-16	.63479	1917.	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525	
1895.	27 3-16	31 3/8	29 1/2	.65406						

BULLION VALUE OF 371 1/4 GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1860.	\$1.045	1888.	\$0.726	1898.	\$0.456	1908.	\$0.414
1870.	1.027	1889.	.723	1899.	.465	1909.	.402
1880.	.885	1890.	.809	1900.	.479	1910.	.418
1881.	.875	1891.	.764	1901.	.460	1911.	.419
1882.	.878	1892.	.674	1902.	.408	1912.	.478
1883.	.857	1893.	.603	1903.	.419	1913.	.485
1884.	.859	1894.	.490	1904.	.447	1914.	.428
1885.	.823	1895.	.505	1905.	.472	1915.	.401
1886.	.769	1896.	.522	1906.	.523	1916.	.530
1887.	.757	1897.	.467	1907.	.511	1917.	.692

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD (1902-1915).

CALENDAR YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.		CALENDAR YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1902.	10,662,698	\$20,405,125	149,826,725	\$198,715,362	1909.	15,153,116	\$313,242,714	87,728,951	\$113,427,331
1903.	11,634,007	240,496,274	161,139,508	206,367,849	1910.	22,004,542	454,574,246	78,786,842	108,915,627
1904.	22,031,285	455,427,085	145,332,335	172,270,379	1911.	18,002,444	372,145,554	117,237,838	148,156,282
1905.	11,898,037	245,954,257	73,371,385	103,880,205	1912.	17,447,478	360,671,382	161,763,415	171,293,019
1906.	17,721,058	366,330,450	120,339,501	155,590,466	1913.	15,494,784	320,305,619	155,497,316	155,265,702
1907.	19,921,014	411,803,902	171,561,490	221,816,876	1914.	12,025,303	248,505,071	192,501,238	106,478,285
1908.	15,828,573	327,205,649	151,352,824	195,688,499	1915.	8,887,712	183,518,602	194,017,162	100,679,385

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES. By calendar years.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.
1878.	\$49,785,052	\$28,518,850	1888.	\$31,380,808	\$33,025,606	1898.	\$77,985,757	\$23,034,033
1879.	59,080,030	27,669,776	1889.	21,413,931	35,495,883	1900.	111,344,290	25,061,520
1880.	62,308,274	27,411,624	1890.	20,467,132	39,202,908	1901.	99,272,042	36,295,321
1881.	66,850,080	27,940,164	1891.	29,222,005	27,518,858	1902.	101,735,188	39,838,461
1882.	65,887,685	27,973,132	1892.	34,778,223	12,641,078	1903.	47,184,932	30,028,167
1883.	29,241,900	29,246,968	1893.	56,997,020	8,802,397	1904.	43,683,970	19,874,440
1884.	23,991,756	28,534,866	1894.	79,546,160	9,200,351	1905.	233,402,428	15,695,610
1885.	27,773,012	28,962,178	1895.	59,616,358	5,638,010	1906.	49,638,441	6,332,187
1886.	28,945,542	32,086,709	1896.	47,053,060	23,089,839	1907.	77,588,045	10,651,087
1887.	23,972,383	35,191,081	1897.	76,028,485	18,487,207	1908.	131,907,490	13,178,435
						1909.		
						1910.		
						1911.		
						1912.		
						1913.		
						1914.		
						1915.		
						1916.		
						1917.		

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700.....	14.81	1870.....	15.57	1886.....	20.75	1902.....	39.15
1720.....	15.04	1871.....	15.57	1887.....	21.13	1903.....	38.10
1740.....	14.94	1872.....	15.63	1888.....	21.99	1904.....	35.70
1750.....	14.55	1873.....	15.92	1889.....	22.10	1905.....	33.87
1760.....	14.14	1874.....	16.17	1890.....	19.76	1906.....	30.54
1770.....	14.62	1875.....	16.59	1891.....	20.92	1907.....	31.24
1780.....	14.72	1876.....	17.88	1892.....	23.72	1908.....	38.62
1790.....	15.04	1877.....	17.22	1893.....	26.49	1909.....	39.73
1800.....	15.68	1878.....	17.94	1894.....	32.56	1910.....	38.22
1810.....	15.77	1879.....	18.40	1895.....	31.60	1911.....	38.34
1820.....	15.62	1880.....	18.05	1896.....	30.59	1912.....	33.64
1830.....	15.82	1881.....	18.16	1897.....	34.20	1913.....	34.19
1840.....	15.62	1882.....	18.19	1898.....	35.03	1914.....	37.34
1850.....	15.70	1883.....	18.64	1899.....	34.36	1915.....	39.84
1860.....	15.29	1884.....	18.57	1900.....	33.33	1916.....	30.11
1869.....	15.60	1885.....	19.41	1901.....	34.68	1917.....	23.09

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]
NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended July 1.	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.	Ratios.	Earnings to cap. & sur.	
						Dividends to capital.	Div. to cap. & sur.	
1912.	7,307	\$1,031,383,425	\$704,346,706	\$120,300,872	\$149,056,603	11.66	6.93	8.59
1913.	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182	119,906,051	160,980,084	9.06	6.75	11.40
1914.	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,170	11.39	6.81	8.39
1915.	7,560	1,066,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,053,973	10.63	6.33	7.08
1916.	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,305	114,724,595	157,543,547	10.76	6.38	8.75
1917.	7,589	1,081,670,000	765,918,000	.....	194,321,000	11.61	6.79	10.52

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Bank notes outstanding by denominations and amounts.			
Denominations.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1917.	
Ones.....	\$348,275	\$342,072	
Twos.....	167,466	163,393	
Fives.....	79,310,710	109,509,420	
Tens.....	79,378,160	299,571,340	
Twenties.....	58,770,660	242,369,160	
Fifties.....	11,784,150	29,777,700	
One hundreds.....	24,103,400	35,060,200	
Five hundreds.....	104,000	88,000	
One thousands.....	27,000	21,000	
Unredeemed fractions	32,409	56,811	
Total.....	254,026,230	717,059,095	

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having \$5,000,000 or more capital in 1917 were:
Bank of Commerce, New York, \$25,000,000.
National City, New York, N. Y., \$25,000,000.
Continental and Comm'l. Chicago, \$21,500,000.
First National, New York, N. Y., \$10,000,000.
First National, Chicago, Ill., \$10,000,000.
National Bank of Com., St. Louis, \$10,000,000.
Chase, New York, N. Y., \$10,000,000.
Shawmut, Boston, Mass., \$10,000,000.
Bank of California, San Francisco, \$8,500,000.
Beverly, Boston, Mass., \$7,500,000.
Mechanics and Metals, New York, \$6,000,000.
Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$6,000,000.
Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$6,000,000.
Wells Fargo-Nevada, San Francisco, \$6,000,000.
First National Cincinnati, O., \$6,000,000.
First National, Minneapolis, Minn., \$5,000,000.
American Exchange, New York, \$5,000,000.
National Park, New York, N. Y., \$5,000,000.
First National, Boston, Mass., \$5,000,000.
First National, Detroit, Mich., \$5,000,000.
Marine, Buffalo, N. Y., \$5,000,000.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES (JUNE 30, 1917).

State.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Av.
Arizona.....	3	7,200	\$3,292,335.94	\$457.27
Cal.....	121	1,072,420	539,373,529.46	502.96
Colo.....	8	18,000	4,133,603.26	174.09
D. of C.....	22	111,653	15,693,000.00	140.55
Florida.....	4	9,197	2,263,233.00	246.09
Georgia.....	19	50,000	12,354,805.81	247.09
Iowa.....	892	750,000	301,341,041.39	401.65

State.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Av.
Kansas.....	2	3,260	\$652,752.54	\$200.23
Louisiana.....	11	98,350	24,797,491.52	252.14
Maryl'd.....	28	48,000	14,977,241.12	312.03
Mich'g'n.....	4	25,385	7,205,094.76	283.83
Minn.....	2	27,967	9,317,439.54	333.16
Miss.....	12	15,450	3,503,806.22	226.78
Neb.....	19	21,490	4,510,756.29	209.90
N. H.....	10	25,205	9,809,945.29	389.21
N. J.....	1	39,100	16,045,585.89	140.37
N. Car.....	13	44,660	8,331,164.03	186.55
Oregon.....	2	1,141	1,044,055.24	354.12
Utah.....	2	61,000	16,648,228.32	272.92
Wyo.....	2	2,500	977,731.42	391.09
Total.....	1,185	2,431,958	995,532,890.94	409.35

N. Eng..... 10 25,205 9,809,945.29 389.21
Eastern..... 51 198,753 46,715,827.01 235.05
Southern..... 59 217,657 51,250,550.58 235.46
Mid. West..... 898 803,352 317,763,575.59 395.55
Western..... 31 45,250 10,274,843.51 227.07
Pacific..... 136 1,141,741 559,718,148.96 490.23
*Average to each depositor.

NOTE—Returns from the banking departments of several states include stock savings banks with commercial banks. It is estimated that 300 stock savings banks with 815,000 depositors and \$250,000,000 deposits are included with the figures furnished by the state banking departments for state banks. This estimate includes the so-called stock savings banks of Michigan.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES (JUNE 30, 1917).

State.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Av.
Cal.....	1	88,410	\$65,295,141.44	\$738.56
Conn.....	81	680,682	363,602,570.50	534.16
Del.....	2	39,318	14,646,256.45	372.50
Indiana.....	5	34,003	14,337,222.17	421.65
Maine.....	46	240,814	98,689,825.73	409.81
Marylnd.....	19	250,000	101,917,376.07	407.67
Mass.....	196	2,566,467	1,026,822,448.75	400.09
Minn.....	7	126,308	29,578,559.32	234.18
N. H.....	46	206,590	105,764,673.14	511.95
N. J.....	24	308,556	128,265,535.36	415.66
N. Y.....	141	3,452,111	1,891,469,116.62	576.88
Ohio.....	1	114,023	68,397,224.00	599.85
Penn.....	13	531,531	256,939,368.37	483.40
R. I.....	15	161,470	92,769,759.36	574.53
Vermont.....	2	118,864	59,676,772.53	506.05
W. Va.....	1	6,542	1,743,333.31	266.48
Wis.....	4	9,366	2,573,369.30	274.76
Total.....	622	8,935,055	4,422,489,384.42	494.96

State.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Av.
Mid.W.st19	283,700	\$114,886,374.79	\$404.96
N. Eng.404	3,974,887	1,747,326,050.01	439.59
Eastern197	4,581,516	2,493,237,682.87	544.19
Southern1	6,542	1,743,335.31	266.48
Pacific...1	88,410	65,295,941.44	738.56

*Average to each depositor.

**INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS
JUNE 30, 1917.**

Banks.	Savings.	Total.
State.....	\$1,048,303,412	\$5,390,824,047
Stock savings.	952,590,638	995,632,891
Mutual savings	4,340,274,115	4,422,489,384
Loan & trust..	862,789,914	5,797,289,895
Private.....	15,458,366	161,923,941
National.....		9,521,648,000
Total.....	7,219,416,446	26,289,708,159

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

Yr.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av. to each Depositor.
1820.	10	8,635	\$1,138,576	\$131.86
1830.	36	38,085	6,973,304	183.09
1840.	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54
1850.	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78
1860.	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13
1870.	517	1,630,846	549,874,368	337.17
1880.	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71
1890.	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03
1900.	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10
1907.	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,578,945	429.64
1908.	1,433	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	420.47
1909.	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45
1910.	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20
1911.	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09
1912.	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72
1913.	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,951	439.07
1914.	2,110	11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.03
1915.	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013	442.83
1916.	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,294	446.58
1917.	1,807	11,367,013	5,418,022,275	476.85

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

State.	Deposits.*	Balance.†
Alabama.....	\$383,910	\$329,581
Alaska.....	449,360	332,947
Arizona.....	1,290,907	952,227
Arkansas.....	269,581	281,859
California.....	4,488,129	4,727,383
Colorado.....	1,962,271	2,214,481
Connecticut.....	4,460,784	3,606,098
Delaware.....	445,337	317,353
District of Columbia.	356,855	417,414
Florida.....	860,249	616,461
Georgia.....	196,292	174,671
Hawaii.....	103,408	59,547
Idaho.....	543,745	501,755
Illinois.....	8,501,577	9,265,211
Indiana.....	2,186,276	2,261,549
Iowa.....	476,947	632,493
Kansas.....	647,969	831,227
Kentucky.....	428,005	510,150
Louisiana.....	337,765	361,531
Maine.....	371,074	409,585
Maryland.....	239,011	245,839
Massachusetts.....	5,501,484	5,621,535
Michigan.....	6,996,270	5,821,425
Minnesota.....	2,160,556	2,531,755
Mississippi.....	107,778	140,674
Missouri.....	2,413,651	2,799,506
Montana.....	2,295,087	1,842,930
Nebraska.....	472,613	536,044
Nevada.....	662,682	561,794
New Hampshire.....	468,168	563,841
New Jersey.....	4,800,063	4,716,871
New Mexico.....	223,999	162,053
New York.....	39,746,567	40,925,953
North Carolina.....	50,346	53,631
North Dakota.....	57,529	48,655
Ohio.....	8,927,574	8,943,607
Oklahoma.....	408,561	390,172

State.	Deposits.*	Balance.†
Oregon.....	\$2,114,688	\$2,154,781
Pennsylvania.....	13,833,677	13,693,951
Porto Rico.....	243,523	120,788
Rhode Island.....	1,174,083	1,127,131
South Carolina.....	53,043	42,173
South Dakota.....	65,981	79,937
Tennessee.....	279,908	310,298
Texas.....	1,155,218	1,022,025
Utah.....	631,631	548,835
Vermont.....	83,255	103,873
Virginia.....	819,090	614,885
Washington.....	4,421,992	4,100,664
West Virginia.....	436,404	419,903
Wisconsin.....	2,216,740	2,589,888
Wyoming.....	290,604	275,756

Total.....132,112,217 131,954,696
 *During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors June 30, 1917. The number of depositors on June 30, 1916, was 602,937. On June 30, 1917, they numbered 674,728, the increase being 71,791.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States in June, 1917, as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, circulation and deposits of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in nonreporting banks, as well as the paid-in capital, government and reserve deposits, and federal reserve notes in circulation as shown by the statement of the federal reserve banks as of June 22, 1917, was \$34,473,100,000.

The banking power of the United States alone to-day is more than double the banking power of the world as it stood in 1890 when Mulhall's estimate placed the world's banking power at \$15,985,000,000, and the banking power of the United States is now more than six times greater than Mulhall's estimate of our banking power in 1890, which was given by him at \$5,150,000,000.

National banks.....	*Total (1917).
National banks.....	\$12,624,300,000
State (etc.) banks.....	19,459,100,000
Nonreporting banks.....	530,000,000
Federal reserve banks.....	1,859,700,000
	34,473,100,000

*Capital paid in, surplus and profits, deposits and federal notes in circulation.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (JAN. 1, 1917).

State.	No. Members.	Assets.
Pennsylvania.....	1,989	\$298,827,067
Ohio.....	658	664,862,270
New Jersey.....	756	299,913,155
Massachusetts.....	183	236,760,113
Illinois.....	649	230,667,105
New York.....	254	200,314,79
Indiana.....	350	192,375,72
Nebraska.....	72	94,927,47
California.....	90	42,250,31
Michigan.....	70	63,750,31
Kentucky.....	118	61,915,25
Louisiana.....	69	53,030,24
Kansas.....	71	61,027,23
Missouri.....	157	50,404,23
Dist. of Columbia	18	38,008,21
Wisconsin.....	77	45,891,16
North Carolina.....	148	42,400,15
Washington.....	34	43,000,12
Arkansas.....	41	22,860,10
Iowa.....	50	33,035,9
Minnesota.....	66	20,630,8
West Virginia.....	47	20,500,7
Colorado.....	44	10,200,6
Maine.....	38	14,584,6
Rhode Island.....	7	10,114,3
Connecticut.....	22	13,964,4
Oklahoma.....	37	13,200,4
South Dakota.....	13	8,880,3

State.	No.	Members.	Assets.	State.	No.	Members.	Assets.
Tennessee	14	5,348	\$3,320,619	New Mexico.....	13	3,720	\$1,541,936
New Hampshire...	20	7,689	3,013,260	Vermont.....	4	493	235,712
North Dakota....	10	5,900	2,746,810	Other states.....	840	322,524	146,343,416
Texas.....	27	5,875	1,942,438				
Montana.....	16	2,737	1,640,029	Total	7,072	3,568,432	1,598,528,136

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Aver.	Per cap.
Argentina.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	75,712	\$920,301	\$12.16	\$0.12
Austria.....	Dec. 31, 1913.	Communal & private	4,385,064	1,291,041,227	294.42	44.89
Austria.....	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal, savings dept.	2,495,584	57,235,850	22.93	1.99
Austria.....	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal, check dept..	150,240	418,823,510	2,787.70	14.56
Belgium.....	Dec. 31, 1912.	Government	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75	7.96
Belgium.....	Dec. 31, 1912.	Communal & private	49,794	11,854,503	238.07	1.57
Bulgaria.....	Dec. 31, 1911.	Postal	312,462	8,797,965	28.16	2.03
Chile.....	Dec. 31, 1914.	Public	396,488	11,334,894	28.59	3.15
Denmark.....	Mar. 31, 1916.	Communal and corp.	1,274,365	223,523,385	175.40	76.52
Egypt.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	198,840	2,345,227	11.79	.19
France.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Private	8,659,551	774,404,276	89.40	19.55
France.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	6,601,382	319,634,510	48.42	8.07
Algeria.....	Dec. 31, 1909.	Municipal	19,427	1,309,769	67.42	7.24
Tunis.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	1,537	1,389,843	904.26	
Germany.....	Dec. 31, 1913.	Public & corporate.	23,871,657	4,685,982,000	196.30	70.24
Hungary.....	Dec. 31, 1909.	Communal & private	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	19.99
Hungary.....	Dec. 31, 1913.	Postal, savings dept.	873,780	22,852,522	26.15	1.07
Hungary.....	Dec. 31, 1913.	Postal, check dept..	25,630	23,286,942	908.58	1.09
Italy.....	Dec. 31, 1914.	Communal & corp..	2,473,216	491,464,209	198.71	13.45
Italy.....	Apr. 30, 1917.	Postal	6,472,442	431,922,457	66.73	11.82
Japan.....	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	9,688,958	82,489,620	8.51	1.50
Japan.....	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	12,700,105	113,040,989	8.90	2.05
Formosa.....	Dec. 31, 1912.	Private	8,065	172,732	21.42	.05
Formosa.....	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	272,913	1,582,323	5.80	.43
Chosen.....	Mar. 31, 1917.	Postal	1,069,312	5,073,831	4.74	.30
Luxemburg.....	Mar. 31, 1914.	State	76,808	12,597,471	164.01	47.01
Netherlands.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Private	512,060	48,650,442	95.01	7.39
Netherlands.....	June 30, 1917.	Postal	1,744,804	84,538,307	48.41	12.84
Dutch E. Indies.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	5,740	889,304	154.93	.02
Dutch E. Indies.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	130,909	4,306,061	32.89	.09
Dutch Guiana.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	10,750	332,759	30.94	3.74
D'tch W. Indies.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Postal	4,580	97,253	21.23	1.71
Norway.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Communal and priv.	1,217,062	193,906,949	159.32	77.30
Roumania.....	July 1, 1910.	Government	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Russia.....	Mar. 31, 1917.	State, incl. postal...	12,488,000	2,132,233,000	170.82	11.92
Finland.....	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	301,662	60,844,408	168.24	18.61
Finland.....	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	198,924	1,341,693	19.87	.41
Spain.....	Dec. 31, 1916.	Private	757,657	83,094,011	109.96	4.05
Spain.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	163,112	3,238,354	19.35	1.16
Sweden.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Communal & trustee	1,807,498	285,539,493	157.97	50.00
Sweden.....	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	582,229	12,825,432	22.01	2.24
Switzerland.....	Dec. 31, 1908.	Communal and priv.	1,963,417	307,386,431	156.56	86.47
United kingdom.	Nov. 20, 1915.	Trustee	1,966,730	250,198,399	127.22	5.62
United kingdom.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	14,180,086	906,763,188	63.95	20.39
British India.	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	1,660,424	49,707,248	29.94	.20
Australia, Com.	Mar. 31, 1917.	Government	2,552,059	487,686,039	191.10	100.04
New Zealand.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Postal	538,072	124,598,017	231.56	113.17
New Zealand.	Mar. 31, 1917.	Private	81,900	11,740,261	143.35	10.66
Canada.....	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	134,345	40,008,418	297.80	4.95
Canada.....	Mar. 31, 1916.	Government	30,618	13,520,009	441.57	1.67
Brit. S. Africa.	1914-15.	Government	260,164	28,823,428	110.79	3.92
Brit. W. Indies.	1914-15.	Government	97,465	6,438,165	66.06	3.61
Brit. col., n.e.s.	1914-15.	Government	269,486	14,480,853	53.74	.56
Total foreign.....			130,121,522	14,790,855,983	112.12	15.92
United States.....	June 30, 1917.	Postal	674,728	131,954,696	195.57	1.26
United States.....	June 30, 1917.	Mutual and stock..	11,367,013	5,418,022,275	476.64	51.59
Philippines.....	Sept. 30, 1917.	Postal	66,466	2,086,979	31.40	.23
Grand total.....			142,169,729	20,342,919,933	143.09	19.53

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1916).

Gold Coins.

Fifty Dollar Piece, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 1.290 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined 1917, \$150,950.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$2,436,142,120. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined

to June 30, 1917, \$516,714,850. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$391,249,345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of

June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$44,641,475. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagle, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 64.5 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, \$25,000.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$19,499,337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$60,000.

One Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, \$25,034.

One Dollar, McKinley Memorial—Authorized Feb. 23, 1916; weight, 25.8; fineness .900; total coined to June 30, 1917, \$30,040.

Silver Coins.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412.7 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, \$8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1878; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$578,303,848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to \$5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, \$35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412.7 grains; fineness .900. Total amount coined \$50,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206.1/2 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12.7/8 grams, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$195,483,136. Legal tender, \$10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$2,500,000. Legal tender, \$10.

Half-Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, \$30,000.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103.1/2 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6.3/4 grams, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$109,414,939.50. Legal tender, \$10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$10,000. Legal tender, \$10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or

77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41.3/4 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2.7/8 grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$82,699,999.70. Legal tender, \$10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20.5/8 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12.7/8 grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.5/8 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,282,087.20.

Minor Coins.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$48,357,394.20. Legal tender for \$1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, \$941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1917, \$26,602,131.82. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

**Total Coinage.*

Gold	\$3,410,407,527.00
Silver	1,010,891,153.80
Minor	80,423,429.05

Total 4,501,722,109.85

†Coinage, 1916.

Gold	\$18,525,026.00
Silver	8,880,800.00
Minor	6,337,550.07

Total 33,743,376.07
 *To end of fiscal year June 30, 1917. †Calendar year.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1918.

CLASSIFICATION.	General stock of money in the U. S. July 1, 1918.	Held in treasury as assets of the government July 1, 1918.	Held by federal reserve banks July 1, 1918.	MONEY IN CIRCULATION.		
				July 1, 1918.	July 1, 1917.	Jan. 1, 1918.
Gold coin (inc. bullion in treas.)	\$3,076,482,515	\$245,602,758	\$686,838,456	\$1,107,531,243	\$764,412,156	\$96,262,850
Gold certificates	499,684,939	38,686,508	208,278,320	823,231,744	1,747,831,929	21,188,250
Standard silver dollars	.....	.....	.....	7,341,565	71,829,961	5,730,721
Silver certificates	.....	.....	.....	381,806,776	477,507,136	413,330
Subsidiary silver	232,147,364	14,940,804	.....	217,206,590	194,415,104	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	.....	.....	1,851,190	1,970,414	.....
United States notes	346,681,016	6,744,783	.....	339,936,233	336,251,854	310,288,511
Federal reserve notes	1,847,590,445	29,982,400	106,186,350	1,711,411,635	644,749,215	.....
Federal reserve bank notes	15,444,000	100,025	.....	15,943,975	12,039,660	.....
National bank notes	724,255,485	20,068,477	.....	704,137,008	698,632,391	314,389,338
Total	6,742,226,784	356,124,750	1,001,305,125	5,384,797,909	4,850,359,720	816,266,721

Population of continental United States July 1, 1918, estimated at 105,869,000; circulation per capita, \$50.86.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Ordinary		Industrial		Total	
	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.
1850	29,407	\$68,614,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	60,000	180,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	679,690	1,564,183,532	236,674	\$20,533,469	916,364	\$1,584,717,001
1890	1,319,561	3,620,057,439	3,883,529	429,521,128	5,203,090	4,049,578,567
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,986,366	14,395,347	8,562,138,746
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,034,463	3,177,047,874	29,988,582	16,404,261,042
1916	10,698,452	19,868,270,425	34,997,474	4,767,759,910	45,695,926	24,636,030,335

Year.	Total income.		Assets.		Liabilities.		Surplus.	
	Policyholders.	Assets.	Policyholders.	Assets.	Policyholders.	Assets.	Policyholders.	Assets.
1890	\$196,938,069	\$90,007,820	\$770,972,061	\$678,681,309	\$92,290,752	.....	.....
1900	400,257,603	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464	.....	.....
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,325,878,366	549,998,693	.....	.....
1916	1,117,860,328	566,386,275	5,536,607,483	4,966,580,921	570,026,562	.....	.....

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.		Disbursement.		Insurance written.		Insurance in force.	
	Income.	Disbursement.	Income.	Disbursement.	Income.	Disbursement.	Income.	Disbursement.
1901	489	\$81,628,596	\$77,343,460	\$64,128,047	\$799,626,678	\$5,656,453,465	.....	.....
1910	497	128,631,649	110,168,334	92,279,662	1,331,552,713	9,562,511,910	.....	.....
1916	523	146,369,847	130,537,338	107,635,637	1,155,784,564	9,162,111,616	.....	.....

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Yr. Com-panies.	Income.		Losses.		Dividends.	
	Income.	Losses.	Income.	Losses.	Income.	Losses.
1890	\$157,857,983	\$75,334,517	\$5,334,495	.....	.....	.....
1900	493,108,312	577,108,307,171	8,446,110	.....	.....	.....
1910	597,381,545,814	166,789,763	20,709,261	.....	.....	.....
1916	608,535,753,022	244,812,685	16,972,807	.....	.....	.....

CASUALTY AND OTHER INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.		Income.		Payments to policyholders.	
	Income.	Losses.	Income.	Losses.	Income.	Losses.
1890	\$9,758,413	\$2,933,306	.....	.....
1900	32,309,619	10,166,796	.....	.....
1910	111,041,748	41,465,472	.....	.....
1916	220,620,624	89,370,067	.....	.....

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

Year.	Premiums.		Losses.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
1914	\$41,830,753	\$18,361,764	.....	.....
1915	41,069,870	18,519,057	.....	.....

UNITED STATES FIRE LOSSES BY YEARS.

Year.	[From the Insurance Press.]	
	1914	1915
1910	\$214,003,300	\$221,439,350
1912	206,438,900	172,033,200
1913	203,408,250	214,530,995

MANUFACTURE OF AUTOMOBILES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

In 1914 there were in the United States 338 establishments manufacturing complete automobiles, their output being 573,114 machines, valued at \$465,642,474, as compared with 315 establishments in 1909 with an output of 127,287 machines valued at \$165,099,404. Following is a comparative summary of the various kinds of machines made in 1914 and 1909 with the percentage of increase. Only two establishments made steam automobiles in 1914, and to avoid disclosing their operations the statistics for these companies were consolidated with those for gasoline machines.

Type.	1914.	1909.	Inc.
Gasoline and steam	568,399	123,452	360.4
Family and pleasure	544,255	119,190	356.6

Type.	1914.	1909.	Inc.
Touring cars	454,876	76,189	497.0
Delivery wagons and trucks	22,753	2,771	721.1
All other	1,391	1,491	6.7
Electric	4,715	3,835	22.9
Total	573,114	127,287	350.3

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES.

There were manufactured in 1914 62,793 motorcycles valued at \$12,306,447, and 398,899 bicycles, valued at \$5,361,229. In 1909 the output was 18,028 motorcycles, valued at \$3,015,988, and 233,777 bicycles, valued at \$3,228,189. The number of establishments reporting in 1914 was 94 as compared with 122 in 1909.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.	
	1910	1912	1914	1915	1916	1917
1910	8,801,354,016	9,328,755,156	11,162,026,470	.....	12,632,220,636	.....
1911	9,258,874,422	10,434,741,660	11,806,372,368	.....	.....	.....

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems.....	22
Miles of pole line.....	*247,628
Miles of single wire owned and leased	1,814,196
Number of messages.....	*103,536,418
Number of telegraph offices.....	70,781
Income, total.....	\$56,293,469
Telegraph traffic.....	\$52,337,211
All other sources.....	\$3,956,258
Net income for the year.....	\$33,431,044
Expenses, total.....	\$52,862,425
General operation and maintenance..	\$39,067,011
Interest and taxes.....	\$2,740,827
All other expenses.....	\$11,054,587
Assets, total.....	\$191,516,700
Construction and equipment.....	\$143,910,631
Stocks and bonds.....	\$17,122,592
Cash and current assets.....	\$29,672,528
Profit and loss deficit.....	\$810,949
Liabilities, total.....	\$191,516,700
Capital stock.....	\$104,274,435
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000
Reserves.....	\$5,254,329
Accounts payable.....	\$12,175,438
Dividends, taxes and interest.....	\$1,460,733
Sundries.....	\$23,447,146
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$10,163,619
Net surplus.....	\$9,352,670
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$104,274,435
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,139,861
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000
Average number employees.....	35,639
Salaries and wages.....	\$23,797,980

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 22,816 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. ‡Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. §Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages. ¶Exclusive of ocean cable messages.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems.....	4
Number of messages.....	*285,091
Number of tower stations.....	74
Income, total.....	\$669,193

WESTERN UNION STATISTICS.

	Miles of wires.	Offices.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1900.....	933,153	22,900	\$24,758,570	\$18,593,206	\$6,165,364
1910.....	1,429,049	24,825	33,889,202	26,614,302	7,274,900
1916.....	1,627,342	25,234	63,621,601	49,894,346	13,727,255

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian Institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by

Net income.....	\$4,738
Expenses, total.....	\$664,420
General operations and maintenance..	\$588,712
Interest and taxes.....	\$7,526
All other expenses.....	\$67,832
Assets, total.....	\$10,377,197
Construction and equipment.....	\$1,205,770
Cash and current assets.....	\$9,171,427
Liabilities, total.....	\$10,377,197
Capital stock.....	\$9,602,570
Floating debt and mortgages.....	\$18,483
Accounts payable.....	\$583,160
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$172,984
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$9,602,570
Average number employees.....	958
Salaries and wages.....	\$393,606
*Includes 5,013 land messages sent over a leased land wire by a wireless company doing land telegraph business also.	

OCEAN CABLE SYSTEMS (U. S.).

Number of companies or systems*.....	7
Nautical miles of ocean cable*.....	67,676
Number of messages*.....	15,841,280
Income, total.....	\$8,469,374
Telegraph traffic.....	\$8,065,798
All other sources.....	\$403,576
Net income.....	\$2,952,847
Expenses, total.....	\$5,516,527
General operation.....	\$4,008,218
Interest and taxes.....	\$1,214,554
All other expenses.....	\$293,755
Assets, total.....	\$107,583,155
Construction and equipment.....	\$78,136,115
Stocks and bonds, treasury stock, etc.	\$16,811,087
Cash and current assets.....	\$12,635,953
Liabilities, total.....	\$107,583,155
Capital stock.....	\$55,489,400
Funded debt and reserves.....	\$43,549,451
Accounts payable.....	\$1,459,797
Dividends due and sundries.....	\$587,229
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$6,497,278
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$55,489,400
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,040,200
Average number employees.....	1,656
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,167,014
*Includes returns for Western Union Telegraph company, but no segregation could be made of financial statistics or employees for the cable business of this company. †Number for one company estimated by company reporting.	

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of \$541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

SINKING OF THE

The City of Athens, an American steamship of the Savannah line, was rammed in a fog by a French cruiser off the Delaware coast at 1 a. m., May 1, 1918, and sank in seven minutes. Only two lifeboats were successfully launched and most of the passengers and crew were compelled to jump into the sea in

CITY OF ATHENS.

the darkness. Sixty-seven lives were lost and sixty-eight persons were saved. Most of the latter were picked up by boats from the cruiser. Those lost included twelve civilian passengers, fourteen French sailors, seven United States marines and thirty-four officers and members of the crew of the liner.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation. Data for years later than 1916 withheld by the government.]

YEAR.	IN FOREIGN TRADE.		IN COASTWISE TRADE.		WHALE FISHERIES.		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	Total.	Annual Inc. (+) or dec.(-)
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
1860.....	97,296	2,379,896	770,641	2,644,867	.....	166,841	162,764	5,353,968	+ 4.06
1870.....	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,954	91,450	4,246,507	+ 2.41
1880.....	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,538	4,068,084	+ 2.43
1890.....	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,435	4,925	18,638	68,367	4,424,497	+ 2.71
1900.....	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	8,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+ 6.18
1910.....	533,468	782,517	4,330,896	6,068,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+ 1.21
1913.....	607,896	1,019,165	4,646,741	6,817,013	3,252	8,611	41,762	7,886,551	+ 2.63
1914.....	720,609	1,095,298	4,688,240	6,818,363	4,265	9,864	26,700	7,928,688	+ 2.23
1915.....	1,346,164	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,480,384	3,682	8,829	31,502	8,389,429	+ 5.49
1916.....	1,673,705	2,185,008	4,815,579	6,244,550	1,789	6,707	33,384	8,469,649	+ 0.95

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.	Sail.		Steam.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1890.....	208	78,577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	108,626	1,051	294,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900.....	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790	504	116,490	422	202,528
1910.....	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,478	291	168,751	1,361	342,068	127	19,358	936	257,993
1913.....	95	27,131	1,022	247,318	234	7,930	219	90,907	1,476	346,155	72	28,610	1,004	243,408
1914.....	79	21,934	887	251,683	153	8,018	131	56,549	1,151	316,250	51	18,749	678	224,225
1915.....	89	18,551	777	184,605	144	5,429	147	10,467	1,157	225,112	51	8,021	751	154,990
1916.....	62	37,568	609	238,181	140	4,973	126	44,691	937	325,413	34	14,765	129	237,836

MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING, 1912 TO 1916.

[From Lloyd's Register.]

	1912		1913		1914		1915	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Where built.....	712	1,738,514	688	1,932,153	656	1,683,553	327	659,919
United kingdom.....	84	34,790	91	48,339	80	47,534	31	22,014
British colonies.....	12	38,821	17	61,757	11	*34,335	†	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	22	26,103	31	40,932	25	32,815	23	45,198
Denmark.....	80	110,734	89	176,095	33	114,052	6	25,402
France.....	165	375,317	162	465,226	89	*387,192	†	.....
Germany.....	27	25,196	38	50,356	47	42,981	30	22,132
Italy.....	168	57,755	152	64,664	32	85,861	26	49,408
Japan.....	112	99,439	95	104,296	130	118,153	120	113,075
Netherlands.....	89	50,255	74	50,637	61	54,204	59	62,070
Norway.....	22	13,968	25	18,524	26	15,163	27	20,319
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast.....	144	194,273	182	228,232	84	162,937	76	157,167
Great lakes.....	30	89,950	23	48,216	10	37,825	8	20,293
Other countries.....	52	46,654	83	43,455	35	*36,148	10	*13,641
Total.....	1,719	2,901,769	1,750	3,332,882	1,319	*2,852,753	743	*1,201,638

*Returns not complete. †Returns not available.

SHIPS BUILT IN 1916.

Calendar year.

	Atlantic and gulf.		Pacific.		Great lakes.		Western rivers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.
Wood-Sailing.....	45	12,832	3	3,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	16,795
Steam.....	26	3,939	14	7,472	10	795	16	1,706	66	13,972
Gas.....	229	7,423	166	8,719	34	615	97	1,613	526	18,370
Unrigged.....	242	82,074	79	9,080	35	4,625	26	922	382	96,701
Total.....	542	106,338	265	29,174	79	6,035	139	4,241	1,025	145,833
Metal-Sailing.....	1	562	.....	.....	1	2,320	.....	.....	2	2,832
Steam.....	50	193,827	10	63,931	35	88,464	7	1,094	102	347,316
Gas.....	8	7,672	1	213	6	9,808	4	1,509	19	19,202
Unrigged.....	9	3,977	.....	.....	4	1,608	2	24	15	5,609
Total.....	68	206,038	11	64,144	46	102,200	13	2,627	138	375,009
Totals-Sailing.....	46	13,454	6	3,903	1	2,320	.....	.....	53	19,677
Steam.....	76	197,826	24	71,403	41	89,259	23	2,800	164	361,288
Gas.....	237	15,095	167	8,932	44	10,423	101	3,122	549	37,572
Unrigged.....	251	86,051	79	9,080	39	6,233	28	946	397	102,310
Grand total.....	610	312,426	276	93,318	125	108,235	152	6,868	1,163	520,847

*Gross tons. In addition to the above there were built during 1916 for foreigners 36 wooden vessels of 372 gross tons and 14 steel vessels of 39,200 gross tons; total, 50 vessels of 39,392 gross tons. Data for 1917 withheld by the government.

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.
NET VESSEL TONNAGE IN FOREIGN TRADE.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Adelaide, Aust.	1916	423,000	156,000	Liverpool, Eng.	1914	11,959,000	10,813,000
Aden, Arabia.	1916	2,077,000	2,088,000	London, England.	1914	13,006,000	10,453,000
Alexandria, Egypt. 1916		967,000	1,344,000	Marseilles, France. 1916		5,299,000	3,402,000
Antwerp, Belgium. 1912		13,757,000	13,722,000	Melbourne, Aust.	1916	716,000	375,000
Archangel, Rus.	1915	939,000	861,000	Meji, Japan.	1916	4,775,000	4,777,000
Baltimore, Md.	1917	2,665,000	2,407,000	Montevideo, Urug. 1912		8,598,000	8,593,000
Barcelona, Spain. 1913		2,641,000	1,856,000	Montreal, Canada. 1916		1,613,000	1,663,000
Bilbao, Spain.	1913	2,015,000	1,940,000	Nagasaki, Japan. 1916		1,979,000	1,996,000
Bombay, India.	1916	1,383,000	1,318,000	Naples, Italy.	1914	5,120,000	5,033,000
Bordeaux, France. 1916		2,824,000	1,014,000	New Orleans, La. 1917		2,833,000	3,019,000
Boston, Mass.	1917	2,012,000	1,448,000	New York, N. Y. 1917		12,913,000	13,187,000
Boulogne, France. 1913		613,000	317,000	Odessa, Russia.	1914	1,044,000	1,081,000
Bremen, Germany. 1913		1,511,000	1,506,000	Petrograd, Rus.	1914	1,171,000	1,067,000
Bremerhaven, Ger. 1913		2,038,000	1,945,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	1917	2,540,000	2,521,000
Buenos Aires, Arg. 1912		7,962,000	6,285,000	Piræus, Greece.	1914	4,067,000	4,055,000
Calcutta, India.	1916	1,441,000	1,734,000	Pt. Natal (Durban) 1916		2,825,000	2,418,000
C. Town, U. of S. A. 1916		2,960,000	3,236,000	Puget Sound, U. S. 1917		3,054,000	3,102,000
Cardiff, Wales.	1914	7,285,000	8,938,000	Riga, Russia.	1914	772,000	823,000
Cherbourg, Fr.	1916	230,000	57,000	R. de Janeiro, Bra. 1916		4,347,000	4,342,000
Colombo, Ceylon. 1915		4,869,000	4,907,000	Rotterdam, Hol.	1916	3,192,000	5,331,000
Constantinople, Tur.	1913	14,319,000	14,319,000	S. Francisco, Cal. 1917		1,287,000	1,508,000
Copenhagen, Den. 1912		3,441,000	3,484,000	Santos, Brazil.	1916	2,650,000	2,652,000
Cork, Ireland.	1914	3,120,000	2,954,000	Shanghai, China.	1916	8,316,000	8,503,000
Dunkerque, Fr.	1916	1,201,000	109,000	Singapore, S. S. Sets. 1916		6,602,000	6,612,000
Fiume, Austria.	1912	2,125,000	2,144,000	S'thampton, Eng. 1914		4,652,000	4,655,000
Fremantle, Aust. 1916		736,000	759,000	Sydney, Australia. 1916		1,079,000	1,102,000
Galveston, Tex.	1917	1,096,000	1,246,000	Tampico, Mexico. 1912		1,521,000	1,516,000
Genoa, Italy.	1914	5,336,000	5,119,000	Trieste, Austria.	1913	3,466,000	3,460,000
Gibraltar	1913	6,315,000	6,161,000	Tyne Ports, Eng. 1914		5,999,000	7,242,000
Glasgow, Scot.	1914	3,012,000	3,987,000	Valencia, Spain.	1913	1,705,000	1,523,000
Hamburg, Ger.	1913	12,997,000	13,192,000	Valletta, Malta.	1914	5,546,000	5,552,000
Havana, Cuba.	1916	3,914,000	3,450,000	Vancouver, Can.	1916	1,889,000	1,939,000
Havre, France.	1916	2,642,000	1,112,000	Vera Cruz, Mex.	1912	1,447,000	1,427,000
Hongkong-Victoria 1914		11,045,000	11,025,000	Victoria, Canada. 1916		1,955,000	2,214,000
Kobe, Japan.	1916	5,700,000	5,722,000	Yladvivostok, Rus. 1915		2,240,000	2,216,000
Lisbon, Portugal. 1914		9,337,000	9,206,000	Yokohama, Japan. 1916		3,187,000	3,113,000

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

STEFANSSON EXPEDITION.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the arctic explorer, passed the winter of 1917-1918 on Herschel island after his boat, the Polar Star, grounded at Barter island in the fall of 1917. He passed through a serious illness, which made a continuance of his work inadvisable, and he returned to Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 16, 1918. No arctic continent was discovered, he said, but a number of islands were found, mapped and explored.

AMUNDSEN EXPEDITION.

Capt. Roald Amundsen started on another arctic exploration trip in June, 1918, his ship, the Maud, leaving Christiania, Norway, on the 8th of that month for Tromsøe, where the captain joined it. His vessel carried provisions for five years. From Tromsøe the plan was to go to Nova Zembla and drift thence with the ice across the north polar basin.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year.	Explorer.	Arctic.	Deg.	Min.
1854—E. K. Kane			80	55
1871—Capt. Hall			82	16

Year.	Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
1876—Capt. Nares		83	10
1879—Lieut. De Long		77	15
1882—Lieut. Greely		83	24
1890—Lieut. Peary		83	50
1891—Lieut. Peary		83	24
1895—Fridtjof Nansen		86	14
1900—Duke d'Abruzzi		86	33
1902—Lieut. Peary		84	74
1904—Anthony Fiala		83	13
1906—Commander Peary		87	6
1909—Commander Peary		90	(Pole)

Antarctic.

1774—Capt. Cook	71	15
1823—Capt. Weddell	74	15
1842—Capt. Ross	77	49
1895—Borchgrevink	74	10
1898—De Gerlache	71	36
1900—Borchgrevink	78	50
1902—Capt. Robert F. Scott	82	17
1909—Lieut. Shackleton	88	23
1911—Roald Amundsen	90	(Pole)
1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott	90	(Pole)

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.	YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1896	1,392	369	\$6,485,595	\$2,018,140	1907	1,670	624	\$13,709,915	\$3,062,110
1897	2,206	269	6,442,175	1,731,775	1908	1,641	87	8,855,825	2,152,155
1898	1,191	743	10,728,250	1,740,515	1909	1,917	403	9,491,635	3,330,825
1899	1,574	742	8,932,835	2,451,905	1910	1,438	403	11,058,840	2,625,580
1900	1,234	252	7,186,990	3,350,500	1911	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1901	1,313	452	7,094,345	2,147,675	1912	1,447	195	8,213,375	1,941,010
1902	1,359	581	8,823,920	2,309,335	1913	1,265	283	8,338,935	1,549,285
1903	1,704	376	7,011,775	1,722,210	1914	1,210	221	11,437,330	2,509,405
1904	1,182	1,454	7,628,555	1,634,615	1915	1,088	277	10,199,560	4,013,083
1905	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795	1916	1,140	1,364	12,671,040	3,668,995
1906	1,326	499	10,089,610	2,245,306					

*Total or partial.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared by the United States geological survey.] Calendar years.

Minerals.	1915		1916	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum pounds	99,806,000	\$17,985,500	95,394,433	\$33,900,000
Asbestos short tons	1,731	76,952	1,479	448,214
Asphaltum short tons	740,254	5,242,073	786,811	7,102,132
Barytes (crude) short tons	108,547	381,032	221,952	1,011,232
Bauxite long tons	297,041	1,514,834	425,100	2,296,400
Bourax pounds	67,003	1,677,099	103,525	3,409,451
Cement barrels	87,685,222	75,155,102	95,394,433	104,689,090
Clay products short tons	70,450,876	133,170,232	78,195,083	207,260,091
Coal, anthracite long tons	442,624,426	184,653,458	509,519,682	302,009,581
Coal, bituminous short tons	41,581,150	502,037,688	54,533,585	665,116,077
Coke short tons	1,388,009,527	105,503,868	1,927,850,548	170,841,197
Copper pounds	3,063	242,902,000	15,282	474,288,000
Emery short tons	113,763	31,131	152,821	123,901
Feldspar short tons	136,941	629,356	132,681	702,278
Fluorspar short tons	47,901	764,475	155,735	922,654
Fuller's earth short tons	4,301	489,219	67,822	706,953
Garnet (abrasive) short tons	4,887,604	139,584	6,171	208,850
Gold (coining value) troy oz.	7,074,370	101,035,700	4,479,056	92,590,300
Graphite (crystalline) pounds	648,479	417,273	10,931,989	914,748
Grindstones short tons	2,447,611	6,596,893	2,757,730	7,959,032
Gypsum short tons	611,021	611,021	611,021	241,553
Infusorial earth short tons	30,384,486	401,409,604	39,126,324	663,478,118
Iron (pig) long tons	507,026	47,660,000	552,228	76,207,000
Lead short tons	3,589,699	14,336,756	4,083,803	18,618,816
Lime short tons	9,709	113,309	26,997	627,417
Manganese ore long tons	185,238	266,830	548,803	2,005,491
Manganiferous ore long tons	553,821	378,259	865,863	524,485
Mica, sheet pounds	3,659	50,510	4,439	69,906
Mica, scrap short tons	198,825	15,514,059	135,603	23,515,803
Mineral paints short tons	52,113,503	5,138,794	55,928,461	5,735,035
Mineral waters gallons sold	101,312,821	101,312,821	103,492,689	120,227,468
Natural gas gallons	65,364,665	5,150,833	103,492,689	14,331,148
Natural-gas gasoline gallons	115,175	115,175	154,753	154,753
Oilstones barrels	281,104,104	179,462,890	300,767,158	330,899,868
Petroleum barrels	1,835,667	5,413,449	1,982,385	5,896,993
Phosphate rock long tons	8,665	478,688	28,088	2,307,762
Platinum troy oz.	27,708	170,431	33,320	217,793
Precious stones short tons	394,124	63,185	423,556	82,263
Pumice long tons	112,575	1,674,933	423,556	1,965,702
Pyrite short tons	21,033	2,733,553	88,514	242,786
Quartz (silica) short tons	38,231,496	1,826,912	29,932	2,576,547
Quicksilver barrels	74,961,075	11,747,686	45,449,329	13,645,947
Salt short tons	4,958,915	37,397,300	74,414,802	48,953,000
Silver (com. value) troy oz.	74,959,352	4,958,915	5,338,837	5,338,837
Slate short tons	98,677	74,595,352	119,725	79,041,699
Stone pounds	204,000	1,026,739	280,000	1,292,233
Talc, soapstone short tons	458,135	8,848	563,451	121,744
Timber short tons	113,617,000	113,617,000	113,617,000	151,005,000
Zinc short tons	2,393,831,951	2,393,831,951	3,315,339,409	3,315,339,409

Total* 2,393,831,951 3,315,339,409
 *Includes minerals not specified in list.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1916).

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.		Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
<i>Anthracite.</i>		1900	51,309,214	189,480,097
<i>Bituminous.</i>		1905	69,405,958	281,239,522
State.	Tons.	1910	75,514,296	372,339,703
Pennsyl.	78,195,083	1915	79,459,876	442,624,426
N. Mexico	3,386,617	1916	78,195,083	448,678,288
N. Dakota	566,886			
Ohio	31,007,338			
Oklahoma	3,221,438			
Oregon	38,029			
Penn.	152,049,486			
S. Dakota	7,934			
Tenn.	5,479,865			
Texas	1,774,556			
Utah	3,185,204			
Virginia	8,667,388			
Wash.	2,713,025			
W. Va.	77,190,542			
Wyoming	7,063,078			
Total bituminous	448,678,288			
Grand tot.	526,873,371			

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.		
Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890	41,489,858	99,377,073

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1900	51,309,214	189,480,097
1905	69,405,958	281,239,522
1910	75,514,296	372,339,703
1915	79,459,876	442,624,426
1916	78,195,083	448,678,288

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1917.			
State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama	2,953,705	Ohio	8,518,603
Colorado	453,742	Penn.	15,539,728
Conn.	10,527	Tennessee	369,951
Illinois	3,483,096	Virginia	520,311
Kentucky	561,951	Wisconsin	738,514
Maryland	422,212		
Michigan	2,657,503	Total	38,647,397
N. Jersey	2,417,527	Tot. 1916	39,434,797

NOTE—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York, and Wisconsin includes Minnesota.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of census bureau, 1912 and 1913.]

In 1909 in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other outlying noncontiguous territory, 23,682 operators conducted 27,240 mines and quarries and 166,448 petroleum and natural gas wells. Of the operators 3,749 were engaged solely in development work, upon which, in 1909, the sum of \$31,548,736 was expended. In Alaska in 1909 there were 673 operators, who employed 8,025 persons, in the mining industry. The total expenses of these operators amounted to \$13,220,200, while the capital invested was reported as \$47,749,164. The total value of products was \$16,933,427, of which amount \$16,327,752 consisted of gold and silver. In Hawaii and Porto Rico the total value of product for the eighteen operators reported was only \$26,414.

The total number of persons engaged in connection with producing mines, quarries and wells, as reported on Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day, was 1,139,332, of whom wage earners numbered 1,065,283, proprietors and firm members 29,322 and salaried employes 44,127. In mines, quarries and wells for which development work only was carried on there was a total of 27,616 persons, of whom 21,499 were wage earners. Of the total number of persons, 1,166,948, employed in productive and nonproductive mines, 1,158,775 were men 16 years of age and over, and 8,173 were boys under 16 years of age. Distributed by sex, 1,162,840 were male and 4,108 female, the latter being employed in supervisory and clerical capacities.

The total capital invested in all mining enterprises on Dec. 31, 1909, as reported, was \$3,662,527,064, of which \$3,380,525,841 was invested in productive enterprises and \$282,001,223 in those in which development work only was carried on.

SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value.	Persons engaged.
Fuels—				
Coal, anth.	423	\$139,324,467	\$149,180,471	178,004
Coal, bitum.	6,013	395,907,026	427,962,644	592,677
Petrol'm and nat. gas.	166,320	135,638,634	185,416,684	62,172
Peat	10	96,034	109,407	203
Metals—				
Iron	483	74,071,830	106,947,082	55,176
Copper	368	107,679,212	134,616,987	55,258
Precious metals—				
Deep mine.	2,845	68,764,692	83,885,928	37,755
Placer mines	880	6,810,482	10,237,252	5,436
Lead and zinc	1,142	24,453,239	31,363,094	24,397
Quicksilver	12	718,861	868,458	640
Manganese	8	21,725	20,435	65
Building stone—				
Limestone	1,916	23,875,507	29,832,492	41,029
Granite	826	16,182,138	18,997,976	22,211
Sandstone	677	6,626,438	7,702,423	11,025
Marble	108	4,842,835	6,239,120	6,649
Slate	219	5,831,256	6,054,174	10,121
Traprock	220	5,090,538	5,578,317	6,748
Bluestone	637	1,182,873	1,588,406	3,020
Miscellaneous—				
Asbestos	20	72,747	65,140	83
Asph't'm and bitum. rock	19	301,673	466,461	241
Barytes	42	176,967	224,766	372
Bauxite	10	\$316,221	\$670,829	726
Buhr and mill stones	14	18,354	34,441	79
Clay	336	2,289,198	2,945,948	4,351
Corundum and emery	6	7,459	18,185	19
Fluorspar	28	238,896	271,437	363
Fluorspar	15	319,426	283,509	376
Fuller's earth	21	274,776	315,762	380
Garnet	4	98,206	101,920	120
Graphite	20	328,690	344,130	436
Gritstones	25	339,261	413,296	430
Gypsum	222	4,905,662	6,812,810	4,215
Infusorial earth	16	61,083	75,503	99
Magnesite	13	62,444	68,463	84
Marl	3	17,812	18,307	38

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value products.	Persons engaged.
Mica	78	182,828	206,794	608
Mineral pigments	26	115,860	151,015	246
Monazite and zircon	4	50,909	64,472	34
Oil, scythe and whet stones	45	99,259	206,028	232
Phosphate rock	153	7,421,430	10,781,192	8,573
Prec'ns stones	27	195,908	315,464	145
Pumice	4	6,087	30,097	25
Pyrite	12	734,355	676,984	1,160
Quartz	14	155,418	231,025	208
Sulphur	4	4,538,389	4,432,066	460
Talc and soapstone	46	1,036,371	1,174,516	1,452
Tripoli	7	42,493	66,557	73
Tungsten	116	365,780	563,457	227
All other industries*	27	740,874	778,938	560
Total		1,042,642,693	1,238,410,322	1,139,332

*Includes enterprises as follows: Antimony, 1; bismuth, 1; borax, 2; chromite, 2; manganiferous iron, 2; nickel and cobalt, 1; tin, 1.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

State.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Maine	102		\$1,876,341	\$2,056,063
N. Hampshire	53		1,204,966	1,304,597
Vermont	182		6,795,268	8,221,323
Massachusetts	147		2,987,175	3,467,888
Rhode Island	27		673,877	897,606
Connecticut	75		1,158,491	1,375,765
New York	752	11,342	9,987,768	13,334,975
New Jersey	151		4,507,940	8,347,501
Pennsylvania	3,000	69,780	300,977,955	349,059,786
Ohio	964	35,067	53,852,530	63,767,112
Indiana	480	10,373	20,312,752	21,934,201
Illinois	759	19,218	68,718,121	76,658,974
Michigan	173	21	51,819,838	67,714,479
Wisconsin	286		5,508,751	7,459,404
Minnesota	250		38,574,180	58,664,352
Iowa	431		13,694,714	13,877,781
Missouri	1,224	39	27,515,101	31,667,525
North Dakota	53	6	570,140	564,812
South Dakota	43	3	6,154,263	6,432,417
Nebraska	20		260,049	322,517
Kansas	582	3,402	15,831,787	18,722,634
Delaware	9		\$508,937	\$516,213
Maryland	173		5,006,157	5,782,045
Virginia	244		8,868,954	9,795,646
West Virginia	113	15,146	71,847,631	76,287,889
North Carolina	130		1,416,075	1,355,617
South Carolina	32		1,034,823	1,252,792
Georgia	109		2,064,236	2,874,695
Florida	96		5,909,532	8,846,665
Kentucky	442	1,109	11,721,722	12,100,075
Tennessee	365	1	11,969,257	12,692,547
Alabama	302		22,442,278	24,350,647
Arkansas	146	62	4,309,211	4,603,865
Louisiana	2	246	6,641,555	6,547,050
Oklahoma	212	12,113	21,071,609	25,637,892
Texas	92	2,279	8,177,783	10,742,150
Montana	543		46,520,545	54,991,961
Idaho	370		7,198,763	8,649,342
Wyoming	95	21	9,053,467	10,572,188
Colorado	1,575	76	38,630,288	45,680,135
New Mexico	285		5,553,423	5,587,744
Arizona	251		28,608,216	34,217,651
Utah	235		16,606,028	22,083,282
Nevada	374		14,415,728	23,271,597
Washington	170		7,800,722	10,537,556
Oregon	161		1,223,468	1,191,512
California	1,279	4,316	52,565,278	63,382,454

Geographic divisions—

New England	586		14,696,118	17,327,242
Mid. Atlantic	3,903	71,122	315,473,663	370,742,262
East N. Central	2,662	56,279	200,211,992	237,534,170
West N. Central	2,603	3,450	101,600,234	130,252,538
South Atlantic	1,652	15,146	96,151,345	105,714,462
East S. Central	1,109	1,110	46,133,257	49,143,289
West S. Central	452	14,700	40,200,458	47,530,937

Geographic divisions.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Mountain	3,728	97	166,586,468	205,053,900
Pacific	1,610	4,316	61,589,468	75,111,522

Total U. S. 13,164 166,320 1,042,642,693 1,283,410,322

The states leading in the number of persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc., were: Pennsylvania, 405,685; Illinois, 36,839; West Virginia, 82,808; Ohio, 62,874; Michigan, 42,133; Alabama, 32,643; Missouri, 32,462; Indiana, 31,292.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS.

[From reports of bureau of mines, interior department.]

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.†	Year.*	No.	Proportion.†
1903...	1,926	3.46	1910...	2,821	3.89
1904...	1,995	3.48	1911...	2,056	3.65
1905...	2,232	3.63	1912...	2,419	3.35
1906...	2,138	3.39	1913...	2,785	3.73
1907...	3,242	4.81	1914...	2,454	3.23
1908...	2,445	3.60	1915...	2,069	3.05
1909...	2,642	3.96	1916...	2,226	3.09

FATALITIES IN QUARRIES.

1913...	183	1.72	1915...	148	1.47
1914...	180	2.05	1916...	173	1.91

FATALITIES IN METAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Year.*	No.
1911.....	695	1914.....	559
1912.....	661	1915.....	553
1913.....	683	1916.....	697

ACCIDENTS AT SMELTING PLANTS.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Killed	47	33	38	36
Injured	2,427	5,073	5,718	9,656

*Calendar years. †Number killed per 1,000 men employed.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Acreage of unreserved and unappropriated lands remaining in the public domain of the United States in 1917. Approximately 86,000,000 acres are unsurveyed.

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama ..	33,120	Nebraska ..	130,016
Arizona ...	22,309,100	Nevada ...	55,246,831
Arkansas ..	316,600	New Mex. ..	21,063,165
California.	19,505,217	N. Dakota ..	141,514
Colorado ..	10,416,317	Oklahoma ..	42,133
Florida ...	119,464	Oregon ...	13,850,755
Idaho	14,316,108	S. Dakota ..	1,010,773
Kansas	9,363	Utah	31,540,671
Louisiana ..	38,389	Washington	1,283,319
Michigan ..	80,319	Wisconsin ..	6,329
Minnesota ..	587,576	Wyoming ..	26,759,500
Mississippi ..	32,038		
Missouri ...	274	Total ..	230,657,755
Montana ...	11,818,414		

COLUMBIA EXCURSION STEAMER DISASTER.

Eighty-seven lives were lost when the excursion steamer Columbia sank in the Illinois river at Wesley City, midway between Peoria and Pekin, Ill., at about midnight July 5-6, 1918. The boat had been engaged by the South Side Social club of Pekin for a trip to Al Fresco park on the outskirts of Peoria. About 450 members of the club and 400 excursionists picked up at Kingston Mines made the trip. On the way back from the park the boat encountered some fog and ran into the river bank near Wesley City. No severe jar was felt but a hole was stove in the hull and when the steamer backed out into the stream it filled and sank in five minutes.

Many of those on board jumped into the water, but others were caught between decks and carried down to death. It was at first thought that between 150 and 200 lives had been lost, but after a careful checking up it was officially announced that the number of victims was eighty-seven.

FRIENDS FOR A CENTURY.

ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

On Feb. 28, 1918, the United States and the Argentine republic exchanged greetings upon the completion of a century of unbroken friendship between the two nations. On the date named F. J. Stimson, American ambassador at Buenos Aires, sent the following note to the Argentine minister for foreign affairs:

"On the 28th of February, 1818, there arrived in the already free city of Buenos Aires the first mission from the United States of America, headed by Cæsar Rodney, our first representative in the United Provinces of the River Plate, and consisting of Messrs. Graham and Bland, which mission was received with great honor by his excellency the Supreme Director Don Juan Martin de Pueyrredon, your excellency's illustrious ancestor. As a pleasing remembrance of so auspicious an event, the secretary of state of my country, Mr. Lansing, instructs me to present to your excellency his personal greetings and to express to his excellency the president, in the name of the United States, his congratulations on the completion of an entire century of friendly ties between both countries, without the smallest shadow having darkened their sympathetic relations, which my government desires to maintain at all times."

To this the minister of foreign affairs sent the following reply:

"Mr. Ambassador: The happy inspiration of

your illustrious secretary of state, Mr. Lansing, which was duly conveyed to me by your excellency, and which has reminded us of the beginning of diplomatic relations between the two countries, awakens in our hearts the remembrance that when our life as an independent nation was but starting, the supreme congress appointed an envoy to the United States of America, and the then supreme director (mentioned in your telegram) by letter told the president of your great country:

"When interests of one political entity are in accord with principles of justice, nothing is more easy or satisfactory than the maintenance of harmony and good faith with another closely allied power."

"Under these happy conditions we have lived for a century, and, indeed, our two nations are to-day enjoying a frank and open community of interest. We may well predict that the happy relations will continue for all time."

"The president, in behalf of the people of Argentina, returns the congratulations which he has received from the United States of America, and I, for my part, desire to thank the secretary of state, Mr. Lansing, and you, Mr. Ambassador, for the personal reference with which you have honored me."

"Accept, excellency, the assurances of my distinguished consideration."

"H. PUEYRREDON."

INCOME TAX COLLECTED IN BRITAIN.

Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.
1905-1906.....	\$156,473,700	1909-1910.....	\$63,760,450	1913-1914.....	\$236,205,000
1906-1907.....	159,459,700	1910-1911.....	*316,982,150	1914-1915.....	346,990,000
1907-1908.....	159,399,900	1911-1912.....	221,870,200	1915-1916.....	341,600,000
1908-1909.....	168,542,700	1912-1913.....	223,561,900	1916-1917.....	1,025,165,000

NATIONAL DEBTS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

[From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Total debt in United States currency.	Rates of interest. Per ct.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
		\$782,158,000	4 - 6	\$166,956,000	\$145,578,000
Australia:					
Commonwealth of Australia.	1917	725,177,000	3 - 5	135,117,000	395,580,000
Australia, states.	1916	1,741,301,000	3 - 5	242,824,000	243,685,000
New Zealand.	1917	631,847,000	3 - 4	89,326,000	68,417,000
Austria-Hungary	1915	1,043,675,000	3 - 5	160,487,000	160,487,000
Austria	1918	12,541,097,000	3 - 5½	986,735,000	4,838,058,000
Hungary	1915	5,697,164,000	3 - 6	459,624,000	459,612,000
Belgium	1914	825,518,000	2½ - 3	155,812,000	155,704,000
Kongo, Belgian.	1916	54,741,000	3	6,185,000	10,568,000
Bolivia	1916	20,716,000	3 - 4	5,674,000	8,788,000
Brazil	1917	1,145,980,000	4 - 6	159,491,000	160,827,000
Bulgaria	1917	327,867,000	4½ - 6	84,530,000	84,530,000
Canada	1916	1,996,393,000	2½ - 5½	172,148,000	130,351,000
Central American States:					
Costa Rica.	1917	19,196,000	4 - 5	3,481,000	4,217,000
Guatemala	1915	15,606,000	4 - 8	2,125,000	1,696,000
Honduras	1917	127,777,000	5 - 10	2,464,000	2,464,000
Nicaragua	1916	13,787,000	6	2,205,000	2,204,000
Panama	1917	7,172,000	.....	3,594,000	3,594,000
Salvador	1916	10,730,000	2 - 6	4,975,000	4,854,000
Chile	1916	225,664,000	4½ - 5	66,964,000	59,090,000
China	1916-17	1,066,649,000	4 - 5	283,628,000	310,182,000
Colombia	1916	23,015,000	3 - 6	14,463,000	16,658,000
Cuba	1918	65,923,000	4½ - 5	62,760,000	70,951,000
Denmark	1916	123,536,000	3 - 4	38,104,000	49,646,000
Dominican Republic.	1916	16,605,000	5	4,468,000	4,407,000
Ecuador	1917	23,615,000	4 - 10	7,846,000	7,846,000
Egypt	1917	456,980,000	3 - 4	82,202,000	82,202,000
France	1917	22,227,049,000	2½ - 5	961,271,000	8,129,521,000
Algeria	1916	34,787,000	3 - 3½	25,168,000	25,165,000
Tunis	1915	68,936,000	3 - 3½	11,458,000	11,152,000
French Indo-China.	1917	47,461,000	2½ - 3½	44,189,000	44,189,000
Colonies (n.e.s.)	1911	59,533,000	3 - 3½	26,413,000	25,313,000
German empire.	1916	20,225,649,000	3 - 5	810,052,000	3,180,971,000
German states.	1914	3,854,795,000	3 - 4	1,551,493,000	1,532,714,000
German colonies.	1914	32,410,000	.....	14,297,000	25,375,000
Greece	1915	258,219,000	2½ - 5	44,371,000	134,863,000
Haiti	1915	30,373,000	2½ - 5	5,724,000	6,164,000
India, British.	1917	1,552,893,000	3 - 3½	421,091,000	417,073,000
Italy	1917	6,675,902,000	3 - 6	1,031,585,000	3,395,835,000
Japan	1918	1,228,916,000	4 - 5	346,166,000	355,838,000
Formosa	1918	.....	.....	23,642,000	23,642,000
Chosen	1918	37,899,000	5 - 6½	31,169,000	31,169,000
Liberia	1916	1,658,000	5	295,000	282,000
Luxemburg	1917	8,831,000	3 - 3½	3,414,000	5,812,000
Mexico	1915	244,919,000	3 - 5	72,687,000	75,798,000
Montenegro	1914	1,218,000	5 - 5	1,900,000	2,455,000
Netherlands	1917	762,527,000	2½ - 5	100,607,000	123,206,000
East Indies	1917	91,871,000	3 - 5	139,137,000	164,092,000
West Indies.	1917	.....	.....	1,626,000	2,517,000
Norway	1917	113,357,000	3 - 6	62,605,000	69,561,000
Paraguay	1916	12,992,000	3 - 7	3,366,000	2,881,000
Peru	1917	34,015,000	1 - 6	16,606,000	16,606,000
Portugal	1917	1,006,622,000	3 - 5	92,988,000	176,167,000
Colonies	1917	.....	.....	19,340,000	19,705,000
Roumania	1917	355,194,000	4 - 5	124,624,000	124,624,000
Russia	1915	22,774,330,000	3 - 6	1,482,376,000	6,034,255,000
Finland	1915	32,688,000	2 - 4½	37,891,000	38,337,000
Serbia	1914	136,232,000	2 - 5	41,364,000	41,364,000
Siam	1917	33,239,000	4 - 4½	27,006,000	27,006,000
Spain	1918	1,064,206,000	4 - 5	247,241,000	291,671,000
Sweden	1917	217,779,000	3 - 4	91,838,000	119,795,000
Switzerland	1917	154,226,000	3½ - 5	32,785,000	41,696,000
Turkey	1916	843,286,000	3½ - 5	115,000,000	311,940,000
Union of South Africa.	1918	756,444,000	3 - 5	88,668,000	90,075,000
United Kingdom.	1918	28,612,640,000	2½ - 5	3,441,754,000	13,121,160,000
British colonies (n.e.s.)	1916	225,265,000	3 - 4	131,021,000	141,104,000
United States.	1917	8,567,132,000	2 - 4	1,118,174,000	1,147,899,000
Philippine islands.	1916	20,301,000	2 - 4	14,811,000	12,493,000
Uruguay	1917	152,577,000	3½ - 5	30,453,000	30,525,000
Venezuela	1917	31,156,000	3	8,527,000	8,527,000
Total		120,485,311,000	.....	15,330,142,000	43,251,157,000

PER CAPITA.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Debt.	In- terest.
Argentina	\$36.01	\$65.00	\$7.72	\$18.05	\$96.97	\$5.12
Commonwealth of Australia.	76.61	61.54	27.70	81.14	148.76	6.10
New Zealand.	110.70	141.61	81.13	62.14	573.88	17.83
Austria-Hungary	13.21	10.74	3.07	3.07	19.93	.92
Austria	.....	.....	31.87	156.28	405.10	16.06
Hungary	.....	.....	21.47	21.47	266.10	11.35

	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Debt.	In- terest.
Belgium	\$12.73	\$93.65	\$20.35	\$20.33	\$107.80	\$5.48
Kongo, Belgian	.70	.77	.41	.70	3.65	.18
Bolivia	3.04	12.83	.96	3.04	7.17	.67
Brazil	7.38	10.06	6.01	6.06	43.15	1.51
Bulgaria	8.09	7.29	17.78	17.78	68.94	3.12
Canada	104.68	142.59	21.32	16.14	247.23	4.91
Central American states: Costa Rica	10.39	23.14	8.08	9.78	44.54	3.03
Guatemala	2.39	5.46	1.00	.80	7.36	.14
Honduras	10.45	5.59	4.38	4.38	227.36	.09
Nicaragua	6.79	7.51	3.13	3.13	19.58	1.27
Panama	22.99	14.27	8.99	8.99	17.93	.....
Salvador	4.47	7.86	3.92	3.83	8.46	1.19
Chile	15.36	32.83	18.39	16.23	61.98	4.29
China	1.27	11.50	.84	3.25	3.7	.59
Colombia	3.42	5.00	2.85	3.28	4.54	.59
Cuba	82.18	13.20	23.88	27.00	25.08	2.30
Denmark	72.97	71.58	13.04	17.00	42.29	1.79
Dominican Republic	16.09	29.69	6.16	6.08	22.90	2.15
Ecuador	3.50	6.46	3.92	3.92	11.81	.78
Egypt	11.93	14.74	6.54	6.54	36.37	1.81
Sudan	3.89	3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	73.70	24.87	24.21	204.77	559.88	23.64
Algeria	12.94	16.40	4.52	4.52	6.25	.72
Tunis	13.36	11.82	5.91	5.75	35.55	1.54
French Indo-China	26.67	3.24	2.60	2.60	2.79	.13
French colonies (n.e.s.)	2.87	2.53	1.05	1.00	2.36	.09
German empire	.....	.....	11.95	46.91	298.27	20.73
German customs union	37.66	35.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
German states	.....	.....	22.88	22.60	56.85	2.50
German colonies	2.60	2.20	1.09	2.71	2.48	.19
Greece	6.96	4.76	9.02	27.25	52.17	2.48
Haiti	4.37	6.91	2.29	2.47	12.15	1.61
India, British	1.35	1.98	1.34	1.32	4.93	.16
Italy	28.83	12.11	28.23	92.92	182.67	7.74
Eritrea	10.13	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libia	5.11	.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	6.74	9.95	6.19	6.36	21.96	1.24
Formosa	14.77	8.53	6.37	6.37	.....	.....
Chosen	1.74	1.83	1.84	.....	2.24	.15
Liberia	.94	.74	1.97	1.19	3.12	.55
Mexico	6.00	8.38	4.69	4.89	15.80	1.00
Montenegro	3.21	.94	3.68	4.76	2.36	.12
Morocco	8.93	1.46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	128.90	106.82	15.28	18.72	115.83	2.69
Dutch East Indies	3.12	6.36	2.90	3.42	1.92	.06
Dutch possessions in America	30.67	30.26	10.42	16.13	.....	.....
Norway	92.71	70.60	24.95	27.72	45.18	2.37
Paraguay	4.49	4.69	3.37	2.88	12.99	1.16
Persia	4.34	3.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	7.29	13.88	2.86	2.86	5.86	.09
Portugal	12.57	4.92	15.61	29.57	168.95	5.55
Colonies	2.80	2.57	2.09	2.13	.....	.....
Roumania	15.17	17.24	16.60	16.60	47.31	2.34
Russia	3.28	1.16	8.29	33.73	127.30	2.07
Finland	22.45	16.66	11.59	11.74	10.00	.47
Serbia	4.43	3.52	8.95	8.95	27.31	1.92
Siam	3.94	5.45	3.27	3.27	4.02	.17
Spain	11.78	12.28	12.06	14.23	95.81	4.34
Sweden	34.10	36.23	16.08	20.97	38.12	2.13
Switzerland	11.83	121.76	8.45	10.77	39.75	2.02
Turkey	4.07	4.04	4.04	14.66	39.64	3.20
Union of South Africa	29.18	16.12	13.72	13.90	117.01	4.88
United Kingdom	89.85	53.46	74.68	284.69	620.81	20.05
British colonies (n.e.s.)	12.09	12.51	2.82	3.03	4.84	.25
United States	25.32	59.33	10.65	10.93	81.58	2.30
Philippine islands	5.83	8.04	1.66	1.40	2.28	.10
Porto Rico	43.50	6.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	26.95	56.31	22.62	22.68	113.36	6.53
Venezuela	7.33	8.06	3.03	3.03	11.06	.60

LIME PRODUCTION IN 1917.

State.	Short tons.	State.	Short tons.	State.	Short tons.	State.	Short tons.
Pennsylvania	921,095	Maryland	132,644	Michigan	73,432	California	51,697
Ohio	511,887	Massachusetts	128,114	Alabama	65,971	Texas	51,275
Virginia	329,368	Indiana	124,788	Connecticut	65,327	Other states	168,895
West Virginia	242,643	Maine	115,297	Illinois	63,476		
Missouri	186,024	New York	105,728	Vermont	53,143	Total	3,663,818
Wisconsin	171,944	Tennessee	100,370				

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1895	171	1901	135	1907	63	1913	48
1896	151	1902	96	1908	100	1914	59
1897	106	1903	104	1909	87	1915	69
1898	127	1904	87	1910	74	1916	59
1899	107	1905	66	1911	71	1917	38
1900	115	1906	60	1912	64	1918 (6 mos.)	35

NATIONAL RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Rail-ways. Miles.*	Tele-graphs. Miles.†	Post-offices. No.	Postal routes. Miles.	Service performed. Miles.	Val. money and postal orders sent—	
							Domestic.	Foreign.
Argentina	1918	21,880	164,461	3,431	51,284	26,649,956	\$24,865,659	\$243,282
Australasia:								
Commonwealth of Aus-tralia	1916	22,906	133,491	8,565	147,427	42,885,944	71,365,427	4,312,989
New Zealand	1917	2,960	50,320	2,379	.....	.....	13,723,251	2,607,624
Austria-Hungary:								
Austria (including Bos-nia and Herzegovina) ..	1914	15,739	168,069	10,826	111,221	63,005,378	362,425,277	73,068,222
Hungary	1914	13,589	99,862	6,610	50,921	57,768,029	263,780,905	57,834,624
Belgium	1914	5,451	23,014	1,708	5,828	74,307,186	98,924,457	12,333,540
Kongo, Belgian	1916	1,020	1,782	51	28,405	1,663,486	1,269,627	50,675
Bolivia	1915	970	5,562	389	13,367	708,732	602,914	.....
Brazil	1915	16,194	73,124	3,636	39,845	.....	13,043,364	1,133,782
Bulgaria	1916	1,824	11,653	504	20,049	7,904,909	7,700,072	2,342,889
Canada	1915	35,582	188,422	13,067	33,363	61,813,400	75,781,682	18,638,389
Central American States:								
Costa Rica	1915	438	1,521	208	.....	.....	188,397	3,722
Guatemala	1915	613	4,045	382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	1916	321	4,281	279	345	68,566	.....	1,085
Nicaragua	1913	200	3,637	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	1916	301	3,618	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvador	1915	267	2,412	117	1,848	36,601	.....	3,630
Chile	1916	5,105	32,942	927	32,712	8,861,979	4,253,405	143,806
China	1916	6,467	56,280	12,508	153,037	79,398,571	6,538,971	.....
Colombia	1915	708	11,721	843	.....	.....	578,838	.....
Cuba	1916	2,359	6,184	668	5,324	2,545,828	.....	.....
Denmark	1916	2,471	8,455	1,734	6,539	10,606,187	82,014,493	3,092,715
Ecuador	1913	652	4,370	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	1916	4,416	20,433	2,104	7,297	6,455,581	26,173,567	1,829,370
France	1914	31,958	152,192	15,769	81,792	166,598,520	753,037,672	20,645,131
Algeria	1914	2,793	25,243	688	9,083	7,844,623	104,136,982	628,610
Tunis	1914	1,173	6,321	466	5,743	3,265,685	5,358,085	7,136,112
French Indo-China	1914	1,282	18,589	326	22,543	7,930,566	7,314,966	1,776,606
French colonies (n.e.s.) ..	1914	1,948	25,622	576	43,611	5,003,148	10,520,762	2,979,146
German Empire	1914	39,600	475,551	51,573	91,276	.....	2,044,009,394	57,694,974
German colonies	1914	2,866	8,719	220	.....	.....	26,299,086	.....
Greece	1913	1,396	10,253	1,342	.....	.....	3,236,816	463,198
Haiti	1913	140	124	58	.....	107,079	.....	.....
India, British	1916	35,833	337,720	20,030	157,657	434,023,374	174,940,133	3,714,375
Italy	1916	11,708	215,011	11,426	49,294	88,584,586	1,129,588,165	21,180,116
Japan	1916	7,501	116,051	7,971	61,492	5,260,964	108,178,466	436,573
Formosa	1916	.....	2,618	159	8,668	.....	5,856,674	5,751
Chosen	1917	1,066	14,144	526	19,304	8,781,336	21,931,363	34,739
Luxemburg	1914	326	1,514	139	632	621,717	5,249,237	6,908,457
Mexico	1914	15,840	58,727	2,911	51,679	23,121,371	24,218,667	4,558,442
Montenegro	1909	11	528	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	1917	2,113	26,668	1,607	9,992	12,993,791	56,021,426	2,761,241
Dutch East Indies	1917	1,730	21,503	496	67,320	10,252,403	16,636,618	1,596,342
Dutch poss. in America ..	1913	117	.....	17	.....	.....	185,002	545,892
Norway	1915	1,972	14,845	3,691	69,645	16,707,640	25,129,734	2,432,524
Paraguay	1915	255	2,485	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	1913	34	10,754	205	10,634	3,390,285	.....	1,270
Peru	1915	1,724	78,510	684	17,984	2,045,692	16,835	34,086
Portugal	1913	1,854	13,415	6,155	24,539	15,394,571	14,651,201	621,064
Portuguese colonies	1913	1,069	11,941	439	61,933	3,197,169	928,295	756,843
Roumania	1914	2,332	16,039	3,107	68,093	21,067,139	15,661,803	3,532,869
Russia	1916	48,955	537,208	19,104	229,378	101,805,947	1,615,664,531	7,417,091
Finland	1916	2,527	.....	2,415	.....	.....	15,195,021	4,125,661
Dominican Republic	1913	400	1,071	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serbia	1914	977	6,421	1,556	2,121	869,707	7,080,257	647,989
Siam	1916	1,210	6,204	285	4,964	474,088	631,817	49,239
Spain	1916	9,225	65,441	6,952	59,179	.....	26,632,347	.....
Sweden	1916	9,249	40,912	4,316	43,843	29,679,174	121,927,869	3,550,733
Switzerland	1916	3,571	23,108	4,377	8,537	18,952,082	126,429,032	14,461,974
Turkey	1916	3,842	44,206	1,358	24,145	7,236,293	34,144,740	211,243
Union of South Africa	1916	9,924	54,256	2,478	8,621	16,406,960	22,413,381	3,026,379
United Kingdom	1916	23,709	264,480	24,509	.....	.....	421,553,365	14,544,655
British colonies (n.e.s.) ..	1914	8,138	45,962	2,751	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	1916	266,031	1,627,342	65,350	444,279	616,460,122	822,679,623	32,284,183
Philippine islands	1915	733	6,218	589	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	1913	340	1,546	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	1915	1,601	5,344	995	24,448	3,056,360	6,935,871	241,306
Venezuela	1916	533	5,443	296	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		721,397	5,784,887	328,891	2,551,811	2,075,818,284	8,827,677,752	398,748,033

*Miles of line. †Miles of wire.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—Samuel Gompers.
 Secretary—Frank Morrison.
 Treasurer—Daniel J. Tobin.

Headquarters—801-809 G street, N. W., Wash-
 ington, D. C.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.
OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

Calendar year 1917.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Operating income.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	8,642	\$140,978,936	\$88,504,050	\$10,661,865	\$41,792,643
Atlantic Coast Line.....	4,780	44,063,331	29,773,995	2,264,000	12,013,742
Baltimore & Ohio.....	4,742	133,613,321	103,024,213	4,455,820	26,112,068
Bangor & Aroostook.....	632	4,384,562	2,990,368	189,887	1,204,238
Boston & Maine.....	2,305	59,450,779	47,164,941	2,156,649	10,125,398
Central of New Jersey.....	684	37,096,739	26,412,853	2,386,876	8,291,241
Chesapeake & Ohio Lines.....	2,412	54,643,794	38,105,806	2,439,331	14,095,160
Chicago & Alton.....	1,052	20,525,689	15,133,977	747,709	4,640,486
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	1,131	21,012,173	16,398,363	885,200	3,723,943
Chicago & Northwestern.....	8,108	108,264,983	78,758,989	5,677,486	23,815,406
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	9,373	109,191,204	65,235,704	4,820,197	39,098,987
Chicago Great Western.....	1,496	16,368,323	12,492,412	719,466	3,146,192
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	10,256	113,739,202	85,195,964	6,517,212	21,967,123
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf.....	475	3,899,173	2,537,014	187,171	1,154,364
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	7,744	85,709,549	63,489,090	4,158,031	18,038,684
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha.....	1,749	21,476,509	15,841,313	1,327,995	4,298,538
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.....	2,386	52,650,959	38,054,451	2,738,086	11,842,881
Delaware & Hudson Co.....	878	29,935,653	23,374,751	871,670	5,685,751
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	955	57,211,224	37,676,488	3,584,917	15,940,068
Denver & Rio Grande.....	2,850	28,423,138	10,728,429	1,231,011	7,462,267
Duluth, Missabe & Northern.....	711	15,306,600	7,140,655	2,438,944	5,727,000
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.....	600	4,316,295	3,452,572	213,971	649,728
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	802	15,816,473	10,997,720	619,090	4,196,144
El Paso & Southwestern.....	1,028	13,634,863	7,299,959	612,705	5,721,977
Erie.....	1,987	70,982,219	60,817,685	2,377,819	7,767,755
Florida East Coast.....	765	8,140,167	4,501,196	570,632	3,067,738
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio.....	1,360	19,737,997	11,514,978	1,327,390	6,881,348
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	569	6,491,359	5,116,260	288,597	1,085,398
Grand Trunk Western.....	347	10,165,881	7,825,915	451,812	1,886,993
Great Northern.....	8,230	88,534,163	59,243,785	6,297,189	22,987,546
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.....	1,937	17,285,640	12,185,473	1,161,874	3,933,157
Hocking Valley.....	349	10,696,434	7,409,123	832,748	2,447,845
Houston & Texas Central.....	932	8,223,425	4,925,626	604,533	2,684,942
Illinois Central.....	4,766	87,144,786	62,339,834	6,186,365	18,606,216
International & Great Northern.....	2,803	12,588,224	8,649,994	358,232	3,577,367
Kansas City Southern.....	755	12,410,965	7,634,681	742,912	4,028,956
Lake Erie & Western.....	900	8,122,896	5,871,532	397,052	1,853,777
Lehigh Valley.....	1,443	53,358,446	41,826,166	2,126,626	9,403,324
Long Island.....	398	17,286,179	11,960,535	944,293	4,379,807
Los Angeles & Salt Lake.....	1,154	12,766,723	7,731,226	783,444	4,251,559
Maine Central.....	1,216	14,125,577	10,675,876	726,905	2,732,379
Michigan Central.....	1,861	52,879,424	38,288,166	1,972,237	12,604,655
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	1,468	11,065,063	7,869,191	542,861	2,589,818
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,227	34,540,001	22,964,794	1,543,319	10,029,664
Missouri, Kansas & Texas system.....	3,866	43,444,130	33,146,111	1,983,115	8,304,832
Mobile & Ohio.....	1,160	13,604,508	10,352,977	685,859	2,562,513
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	1,236	15,194,755	11,550,032	661,979	2,979,697
New York Central.....	6,082	238,829,800	170,542,128	12,123,508	56,139,718
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	571	16,901,206	13,281,309	607,912	3,011,759
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	1,995	85,784,893	61,970,060	3,336,980	20,471,857
New York, Ontario & Western.....	568	9,164,878	6,620,579	316,179	2,227,676
Norfolk & Western.....	2,085	65,910,242	41,161,503	5,095,000	19,651,816
Northern Pacific.....	6,521	88,225,726	53,297,861	7,495,693	27,423,035
Northwestern Pacific.....	507	4,871,595	3,113,695	246,267	1,511,480
Pennsylvania company.....	1,754	78,595,298	62,747,899	4,524,572	11,317,769
Pennsylvania railroad.....	4,543	255,093,495	200,588,086	10,199,823	44,264,408
Pere Marquette.....	2,248	18,232,648	12,681,448	526,620	5,024,532
Philadelphia & Reading.....	1,127	66,811,398	46,699,283	2,036,568	18,071,802
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wash.....	746	33,212,404	24,588,247	1,352,554	7,271,153
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	224	25,621,654	16,652,502	1,400,550	7,568,576
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.....	2,398	73,507,628	56,361,949	3,197,138	13,946,948
St. Louis-San Francisco.....	4,752	57,352,310	37,449,019	2,689,263	17,198,997
San Antonio & Aransas Pass.....	732	4,178,192	3,517,594	194,947	464,404
Seaboard.....	3,461	30,345,146	21,717,178	1,380,253	7,237,881
Southern.....	6,982	90,716,569	60,113,598	4,143,861	26,429,962
Southern Pacific.....	7,091	141,653,380	90,961,279	9,554,152	41,101,955
Texas & Pacific.....	1,946	22,714,007	15,389,755	1,240,490	6,074,888
Toledo, St. Louis & Western.....	455	7,901,663	5,023,863	319,300	1,697,658
Union Pacific.....	3,652	76,988,423	45,923,666	3,520,257	25,521,423
Wabash.....	2,119	40,474,069	28,468,896	1,583,593	10,443,882
Western Maryland.....	739	13,638,450	9,561,316	524,607	3,552,499
Western Pacific.....	960	9,898,484	6,100,055	492,297	3,215,936
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	512	11,028,904	7,369,085	604,387	3,055,404

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

[From report of interstate commerce commission for calendar years 1916 and 1917.]

	1917.	1916.
Average number miles operated.....	231,155.16	230,606.20
Revenues—Freight.....	\$2,829,246,769	\$2,574,740,215
Passenger.....	825,496,365	707,757,469
Mail.....	58,681,549	61,227,765
Express.....	106,895,282	90,311,885
All other transportation.....	112,865,900	105,671,882

Incidental	1917.	1916.
Joint facility—Cr.....	\$105,052.243	\$83,140,867
Joint facility—Dr.....	4,385,587	3,834,961
	1,609,456	1,432,673
Operating revenues.....	4,041,014,239	3,625,252,371
Expenses—Maintenance of way and structures.....	444,458,855	424,530,358
Maintenance of equipment.....	691,025,391	598,714,857
Traffic	64,966,241	62,915,931
Transportation	1,529,800,773	1,185,833,399
Miscellaneous operations.....	34,022,522	27,438,599
General	96,418,745	84,997,481
Transportation for investment—Cr.....	7,812,331	8,058,583
Operating expenses.....	2,852,880,196	2,376,372,042
Net revenue.....	1,188,134,043	1,248,880,329
Railway-tax accruals.....	220,162,949	159,279,805
Uncollectible revenues.....	702,571	898,864
Operating income.....	967,268,523	1,088,701,660
Ratio expenses to revenues, per cent.....	70.60	65.55

STEAM RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1830...	23	1867...	39,050	1877...	79,082	1887...	149,214	1897...	188,844
1840...	2,813	1868...	42,229	1878...	81,747	1888...	156,114	1898...	190,870
1850...	9,021	1869...	46,844	1879...	86,556	1889...	161,276	1900...	194,336
1860...	30,626	1870...	52,922	1880...	93,267	1890...	167,191	1901...	198,964
1861...	31,286	1871...	60,301	1881...	103,108	1891...	172,035	1902...	207,253
1862...	32,120	1872...	66,171	1882...	114,677	1892...	175,691	1903...	213,422
1863...	33,170	1873...	70,268	1883...	121,422	1893...	179,834	1904...	220,112
1864...	33,908	1874...	72,385	1884...	125,345	1894...	182,733	1905...	225,106
1865...	35,085	1875...	74,096	1885...	128,320	1895...	184,628	1906...	230,761
1866...	36,801	1876...	76,808	1886...	136,338	1896...	186,681		

ELECTRIC RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES (1917).

State.	Comp's.	Miles.	State.	Comp's.	Miles.	State.	Comp's.	Miles.
Alabama	15	367	Maine	15	534	Oklahoma	16	310
Arizona	4	54	Maryland	12	674	Oregon	10	679
Arkansas	10	128	Massachusetts	43	3,243	Pennsylvania	124	4,579
California	42	3,293	Michigan	26	1,666	Rhode Island.....	3	439
Colorado	13	492	Minnesota	14	722	South Carolina....	5	120
Connecticut	8	1,624	Mississippi	11	123	South Dakota.....	3	26
Delaware	2	153	Missouri	22	1,135	Tennessee	15	475
Dist. of Columbia	7	412	Montana	9	658	Texas	38	1,003
Florida	9	183	Nebraska	6	254	Utah	5	470
Georgia	17	501	Nevada	14	252	Vermont	10	188
Idaho	6	180	New Hampshire... 14	252	Virginia	15	590	
Illinois	72	3,774	New Jersey	29	1,545	Washington	21	1,092
Indiana	43	2,378	New Mexico	2	9	West Virginia....	24	639
Iowa	18	553	New York	108	5,637	Wisconsin	18	768
Kansas	10	462	North Carolina... 12	292	Wyoming	2	22	
Kentucky	10	327	North Dakota.... 6	38				
Louisiana	10	462	Ohio	80	4,280	Total	1,029	48,175

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILROADS.

[From reports of interstate commerce commission.]

Year ended June 30.	Employees.			Passengers.			Other persons.			Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Total.	
1892.....	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,652			
1893.....	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	4,320	5,435	7,346	40,393			
1894.....	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,433	6,447	31,889			
1895.....	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	4,155	5,677	6,136	33,748			
1896.....	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	4,406	5,845	6,448	38,687			
1897.....	1,693	27,667	252	2,795	4,522	5,529	6,437	36,731			
1898.....	1,958	31,761	251	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,820			
1899.....	2,210	34,923	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320			
1900.....	2,550	39,643	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339			
1901.....	2,675	41,142	282	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662			
1902.....	2,969	50,524	345	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553			
1903.....	3,606	60,481	355	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155			
1904.....	3,632	67,067	441	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008			
1905.....	3,361	66,833	537	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706			
1906.....	3,929	76,701	359	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016			
1907.....	4,534	87,644	610	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230			
1908.....	3,405	82,487	381	10,311	5,859	10,309	9,722	95,626			
1909.....	2,610	75,006	253	12,451	5,976	11,385	8,682	119,507			
1910.....	3,382	95,671	324	13,433	6,438	10,687	10,396	150,159			
1911.....	3,602	126,039	356	16,386	6,632	10,710	10,585	169,538			
1912.....	3,635	142,442	318	16,539	6,846	12,352	10,964	200,308			
1913.....	3,715	171,417	403	15,121	6,778	12,329	10,302	192,662			
1914.....	3,259	165,212	265	12,110	6,247	11,838	8,621	182,040			
1915.....	2,152	138,092	222	8,379	6,394	11,353	9,364	160,375			
1916.....	2,687	160,663	283	8,008	6,769	11,791	10,001	196,722			
1916*.....	2,941	176,923	291								

* Year ended Dec. 31.

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.
BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM STATISTICS.

[From annual report for years ending Dec. 31, 1916 and 1917.]

	1916.	1917.
Total miles pole lines...	337,289	351,222
Miles underground conduit	47,120	51,208
Miles underground wire..	11,468,525	13,451,121
Miles submarine wire....	41,172	46,868
Miles aerial wire.....	8,340,618	9,112,498
Total miles wire.....	19,850,315	22,610,487
Comprising toll wire.....	2,682,910	3,088,808
Comprising exchange wire	17,167,405	19,521,679
Total	19,850,315	22,610,487
Miles phantom circuit..	221,994	281,016
Total exchange circuits..	3,459,069	3,700,682
Number central offices..	5,397	5,876
Number Bell stations..	6,545,490	7,031,530
Number connected stations	3,301,702	3,444,148
Total stations.....	9,847,192	10,475,678
Number employes.....	179,032	192,364
Number connecting lines	30,358	31,428
Exchange connections daily	28,530,073	30,845,153
Toll connections daily..	889,860	1,009,205

Combined Balance Sheets.

	1916.	1917.
Assets—		
Telephone plant	\$946,293,248	\$1,064,892,710
Supplies, tools, etc.	24,032,099	31,543,745
Receivables	66,029,580	42,472,942
Cash	80,692,829	35,986,840
Stocks and bonds	81,815,476	101,607,231
Total	1,198,863,232	1,276,503,468
Liabilities—		
Capital stock.	463,101,569	505,403,777
Funded debts.	422,586,617	407,434,080
Bills payable.	3,738,451	4,538,565
Accounts payable	38,280,436	46,382,252
Total out-standing	927,707,073	963,758,674
Employes' benefit fund..	\$9,151,000	\$9,219,143
Surplus and reserves	262,005,159	303,525,651
Total	1,198,863,232	1,276,503,468

Revenues and Expenses.

	1916.	1917.
Exchange revenues..	\$188,888,149	\$207,471,937
Toll revenues.....	72,971,668	84,559,861
Miscellaneous rev..	2,715,463	2,863,152
Total oper. rev.	264,575,280	294,894,950
Depreciation	49,631,966	52,919,458
Current maintenance	34,923,549	41,151,041

	1916.	1917.
Traffic expenses....	\$53,748,707	\$68,121,646
Commercial expenses	25,698,913	28,564,039
General expenses... ..	11,902,470	13,849,960
Total oper. exp.	175,905,605	204,406,144
Net oper. rev....	88,669,675	90,488,806
Uncollectible rev. ...	1,480,502	1,229,253
Taxes	14,916,448	20,710,933
Operating income	72,272,725	68,548,620
Net non-operating revenues	7,080,384	7,975,869
Tot. gro. income.	79,353,109	76,524,489
Rent and miscel. deductions	3,735,470	3,990,047
Interest deductions.	18,378,931	21,820,231
Total deductions.	22,114,401	25,810,278
Bal. net income..	57,238,708	50,714,211
Deduct dividends..	35,160,119	36,862,582
Surplus earnings....	22,078,589	13,851,629

Revenue (Net) and Dividends.

Year.	Revenue.	Dividends.
1900.....	\$5,486,058	\$4,078,601
1901.....	7,398,286	5,050,024
1902.....	7,835,272	6,584,404
1903.....	10,564,665	8,619,151
1904.....	11,275,702	9,799,118
1905.....	13,034,038	9,866,355
1906.....	12,970,937	10,195,233
1907.....	16,269,388	10,943,644
1908.....	18,121,707	12,459,156
1909.....	23,095,889	17,036,276
1910.....	26,855,863	20,776,822
1911.....	27,733,265	22,169,450
1912.....	32,062,945	26,015,588
1913.....	32,920,090	27,454,037
1914.....	32,334,814	27,572,675
1915.....	34,618,638	29,100,591
1916.....	38,013,277	31,122,187
1917.....	38,471,106	32,481,614

GOVERNMENT CENSUS STATISTICS.

	Miles	Year. wire.	Telephones.	Messages.*
Bell system....	1912 15,133,186	5,087,027	9,133,226,836	
	1907 8,947,266	3,132,063	6,401,044,739	
	1902 3,387,924	1,317,178	3,074,530,060	
Other systems.1912	5,115,140	3,642,565	4,602,431,409	
	1907 4,052,098	2,986,515	3,399,389,159	
	1902 1,512,527	1,053,866	1,996,024,493	
U't'd States.1912	20,248,326	8,729,592	13,735,658,245	
	1907 12,989,364	6,118,578	10,400,438,953	
	1902 4,900,451	2,371,044	5,070,554,553	

*The number of messages reported by the Bell telephone system includes only completed calls, while the figures for all other companies may include some original calls not necessarily completed; such as calls that the operator reports as "Line busy" or "Does not answer." Exclusive of companies with an annual income of less than \$5,000.

EXPRESS COMPANY FINANCES (1917).

OPERATING REVENUES, EXPENSES AND INCOME.

Company.	Revenues.	Expenses.	Income.
Adams	\$27,653,700	\$30,476,896	*\$3,137,187
Great Northern.....	1,564,153	1,232,255	222,042
Wells Fargo & Co.	29,578,340	28,397,532	651,416
American	42,099,273	40,831,309	679,184
Northern	1,701,946	1,338,189	289,723
Western	937,751	814,248	98,627
Canadian	2,613,516	2,460,568	62,669
Southern	9,771,447	8,170,054	949,219

*Deficit or loss.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles imported.	1917		1918	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Aluminum, crude.....lbs.	1,904,000	\$558,897	1,503,776	\$480,786
Manufactures of.....		43,151		49,452
Animals.....		16,002,859		21,958,378
Antimony—Ore.....lbs.	9,636,989	1,033,885	6,526,292	495,953
Matte, regulus.....lbs.	17,638,290	2,187,036	33,934,515	3,939,174
Art works.....		23,875,238		10,365,813
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....tons	115,718	3,944,823	117,183	5,384,712
Asphaltum and bitumen.....tons	161,901	902,716	139,899	863,477
Beads and bead ornaments.....		1,607,387		1,773,286
Bones, etc., unmanufactured.....		987,544		1,374,546
Brass for remanufacture.....lbs.	52,273,104	8,735,797	32,831,075	5,626,800
Breadstuffs.....		58,883,124		98,135,220
Bristles, prepared.....lbs.	4,026,539	4,381,411	3,936,667	4,894,046
Bronze, manufactures of.....		562,728		421,738
Brushes, dusters, hair pencils.....		2,209,976		3,170,148
Buttons and parts of.....		1,206,859		1,276,455
Cars, etc.—Automobiles.....No.	105	188,280	50	52,578
Parts of.....		239,969		65,120
Chemicals, drugs, dyes—		124,770,575		152,236,065
Argols.....lbs.	23,925,808	3,824,882	30,267,388	5,443,628
Quinia, sulphate of.....oz.	1,264,357	485,131	3,273,628	810,775
Colors or dyes.....		3,161,371		2,507,296
Creosote oil.....gals.	29,078,038	2,184,569	3,857,869	329,846
Tanning extracts.....lbs.	62,309,588	5,351,523	106,097,925	5,137,205
Glycerin.....lbs.	4,122,410	1,297,159	1,875,531	804,618
Gums.....		21,510,283		22,089,638
Indigo.....lbs.	2,275,327	3,148,872	3,125,497	3,895,114
Nitrate of soda.....tons	1,261,659	44,231,240	1,607,020	70,129,026
Potash.....lbs.	15,940,446	1,773,197	25,106,688	4,977,649
Clays or earth.....tons	260,537	1,542,019	234,070	1,649,649
Clocks and parts of.....		70,929		106,525
Watches and parts of.....		5,762,781		9,371,576
Coal, bituminous.....tons	1,282,790	4,142,951	1,391,535	6,147,596
Cocoa or cacao (crude).....lbs.	338,653,876	39,834,279	399,040,401	41,277,479
Prepared.....lbs.	1,829,521	553,139	271,877	94,899
Coffee.....lbs.	1,319,870,802	133,184,000	1,143,890,889	103,058,536
Copper—Ore.....tons	442,391	19,788,974	377,124	18,318,781
Concentrates.....tons	152,092	8,839,457	160,998	9,492,501
Matte and regulus.....ton.	19,110	3,947,651	21,658	5,279,976
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc.....lbs.	359,419,151	93,703,230	341,167,180	83,745,595
Cork, unmanufactured.....		3,870,389		3,061,827
Manufactures of.....		2,158,447		2,017,146
Cotton, unmanufactured.....lbs.	147,061,635	40,429,526	103,325,647	36,020,483
Manufactures of.....		56,181,684		44,751,181
Diamonds, uncut.....		11,717,175		12,928,010
Cut, but not set.....		21,855,735		13,929,772
Total diamonds, precious stones, etc.....		47,270,689		31,951,630
Dyewoods.....tons	131,689	4,326,576	87,476	2,018,122
Earthen, stone and china ware.....		5,989,964		6,824,612
Eggs of poultry.....doz.	1,110,322	268,286	1,619,069	483,636
Explosives.....		8,696,476		8,297,149
Feathers, natural and artificial.....		3,455,577		3,071,221
Fertilizers.....		4,769,734		5,356,061
Fibers, unmanufactured.....tons	408,618	67,709,755	389,853	109,042,470
Manufactures of.....		79,055,185		92,530,957
Fish.....		22,531,476		26,190,515
Fruits and.....		25,315,943		77,258,090
Furs, undressed.....		21,553,375		35,679,554
Manufactures of.....		4,655,812		2,709,818
Gelatin, unmanufactured.....lbs.	1,114,667	359,076	365,586	133,557
Glass and glassware.....		2,224,544		1,723,014
Glue and glue size.....lbs.	6,265,597	928,000	2,048,543	3,048,241
Gold and silver, manufactures of.....		3,025,684		1,954,030
Grease and oils.....lbs.		1,978,037	28,000,428	3,343,565
Hair, unmanufactured.....lbs.	14,350,138	3,644,783	9,963,291	2,687,673
Hats, bonnets, and materials for.....		12,810,523		3,205,194
Hay.....tons	58,147	628,021	410,738	4,618,764
Hides and skins.....lbs.	700,207,497	216,363,609	432,516,693	131,629,352
Hide cuttings, raw glue stock.....	33,639,707	1,452,273	21,710,205	936,393
Household goods, etc.....		5,555,164		3,778,811
India rubber, unmanufactured.....		194,688,303		207,562,458
Manufactures of.....		782,929		616,741
Iron—Ore.....tons	1,149,958	3,986,742	837,546	3,116,109
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....		27,899,820		25,071,077
Ivory, animal and vegetable.....		2,856,060		1,887,148
Lead and manufactures of.....lbs.	95,218,109	5,583,823		11,970,197
Leather and manufactures of.....		27,393,513		22,603,851
Mating and mats.....sq. yds.	14,950,807	1,834,070	12,095,720	1,827,749
Meat and dairy products.....		18,540,841		38,867,771
Metals and manufactures of n.e.s.....		2,971,854		30,298,156
Musical instruments.....		558,807		710,354
Nickel ore and matte.....tons	60,132	9,970,957	58,776	9,120,269
Oilcloths.....sq. yds.	456,323	263,000	43,644	30,014

	1918		1917	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles imported.				
Oils of all kinds.....		\$07,677,316		\$117,928,119
Paints, pigments and colors.....		1,533,278		961,047
Paper stock, crude.....		5,515,015		3,234,762
Paper and manufactures of.....		34,715,305		42,955,817
Printing paper..... lbs.	984,400,813	23,708,375	1,204,040,485	34,234,222
Perfumes, etc.....		3,806,699		3,497,695
Photographic goods.....		1,596,220		1,322,044
Pipes and smokers' articles.....		4,012,060		9,268,525
Plants, trees and shrubs.....		3,955,709		3,327,697
Platinum and manufactures of.....		2,118,442		4,575,161
Plumbago..... tons	42,239	9,678,160	25,825	6,127,887
Shells, unmanufactured.....		35,879,665		50,841,623
Silk, unmanufactured.....		2,457,930		2,227,610
Manufactures of.....		160,571,808		188,454,812
Artificial manufactures of.....		40,322,840		35,068,958
Soap.....		1,523,939		741,822
Spice..... lbs.	58,516,577	591,505		359,008
Spirits—Malted liquors..... gals.	2,240,177	7,744,143	78,071,170	11,519,214
Distilled spirits..... gals.	3,115,483	1,400,496	762,066	708,907
Wines.....		7,792,891	1,377,096	4,331,483
Mineral waters.....		8,485,745		4,447,076
Stone and manufactures of.....		980,297	192,514	253,584
Sugar—Molasses..... gals.	110,237,888	10,176,510		783,067
Sugar..... lbs.	5,332,745,854	10,946,571	130,730,861	9,177,833
Sulphur ore..... tons	935,609	230,945,694	4,903,327,249	237,015,371
Tanning materials.....		5,855,913		4,522,335
Tea..... lbs.	103,364,410	2,366,621		1,287,593
Tin..... lbs.	137,576,360	19,265,264	151,314,932	30,889,030
Tobacco—Leaf..... lbs.	42,194,411	54,996,098	136,519,310	74,543,006
Manufactures of.....		20,182,684	79,367,536	45,320,524
Toys.....		6,817,856		7,066,219
Vegetables.....		1,442,167		2,028,745
Wood and manufactures of.....		29,150,889		30,175,769
Pulp..... tons	699,475	93,295,052		95,714,268
Wool, unmanufactured..... lbs.	372,372,218	42,461,994	504,128	31,589,090
Manufactures of.....		131,137,170	379,129,934	195,545,911
Zinc—Ore and calamine..... tons	324,767	18,862,463		27,476,798
In blocks and manufactures of.....		7,596,930	102,234	2,499,468
Total value merchandise, { free		1,848,840,520		2,118,599,372
{ dut.		810,514,665		827,460,031
Total value imports*.....		2,659,355,185		2,946,059,403
*Including articles not specified in above table.				

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1917		1918	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles exported.				
Abrasive.....		\$6,069,115		\$6,469,108
Agricultural implements.....		26,552,826		35,076,911
Aluminum and manufactures of.....		20,299,982		11,294,850
Animals—Cattle..... No.	13,387	949,506	18,213	1,247,800
Hogs..... No.	21,936	347,951	9,280	256,629
Horses..... No.	278,674	59,525,329	84,765	14,923,663
Mules..... No.	136,689	27,800,854	28,879	4,885,406
Sheep..... No.	11,942,505	367,477	7,959	97,028
Total animals, including fowls.....		89,382,954		21,733,594
Art works.....		395,868		317,711
Asbestos, manufactures of.....		1,502,429		2,112,339
Asphaltum, unmanufactured, tons	34,423	712,051	22,052	542,271
Manufactures of.....		554,665		488,892
Athletic and sporting goods.....		969,737		1,602,121
Brass and manufactures of.....		383,291,964		61,443,993
Breadstuffs—Barley..... bu.	16,381,077	19,027,032	26,408,978	41,939,964
Bread and biscuit..... lbs.	11,743,095	1,115,359	14,917,301	1,973,388
Corn..... bu.	64,720,742	72,497,204	40,997,287	75,305,692
Cornmeal..... brls.	508,113	2,757,326	2,018,859	20,358,644
Oatmeal..... lbs.	110,911,469	4,491,303	346,560,222	17,567,218
Oats..... bu.	88,944,401	55,034,981	105,881,233	86,125,093
Rye..... bu.	13,260,043	21,694,666	12,065,922	24,157,536
Wheat..... bu.	149,837,427	298,179,725	34,118,853	80,802,542
Wheat flour..... brls.	11,942,505	93,202,069	21,880,151	244,861,140
Total breadstuffs (all kinds).....		589,234,737		633,300,485
Cars, etc.—Aeroplanes and parts of.....	135	1,001,542	20	8,652,197
Automobiles..... No.	80,811	90,958,243	64,507	77,173,499
Parts of.....		3,226,536		32,933,006
Steam railroad cars..... No.		27,286,932	11,070	13,077,132
Other railroad cars..... No.		2,456,714	1,814	1,341,625
Motorcycles..... No.	16,658	3,409,118	10,746	3,373,396
Wagons..... No.	10,165	704,321	10,389	719,625
Total cars, etc. (all kinds).....		166,504,339		156,774,448
Celluloid and manufactures of.....		3,112,441		3,744,745
Cement, hydraulic..... brls.	2,345,854	4,111,560	2,575,205	5,989,081

Articles exported.	1917		1918	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Chemicals		\$187,846,351		\$181,726,498
Clocks and watches.....		4,276,380		4,054,523
Coal	24,269,186 tons	83,119,233	25,894,166	111,825,165
Coke	1,170,824 tons	6,280,952	1,387,321	10,155,047
Cocoa and chocolate.....		3,451,518		6,554,431
Coffee—Green or raw.....	49,970,581 lbs.	6,412,486	40,905,750	5,921,883
Roasted or prepared.....	2,151,226 lbs.	436,519	2,704,734	464,329
Confectionery		2,102,847		1,856,751
Copper, ore.....	87,664 tons	1,454,601	51,545	984,709
Manufactures of.....		322,284,174		269,546,619
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	5,947,165 bales	543,100,542	4,528,844	665,024,655
Manufactures of.....		136,253,858		169,398,420
Dental goods.....		2,227,657		1,753,446
Earthen, stone and china ware.....		6,162,021		7,757,099
Eggs	24,946,424 doz.	7,570,411	18,969,167	7,167,134
Electrical machinery		52,158,773		54,527,570
Explosives—Cartridges		65,108,542		13,672,371
Dynamite.....	16,254,201 lbs.	3,488,143	18,911,668	4,991,508
Gunpowder.....	404,675,124 lbs.	330,667,167	340,516,883	262,201,813
Shells, etc.....				40,130,298
All other.....		403,525,585		38,559,249
Total explosives.....		802,789,437		378,901,793
Fertilizers	416,339 tons	6,971,011	252,924	5,840,139
Fibers		27,343,572		29,868,520
Fish		19,875,614		30,449,505
Fruits and nuts.....		39,394,197		34,480,678
Furs and fur skins.....		15,729,160		13,903,631
Glass and glassware.....		13,556,517		14,012,756
Glucose and grape sugar.....	215,023,315 lbs.	7,361,231	97,858,301	5,994,671
Jewelry		1,226,826		953,934
Grease, lubricating.....		2,811,998		2,986,815
Soap stock and other.....		3,405,152		2,612,488
Hair and manufactures of.....		1,784,411		1,478,498
Hay	85,529 tons	1,685,836	30,145	907,401
Hides and skins other than furs, lbs.....	10,066,035	3,014,718	12,144,817	4,089,493
Hops	4,874,876 lbs.	775,621	3,494,579	993,773
Household and personal effects.....		5,521,014		5,575,532
India rubber, manufactures of.....		31,110,394		33,343,181
Instruments, scientific, etc.....		6,018,803		4,872,902
Iron ore.....	1,024,287 tons	3,284,629	1,185,769	4,877,380
Iron and steel and manufactures of.....		1,129,341,616		1,125,889,371
Firearms.....		95,470,009		49,159,271
Lamps, chandeliers, etc.....		3,994,383		3,826,594
Lead, manufactures of.....		16,563,290		19,108,238
Leather and manufactures of.....		153,711,912		100,920,272
Meat and dairy products—				
Beef, canned.....	67,576,725 lbs.	16,966,030	97,366,983	30,051,507
Beef, fresh.....	197,181,101 lbs.	26,277,271	370,057,514	67,386,359
Beef, cured.....	58,693,667 lbs.	6,728,559	54,897,310	7,702,308
Oleo oil.....	67,113,421 lbs.	11,067,505	56,648,102	12,166,482
Oleomargarine.....	5,651,267 lbs.	901,659	6,404,896	1,631,267
Tallow.....	15,256,844 lbs.	1,805,743	5,014,964	1,931,941
Bacon.....	667,156,061 lbs.	117,221,683	815,319,424	221,477,920
Hams, cured.....	266,655,581 lbs.	50,474,041	419,571,869	108,106,862
Lard.....	444,787,521 lbs.	77,012,830	392,498,435	98,214,348
Neutral lard.....	17,548,259 lbs.	3,164,172	4,258,529	1,074,603
Pork, canned.....	5,898,126 lbs.	1,645,605	5,194,468	1,731,835
Pork, pickled.....	47,001,621 lbs.	6,942,186	33,221,502	7,545,011
Pork, fresh.....	50,429,275 lbs.	8,875,013	21,390,302	5,225,987
Lard compounds.....	56,279,393 lbs.	8,269,844	31,278,382	6,613,640
Mutton.....	3,195,576 lbs.	481,526	2,098,423	453,232
Poultry and game.....		1,327,348		1,241,232
Sausage, canned.....	6,294,950 lbs.	1,311,320	5,787,108	1,487,874
All other.....	9,134,471 lbs.	2,441,510	9,232,341	3,232,681
Sausage casings.....	6,117,560 lbs.	1,741,959	6,281,086	3,039,369
Stearin.....	12,936,357 lbs.	1,798,317	10,252,522	2,180,485
Butter.....	26,835,092 lbs.	8,749,170	17,735,966	6,852,727
Cheese.....	66,087,213 lbs.	15,244,364	44,330,978	10,785,153
Milk, condensed.....	259,102,213 lbs.	25,129,983	529,750,032	68,039,597
Total meat and dairy products.....		404,143,751		679,848,942
Motor boats.....	No. 231	917,507	218	2,460,583
Musical instruments.....		4,141,781		4,915,299
Naval stores (rosin, tar, etc.).....		15,607,311		11,172,234
Nickel, oxide and matte.....	31,005,606 lbs.	12,270,854	18,818,212	7,680,502
Oil cake and meal.....	1,724,434,598 lbs.	31,286,840	201,403,956	4,994,193
Oils—Animal.....	885,797 gals.	803,086	999,017	1,155,013
Mineral.....	2,749,438,434 gals.	230,953,149	2,677,037,650	298,144,927
Vegetable.....		26,280,019		25,020,890
Paints, pigments and colors.....		15,118,146		16,894,154
Paper stock (ex. wood pulp), lbs.....	28,590,921	991,392	32,923,186	652,782
Paper and manufactures of.....		43,161,701		50,357,666
Paraffin and paraffin wax.....	348,743,906 lbs.	16,021,811	246,660,620	18,541,528
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.....		3,618,604		3,965,465
Photographs, etc.....	No. 3,648,317	3,648,317	91,267	2,610,866
Photographic goods.....		14,321,578		12,290,317

	1918		1917	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles imported.		\$3,165,142		\$4,630,752
Roofting felt, etc.....	lbs. 194,109,856	726,461	267,045,840	1,416,798
Seeds		4,001,723		5,659,163
Silk, manufactures of.....		7,202,639		12,140,817
Soap		6,291,741		9,140,712
Spirits—Malt liquors.....		1,442,030		1,731,159
Distilled	gals. 54,029,633	18,500,493	9,079,700	5,718,040
Wines	gals. 2,250,037	933,427	2,765,395	1,389,319
Starch	lbs. 146,424,342	4,721,567	74,135,593	4,548,974
Stone, including marble.....		1,882,841		1,885,466
Sugar, etc.—Molasses.....	gals. 2,892,061	443,112	3,811,341	847,692
Sirup	gals. 10,328,023	4,090,150	7,690,074	4,823,912
Sugar, refined.....	lbs. 1,248,840,336	77,090,608	576,415,890	38,756,680
Surgical appliances.....		2,998,809		11,293,791
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	lbs. 411,598,416	59,954,239	289,170,793	69,699,725
Manufactures of.....		15,552,544		21,713,541
Toys		1,806,174		2,023,624
Vegetables		22,290,710		26,972,272
Wood and manufactures of.....		62,817,451		82,054,086
Wool, manufactures of.....		18,423,556		17,749,421
Zinc, manufactures of.....		66,108,586		31,573,770
Total domestic merchandise*.....		6,227,164,050		5,847,159,678
Total foreign merchandise.....		62,884,344		81,125,963
Grand total.....		6,290,048,394		5,928,285,641

*Including articles not specified in above table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1917		1918	
	Value.	Per ct.	Value.	Per ct.
<i>Imports.</i>				
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$1,009,093,390	54.58	\$1,096,971,106	51.78
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	268,597,470	14.53	312,681,329	14.76
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	40,571,719	2.20	75,632,649	3.57
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	361,886,136	19.57	446,067,235	21.05
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	158,876,759	8.59	175,487,184	8.28
Miscellaneous	9,815,046	.53	11,759,869	.56
Total free of duty.....	1,848,840,520	100.00	2,118,599,372	100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	100,611,175	12.41	130,312,174	15.75
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	66,975,572	8.26	60,000,422	7.25
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	302,863,756	37.37	304,705,362	36.82
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	115,844,373	14.30	105,991,001	12.81
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	218,379,794	26.94	219,184,607	26.49
Miscellaneous	5,839,995	.72	7,266,465	.88
Total dutiable.....	810,514,665	100.00	827,460,031	100.00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,109,704,565	41.73	1,227,283,280	41.65
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	335,573,042	12.62	372,681,751	12.65
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	343,435,475	12.91	380,338,011	12.91
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	477,730,509	17.96	552,058,236	18.74
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	377,256,553	14.19	394,671,791	13.40
Miscellaneous	15,655,041	.59	19,026,334	.65
Total imports of merchandise.....	2,659,355,185	100.00	2,946,059,403	100.00
Per cent of free.....		69.52		71.92
Duties collected from customs.....	225,981,934	.....	179,998,383	.....
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption.....		8.47		6.28
Remaining in warehouse at the end of month .....		.....		.....
<i>Exports.</i>				
Domestic—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	731,990,339	11.76	897,328,794	15.35
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	531,866,009	8.54	375,541,940	6.42
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	737,795,334	11.85	1,153,448,951	19.73
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	1,191,262,523	19.13	1,203,916,333	20.59
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	2,942,577,415	47.25	2,191,137,089	37.47
Miscellaneous	91,672,430	1.47	25,787,471	.44
Total domestic	6,227,164,050	100.00	5,847,159,678	100.00
Total foreign.....	62,884,344	.....	81,125,963	.....
Total exports.....	6,290,048,394	.....	5,928,285,641	.....
Excess of exports.....	3,630,693,209	.....	2,982,226,238	.....
Total imports and exports.....	8,949,403,579	.....	8,874,345,044	.....

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Imports		Exports	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Europe—Austria-Hungary.....	\$225,452	\$12,766	.....	.....
Azores and Madeira islands.....	1,442,006	1,514,054	\$365,682	\$179,514
Belgium.....	1,029,261	80,053	37,367,997	91,238,638
Bulgaria.....	725	8,569	.....	.....
Denmark.....	2,001,963	1,022,397	56,738,490	4,969,542
Finland.....	8,308	2,179	576,052	68,360
France.....	108,009,706	75,638,078	1,011,667,206	890,481,513
Germany.....	1,524,693	64,094	2,199,449	.....
Gibraltar.....	69,134	2,212	7,939,273	6,488,018
Greece.....	7,422,465	18,481,432	20,860,645	2,573,882
Iceland and Faroe islands.....	444,359	777,663	1,403,564	2,019,288
Italy.....	46,374,368	30,014,349	360,498,356	477,530,702
Malta, Gozo, etc.....	77,115	4,171	489,037	147,785
Netherlands.....	31,842,144	16,396,633	109,082,138	11,188,021
Norway.....	7,108,311	3,325,020	82,001,636	25,211,242
Portugal.....	8,933,878	5,030,633	13,721,140	21,811,737
Roumania.....	1,285	.....	.....	310,774
Russia in Europe.....	5,446,095	15,146,826	428,688,107	116,705,346
Serbia, Montenegro and Albania.....	.....	.....	3,540	17,407
Spain.....	36,862,571	24,565,565	76,978,350	67,183,288
Sweden.....	23,642,433	10,636,354	44,683,512	4,122,550
Switzerland.....	20,252,954	18,862,990	22,325,779	21,219,405
Turkey in Europe.....	21,591	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom—England.....	256,729,573	150,403,714	1,867,053,668	1,848,372,491
Scotland.....	29,688,632	18,792,315	152,548,154	136,084,411
Ireland.....	21,256,648	20,866,427	27,210,856	10,437,358
Total United Kingdom.....	307,674,853	190,082,456	2,046,812,678	1,994,894,260
Total Europe.....	610,470,670	411,578,494	4,324,512,661	3,738,231,162
North America—Bermuda.....	947,969	704,540	2,729,237	2,280,277
British Honduras.....	1,386,079	2,361,358	1,906,875	2,425,184
Canada.....	320,949,492	434,254,567	787,177,099	778,509,792
Central American States—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	5,620,145	7,615,482	3,984,854	1,903,224
Guatemala.....	10,057,330	7,822,960	5,386,277	6,292,760
Honduras.....	4,687,155	5,437,809	5,692,554	4,618,729
Nicaragua.....	3,026,058	4,590,037	4,533,613	4,377,688
Panama.....	7,585,331	7,845,390	28,528,207	23,638,116
Salvador.....	5,010,855	6,870,432	4,392,244	3,479,332
Total Central Amer. states....	35,986,874	40,182,110	52,517,749	44,309,849
Greenland.....	163,475	218,513	2,300	13,192
Mexico.....	112,138,677	140,801,097	79,004,597	106,893,653
Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	.....	3,191	170,859	557,324
Newfoundland and Labrador..	2,993,430	6,218,304	9,927,053	9,656,144
West Indies—	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies: Barbadoes	621,389	685,102	2,345,171	2,701,156
Jamaica.....	4,239,940	3,282,982	8,074,774	7,834,096
Trinidad and Tobago.....	8,223,613	7,144,415	6,233,646	6,997,946
Other British.....	3,674,524	3,009,956	5,281,236	5,677,748
Total British West Indies....	16,759,466	14,122,455	21,934,827	23,210,946
Cuba.....	253,395,410	264,024,006	178,292,328	235,682,045
Danish West Indies.....	1,259,607	1,542,222	1,438,904	1,807,344
Dominican Republic.....	14,892,299	8,061,412	13,794,425	16,011,019
Dutch West Indies.....	900,275	1,056,622	1,971,116	1,622,796
French West Indies.....	104,953	122,960	5,520,335	6,381,127
Haiti.....	4,234,531	4,815,544	7,370,396	8,359,922
Total West Indies.....	291,546,541	293,745,221	230,322,331	293,075,199
Total North America.....	766,112,537	918,488,901	1,163,758,100	1,237,720,614
South America—Argentina.....	152,612,411	195,633,348	82,375,165	109,444,001
Bolivia.....	44,161	122,917	2,925,530	3,581,395
Brazil.....	151,638,245	113,511,954	56,727,234	66,270,046
Chile.....	113,789,130	141,075,704	44,538,993	63,529,124
Colombia.....	28,965,920	25,975,988	14,921,569	10,992,199
Ecuador.....	10,667,783	10,887,968	6,036,741	4,830,468
Falkland Islands.....	.....	400,000	38,777	240,158
Guiana: British.....	976,451	364,002	3,813,499	5,269,778
Dutch.....	1,648,537	972,395	1,242,716	1,076,483
French.....	64	4,991	626,640	761,906
Paraguay.....	66,003	69,797	227,065	672,454
Peru.....	36,379,016	41,439,218	18,828,884	22,011,583
Uruguay.....	30,406,532	23,530,682	14,297,113	18,061,880
Venezuela.....	15,018,567	13,287,738	12,880,445	7,823,007
Total South America.....	542,212,820	567,276,702	259,480,371	314,564,482
Asia—Aden.....	2,125,086	1,516,605	1,487,815	257,764
China.....	105,905,531	116,644,981	37,195,608	43,480,623
China, leased territory:	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	10,648	.....	342	21,346
French.....	.....	12,417	203,187	333,950
German.....	105,330	64,265	244,060	28,687

	Imports		Exports	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Countries.				
Japanese	\$6,000,595	\$24,055,680	\$4,021,908	\$5,642,665
Total China.....	112,022,104	140,777,343	41,665,105	49,507,271
Chosen	301,223	10,082	2,083,314	1,068,735
East Indies:				
British—British India.....	102,106,682	105,277,743	28,396,043	42,381,902
Straits Settlements.....	59,984,946	159,188,127	7,734,439	8,798,297
Other British	25,518,428	32,140,262	977,645	1,086,919
Total British East Indies.	217,610,056	296,606,132	37,108,127	52,267,118
Dutch East Indies.....	62,011,236	79,718,233	21,139,305	19,777,504
French East Indies.....	.....	332	116,755	316,790
Portuguese East Indies.....	.....	404	75,296	8,663
Hongkong	7,512,396	18,086,274	14,224,275	20,217,638
Japan	208,127,478	284,945,439	130,427,061	267,730,637
Persia	1,027,659	888,084	419,530	119,714
Russia in Asia.....	4,018,169	3,649,663	130,206,338	34,718,541
Siam	109,442	156,981	1,128,872	1,146,484
Turkey in Asia.....	313,999	222,039	167,515	305,557
Other Asia.....	38,615	20,031	400	14,099
Total Asia.....	615,217,463	826,597,642	380,249,708	447,456,515
Oceania—				
British Oceania: Australia....	12,718,788	49,471,485	63,554,878	66,581,501
New Zealand.....	6,155,783	11,836,778	16,843,387	17,378,678
Other British.....	1,301,458	3,029,439	392,637	751,635
Total British Oceania.....	20,176,029	64,337,702	80,790,902	84,711,814
French Oceania.....	2,067,039	2,834,673	1,050,048	1,266,965
German Oceania.....	649,064	931,920	266,928	487,321
Philippine islands.....	42,436,247	78,101,412	27,206,612	48,423,400
Total Oceania.....	65,328,379	146,205,707	109,314,490	134,889,500
Africa—Abyssinia .....	.....	.....	145	2,000
Belgian Congo.....	35,154	1,809	107,942	695,941
British Africa: West	9,578,160	16,761,226	6,994,977	8,120,828
South	15,512,157	33,295,835	24,095,811	35,223,720
East	203,350	440,394	1,683,535	1,518,891
Total British Africa.....	25,293,667	50,497,455	32,774,323	44,863,439
Canary islands.....	219,307	159,066	754,488	226,232
Egypt	29,728,445	20,907,958	11,933,166	3,149,994
French Africa.....	1,318,157	899,833	2,936,158	2,102,443
German Africa.....	417,079	58,117	3,292	6,842
Italian Africa.....	230,382	207,572	87,852	421
Liberia	1,000	35,594	108,127	151,270
Madagascar.....	186,432	25,298	97,454	149,344
Morocco	159,870	178,421	307,168	958,889
Portuguese Africa.....	2,423,437	2,927,834	3,515,830	3,099,287
Spanish Africa.....	386	.....	107,119	17,266
Total Africa.....	60,013,316	75,911,957	52,733,064	55,423,368
Grand total.....	2,659,355,185	2,946,059,403	6,290,048,394	5,928,285,641

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Year.	EXPORTS.					Total.
	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	
1911..	\$1,308,275,778	\$457,059,179	\$108,804,894	\$15,493,241	\$23,607,107	\$2,049,320,199
1912..	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	189,398,148	24,043,424	2,204,322,409
1913..	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	194,159,465	29,088,917	2,465,884,149
1914..	1,486,498,720	528,644,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,570,148
1915..	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,218	28,519,751	2,768,589,340
1916..	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	377,386,709	43,591,031	4,333,482,885
1917..	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	489,564,198	52,733,064	6,290,048,394
1918..	3,738,231,162	1,237,720,614	314,564,482	582,346,015	55,423,368	5,928,285,641
Year.	IMPORTS.					Total.
	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	
1911..	\$768,167,760	\$305,496,793	\$182,623,750	\$243,724,182	\$27,213,620	\$1,527,226,105
1912..	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	261,932,365	22,585,888	1,653,264,934
1913..	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	314,038,218	26,425,344	1,813,008,234
1914..	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	329,096,884	19,149,476	1,893,925,657
1915..	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916..	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	538,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510
1917..	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,345,842	60,013,316	2,659,355,185
1918..	411,578,494	918,488,901	567,276,702	972,803,349	75,911,957	2,946,059,403

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amiens cathedral.....	383	Florence cathedral.....	387	St. Paul's, London.....	404
Bunker Hill monument.....	221	Fribourg cathedral.....	386	St. Peter's, Rome.....	432
Capitol, Washington.....	288	Milan cathedral.....	360	Strassburg cathedral.....	465
City hall, Philadelphia.....	535	Pyramid, Great.....	451	St. Stephen's, Vienna.....	47C
Cologne cathedral.....	512	Rouen cathedral.....	464	Washington monument.....	55E
Eiffel tower.....	984				

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of census report, 1917.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1870-1914.

	1914.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Establishments.....	275,793	268,491	207,514	135,415	1253,852	1252,148
Salaried employes...	964,217	790,267	364,120	461,009		
Wage earners*	7,036,337	6,615,046	4,712,763	4,251,613	2,732,595	2,053,996
Capital.....	\$22,790,980,000	\$18,428,270,000	\$8,975,256,000	\$6,525,156,486	\$2,790,272,606	\$2,118,208,769
Expenses.....	\$19,735,338,000	\$18,454,090,000	\$9,870,425,000	\$8,076,485,640		
Salaries.....	\$1,287,917,000	\$938,575,000	\$380,771,000	\$391,988,208		
Wages.....	\$4,079,332,000	\$3,427,038,000	\$2,008,771,000	\$1,831,228,321	\$947,953,795	\$775,584,343
Materials.....	\$14,368,089,000	\$12,142,791,000	\$6,575,851,000	\$5,162,164,076	\$3,396,823,549	\$2,448,427,242
Miscellaneous.....	\$1,945,686,000	\$1,945,686,000	\$905,442,000	\$681,225,035		
Value of products†.	\$24,246,323,000	\$20,672,052,000	\$11,406,927,000	\$9,372,437,283	\$5,369,579,191	\$4,232,325,442

*Average number. †Gross value at factory. ‡Included neighborhood hand and building trades; not included in 1900 and 1910.

NOTE—The years are census years. The statistics are for the preceding calendar year in each case.

PER CENT INCREASE BY DECADES.

Decade.	Establish-ments	Capital.	Wage earners.	Wages.	Ma-terials.	Products.	Value added.
1849-1859.....	14.1	89.4	37.0	60.0	85.8	85.0	84.1
1859-1869.....	79.6	67.8	56.6	63.8	93.0	79.5	63.3
1869-1879.....	0.7	64.7	33.0	52.8	90.6	74.5	41.4
1879-1889.....	40.0	133.8	55.6	95.5	52.0	74.5	113.4
1889-1899.....	44.1	50.4	24.8	22.7	42.3	38.7	34.3
1899-1909.....	29.4	105.3	40.4	70.6	84.6	81.2	76.6
1909-1914*.....	2.7	23.7	6.4	19.0	18.3	17.3	15.8

*Five year period.

INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS (1914).

Group.	Capital.	Product.
Food.....	\$2,174,387,000	\$4,816,709,000
Textiles.....	2,810,848,000	3,414,615,000
Iron and steel.....	4,281,998,000	3,223,144,000
Lumber.....	1,723,456,000	1,599,710,000
Leather.....	743,347,000	1,104,595,000
Paper and printing....	1,433,176,000	1,456,046,000
Liquors, beverages....	1,015,715,000	772,030,000
Chemicals.....	3,034,209,000	2,001,634,000
Stom. clay, glass.....	987,328,000	614,162,000
Metal (not iron and steel).....	1,013,632,000	1,417,042,000
Tobacco.....	308,840,000	490,165,000
Vehicles, land transport	803,496,000	1,034,497,000
Railroad repair shops..	417,706,000	552,618,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,047,842,000	1,749,418,000
All industries.....	22,790,980,000	24,246,325,000

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Capital.	Product.
Aeroplanes and parts..	\$401,000	\$790,000
Agricultural implements	338,532,000	164,087,000
Ammunition.....	37,454,000	30,840,000
Artificial flowers.....	3,349,000	7,614,000
Artificial limbs.....	1,003,000	1,498,000
Artists' materials.....	2,947,000	3,238,000
Asbestos products.....	3,520,000	2,814,000
Belting, shoes, rubber..	22,437,000	23,561,000
Boots, shoes, rubber....	46,051,000	53,822,000
Brooms.....	8,706,000	14,085,000
Brushes.....	14,333,000	17,894,000
Buttons.....	19,075,000	20,712,000
Combs, hairpins.....	2,959,000	5,478,000
Dairy, poultry, apary supplies.....	21,281,000	18,950,000
Dental goods.....	10,949,000	16,160,000
Electrical machinery...	355,725,000	385,170,000
Enameling.....	2,128,000	2,166,000
Engravers' materials...	352,000	768,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	11,879,000	17,659,000
Feathers, plumes.....	5,396,000	11,451,000
Fire extinguishers, chem.	675,000	1,298,000
Fireworks.....	2,165,000	2,296,000
Foundry supplies.....	2,814,000	2,013,000
Fuel, manufactured.....	1,771,000	863,000
Fur goods.....	29,677,000	43,633,000
Furs, dressed.....	2,490,000	2,875,000
Graphite, refined.....	3,059,000	1,724,000
Hair work.....	2,543,000	3,335,000
Hand stamps.....	2,273,000	3,383,000
Hat, cap materials....	6,417,000	6,929,000
Hats, straw.....	12,589,000	25,444,000
Housefurnishing goods..	19,014,000	26,453,000
Ice, manufacture.....	174,309,000	60,386,000
Instruments, scientific, etc.....	16,742,000	17,495,000
Ivory, shell, bone work	1,160,000	1,896,000
Japanning.....	261,000	381,000
Jewelry, instrument, cases.....	2,187,000	3,621,000
Lapidary work.....	3,613,000	5,360,000
Mattresses, spring beds	24,922,000	38,717,000
Models, patterns (not paper).....	5,534,000	8,605,000
Mucilage and paste....	3,550,000	5,695,000
Musical instruments....	3,858,000	3,625,000

RANK OF LEADING INDUSTRIES IN 1914.

Rank according to—

Industry.	*Men.	†Materials.	‡Products.
Slaughtering, meat packing.....	19	1	1
Iron and steel.....	5	2	2
Flour and grist mills.....	42	2	3
Foundries, machine shops.....	3	6	4
Lumber and timber.....	1	11	5
Cotton goods.....	2	4	6
Cars.....	4	17	7
Automobiles.....	22	9	8
Boots and shoes.....	6	8	9
Newspapers, periodicals.....	15	31	10
Bread, bakery products.....	13	12	11
Clothing, women's.....	8	15	12
Clothing, men's.....	7	18	13
Copper, smelting, refining.....	74	5	14
Liquors, malt.....	24	30	15
Petroleum, refining.....	59	7	16
Woolen, worsted goods.....	9	16	17
Leather.....	25	10	18
Electrical machinery.....	14	23	19
Paper and wood pulp.....	21	19	20
Blast furnaces.....	50	13	21
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes..	10	29	22
Planing mill products.....	20	21	23
Book, job printing.....	16	39	24
Sugar refining.....	101	14	25
Furniture.....	12	33	26
Hosiery, knit goods.....	11	26	27
Silk goods.....	17	27	28
Butter.....	37	20	29
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	31	32	30
Gas.....	41	43	31
Food preparations, n. e. s.....	70	25	32
Oil, cotton seed, cake.....	65	22	33
Liquors, distilled.....	155	68	34
Cars‡	27	28	35
Tobacco, chewing, smoking.....	58	44	36
Lead, smelting, refining.....	137	24	37
Confectionery.....	28	38	38
Agricultural implements.....	33	45	39
Brass, bronze, copper.....	41	35	40
Structural ironwork.....	35	42	41
Chemicals.....	46	40	42
Fertilizers.....	62	36	43
Coffee, spice, roasting.....	126	34	44
Canning, preserving.....	30	37	45
Brick, tile, terra cotta.....	18	65	46
Automobile bodies, parts.....	34	49	47
Soap.....	86	41	48
Glass.....	23	63	49
Millinery, lace goods.....	37	51	50

*Wage earners. †Cost of. ‡Value of. §Cars and general shop construction by steam railroad companies.

Industry.	Capital.	Product.	State.	Capital.	Product.
Musical instruments, organs			Wisconsin	\$754,287,000	\$695,172,000
Musical instruments, pianos	\$8,042,000	\$6,297,000	Wyoming	29,270,000	11,224,000
Piano, organ materials	101,746,000	62,775,000	Total, 1914	22,790,980,000	24,264,435,000
Optical goods	21,201,000	19,876,000	Total, 1909	18,428,070,000	20,672,052,000
Paving materials	17,011,000	18,188,000	Total, 1904	12,675,581,000	14,793,903,000
Pencils, lead	67,432,000	35,678,000			
Pens, fountain, stylographic	10,670,000	8,328,000			
Phonographs	3,270,000	6,875,000			
Photographic apparatus	33,771,000	27,116,000			
Materials	4,397,000	4,273,000			
Pipes, tobacco	31,991,000	34,768,000			
Roofing materials	2,332,000	4,220,000			
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	23,645,000	27,978,000			
Sand and emery paper	199,183,000	223,611,000			
Shipbuilding, iron, steel	6,279,000	4,328,000			
Shipbuilding, wood	132,712,000	66,217,000			
Signs, adv. novelties	23,348,000	22,465,000			
Soda water apparatus	21,288,000	24,792,000			
Sporting goods	10,419,000	8,781,000			
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	8,468,000	13,235,000			
Steam packing	18,186,000	21,983,000			
Stencils, brands	17,708,000	14,213,000			
Surgical appliances	863,000	1,103,000			
Theatrical scenery	11,883,000	14,920,000			
Toys and games	266,000	327,000			
Umbrellas and canes	10,484,000	13,757,000			
Washing machines, etc.	9,649,000	13,818,000			
Whips	7,298,000	7,600,000			
Windmills	3,650,000	3,162,000			
Window shades	6,426,000	5,497,000			
All other	11,526,000	17,444,000			
	3,481,000	1,104,000			
Total	2,047,842,000	1,749,418,000			

MANUFACTURES IN CITIES (1914).

City.	Capital.	Product.
Akron, O.	\$111,313,000	\$122,292,000
Albany, N. Y.	26,560,000	25,211,000
Atlanta, Ga.	36,084,000	41,279,000
Baltimore, Md.	177,301,000	215,172,000
Battle Creek, Mich.	19,893,000	23,248,000
Bayonne, N. J.	92,752,000	98,234,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	18,287,000	18,360,000
Birmingham, Ala.	55,844,000	43,144,000
Boston, Mass.	215,177,000	284,802,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	81,493,000	85,126,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	243,290,000	247,516,000
Camden, N. J.	101,461,000	71,824,000
Cambridge, Mass.	48,999,000	57,484,000
Canton, O.	37,986,000	43,713,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	20,322,000	34,989,000
Chester, Pa.	25,148,000	21,021,000
Chicago, Ill.	1,190,069,000	1,483,498,000
Chicopee, Mass.	23,501,000	28,869,000
Cincinnati, O.	157,468,000	210,860,000
Cleveland, O.	312,909,000	352,418,000
Columbus, O.	52,098,000	57,608,000
Dallas, Tex.	23,489,000	31,065,000
Dayton, O.	71,007,000	71,077,000
Denver, Col.	44,679,000	46,985,000
Detroit, Mich.	293,493,000	400,348,000
Duluth, Minn.	19,617,000	19,729,000
East Chicago, Ind.	38,706,000	41,624,000
East St. Louis, Ill.	28,322,000	26,905,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	32,244,000	31,228,000
Erie, Pa.	33,530,000	29,447,000
Evansville, Ind.	24,666,000	31,427,000
Fall River, Mass.	89,290,000	64,663,000
Fitchburg, Mass.	24,881,000	23,983,000
Flint, Mich.	27,151,000	53,375,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	31,167,000	30,205,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	46,843,000	49,792,000
Hammond, Ind.	24,042,000	20,584,000
Hartford, Conn.	53,825,000	42,831,000
Hoboken, N. J.	19,771,000	23,461,000
Holyoke, Mass.	51,668,000	44,041,000
Houston, Tex.	25,443,000	25,868,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	87,569,000	139,700,000
Jersey City, N. J.	150,783,000	164,528,000
Johnstown, Pa.	36,707,000	60,974,000
Joliet, Ill.	28,928,000	30,091,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.	18,529,000	20,214,000
Kansas City, Kas.	56,012,000	159,700,000
Kansas City, Mo.	53,341,000	60,953,000
Kenosha, Wis.	26,530,000	28,841,000
Lansing, Mich.	23,174,000	26,984,000
Lawrence, Mass.	99,640,000	73,178,000
Lorain, O.	38,350,000	29,110,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	101,681,000	120,458,000
Louisville, Ky.	89,957,000	105,223,000
Lowell, Mass.	68,715,000	56,049,000
Lynn, Mass.	44,253,000	69,783,000
Manchester, N. H.	33,469,000	56,800,000
McKeesport, Pa.	42,482,000	33,743,000
Memphis, Tenn.	44,435,000	39,133,000
Meriden, Conn.	19,757,000	16,746,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	240,780,000	223,555,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	109,040,000	187,854,000
Moline, Ill.	34,179,000	19,125,000
Nashville, Tenn.	28,966,000	33,276,000
Newark, N. J.	214,169,000	210,601,000
New Bedford, Mass.	38,244,000	65,575,000
New Castle, Pa.	26,872,000	38,385,000
New Haven, Conn.	65,746,000	67,572,000
New Orleans, La.	53,989,000	60,814,000
New York, N. Y.	1,026,104,000	2,292,832,000
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	64,221,000	44,817,000
Omaha, Neb.	51,264,000	66,438,000
Oakland, Cal.	36,411,000	28,522,000
Passaic, N. J.	48,659,000	53,268,000
Paterson, N. J.	74,161,000	78,439,000
Pawtucket, R. I.	50,354,000	42,029,000
Peoria, Ill.	32,509,000	64,689,000

MANUFACTURES BY STATES (1914).

State.	Capital.	Product.
Alabama	\$227,505,000	\$178,798,000
Arizona	40,300,000	64,090,000
Arkansas	77,162,000	83,940,000
California	736,106,000	712,801,000
Colorado	181,776,000	136,839,000
Connecticut	620,194,000	545,472,000
Delaware	69,394,000	56,035,000
District of Columbia	40,810,000	28,978,000
Florida	88,319,000	81,112,000
Georgia	258,326,000	253,271,000
Idaho	44,961,000	28,454,000
Illinois	1,943,836,000	2,247,323,000
Indiana	668,863,000	730,795,000
Iowa	233,128,000	310,750,000
Kansas	163,790,000	323,234,000
Kentucky	193,423,000	230,249,000
Louisiana	261,635,000	255,313,000
Maine	233,844,000	200,450,000
Maryland	293,211,000	377,749,000
Massachusetts	1,396,722,000	1,641,373,000
Michigan	859,143,000	1,086,163,000
Minnesota	354,434,000	493,354,000
Mississippi	81,005,000	79,550,000
Missouri	522,548,000	637,952,000
Montana	79,246,000	84,446,000
Nebraska	121,008,000	221,616,000
Nevada	13,991,000	16,083,000
New Hampshire	156,749,000	182,844,000
New Jersey	1,352,332,000	1,406,633,000
New Mexico	8,984,000	9,320,000
New York	3,334,278,000	3,814,661,000
North Carolina	253,842,000	289,412,000
North Dakota	14,213,000	21,147,000
Ohio	1,677,552,000	1,782,808,000
Oklahoma	65,478,000	102,006,000
Oregon	139,500,000	109,762,000
Pennsylvania	3,149,411,000	2,832,350,000
Rhode Island	308,445,000	279,546,000
South Carolina	203,211,000	138,891,000
South Dakota	15,060,000	24,139,000
Tennessee	211,423,000	212,071,000
Texas	283,544,000	361,279,000
Utah	71,843,000	87,112,000
Vermont	79,847,000	76,991,000
Virginia	261,501,000	264,039,000
Washington	277,715,000	245,326,000
West Virginia	175,995,000	193,512,000

City.	Capital.	Product.	City.	Capital.	Product.
Perrh Amboy, N. J.....	\$61,814,000	\$148,960,000	South Bethlehem, Pa....	\$68,793,000	\$40,179,000
Philadelphia, Pa.....	772,696,000	784,500,000	South Omaha, Neb.....	26,648,000	106,025,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	309,217,009	246,694,000	Spokane, Wash.....	18,891,000	16,686,000
Portland, Ore.....	48,670,000	55,697,000	Springfield, Mass.....	45,753,000	44,429,000
Providence, R. I.....	119,673,000	115,355,000	Springfield, O.....	32,401,000	27,722,000
Racine, Wis.....	67,635,000	43,632,000	Syracuse, N. Y.....	63,820,000	52,164,000
Reading, Pa.....	45,334,000	53,232,000	Tacoma, Wash.....	28,287,000	27,708,000
Richmond, Va.....	39,940,000	63,491,000	Terre Haute, Ind.....	31,920,000	25,689,000
Rochester, N. Y.....	127,489,000	140,687,000	Trenton, N. J.....	91,149,000	115,049,000
Rockford, Ill.....	38,853,000	26,371,000	Troy, N. Y.....	55,345,000	54,832,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	76,790,000	68,682,000	Utica, N. Y.....	42,380,000	39,930,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	314,728,000	360,480,000	Waterbury, Conn.....	30,672,000	30,490,000
Salt Lake City, Utah....	19,247,000	16,663,000	Wheeling, W. Va.....	50,288,000	50,659,000
Schenectady, N. Y.....	57,388,000	48,763,000	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	26,858,000	27,879,000
Scranton, Pa.....	25,152,000	28,722,000	Wilmington, Del.....	19,014,000	16,734,000
San Francisco, Cal.....	145,622,000	162,300,000	Winston-Salem, N. C....	46,400,000	39,403,000
Seattle, Wash.....	61,317,000	64,475,000	Worcester, Mass.....	25,703,000	37,288,000
Sheboygan, Wis.....	21,481,000	17,509,000	Yonkers, N. Y.....	79,243,000	82,829,000
Sioux City, Iowa.....	22,610,000	49,979,000	York, Pa.....	59,409,000	67,223,000
Somerville, Mass.....	20,896,000	43,471,000	Youngstown, O.....	29,362,000	22,043,000
South Bend, Ind.....	21,512,000	31,180,000		130,102,000	92,111,000

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

June 30, 1917.

[Source: United States reclamation service, department of the interior.]

State.	Project.	Area.*	Cost.†
Arizona	Salt River.....	219,691	\$14,440,874
Arizona-California	Yuma.....	127,427	9,051,466
California	Orland.....	20,533	1,011,345
Colorado	Grand Valley.....	53,000	3,083,093
	Uncompahgre Valley.....	100,000	6,794,158
Idaho	Boise.....	277,366	12,487,390
	King Hill.....	16,000	4,183
Idaho-Wyoming	Minidoka.....	120,800	5,785,028
	Jackson Lake.....	10,677	758,756
Kansas	Garden City.....	32,986	385,467
	Hantley.....	220,000	1,593,001
Montana	Milk river.....	173,945	5,221,197
	Sun river.....	3,259,587	3,259,587
	Blackfeet.....	122,500	1,002,378
	Flathead.....	152,000	2,561,551
	Fort Peck.....	152,000	546,501
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone.....	60,118	2,898,268
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte.....	229,891	8,069,893
Nevada	Truckee-Carson.....	206,000	6,035,832
	Carlsbad.....	24,775	1,253,580
New Mexico	Hondo.....	10,000	381,621
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande.....	155,000	7,206,914
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping.....	26,273	739,880
Oklahoma	Lawton.....	2,500	13,646
Oregon	Umatilla.....	36,300	2,345,226
Oregon-California	Klamath.....	142,796	2,860,962
South Dakota	Belle Fourche.....	97,918	3,456,560
Utah	Strawberry valley.....	50,000	3,384,529
Washington	Okanogan.....	10,099	843,243
	Yakima—Storage unit.....	110,828	2,873,595
	Sunnyside unit.....	34,000	3,151,491
Wyoming	Tieton unit.....	147,326	3,200,274
	Shoshone.....	147,326	4,996,872
Totals		3,142,745	121,698,361

*Estimated on completion. †Gross cost.

CROPS ON IRRIGATED FARMS.

Year.	Acres.	Value.*	Year.	Acres.	Value.*
1910.....	475,000	\$12,500,000	1914.....	770,000	\$16,500,000
1911.....	560,000	13,000,000	1915.....	857,000	19,000,000
1912.....	645,000	14,500,000	1916.....	1,010,000	35,000,000
1913.....	700,000	16,000,000			*Value of crops.

HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS TRAIN WRECK.

While on its way from Michigan City, Ind., to Hammond, Ind., the second section of a train on the Michigan Central railroad, carrying the equipment and employes of the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus, was forced by a hot box to pull into a sidetrack at Ivanhoe switch tower half way between Gary and Hammond at 4 o'clock in the morning of June 22, 1918. This section consisted in part of four remodeled Pullmans occupied by employes of the circus. It had not entirely left the main track when a

westbound train of empty troop cars crashed into it, smashing the four Pullmans into bits and killing or injuring nearly all the sleeping passengers. Sixty-eight persons lost their lives and 127 were injured. After a careful investigation the bureau of safety in Washington placed the blame for the wreck on Al Sargent, engineer on the locomotive of the troop train, who was charged with being asleep at the throttle when the accident occurred.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Races.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
African (black)	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,834	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706
Armenian	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	221
Bohemian	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	1,327	74
Bulgarian†	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150
Chinese	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576
Croatian†	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	33
Cuban	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179
Dalmatian‡	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15
Dutch&Flemish	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200
East Indian...	1,782	517	165	188	172	82	80	69	61
English	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980
Finnish	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867
French	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840
German	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992
Greek	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602
Hebrew	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672
Irish	38,382	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657
Italian (north)	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074
Italian (south)	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234
Japanese	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168
Korean	19	8	33	64	152	146	154	194	149
Lithuanian	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135
Magyar	27,302	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32
Mexican	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602
Pacific Islander.	61	12	1	1	6	5	5	10	17
Polish	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	608
Portuguese	7,057	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319
Roumanian	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	853	522	155
Russian	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513
Ruthenian	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,033	1,365	1,211	49
Scandinavian...	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	10,172	10,596	8,741
Scottish	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204
Slovak	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	35
Spanish	5,837	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909
Spanish-Am...	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231
Syrian	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	210
Turkish	1,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24
Welsh	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278
West Indian...	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	732
Other peoples..	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314

Total 1,041,570 878,587 838,172 1,197,892 1,218,480 326,700 298,826 295,403 110,618
 *Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Country.	1917.	1918.	Country.	1917.	1918.
Austria	857	53	British North America	105,399	32,452
Hungary	401	8	Central America	2,073	2,220
Belgium	398	73	Mexico	17,869	18,524
Bulgaria*	151	19	South America	6,943	3,343
Denmark	2,744	1,630	West Indies	15,507	8,879
France	3,187	1,798	Other countries	77	47
German empire	1,857	447			
Greece	23,974	1,910	Grand total	295,403	110,618
Italy†	34,596	5,250	*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †Including Sicily and Sardinia. ‡Including Cape Verde and Azore islands. §Including Finland. ¶Including Canary and Balearic islands. **Including Tasmania and New Zealand.		
Netherlands	2,235	944			
Norway	4,659	2,578			
Portugal	9,975	2,224			
Roumania	66	59			
Russia‡	12,716	4,242			
Spain§	10,232	4,295			
Sweden	6,368	2,298			
Switzerland	911	331			
Turkey (Europe)	152	15			
United kingdom—					
England	8,354	2,037			
Ireland	5,406	331			
Scotland	1,868	260			
Wales	513	219			
Other Europe	1,463	42			
Total Europe	133,083	31,063			
China	2,237	1,795			
Japan	8,991	10,213			
India	109	130			
Turkey in Asia	393	43			
Other Asia	1,026	520			
Total Asia	12,756	12,701			
Africa	566	299			
Australia**	1,014	925			
Pacific islands (n.s.)	128	165			

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1918.

July	9,367	February	7,388
August	10,047	March	6,510
September	9,228	April	9,541
October	9,284	May	15,217
November	6,446	June	14,247
December	6,987	Total	110,618
January	6,356		

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1898	199	1905	845	1912	2,450
1899	263	1906	676	1913	3,461
1900	356	1907	995	1914	4,737
1901	363	1908	2,069	1915	2,670
1902	465	1909	2,124	1916	2,906
1903	547	1910	2,695	1917	1,922
1904	779	1911	2,788	1918	1,619

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1880.

Years ended June 30.		
1880	457,257	1893 502,917
1881	669,431	1894 285,631
1882	788,992	1895 258,536
1883	603,322	1896 343,267
1884	518,592	1897 230,832
1885	395,546	1898 229,299
1886	334,203	1899 311,715
1887	490,109	1900 448,572
1888	546,889	1901 487,918
1889	444,427	1902 648,743
1890	455,302	1903 857,046
1891	560,319	1904 815,361
1892	623,084	1905 1,026,499

Hawaii	3,100	Philippine isl.	27
Idaho	425	Porto Rico	327
Illinois	2,748	Rhode Island	1,027
Indiana	433	S. Carolina	50
Iowa	530	South Dakota	143
Kansas	249	Tennessee	93
Kentucky	65	Texas	12,288
Louisiana	1,742	Utah	513
Maine	1,733	Vermont	1,001
Maryland	588	Virginia	1,554
Massachusetts	9,638	Virgin islands	7
Michigan	5,835	Washington	3,652
Minnesota	1,627	West Virginia	292
Mississippi	74	Wisconsin	571
Missouri	489	Wyoming	124
Montana	725		
Nebraska	304	Total	110,618

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 33,058,971 persons.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS (1918).

Alabama	182	Nevada	160
Alaska	151	N. Hampshire	1,008
Arizona	2,430	New Jersey	2,637
Arkansas	74	New Mexico	644
California	12,098	New York	27,384
Colorado	573	N. Carolina	69
Connecticut	1,795	North Dakota	510
Delaware	64	Ohio	1,755
Dist. Columbia	858	Oklahoma	111
Florida	1,459	Oregon	962
Georgia	146	Pennsylvania	3,514

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1918).

	Immigrant		Nonimmigrant		U. S. Aliens	
	aliens	citizens	aliens	citizens	debarred	Total
Male	61,880	81,231	52,175	4,683	199,969	
Female	48,738	20,004	20,692	2,614	92,048	
Total	110,618	101,235	72,867	7,297	292,017	

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1918).

	Emigrant		Nonemigrant		U. S. citizens	
	aliens	citizens	aliens	citizens	debarred	Total
Male	71,352	81,500	244,877	397,729		
Female	23,233	17,183	30,960	71,376		
Total	94,585	98,683	275,837	469,105		

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

Calendar year.	1st Quar.		2d Quar.		3d Quar.		4th Quar.		Total for year.	
	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.
1900	2894	\$33,022,573	2438	\$41,724,879	2519	\$27,119,996	2923	\$36,628,225	10,774	\$138,496,673
1901	3335	\$1,703,486	2424	\$24,101,204	2324	24,756,172	2919	\$31,531,514	11,145	\$113,092,376
1902	3418	\$3,731,758	2747	\$6,643,098	2511	25,032,634	2939	\$2,069,279	11,615	\$117,476,769
1903	3200	\$4,344,433	2248	\$2,452,827	2548	34,858,595	3893	\$5,788,339	12,069	\$55,444,185
1904	3344	\$8,066,721	2870	\$1,424,188	2969	32,168,296	3016	\$2,543,106	12,199	\$44,202,311
1905	3443	\$30,162,505	2767	\$25,742,080	2596	20,329,443	2714	\$6,442,144	11,520	\$102,676,172
1906	3102	\$3,761,107	2510	\$2,902,967	2300	21,996,163	2770	\$4,541,278	10,682	\$19,201,515
1907	3136	\$2,075,591	2481	\$3,411,888	2483	46,467,686	3635	\$1,348,377	11,725	\$97,385,225
1908	4909	\$5,706,191	3860	\$8,797,264	3457	55,302,690	3524	\$2,638,161	15,690	\$22,315,684
1909	3850	\$4,600,950	2981	\$4,080,423	2836	27,594,498	3257	\$6,967,594	12,924	\$54,603,465
1910	3525	\$3,079,154	2863	\$9,160,152	3011	42,177,998	3253	\$7,339,793	12,652	\$201,757,097
1911	3985	\$9,651,761	3075	\$4,046,590	2880	35,167,269	3500	\$2,196,045	13,441	\$91,061,665
1912	4828	\$3,012,323	3849	\$4,999,900	3499	45,532,137	3636	\$9,573,031	15,452	\$203,117,391
1913	4458	\$6,832,277	3705	\$5,076,784	3549	63,837,315	4325	\$7,925,912	16,037	\$272,672,288
1914	4326	\$3,221,826	3518	\$10,577,905	4497	36,181,291	5439	\$5,990,838	18,280	\$57,908,859
1915	7216	\$105,703,395	5524	\$2,894,200	4548	52,875,285	4768	\$6,822,068	22,156	\$302,286,148
1916	5387	\$1,492,746	4108	\$9,748,676	3755	43,345,236	3743	\$1,625,549	16,993	\$96,212,256
1917	3937	\$2,307,089	3551	\$2,414,257	3249	47,228,632	3118	\$4,490,333	13,855	\$12,441,371
1918	3240	\$9,195,300	2589	\$8,013,262						

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Development by decades of carrying power, commerce and means of communication from 1800 to 1916.

Year.	Commerce.		Sail.		Vessel tonnage.		Rail-ways, miles.	Tele-graphs, miles.	Cables, miles.
	Total	Per cap.	tons	tons.	Steam, tons.	Total, tons.			
1800	\$1,479,000	\$2.31	4,026,000	.....	.....	4,026,000	.....	.....	.....
1820	1,659,000	2.13	5,814,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
1830	1,981,000	2.34	7,100,000	.....	.....	111,000	.....	.....	.....
1840	2,789,000	2.93	9,012,000	.....	.....	368,000	.....	.....	.....
1850	4,049,000	3.76	11,470,000	.....	.....	864,000	.....	.....	.....
1860	7,246,000	6.01	14,890,000	.....	.....	1,710,000	.....	.....	.....
1870	10,663,000	8.14	12,900,000	.....	.....	3,040,000	.....	.....	.....
1880	14,761,000	10.26	14,400,000	.....	.....	5,880,000	.....	.....	.....
1890	17,519,000	11.80	12,640,000	.....	.....	8,295,000	.....	.....	.....
1900	20,105,000	13.33	8,119,000	.....	.....	13,856,000	.....	.....	.....
1910	33,634,000	20.81	4,366,000	.....	.....	23,392,000	.....	.....	.....
1916	46,523,000	27.50	3,435,000	.....	.....	27,858,000	.....	.....	.....

PRODUCTION OF FUEL BRIQUETS.

The output of fuel briquets in the United States in 1917 was 406,856 net tons, valued at \$2,233,888, an increase over 1916 of 111,701 tons, or 38 per cent, in quantity, and of \$788,226, or 55 per cent, in value, again breaking the record of the previous year.

According to C. E. Leshner of the United States geological survey, the demand for fuel in 1917 was so strong throughout the whole year that there was no lack of market to limit the production of the briquet manufacturers. Despite the increased cost of binders and of manufacturing, most of the plants operated to full capacity and reported a prosper-ous year.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

ADMINISTRATION, 1918.

Captain commandant—Ellsworth P. Berthoff.
 General superintendent—Sumner I. Kimball.
 Chief of division of operations—Oliver H. Maxam.
 Assistant chief of division of operations—Thomas A. Gray.
 Chief of division of material—George H. Slaybaugh.
 Assistant chief of division of material—Kendall J. Minot.
 Superintendent of construction and repair—Senior Captain Howard Emery.
 Engineer in chief—Charles A. McAllister.
 Inspector—Senior Captain Daniel P. Foley.

OPERATIONS IN 1917.*

Lives saved.....	2,153
Persons on board vessels assisted.....	13,796
Persons in distress cared for... ..	841
Vessels boarded and papers examined.....	20,317
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law.....	857
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported.....	\$205,429.00
Regattas and marine parades patrolled.....	30
Derelicts removed or destroyed..	11
Vessels to which assistance was given.....	1,584
Value of vessels assisted.....	\$14,960,910.00
Value of derelicts recovered.....	\$50,000.00
Appropriation for 1917.....	\$5,367,600.00
Expended for maintenance and repairs.....	\$6,074,470.32

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

Under an act of congress approved Jan. 28, 1915, it was provided that in lieu of the then existing revenue cutter service and life saving service there should be established an organization to be known as the coast guard which was to constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, operating under the secretary of the navy in time of war and under the treasury department in time of peace. Since April 6, 1917, the coast guard has been under the navy department. The revenue cutter service had existed since 1790, while the life saving service had its beginning in 1848, although it was not made into a separate establishment until June 18, 1878. The consolidation of the two services was completed in 1915. The coast guard being a part of the military forces of the government, the military system of the former revenue cutter service was utilized as a basis for the organization of the coast guard. The transfer of the personnel of the former life saving service to the coast guard was accomplished by issuing appointments as commissioned officers, warrant officers and petty officers to the district superintendents, keepers and No. 1 surfmen, respectively, and regularly enlisting the surfmen. The total authorized complement of warrant officers, petty officers and men is 3,886. The pay of the commissioned personnel, except for the grade of district superintendent, corresponds with the pay and allowances of like rank in the army. The pay of warrant officers and enlisted men remains the same as before the consolidation of the services. Warrant officers are appointed by the secretary of the treasury and hold their appointments during good behavior. Petty officers and other men are enlisted for periods of one year. Warrant and petty officers receive 10 per cent increase for every five years of service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all. Enlisted men receive an increase for each three years of continuous service up to and including fifteen years.

The authorized commissioned personnel of the coast guard is 270, divided into the following grades: One captain commandant, 6

senior captains, 31 captains, 37 first lieutenants, 94 second and third lieutenants, 1 engineer in chief, 6 captains of engineers, 28 first lieutenants and 51 second and third lieutenants of engineers, 2 constructors with rank of first lieutenant, 1 district superintendent with relative rank of captain, 3 district superintendents with relative rank of first lieutenant, 4 district superintendents with relative rank of second lieutenant, and 5 district superintendents with relative rank of third lieutenant. A coast guard academy is maintained in New London, Conn. June 30, 1915, there were seven cadets of the line and six cadet engineers at the academy. The school course extends over three years and embraces instruction in professional and academic subjects. Admission is by competitive examination and candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. Candidates for the engineer corps must be not less than 21 nor more than 26 years of age.

By law the officers of the revenue cutter service rank as follows:

Captain commandant, with colonel in army and captain in navy.

Senior captain and engineer in chief, with lieutenant-colonel in army and commander in the navy.

Captain and captain of engineers, with major in army and lieutenant-commander in navy.

First lieutenant and first lieutenant of engineers, with captain in army and senior lieutenant in navy.

Second lieutenant and second lieutenant of engineers, with first lieutenant in army and junior lieutenant in navy.

Third lieutenant and third lieutenant of engineers, with second lieutenant in army and ensign in navy.

DUTIES OF COAST GUARD.

In general the duties of the coast guard may be classified as follows:

1. Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property.
2. Destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation.
3. Extending medical aid to United States vessels engaged in deep sea fisheries.
4. Protection of the customs revenue.
5. Operating as a part of the navy in time of war or when the president shall direct.
6. Enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters.
7. Enforcement of law relative to quarantine and neutrality.
8. Suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels.
9. Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
10. Enforcement of law to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades.
11. Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.
12. Enforcement of sponge fishing law.

In addition to the foregoing the services of the coast guard include many other things, such as warning vessels running into danger, medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured, recovery and burial of bodies cast up by the waters, extinguishing fires, maintenance of public order, acting as pilots in emergencies and furnishing transportation to other branches of the public service.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the coast guard consists of twenty-four cruising cutters, eighteen harbor cutters and 279 coast stations. The stations are distributed as follows: First district (Maine and New Hampshire), 15; second district (Massachusetts), 32; third district (Rhode Island and Fishers island), 10; fourth district (Long Island), 30; fifth district (New Jersey),

41: sixth district (coast between Delaware and Chesapeake bays), 19: seventh district (Virginia south of Chesapeake bay), 34: eighth district (South Carolina, Georgia and east coast of Florida), 9: ninth district (coast of United States on Gulf of Mexico), 8: tenth district (Lakes Erie and Ontario and Louisville, Ky.), 12: eleventh district (Lakes Huron and Superior), 19: twelfth district (Lake Michigan), 31: thirteenth district (California, Oregon, Washington and Nome, Alaska), 19.

Following are the names, dates of construction (in parentheses), chief dimensions, tonnage, armament, speed and headquarters of the vessels of the coast guard:

Cruising Cutters.

Acushnet (1908)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 800 tons; two one-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Woods Hole, Mass.

Algonquin (1898)—Length, 205 feet 6 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13½ feet; displacement, 1,181 tons; four six-pounder guns; speed, 16 knots; San Juan, P. R.

Androscoggin (1908)—Length, 210 feet; beam, 35 feet 2 inches; draft, 17½ feet; displacement, 1,600 tons; four six-pounder guns; Portland, Me.

Apache (1891)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 700 tons; three three-pounder guns; Baltimore, Md.

Bear (1874)—Length, 198 feet; beam, 28½ feet; draft, 18 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,700 tons; speed, 8 knots; three six-pounder guns; San Diego, Cal.

Gresham (1897)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12½ feet; displacement, 1,090 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.

Itasca (1893)—Length, 189½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 10 inches; displacement, 980 tons; speed, 14½ knots; four six-pounder guns; practice ship.

Manning (1897)—Length, 205 feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Astoria, Ore.

Mohawk (1902)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12 feet 7 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; four six-pounder guns; New York, N. Y.

Morrill (1889)—Length, 145 feet 3 inches; beam, 24 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 420 tons; one three-pounder gun; Detroit, Mich.

Onondaga (1898)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,190 tons; four six-pounder guns; Norfolk, Va.

Ossipee (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 908 tons; four rapid-fire six-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Portland, Me.

Pamlico (1907)—Length, 158 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 450 tons; two three-pounder guns; Newbern, N. C.

Seminole (1900)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29½ feet; draft, 11 feet 8 inches; displacement, 845 tons; nominal speed, 16½ knots; four six-pounder guns; Wilmington, N. C.

Seneca (1908)—Length, 204 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 17 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,445 tons; speed, 12½ knots; four six-pounder guns; used exclusively as a derelict destroyer; New York, N. Y.

Snohomish (1907)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 15 feet 5 inches; displacement, 880 tons; two one-pounder guns; used chiefly for life saving purposes on north Pacific coast; Port Angeles, Wash.

Tallapoosa (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 912 tons; speed, 12½ knots; oil burner; four rapid-fire six-pounders; Mobile, Ala.

Tampa (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,300 tons; three six-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots. (Sunk Sept. 26, 1918.)

Tuscarora (1902)—Length, 178 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 10 feet 11 inches; displacement, 740 tons; one three-pounder gun; Milwaukee, Wis.

Unalga (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,180 tons; speed, 12½ knots; three six-pounder guns; Seattle, Wash.

Yamacraw (1909)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 13 feet; displacement, 1,080 tons; four six-pounders; Savannah, Ga.

Harbor Cutters and Launches.

Arcata (1903)—Tug; length, 85 feet; displacement, 140 tons; Port Townsend, Wash.

Calumet (1894)—Harbor boat; length, 94½ feet; displacement, 170 tons; New York, N. Y.

Davey (1908)—Harbor vessel; length, 92½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New Orleans, La.

Golden Gate (1896)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Guido (1907)—Motor boat, length, 70 feet; New York, N. Y.

Guthrie (1895)—Harbor vessel; length, 88 feet; displacement, 150 tons; Baltimore, Md.

Hudson (1893)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New York, N. Y.

Mackinac (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Manhattan (1873)—Harbor vessel; length, 102 feet; displacement, 145 tons; New York, N. Y.

Tioga (1916)—Harbor vessel; length, 81 feet 3 inches; Baltimore, Md.

Winnisimmet (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; Boston, Mass.

Wissahickon (1904)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 195 tons; Philadelphia, Pa.

There are in addition a number of minor vessels used for various purposes.

Station Ship.

Colfax—Length, 179 feet 5 inches; beam, 25 feet; draft, 10 feet; displacement, 486 tons; used as station ship at service depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

DEATH OF JOHN E. REDMOND.

John E. Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, died in London, England, March 6, 1918, from heart failure following an operation for intestinal obstruction. For more than thirty-five years he had championed the cause of home rule for Ireland and since 1891 had been the leader of the Irish party. Prior to 1900 there had been two nationalist factions, and it was due to his efforts that they were amalgamated in the year named. After that his position as nationalist leader was never seriously threatened. Redmond was elected to the house of

commons in 1881 from New Ross, Ireland, and was a member almost continuously up to the time of his death. From 1885 to 1891 he represented North Wexford, after which he was elected from Waterford. His eloquence and grasp of parliamentary procedure made him a power in the house of commons. One of his last important acts was to assent to the calling of an Irish convention. Redmond visited the United States in 1908 and 1910 and Australia in 1883. Though educated for the bar he never practiced law.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918.

Objects of taxation.	1917.	1918.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Spirits—Distilled spirits (old law).....	\$181,131,770.62	\$54,859,656.36	— \$126,281,114.26
Distilled spirits (beverage purposes).....		232,872,375.13	+ 232,872,375.13
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage purposes).....		12,270,433.00	+ 12,270,433.00
Rectified spirits or wines.....		3,912,380.71	+ 3,912,380.71
Still wines, champagne, liqueurs, cordials, etc.....	5,164,075.03	9,124,368.56	+ 3,960,293.53
Rectifiers; retail and wholesale liquor dealers; manufacturers of stills, etc. (special taxes).....	4,823,236.32	3,516,032.90	— 1,307,203.42
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	49,867.55	12,595.25	— 37,272.30
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....	558,180.40	353,177.00	— 205,003.40
Grape brandy used in fortification of sweet wines.....	384,188.89	641,668.42	+ 257,479.53
Total	192,111,318.81	317,553,687.33	+ 125,442,368.52
Fermented liquors—Fermented liquors (barrel tax).....	91,094,677.70	124,294,153.65	+ 33,199,475.95
Fermented liquors (stored in warehouse).....		1,433,427.51	+ 1,433,427.51
Brewers; retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special taxes).....	802,516.11	558,276.49	— 244,239.62
Total	91,897,193.81	126,285,857.65	+ 34,388,663.84
Tobacco—Cigars (large).....	24,800,311.78	30,034,476.95	+ 5,234,165.17
Cigars (small).....	712,597.89	875,727.20	+ 163,129.31
Cigarettes (large).....	98,850.22	121,306.12	+ 22,455.90
Cigarette papers or tubes.....		431,382.24	+ 431,382.24
Cigarettes (small).....	38,127,168.93	66,370,961.45	+ 28,243,792.52
Snuff of all descriptions.....	2,830,220.05	4,049,402.14	+ 1,219,182.09
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	35,661,056.49	47,485,437.44	+ 11,824,380.95
Manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco (special taxes).....	346,792.78	538,486.76	+ 191,693.98
Floor taxes on tobacco, etc.....		6,281,479.60	+ 6,281,479.60
Total	102,576,998.14	156,188,659.90	+ 53,611,661.76
Oleomargarine—Oleomargarine, artificially colored, etc.....	632,716.76	562,725.00	— 69,991.76
Oleomargarine, free from coloration, etc.....	570,165.02	829,606.40	+ 259,441.38
Manufacturers and dealers (special taxes).....	792,838.24	944,575.60	+ 151,737.36
Total	1,995,720.02	2,336,907.00	+ 341,186.98
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated—Corporations, on value of capital stock.....	10,471,688.90	24,996,204.54	+ 14,524,515.64
Brokers (stock, etc.).....	460,251.15	333,396.57	— 126,854.58
Theaters, museums, circuses, etc.....	1,073,535.00	865,360.19	— 208,174.81
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables.....	1,331,763.37	1,086,307.82	— 245,455.55
Total	13,337,238.42	27,281,269.12	+ 13,944,030.70
Miscellaneous—Adulterated and process or renovated butter, and mixed flour (including special taxes).....	103,110.05	66,129.05	— 36,981.00
Alaska railroads income tax (act of July 18, 1914).....	33,256.83	28,044.29	— 5,212.54
Opium distributors, etc., and smoking opium.....	277,165.03	185,358.93	— 91,806.10
Offers in compromise, unassessed penalties, etc.....	12,815,079.68	1,091,812.09	— 11,723,267.59
Total	13,228,611.59	1,371,344.36	— 11,857,267.23
<i>War Revenue Act of Oct. 3, 1917.</i>			
Beverages (not elsewhere enumerated)—Sirups and extracts intended for sale in the manufacture of beverages.....		724,231.97	+ 724,231.97
Unfermented grape juice, soft drinks, etc.....		412,093.75	+ 412,093.75
Natural mineral or table waters, etc.....		85,377.59	+ 85,377.59
Carbonic acid gas in drinks.....		993,477.72	+ 993,477.72
Transportation—Property as freight.....		30,002,163.38	+ 30,002,163.38
Property as express.....		6,458,994.32	+ 6,458,994.32
Persons.....		24,306,350.26	+ 24,306,350.26
Seats, berths and staterooms.....		2,236,699.76	+ 2,236,699.76
Oil by pipe lines.....		1,433,324.61	+ 1,433,324.61
Telegraph, telephone or radio messages.....		6,299,017.18	+ 6,299,017.18
Insurance (life, marine, inland, fire and casualty).....		6,492,025.48	+ 6,492,025.48

Objects of taxation, etc.	1917.	1918.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Admissions in theater, concert, cabaret, etc.		\$26,357,359.72	+ \$26,357,359.72
Club dues, etc.		2,259,056.57	+ 2,259,056.57
Automobiles and motorcycles		23,981,268.35	+ 23,981,268.35
Other excise taxes, including piano players, moving picture films, jew- elry, sporting devices, perfumes and cosmetics, proprietary medicinal preparations, chewing gum, cameras, yachts, etc.		12,995,732.31	+ 12,995,732.31
Schedule A (adhesive stamps) - Future deliveries		2,355,925.30	+ 2,355,925.30
Bonds, capital stock issues, convey- ances, etc.		12,921,484.81	+ 12,921,484.81
Stock sales or transfers		2,261,088.18	+ 2,261,088.18
Playing cards (including receipts un- der prior act)	\$820,897.26	1,276,544.30	+ 455,647.04
Estates (including receipts under prior acts)	6,076,575.26	47,452,879.78	+ 41,376,304.52
Munition manufacturers (including re- ceipts under prior act)	27,663,939.63	13,296,927.32	- 14,367,012.31
Total	34,561,412.15	224,602,023.16	+ 190,040,611.01
Total receipts from other than in- come and excess profits taxes	449,708,492.94	855,619,748.52	+ 405,911,255.58
Income and excess profits tax	359,685,147.50	2,839,083,585.53	+ 2,479,398,438.03
Total internal revenue receipts	809,393,640.44	3,694,703,334.05	+ 2,885,309,693.61

*Collections from sale of parcel post and other adhesive stamps for the fractional part of the fiscal year 1918 so far reported by the postmaster-general under the act of Oct. 3, 1917, which are not included in this statement, amounted to \$4,268,036.07.

The miscellaneous taxes for 1918 include certain receipts from taxes on Philippine and Porto Rican products and income tax assessed on railroads in Alaska, which are required to be paid into the treasuries of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and the territory of Alaska respectively. These revenues are:
Philippines (act of Aug. 5, 1909) \$803,899.88
Porto Rico (act of March 2, 1917) 1,045,919.06
Alaska (act of July 18, 1914) 28,044.29

Total 1,877,863.23

WAR REVENUE TAXES.

It is estimated that of the collections in 1918 \$383,999,024.04 were collected from taxes under laws enacted prior to Oct. 3, 1917, and \$471,620,724.48 additional revenue from taxes imposed by the war revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917.

Title III.—War Tax on Beverages.

Distilled spirits	\$84,413,193.61
Floor taxes on distilled spirits	113,727,536.32
Rectified spirits	3,912,380.71
Fermented liquors	50,450,688.11
Still wines, including vermouth, champagne and other sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, etc.	3,928,358.07
Grape brandy or wine spirits	190,028.72
Sirups or extracts, unfermented grape juice, soft drinks, nat- ural mineral or table waters, etc.	2,215,181.03
Total	258,837,366.57

Title IV.—War Tax on Cigars, Tobacco and Manufactures Thereof.

Cigars (large)	\$6,681,576.41
Cigars (small)	165,012.98
Cigarettes (large)	21,242.58
Cigarettes (small)	20,206,537.23
Cigarette papers or tubes	431,382.24
Snuff	1,246,477.26
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	14,073,636.72
Floor taxes on tobacco, etc.	6,281,479.60
Total	49,107,345.02

Title V.—War Tax on Facilities Furnished by Public Utilities and Insurance.

Freight transportation	\$30,002,163.38
Express transportation	6,458,994.82
Passenger transportation	24,306,350.26

Seats and berths	\$2,236,699.76
Oil transportation by pipe line	1,433,324.61
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	6,299,017.18
Insurance	6,492,025.48
Total	77,228,575.49

Title VI.—War Excise Taxes.

Automobiles, motorcycles, etc.	\$23,981,268.35
Musical instruments, phono- graphs, etc.	1,426,885.67
Motion picture films	1,709,877.12
Jewelry	2,421,840.52
Sporting and amusement devices	211,542.95
Perfumes, cosmetics, etc.	1,413,287.93
Patent and proprietary medi- cines	1,829,243.05
Chewing gum	394,636.28
Cameras	145,389.02
Yachts, pleasure boats, etc.	406,522.29
Excise floor taxes	3,036,506.58
Total	36,977,000.66

Title VII.—War Tax on Admissions and Dues.

Amusement admissions	\$26,357,359.72
Club dues	2,259,056.57
Total	28,616,416.29

Title VIII.—War Stamp Taxes.

Sales of produce or exchange	\$2,355,925.30
Bonds, capital stock, issues, conveyances, etc.	12,921,484.81
Capital stock sales or transfers	2,261,088.18
Playing cards	816,439.50
Total	18,354,937.79

Title IX.—War Estate Tax.

Transfer of net estates (one- third of receipts reported un- der act of Oct. 3, 1917)	\$2,499,082.66
Total	471,620,724.48

TOTAL RECEIPTS BY STATES.

Alabama	\$19,131,718.33
Alaska	379,292.40
Arizona	6,725,357.18
Arkansas	6,312,611.02
California	109,815,588.53
Colorado	25,004,665.42
Connecticut	74,347,914.77

Delaware	\$32,943,383.27
District of Columbia	12,791,961.65
Florida	7,867,538.81
Georgia	19,015,700.05
Hawaii	9,686,849.94
Idaho	2,316,926.80
Illinois	362,454,117.83
Indiana	57,286,376.13
Iowa	17,460,844.15
Kansas	29,211,776.51
Kentucky	98,764,503.84
Louisiana	35,166,417.89
Maine	13,237,356.31
Maryland	61,407,266.71
Massachusetts	191,814,297.99
Michigan	103,678,759.19
Minnesota	70,706,095.12
Mississippi	5,337,334.68
Missouri	88,559,956.99
Montana	6,991,308.12
Nebraska	13,875,815.57
Nevada	892,674.39
New Hampshire	7,766,099.06
New Jersey	103,276,891.21
New Mexico	2,526,045.82
New York	839,378,067.30
North Carolina	69,676,335.42
North Dakota	2,078,932.31
Ohio	300,826,568.14
Oklahoma	19,532,121.64
Oregon	11,473,091.49
Pennsylvania	589,064,668.30
Rhode Island	20,473,549.07
South Carolina	8,451,785.05
South Dakota	2,838,118.85
Tennessee	17,998,730.50
Texas	40,014,333.30
Utah	3,572,218.38
Vermont	4,001,842.07
Virginia	36,003,209.26
Washington	20,965,429.99
West Virginia	48,012,365.19
Wisconsin	58,817,702.62
Wyoming	3,690,457.57
Philippines	785,450.92
Total	3,694,703,334.05

Districts.	1918.
14th New York	\$45,266,754.49
21st New York	31,911,085.19
28th New York	71,014,105.20
4th North Carolina	19,777,494.49
North and South Carolina	49,898,840.93
1st Ohio	49,170,051.16
10th Ohio	69,623,847.80
11th Ohio	30,089,595.10
18th Ohio	22,278,400.40
Oklahoma	178,835,947.84
Oregon	19,533,121.64
1st Pennsylvania	11,473,091.49
9th Pennsylvania	200,509,658.34
12th Pennsylvania	20,884,837.22
23d Pennsylvania	35,510,371.31
South Carolina	332,159,701.43
Tennessee	8,451,785.05
3d Texas	17,998,730.50
2d Virginia	40,014,333.30
6th Virginia	23,256,885.16
Washington	12,660,030.12
West Virginia	21,344,722.39
1st Wisconsin	48,012,365.19
2d Wisconsin	47,540,166.10
Philippine islands	11,277,536.52
Total	785,450.92

Total 3,694,703,334.05

NOTE—Alabama and Mississippi compose the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Virginia, the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico, North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington, and Nevada forms a part of the 1st district of California.

INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.	1918.
Alabama	\$24,469,053.01
Arkansas	6,312,811.02
1st California	86,047,196.42
6th California	24,661,066.50
Colorado	28,695,122.99
Connecticut	94,821,463.84
Florida	7,867,538.81
Georgia	19,015,700.05
Hawaii	9,686,840.94
1st Illinois	304,374,930.33
5th Illinois	28,913,983.34
8th Illinois	18,232,278.94
13th Illinois	10,932,925.22
6th Indiana	35,995,221.61
7th Indiana	21,585,154.52
3d Iowa	17,460,844.15
Kansas	29,211,776.51
2d Kentucky	11,782,319.32
5th Kentucky	53,185,966.41
6th Kentucky	11,465,565.06
7th Kentucky	14,366,202.13
8th Kentucky	7,964,450.92
Louisiana	35,166,417.89
Maryland	107,963,905.61
3d Massachusetts	191,814,297.99
1st Michigan	88,301,507.55
4th Michigan	15,377,251.64
Minnesota	70,706,095.12
1st Missouri	66,351,743.15
6th Missouri	22,208,213.84
Montana	12,880,453.30
Nebraska	13,875,815.57
New Hampshire	25,005,297.44
1st New Jersey	23,880,971.83
5th New Jersey	79,395,919.38
New Mexico	9,251,013.09
1st New York	63,026,908.09
2d New York	458,156,339.64
3d New York	170,002,874.69

States and territories.	1918.	Increase*
Alabama	\$18,210,692.70	\$17,122,400.49
Arizona	241,300.29	204,652.75
Arkansas	6,179,671.74	5,341,247.07
California	6,179,398.42	5,235,674.11
Colorado	76,641,553.03	66,586,773.28
Connecticut	23,190,502.59	20,340,828.74
Delaware	62,190,711.73	55,267,161.25
Dist. Columbia	27,410,733.36	20,953,313.72
Florida	8,822,573.23	7,057,128.44
Georgia	4,639,716.09	4,006,181.14
Hawaii	16,230,449.09	14,399,839.81
Idaho	8,961,868.47	7,688,169.19
Illinois	2,067,089.07	1,672,897.52
Indiana	275,579,056.40	249,479,566.83
Iowa	29,054,944.64	25,560,049.54
Kansas	14,973,578.82	13,166,034.28
Kentucky	25,943,912.36	25,025,883.44
Louisiana	20,946,948.81	19,301,191.63
Maine	21,807,341.85	19,724,678.62
Maryland	12,016,085.50	10,822,960.25
Massachusetts	40,003,951.94	36,654,661.20
Michigan	166,598,752.86	146,318,188.73
Minnesota	71,061,308.12	60,867,054.19
Mississippi	58,218,134.48	51,785,238.39
Missouri	4,664,363.52	4,439,397.44
Montana	60,012,953.42	52,900,366.53
Nebraska	3,325,820.00	3,250,472.54
Nevada	11,335,082.21	10,186,755.30
New Hampshire	609,229.99	518,381.40
New Jersey	6,318,838.42	5,798,335.97
New Mexico	71,811,484.88	60,938,992.94
New York	1,802,649.79	1,419,754.78
N. Carolina	689,265,600.01	561,202,864.80
N. Dakota	20,251,704.10	18,457,905.46
Ohio	1,828,857.21	1,535,925.80
Oklahoma	241,037,457.59	220,097,965.69
Oregon	18,261,448.25	11,601,169.75
Pennsylvania	10,070,079.46	9,249,463.52
R. Island	495,889,801.05	453,791,193.51
	16,385,548.57	13,185,581.40

States and territories.	1918.	Increase.*	States and territories.	1918.	Increase.*
S. Carolina...	\$7,884,094.31	\$7,304,103.86	Wisconsin ...	\$39,192,571.30	\$35,296,221.55
S. Dakota ...	2,478,972.94	2,247,560.46	Wyoming ...	2,685,289.67	2,434,233.48
Tennessee ..	14,173,009.88	12,792,234.74			
Texas	30,313,161.81	24,920,228.19	Total	2,839,083,585.53	2,479,398,438.03
Utah	2,504,650.26	1,174,629.27	*Compared with 1917.		
Vermont ...	3,589,674.62	3,035,248.22	It was not possible at the time the above		
Virginia ...	21,486,152.38	19,027,519.68	figures were compiled to show separately the		
Washington.	19,334,083.84	17,291,094.28	amounts collected from corporations, partner-		
W. Virginia.	45,548,830.46	43,627,782.86	ships or individuals in the fiscal year 1918.		

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service act approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Officers—Three commissioners are appointed by the president to assist him in classifying the government offices and positions, formulating rules and enforcing the law. Their office is in Washington, D. C. The chief examiner is appointed by the commissioners to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of the examining boards. The secretary to the commission is appointed by the president.

General Rules—The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the civil service act itself. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time, as new contingencies arise. The present rules went into effect March 20, 1903, and went into effect April 15, 1903. In a general way they require that there must be free, open examinations of applicants for positions in the public service; that appointments shall be made from those graded highest in the examinations; that appointments to the service in Washington shall be apportioned among the states and territories according to population; that there shall be a period (six months) of probation before any absolute appointment is made; that no person in the public service is for that reason obliged to contribute to any political fund or is subject to dismissal for refusing to so contribute; that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person. Applicants for positions shall not be questioned as to their political or religious beliefs and no discrimination shall be exercised against or in favor of any applicant or employee on account of his religion or politics. The classified civil service shall include all officers and employes in the executive civil service of the United States except laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Examinations—These are conducted by boards of examiners chosen from among persons in government employ and are held twice a year in all the states and territories at convenient places. In Illinois, for example, they are usually held at Cairo, Chicago and Peoria. The dates are announced through the newspapers or by other means. They can always be learned by applying to the commission or to the nearest postoffice or custom house. Those who desire to take examinations are advised to write to the commission in Washington for the "Manual of Examinations," which is sent free to all applicants. It is revised semiannually to Jan. 1 and July 1. The January edition contains a schedule of the spring examinations and the July edition contains a schedule of the fall examinations. Full information is given as to the methods and rules governing examinations, manner of making application, qualifications required, regulations for rating examination papers, certification for and chances of appointment, and as far as possible it outlines the scope of the different subjects of general and technical examinations. These are practical in character and are designed to test the relative capacity and fitness to discharge the duties to be performed. It is necessary to obtain an average percentage of 70 to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty need obtain but 65 per cent. The period of eligibility is one year.

Qualifications of Applicants—No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States; who is not within the age limitations prescribed; who is physically disqualified for the service which he seeks; who has been guilty of criminal, infamous, dishonest or disgraceful conduct; who has been dismissed from the public service for delinquency and misconduct or has failed to receive absolute appointment after probation; who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, or who has made a false statement in his application. The age limitations in the more important branches of the public service are: Postoffice, 18 to 45 years; rural letter carriers, 17 to 65; internal revenue, 21 years and over; railway mail, 18 to 35; light-house, 18 to 50; life saving, 18 to 45; general departmental, 20 and over. These age limitations are subject to change by the commission. They do not apply to applicants of the preferred class. Applicants for the position of railway mail clerk must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 135 pounds in ordinary clothing and have no physical defects. Applicants for certain other positions have to come up to similar physical requirements.

Method of Appointment—Whenever a vacancy exists the appointing officer makes requisition upon the civil service commission for a certification of names to fill the vacancy, specifying the kind of position vacant, the sex desired and the salary. The commission thereupon takes from the proper register of eligibles the names of three persons standing highest of the sex called for and certifies them to the appointing officer, who is required to make the selection. He may choose any one of the three names, returning the other two to the register to await further certification. The time of examination is not considered, as the highest in average percentage on the register must be certified first. If after a probationary period of six months the name of the appointee is continued on the roll of the department in which he serves the appointment is considered absolute.

Removals—No person can be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service and for reasons given in writing. No examination of witnesses nor any trial shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Salaries—Entrance to the department service is usually in the lowest grades, the higher grades being generally filled by promotion. The usual entrance grade is about \$900, but the applicant may be appointed at \$840, \$760 or even \$600.

EMPLOYEES IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

June 30, 1918.

In Washington.

White house.....	39
State department.....	376
Treasury department.....	9,464
War department.....	4,558
Navy department.....	1,741
Postoffice department.....	1,555
Interior department.....	5,147
Department of justice.....	1,500
Department of agriculture.....	5,251
Department of commerce and labor.....	3,176
Interstate commerce commission.....	978
Civil service commission.....	240

Bureau of efficiency.....	42
Smithsonian institution.....	778
State, war and navy department bldg..	258
Panama canal.....	135
Government printing office.....	4,593
Federal trade commission.....	244
Total	41,417
<i>Outside Washington.</i>	
Treasury department—	
Janitor service, etc.....	5,441
Mint and assay service.....	908
Subtreasury service.....	400
Public health service.....	3,518
Coast guard.....	54
Customs service.....	6,461
Internal revenue service.....	4,927
Miscellaneous.....	432
War department—	
Quartermaster's corps.....	10,545
Ordnance department.....	11,387
Engineer department.....	15,767
Miscellaneous.....	3,305
Navy department—	
Trade and labor positions.....	40,000
Exclusive of trade and labor positions	4,679

Postoffice department—	
Postoffice service.....	187,982
Fourth class postmasters.....	45,079
Rural carrier service.....	43,339
Railway mail service.....	21,191
Interior department—	
Land service.....	1,311
Pension examining service.....	4,502
Indian service.....	7,665
Reclamation service.....	3,853
Miscellaneous.....	969
Department of justice.....	3,012
Department of agriculture.....	15,018
Departments of commerce and labor.....	204
Lighthouse service.....	6,655
Immigration service.....	1,919
Steamboat inspection service.....	371
Miscellaneous.....	2,068
Interstate commerce commission.....	1,392
Civil service commission.....	36
Panama canal service.....	938
Total	456,450
Grand total*	517,805

*Includes 19,938 unclassified employes of isthmian canal commission.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Reg.L'th.B'th Ton'ge.Ft. Ft.	Name.	Reg.L'th.B'th Ton'ge.Ft. Ft.	Name.	Reg.L'th.B'th Ton'ge.Ft. Ft.
Leviathan.....	54,282 920 100	Zona.....	14,000 485 60	Cameronian.....	12,000 540 60
Imperator.....	52,000 898 97	Verona.....	14,000 485 60	Frederick VIII.....	12,000 540 62
Europa.....	50,000 911 96	Taormina.....	14,000 485 60	Bergensfjord.....	12,000 530 61
Aquitalia.....	47,000 901 92	Sant Anna.....	14,000 500 60	Medic.....	11,985 550 63
Olympic.....	45,000 890 92	Monkolla.....	13,639 600 65	Persic.....	11,973 550 63
Columbus.....	35,000 696 76	Carpathia.....	13,603 540 63	Zeeland.....	11,905 561 60
Mauretania.....	32,000 790 83	Cretic.....	13,507 582 60	Haverford.....	11,635 631 59
George Washington.....	25,570 722 78	Patricia.....	13,424 560 62	St. Louis.....	11,629 535 63
K. Aug. Victoria.....	24,581 677 77	Minnewaska.....	13,401 600 65	St. Paul.....	11,629 535 63
Adriatic.....	24,541 726 75	Minnetonka.....	13,398 600 66	Merlon.....	11,621 530 59
Rotterdam.....	24,170 658 77	Pennsylvania.....	13,333 559 62	Bremen.....	11,570 550 60
Baltic.....	23,876 725 76	Andania.....	13,300 540 64	Batavia.....	11,490 501 62
France.....	23,666 720 75	Alaunia.....	13,300 540 64	Corsican.....	11,436 500 61
America.....	22,622 687 74	Pretoria.....	13,234 561 62	Romanic.....	11,394 550 59
Cedric.....	21,035 680 75	Graf Waldersee.....	13,193 551 62	La Savoie.....	11,168 563 60
Celtic.....	20,904 680 75	Cymric.....	13,096 585 64	La Lorraine.....	11,146 563 60
Minnesota.....	20,718 622 73	Oceania.....	13,000 477 56	Chicago.....	11,103 525 57
Caronia.....	19,594 650 72	Kenilworth Castle.....	12,975 570 65	Mercury.....	10,794 526 60
Carmania.....	19,524 650 72	Campania.....	12,950 560 72	New York.....	10,798 517 63
Mt. Vernon.....	19,503 706 72	Zelus.....	13,102 560 62	Philadelphia.....	10,786 527 63
ZEONA.....	19,500 600 60	Finland.....	12,760 578 60	Virginia.....	10,754 520 60
Agamemnon.....	19,351 634 72	Kronland.....	12,760 560 60	Scotlan.....	10,750 540 60
Land.....	19,684 520 70	Walmor Castle.....	12,546 577 64	Koenig Luise.....	10,711 523 60
President Lincoln.....	18,168 616 68	Noordam.....	12,540 560 62	Huron.....	10,695 523 60
President Grant.....	18,072 616 68	Ryndam.....	12,527 550 62	Koenig Albert.....	10,643 499 60
Berlin.....	17,324 612 70	Potsdam.....	12,522 550 62	Victorian.....	10,629 520 60
Pr. Fr. Wilhelm.....	17,084 613 68	Suevic.....	12,500 550 63	Slavonia.....	10,606 510 59
Cleveland.....	17,000 608 65	Runic.....	12,482 550 63	Tunisian.....	10,676 500 59
New Amsterdam.....	16,697 600 69	Saxon.....	12,385 570 64	Hamburg.....	10,531 499 60
Deutschland.....	16,502 661 67	Moltke.....	12,335 525 62	Marmora.....	10,509 530 60
Mexantic.....	15,877 565 67	Bluecher.....	12,334 525 62	Statendam.....	10,491 515 60
Republic.....	15,378 570 68	Ionic.....	12,232 500 63	Devonian.....	10,418 552 59
Von Steuben.....	14,908 637 66	Corinthic.....	12,231 500 63	Winnifredian.....	10,405 552 59
La Provence.....	14,744 602 65	Canopic.....	12,097 594 59	Ultonia.....	10,405 500 57
Nestor.....	14,500 560 66	Vaderland.....	12,018 560 60	Bavarian.....	10,387 501 59
Saxonia.....	14,281 580 65	America.....	12,000 506 56	Majestic.....	10,147 565 58
Empress of Britain.....	14,159 549 65	Duca degli Abruzzi.....	12,000 476 64	Amazon.....	10,100 613 60
Ireia.....	14,058 582 65	Duca d'Aosta.....	12,000 476 64	United States.....	10,091 515 58
Canada.....	14,000 500 60	Duca di Genova.....	12,000 476 64	Helig Olav.....	10,085 500 68

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

In which 100 or more lives were lost.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 175 dead.
 Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.
 Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.
 Butte, Mont., June 9, 1917; 156 dead.
 Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.
 Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.
 Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.
 Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.
 Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.
 Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.
 Eccles, W. Va., April 23, 1914; 181 dead.
 Ennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.
 Ferrville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.
 Gerth, Germany, Aug. 8, 1915; 108 dead.
 Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.
 Hanley, England, Jan. 12, 1918; 160 dead.

Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.
 Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.
 Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.
 Khartsisk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
 La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
 Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
 Marianna, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908; 154 dead.
 Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 350 dead.
 Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
 Senghennydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead.
 Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
 Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
 Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
 Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
 Welongang, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
 Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.

CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up.....	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken.....	April 21
Cuban blockade declared.....	April 22
War declared by Spain.....	April 24
War declared by United States.....	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila.....	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit.....	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba.....	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan.....	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed.....	July 3
Santiago de Cuba surrenders.....	July 17
Peace protocol signed.....	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila.....	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris.....	Dec. 12

PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun.....	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila.....	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig.....	March 13, 1899
Santa Cruz captured.....	April 25, 1899
San Fernando captured.....	May 5, 1899
Battle of Bacoor.....	June 13, 1899
Battle of Imus.....	June 16, 1899
Battle of Calamba.....	July 26, 1899
Battle of Calulut.....	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle of Angeles.....	Aug. 16, 1899
Maj. John A. Logan killed.....	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed.....	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed.....	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed.....	Feb. 25, 1900
Agrinaldo captured.....	March 23, 1901
End of war.....	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended.....	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war.....	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal.....	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe.....	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein.....	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colerberg.....	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles.....	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved.....	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders.....	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved.....	March 1, 1900
Mafeking relieved.....	May 17, 1900
Johannesburg captured.....	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed.....	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured.....	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed.....	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured.....	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed.....	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan.....	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared.....	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk.....	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu.....	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk.....	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk.....	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles.....	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured.....	May 30, 1904

LARGEST LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

Following is a list of lakes in the United States each of which is more than 100 square miles in area at high water:	
Lake.....	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior, Wis., Minn. and Canada.....	31,200
Lake Huron, Mich. and Canada.....	23,800
Lake Michigan, Ill., Wis., Mich., Ind. and Ohio.....	22,450
Lake Erie, O., Pa., N. Y. and Canada.....	9,960
Lake Ontario, N. Y. and Canada.....	7,240
Great Salt lake, Utah (in 1912).....	1,500
Lake of the Woods, Minn. and Canada.....	1,500
Tulare lake, Cal.....	Nothing to 800
Lake Okechobee, Fla.....	730
Lake Pontchartrain, La.....	625
Saltone sea, Cal. (rain, 1, 1909), shrinking.....	443
Red lake, Minn. (both lakes).....	441

LARGEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD.

The largest reflecting telescope in the world is that at the Canadian government laboratory on Little Sanitch hill, six miles from Victoria, B. C., the objective having a measurement of seventy-two inches. The largest refracting tele-

Vafangow battle.....	June 14, 1904
Kaipang captured.....	July 8, 1904
Port Arthur invested.....	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated.....	July 25, 1904
Haichang evacuated.....	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle.....	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river.....	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair.....	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured.....	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured.....	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrlungshan captured.....	Dec. 25, 1904
Sunghushan captured.....	Dec. 31, 1904
Port Arthur surrendered.....	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Mukden.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan.....	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal.....	May 27-28, 1905
Sakhalin captured.....	June 7, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference.....	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed.....	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy.....	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded.....	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured.....	Oct. 5, 1911
Turks repulsed by Italians.....	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk.....	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded.....	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed.....	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized.....	May 4, 1912
Battle of Zanzur oasis.....	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured.....	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed.....	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun.....	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared.....	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kirk Killesseh.....	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas.....	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured.....	Nov. 3, 1912
Monastir captured.....	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference.....	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended.....	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed.....	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured.....	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured.....	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured.....	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari.....	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed.....	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun.....	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres.....	June 10, 1913
Kilkish is captured.....	July 4, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured.....	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria.....	July 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria.....	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople.....	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed.....	Aug. 10, 1913

NOTE—For chronology of world war see special account in this volume.

Lake.....	Sq. miles.
Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.....	436
Lake St. Clair, Mich. and Canada.....	410
Rainy lake, Minn. and Canada.....	310
Leech lake, Minn. (high water).....	234
Leech lake, Minn. (low water).....	173
Mille Lacs, Minn.....	207
Lake Winnebago, Wis.....	215
Lake Tahoe, Cal.....	193
Flathead lake, Mont.....	188
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (including swamp).....	156
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (excluding swamp).....	87
Utah lake, Utah.....	145
Tule lake, Cal.....	144
Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho.....	124
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minn.....	117
Moosehead lake, Maine.....	115

scope is that at the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. It has an object glass measuring forty inches. The glass for the Canadian telescope was made in Belgium and polished in Pittsburgh, Pa.

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

- Aguinaldo captured, March 23, 1901.
 Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
 Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
 Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April 13, 1913.
 Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
 Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
 Anarchists, pardoned by Aitgold, June 26, 1893.
 Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
 Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
 Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
 Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan. 30, 1902.
 Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
 Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
 Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
 Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
 Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial), exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
 Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
 Balkan-Bulgarian war began, May 23, 1913; ended, Aug. 10, 1913.
 Balkan-Turkish war began, Oct. 8, 1912; ended, May 30, 1913.
 Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
 Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
 Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1906.
 Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
 Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died, July 30, 1898.
 Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
 Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
 Boxer outbreak in China began, May 1900.
 Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
 Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
 Brest-Litovsk peace treaty signed, March 3, 1918.
 Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
 Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908.
 Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
 California Midwinter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
 Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
 Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
 Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
 Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
 Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
 Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 5, 1910.
 Caroline Islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
 Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian), exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
 Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
 Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
 China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
 Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
 Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
 Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
 Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
 Constantine, king of Greece, deposed, June 12, 1917.
 Constitution, U. S., 16th amendment to proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
 Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
 Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
 Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
 Cronin murder, May 4, 1889.
 Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
 Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
 Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified, March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress, Dec. 16, 1903.
 Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
 Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
 Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
 Czolrosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
 De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
 Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
 Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
 Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, Mar. 25, 1911.
 Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
 Dom Pedro expelled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
 Draft for American national army; registration day June 5, 1917; numbers drawn July 20, 1917.
 Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 19, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906, by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
 Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, and Dec. 28, 1908. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
 Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
 Edward VII. proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1909; died, May 6, 1910.
 Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
 European war began Aug. 1, 1914; ended Nov. 11, 1918.
 Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
 Ferdinand, Archduke Francis, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
 Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
 Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
 Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by Hague court, June 1, 1910.
 Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
 Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.
 Frederick VIII. succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
 Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
 General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
 George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
 George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
 Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died, May 19, 1898.
 Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died, Feb. 3.
 Greek-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897.
 Haiti, President Lecomte of, and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
 Halifax disaster, Dec. 6, 1917.
 Harriman, E. H., died, Sept. 9, 1909.
 Harrison, Benjamin, died, March 13, 1901.
 Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
 Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
 Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
 Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
 Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
 Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
 Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
 Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.

- Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
 Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
 Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
 Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
 Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; formally annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
 Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
 Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
 Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
 Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
 Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
 Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
 Jerusalem captured by British, Dec. 11, 1917.
 Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
 Jutland naval battle, May 31-June 1, 1916.
 Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Peking, June 30, 1900.
 Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
 Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
 Kitchener, Lord, drowned June 5, 1916.
 Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
 Kongo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
 Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
 Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
 Labor department (U. S.) created, March 4, 1913.
 Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
 Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
 Leopold II., king of Belgium, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
 Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893; died Nov. 11, 1917.
 Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
 Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
 Lusitania sunk, May 7, 1915.
 Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
 Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
 Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
 Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 1, 1901.
 Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 23, 1908.
 Mexican revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911.
 Mexican-American crisis; Americans occupy Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914; eighteen Americans killed by Villa bandits, Jan. 10, 1916; Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and kills seventeen persons, March 9, 1916, American troops invade Mexico from north; President Wilson calls out national guard, June 18, 1916.
 Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
 Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
 Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
 McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
 Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
 Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
 New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
 Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905; deposed, March 15, 1917; put to death, July 16, 1918.
 Norge disaster, June 28, 1904.
 North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
 North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
 North sea naval battle (see Jutland).
 Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
 Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
 Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
 Omaha, Neb. (Trans-Mississippi), exposition, June to Nov. 1, 1898.
 Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
 Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
 Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed, Nov. 5, 1913; died, Oct. 11, 1916.
 Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
 Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
 Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
 Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
 Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
 Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
 Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
 Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
 Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
 Peking captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
 Petrorrad riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
 Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.
 Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Pope Benedict XV, elected, Sept. 3, 1914.
 Pope Leo XIII, died, July 20, 1903.
 Pope Pius X., elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
 Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
 Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
 Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
 Portugal, King Carlos, and Crown Prince Luiz of, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
 Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
 Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
 Preparedness campaign in United States, 1915-1916.
 Pretoria captured by the British, June 4, 1900.
 Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended, August.
 Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
 Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
 Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912.
 Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
 Russian revolution overthrows czarism, March 12, 1917.
 Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
 Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
 Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
 St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
 St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
 St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
 St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
 San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
 Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
 Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
 Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.
 Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
 Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
 Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
 Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
 Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.

Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
 Shah of Persia, assassinated, May 1, 1896.
 Simpson tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
 Skager-Rak naval battle (see Jutland).
 Somme, battle of, began, July 1, 1916.
 South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 15, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
 Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
 Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
 Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
 Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died, Sept. 18.
 Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
 Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed from office, Oct. 17, 1913.
 Sussex sunk, March 24, 1916.
 Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908.
 Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; (Underwood-Simmons) act approved, Oct. 3, 1913.
 Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
 Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
 Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
 Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July

24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
 Turkey, war with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
 Turkey, war with Balkan states began; Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913.
 Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.
 United States entered European war, April 6, 1917.
 Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
 Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
 Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
 Verdun, battle of, began, Feb. 22, 1916.
 Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
 Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912.
 Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
 War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914; United States entered, April 6, 1917; war ended, Nov. 11, 1918.
 Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
 Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 6, 1912; re-elected, Nov. 7, 1916.
 Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
 World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.
 World war (see European war).
 Wyoming admitted as state, July 10, 1890.
 Yalu, battle of, Sept. 17, 1894.

GIFTS FOR NEGRO Y. M. C. A. BUILDINGS.

Made by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago and others.

Julius Rosenwald in January, 1911, offered to contribute \$25,000 toward the cost of a Y. M. C. A. building for colored men and boys in any city of the United States that would raise at least \$75,000 additional to make a minimum fund of \$100,000. As the result of this offer \$250,000 has been paid out by Mr. Rosenwald for buildings in Chicago, Washington, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Baltimore and Atlanta. In addition, \$75,000 is ready to be paid by Mr. Rosenwald for buildings in

Columbus, Pittsburgh and New York, when they have complied with all conditions. By means of Mr. Rosenwald's offer others have contributed to a total actual, and as to Columbus, Pittsburgh and New York prospective, disbursement of \$2,000,000. Nearly \$1,000,000 is the gift of white people. More than a quarter of a million dollars was given by negroes in the various communities benefited. The following table, prepared by W. J. Parker, business manager of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., analyzes the \$2,000,000 disbursement:

	Total cost.	Rosenwald gifts.	By local whites.	By local negroes.	Other sources.	Year.
Atlanta	\$123,609.00	\$25,000	\$39,347.45	\$90,797.69	\$28,462.86	1919
Baltimore	110,000.00	25,000	50,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	1918
Brooklyn	208,545.85	25,000	160,597.85	14,648.00	8,300.00	1918
Chicago	186,767.14	25,000	60,000.00	22,000.00	79,767.14	1913
Columbus	116,450.00	25,000	76,450.00	15,000.00	.....	1918
Cincinnati	112,500.00	25,000	71,500.00	16,000.00	.....	1916
Indianapolis	105,000.00	25,000	55,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	1913
Kansas City	104,014.51	25,000	44,526.43	25,183.85	9,304.23	1914
New York	358,000.00	25,000	113,713.43	11,286.57	208,000.00	1919
Philadelphia	110,000.00	25,000	62,000.00	13,000.00	10,000.00	1913
Pittsburgh	160,000.00	25,000	90,000.00	12,000.00	33,000.00	1919
St. Louis	185,000.00	25,000	102,500.00	57,500.00	.....	1918
Washington	114,877.95	25,000	34,877.95	35,000.00	20,000.00	1912
Totals	\$1,994,764.45	\$325,000	\$960,514.11	\$282,416.11	\$426,834.23	....

NOTE—Of the above cities all except Columbus, New York and Pittsburgh have met the conditions of Mr. Rosenwald's gift. These three cities have been granted an extension of time. The above table does not include a promise of \$25,000 to the colored Y. W. C. A.

of New York (made because a joint fund was raised there) on conditions similar to those for the colored Y. M. C. A. An extension of time has been granted to the New York women until Jan. 1, 1919. The building they propose to erect will cost upward of \$100,000.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1918.

Butler, Mrs. Margaret L., St. Louis, Mo., by will to Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., \$1,090,000.
 Carnegie, Andrew, New York, to McGill university, Montreal, \$1,000,000.
 Crane, Zenas, Dalton, Mass., by will to educational, charitable and other institutions, \$500,000.
 Harris, George B., Chicago, by will to Presbyterian hospital and Art Institute of Chicago, \$1,700,000, to be shared equally.

Hoge, John, Zanesville, O., to Metropolitan museum, New York, N. Y., \$950,000.
 Noyes, La Verne W., Chicago, to the University of Chicago, \$2,500,000.
 Palmer, Mrs. Potter, by will to educational and philanthropic institutions, \$525,000.
 Schaffner, Joseph, Chicago, by will to Michael Reese hospital, \$20,000; to Northwestern university, \$10,000.
 Schapper, Ferdinand, Eluc Island, Ill., by will to Chicago Art institute, \$50,000.
 Sterling, John W., New York, N. Y., by will to Yale university, \$20,000,000.

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1918).

- Abbey, Edwin A., Aug. 1, 1911.
 Abdul Hamid, Feb. 10, 1913.
 Adams, C. F., March 3, 1913.
 Adams, Chas. F., Mar. 20, 1915.
 Achrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
 Aldrich, S. W., April 16, 1915.
 Aldrich, T. B., March 19, 1907.
 Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
 Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
 Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
 Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
 Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
 Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
 Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
 Altman, Benjamin, Oct. 7, 1913.
 Alverstone, Visc't, Dec. 15, 1915.
 Anderson, Galusha, July 20, 1918.
 Andrassy, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
 Angell, James B., April 1, 1916.
 Anthony, Susan B., Mar. 13, 1906.
 Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
 Archbold, J. D., Dec. 5, 1916.
 Armour, Philip D., Jan. 6, 1901.
 Armstrong, M., May 26, 1913.
 Arnold, Edwin, March 25, 1904.
 Astor, John J., April 15, 1912.
 Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
 Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
 Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
 Averbury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
 Barnum, P. T., April 7, 1891.
 Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
 Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
 Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
 Bascom, John, Oct. 2, 1911.
 Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
 Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1903.
 Behring, E. von, April 1, 1917.
 Belt, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
 Bell, Digby, June 20, 1917.
 Bellaury, Edward, May 22, 1898.
 Bellow, Kyrie, Nov. 2, 1911.
 Belmont, August, Mar. 24, 1890.
 Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1903.
 Bennett, Jas. G., May 14, 1913.
 Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
 Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
 Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
 Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
 Bitter, Karl T. F., April 10, 1915.
 Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
 Black, Frank S., March 21, 1913.
 Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
 Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
 Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
 Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
 Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
 Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
 Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
 Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
 Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
 Boito, Arrigo, June 11, 1913.
 Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
 Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
 Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
 Boucicault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
 Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
 Bradley, L. D., Jan. 9, 1917.
 Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
 Brazg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
 Brahm, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
 Brassey, Thomas, Feb. 23, 1913.
 Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
 Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
 Brisson, Henri, April 14, 1912.
 Bristow, Benj. H., June 22, 1896.
 Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
 Brough, Lionel, Nov. 3, 1909.
 Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
 Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
 Bullen, Frank T., Mar. 1, 1915.
 Bulow, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
 Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
 Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
 Burleigh, B., June 17, 1914.
 Burnand, F. O., April 21, 1917.
 Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
 Burrows, J. C., Nov. 16, 1915.
 Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
 Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
 Calhoun, W. J., Sept. 19, 1916.
 Campbell-Bannerman, H., April 22, 1908.
 Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
 Carden, D., Oct. 16, 1915.
 Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
 Carleton, Will., Dec. 18, 1912.
 Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
 Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
 Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
 Carolus-Duran, E. A., Feb. 18, 1917.
 Carreno, Terese, June 12, 1917.
 Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
 Castimir-Perier, March 12, 1907.
 Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
 Chamberlain, Jos., July 2, 1914.
 Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
 Childs, Wm. M., Oct. 25, 1916.
 Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
 Choate, Joseph H., May 14, 1917.
 Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
 Chulalongorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
 Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
 Clarke, Chas. H., Aug. 10, 1915.
 Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
 Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
 Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
 Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1903.
 Cody, W. F., Jan. 10, 1917.
 Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
 Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
 Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.
 Constock, A., Sept. 21, 1915.
 Constant, Benjamin, May 26, 1902.
 Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
 Cooley, L. E., Feb. 3, 1917.
 Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1903.
 Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1899.
 Coquelin, A. H., Feb. 8, 1909.
 Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
 Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
 Corthell, E. L., May 16, 1916.
 Cox, George B., May 20, 1916.
 Crane, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
 Cramp, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
 Crawford, Emily, Dec. 30, 1915.
 Crawford, F. M., April 9, 1909.
 Crawford, Jack, Feb. 27, 1917.
 Crockett, S. R., April 20, 1914.
 Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
 Cromer, Earl of, Jan. 29, 1917.
 Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
 Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
 Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
 Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
 Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
 Curtis, Richard, April 19, 1906.
 Curtis, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
 Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
 Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
 Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
 Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.
 Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 3, 1912.
 Daly, Augustin, July 7, 1899.
 Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
 Danicil, John W., June 29, 1910.
 Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
 Davis, George R., Nov. 25, 1899.
 Davis, Henry G., Mar. 11, 1916.
 Davis, Mrs. Jeff., Oct. 16, 1906.
 Davis, Richard H., April 19, 1916.
 Davis, Winnie, Sept. 13, 1898.
 Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
 Debussy, C. C., March 26, 1918.
 Deering, W., Dec. 9, 1913.
 De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
 Detalle, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
 Dewey, George, Jan. 16, 1917.
 Diaz, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
 Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
 Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
 Dodge, G. M., Jan. 3, 1916.
 Dooliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
 Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
 Douglass, Fred'k, Feb. 20, 1895.
 Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
 Draper, Andrew S., Apr. 27, 1913.
 Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
 Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
 Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
 Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
 Dunas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
 Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1906.
 Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.
 Dwight, Timothy, May 28, 1916.
 East, Sir Edward, Sept. 23, 1913.
 Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
 Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
 Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
 Eggleston, Edw'd, Sept. 3, 1902.
 Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
 Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 20, 1915.
 Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1893.
 Elkins, Stephen B., Jan. 4, 1911.
 Ellis, Edw. S., June 20, 1916.
 Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
 English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
 Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
 Ewarts, Wm. M., Feb. 28, 1901.
 Faure, E., June 16, 1916.
 Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894.
 Fairbanks, C. W., June 4, 1913.
 Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
 Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
 Farley, J. M., Sept. 17, 1918.
 Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
 Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
 Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
 Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
 Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
 Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
 Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
 Field, Kate, May 18, 1896.
 Field, Richard M., Nov. 11, 1902.
 Field, Stephen J., April 9, 1899.
 Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
 Flisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
 Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
 Flagler, Henry M., May 20, 1913.
 Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
 Flower, Roswell P., May 12, 1899.
 Foraker, J. B., May 10, 1917.
 Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
 Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
 Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
 Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
 Francis Joseph I., Nov. 21, 1916.
 Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
 Fremont, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
 Fremont, John C., July 13, 1890.
 French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
 Frohman, Chas., May 7, 1915.
 Froude, James, Oct. 20, 1894.
 Frye, William P., Aug. 8, 1911.
 Fuller, Melville W., July 4, 1910.
 Funston, F., Feb. 19, 1917.
 Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
 Gallard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
 Gallieni, J. S., May 27, 1916.
 Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
 Gary, Joseph E., Oct. 31, 1906.
 Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
 Gaynor, Wm. J., Sept. 10, 1913.
 Gelkie, James, March 2, 1915.
 George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
 George I. (Greece), Mar. 13, 1913.
 Gilbert, William S., May 2, 1911.
 Gilder, Jeannette L., Jan. 17, 1916.
 Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
 Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
 Gilmore, Pat'k S., Sept. 24, 1892.
 Gladden, Wash'n, July 2, 1918.
 Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
 Goodie, George B., Sept. 6, 1896.
 Goodwin, J. Cheever, Dec. 18, 1912.
 Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
 Gonnod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
 Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
 Grau, H., Oct. 27, 1912.
 Gray, Elsha, Jan. 21, 1901.
 Green, Hetty, July 3, 1916.

- Gresham, Walter Q., May 28, 1895.
 Grieg, Edward, Sept. 4, 1907.
 Grodekoff, N. L., Dec. 26, 1913.
 Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
 Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
 Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
 Hagenbeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
 Hale, Edward E., June 10, 1909.
 Halevy, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
 Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
 Hamilton, C. Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
 Hampton, Wade, April 11, 1902.
 Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
 Hanna, Marcus A., Feb. 15, 1904.
 Hanshaw, T. W., March 4, 1914.
 Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
 Hardie, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
 Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
 Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
 Harper, William R., Jan. 10, 1906.
 Harpignies, H. J., Aug. 28, 1916.
 Harris, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
 Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
 Harris, William T., Nov. 5, 1909.
 Harrison, Benj., March 13, 1901.
 Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
 Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
 Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
 Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
 Hearn, Lafacido, Sept. 26, 1904.
 Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
 Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
 Henderson, C. R., Mar. 29, 1915.
 Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906.
 Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
 Hepburn, W. P., Feb. 7, 1916.
 Herkomer, H. von, March 31, 1914.
 Herne, James A., June 2, 1901.
 Hewitt, Abram S., Jan. 18, 1903.
 Heywe, Paul, April 2, 1914.
 Hillkoff, M., March 21, 1909.
 Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
 Hill, James J., May 29, 1916.
 Hitchcock, E. A., Apr. 6, 1909.
 Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
 Hitt, Robert H., Sept. 20, 1906.
 Hoar, George F., Sept. 30, 1904.
 Hobart, Garret A., Nov. 21, 1899.
 Hodler, Ferdinand, May 21, 1918.
 Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
 Holden, E. S., March 16, 1914.
 Hollaender, G., Dec. 6, 1915.
 Holleben, T. von, Feb. 1, 1913.
 Holtman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
 Holmes, Mary Jane, Oct. 6, 1907.
 Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
 Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
 Howe, Julia Ward, Oct. 17, 1910.
 Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
 Hubbard, Eibert, May 7, 1915.
 Huerta, V. Jan. 13, 1917.
 Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
 Hunt, William H., Sept. 7, 1910.
 Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
 Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
 Huxley, Thos. H., June 29, 1894.
 Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
 Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
 Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
 Ingalls, John J., Aug. 16, 1900.
 Ingersoll, Robt. G., July 21, 1899.
 Ireland, John, Sept. 25, 1918.
 Irving, Henry, Oct. 13, 1905.
 Irlvz, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
 Isherwood, B. F., June 19, 1915.
 Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
 Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
 James, Henry, Feb. 28, 1916.
 Jameson, L. S., Nov. 26, 1917.
 Jaures, Jean L., July 31, 1914.
 Jefferson, Joseph, April 23, 1905.
 Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
 Joachim, Joseph, Aug. 16, 1907.
 Jokal, Maurus, May 6, 1906.
 Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
 Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
 Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
 Joubert, Gen., March 27, 1900.
 Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
 Judge, Wm. Q., March 22, 1896.
 Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
 Kaempf, J., May 25, 1918.
 Katsuro, Tarō, Oct. 10, 1913.
 Keene, James K., Jan. 3, 1913.
 Kelcey, Herbert, July 10, 1917.
 Kelly, Clara L., May 13, 1916.
 Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
 Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
 Kell, W. H., Nov. 6, 1917.
 Kilderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
 Kitchener, H. H., June 5, 1916.
 Kjelland, Alexander, April 6, 1906.
 Knott, J. Proctor, June 8, 1911.
 Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
 Kossuth, Louis, March 20, 1894.
 Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
 Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
 Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
 La Farge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
 Lamar, J. R., Jan. 2, 1916.
 Lamprecht, K., May 11, 1915.
 Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
 Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
 Langley, Sam'l P., Feb. 27, 1906.
 Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
 Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
 Leacock, C., Oct. 25, 1918.
 Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
 Le Febre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
 Lemaitre, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
 Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
 Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
 Lewis, Alfred H., Dec. 23, 1914.
 Li Hung-chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
 Lilliuakalani, Nov. 11, 1917.
 Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
 Lockwood, Belva, May 19, 1917.
 Logan, Olive, April 23, 1909.
 Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
 London, Jack, Nov. 27, 1916.
 Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
 Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
 Lorimer, George C., Sept. 8, 1904.
 Lossing, Benson J., June 3, 1891.
 Low, Seth, Sept. 17, 1916.
 Lowell, James R., Aug. 12, 1891.
 Lowell, P., Nov. 12, 1919.
 Loysen, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
 Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
 Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 28, 1908.
 Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
 Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
 Mable, H. W., Dec. 31, 1916.
 Mace, Jcm, Nov. 30, 1910.
 MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
 MacVeagh, W., Jan. 11, 1917.
 Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
 Mahan, Alfred T., Dec. 1, 1914.
 Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
 Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
 Mansfield, Richard, Aug. 30, 1907.
 Marble, M., July 24, 1917.
 Maretzke, Max, May 24, 1897.
 Markan, C. R., Jan. 30, 1916.
 Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
 Marsh, O. C., March 16, 1899.
 Marsh, Richard, Aug. 10, 1915.
 Martinelli, S., July 5, 1913.
 Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
 Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
 Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
 Maxim, H. S., Nov. 24, 1916.
 Mead, Larkin G., Oct. 15, 1910.
 Medill, Joseph, March 16, 1899.
 Meissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
 Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
 Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
 Menclik II., Dec. 12, 1913.
 Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
 Meredith, George, May 18, 1909.
 Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
 Metchnikoff, E., July 17, 1916.
 Meyer, G. von L., March 9, 1918.
 Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
 Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
 Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
 Miller, Roosevelt, Jan. 3, 1913.
 Millet, Francis D., April 15, 1912.
 Mills, Benj. Fay, May 1, 1916.
 Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.
 Mills, Roger O., Sept. 7, 1911.
 Mirbeau, O., Feb. 18, 1917.
 Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
 Mitchell, John P., July 6, 1918.
 Mitchell, Maggie, Mar. 22, 1918.
 Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
 Monvel, Boutet de, March 16, 1913.
 Moody, Dwight L., Dec. 22, 1899.
 Morgan, J. P., March 31, 1913.
 Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
 Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
 Mosby, John S., May 30, 1916.
 Moscheles, F., Dec. 22, 1917.
 Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
 Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
 Muensterberg, H., Dec. 16, 1916.
 Muir, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
 Murphy, J. A., Aug. 11, 1916.
 Murray, J. B. A., July 26, 1915.
 Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
 Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
 McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
 McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
 McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
 McCosh, James, Nov. 16, 1894.
 McGovern, T., Feb. 22, 1913.
 McKInley, Wm., Sept. 14, 1901.
 McLean, J. R., June 9, 1916.
 McRea, James, March 28, 1913.
 McVicker, Jas. H., March 7, 1896.
 Naeyer, Ernst D., Sept. 10, 1913.
 Nares, George S., Jan. 16, 1915.
 Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
 Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
 Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
 Newman, J. H., Aug. 11, 1890.
 Nightingale, Flor., Aug. 14, 1910.
 Nixon, Wm. F., Feb. 20, 1912.
 Nozti M., Sept. 13, 1912.
 Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
 Ny, Edgan, W., Feb. 21, 1896.
 O'Brien, R. B., March 19, 1918.
 O'Chilire, Thos., Nov. 26, 1902.
 Ohnet, Georges, May 2, 1913.
 Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
 Olivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
 Olney, Richard, April 8, 1917.
 Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
 O'Reilly, John B., Aug. 11, 1890.
 O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
 Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907.
 Otis, H. G., July 30, 1917.
 Otto, King, Oct. 11, 1916.
 "Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee),
 Jan. 24, 1908.
 Paine, Chas. J., Aug. 14, 1916.
 Paine, Robert T., Aug. 11, 1910.
 Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1908.
 Palmer, John M., Sept. 25, 1900.
 Palmer, Potter, May 1, 1902.
 Palmer, Mrs. Potter, May 5, 1913.
 Palmer, Thos. W., June 1, 1913.
 Parker, Joseph, Nov. 23, 1902.
 Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
 Passy, Frederick, June 12, 1912.
 Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
 Payer, J. von, Aug. 31, 1915.
 Paz, Jose C. P., March 10, 1912.
 Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
 Peck, George W., April 16, 1916.
 Peck, Harry T., March 23, 1914.
 Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
 Pennypacker, S. A., Sept. 2, 1916.
 Perkins, Ell, Dec. 16, 1910.
 Pla, Maria, July 5, 1911.
 Platt, John J., Feb. 16, 1917.
 Picquet, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
 Pierpont, E., March 6, 1892.
 Pingree, Hazen S., June 18, 1901.
 Pitou, A., Dec. 4, 1915.
 Pittman, Ben, Dec. 28, 1910.
 Pius X., Aug. 20, 1914.
 Platt, Thos. C., March 6, 1910.
 Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
 Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
 Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
 Poole, Wm. F., March 1, 1894.
 Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.

Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
 Potter, Henry C., July 21, 1908.
 Pratt, B. L., May 18, 1917.
 Pultizer, Joseph, Oct. 29, 1911.
 Pullman, Geo. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
 Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.
 Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
 Ramsay, Wm. July 29, 1916.
 Randall, Sam'l J., April 13, 1890.
 Rankin, McKee, April 17, 1914.
 Reclus, Elisee, July 4, 1905.
 Redmond, J. E., March 6, 1918.
 Reed, Thomas B., Dec. 7, 1902.
 Rehan, Ada, Jan. 8, 1916.
 Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
 Remenly, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
 Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
 Renan, Jos. Ernst, Oct. 2, 1892.
 Reszke, Edouard de, May 30, 1917.
 Rexford, Eben E., Oct. 18, 1916.
 Rhodes, Cecil, March 26, 1902.
 Ripdath, John C., July 31, 1900.
 Riis, Jacob A., March 6, 1914.
 Riley, James W., July 25, 1916.
 Ristort, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
 Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
 Robson, Stuart, April 29, 1903.
 Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
 Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
 Rodin, A., Nov. 17, 1917.
 Roebeling, W., April 15, 1912.
 Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
 Rojstvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
 Root, George F., Aug. 6, 1895.
 Root, Joseph C., Dec. 25, 1913.
 Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
 Rosewater, Edw'd, Aug. 21, 1906.
 Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
 Rothschild, N. M., Mar. 31, 1915.
 Routhede, Paul de, Jan. 39, 1914.
 Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 29, 1894.
 Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
 Russell, Sir Chas., Aug. 10, 1900.
 Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
 Sagasta, Praxedes M., Jan. 5, 1903.
 Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
 St. Gaudens, Aug., Aug. 3, 1907.
 St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
 St. John, John P., Aug. 31, 1916.
 Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
 Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
 Salvini, Tommaso, Jan. 1, 1916.
 Sampson, Wm. T., May 6, 1902.
 Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
 Sarasate, Pablo de, Sept. 20, 1908.
 Sardon, Victorien, Nov. 3, 1908.
 Sattoli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
 Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
 Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
 Schlemmann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
 Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
 Scott, Robert F., March 29, 1912.
 Segur, Anatole de, Aug. 14, 1916.
 Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.
 Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
 Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
 Sheridan, M. V., Feb. 21, 1918.

Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
 Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
 Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
 Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
 Sienkiewicz, H., Nov. 16, 1916.
 Stiel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
 Smiles, Samuel, April 16, 1904.
 Smith, F. Hopkinson, Apr. 7, 1915.
 Sulth, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
 Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
 Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
 Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
 Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
 Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
 Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
 Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
 Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
 Stanley, Henry M., May 10, 1904.
 Stanton, Eliz. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
 Stead, Wm. T., April 15, 1912.
 Stedman, Edmund C., Jan. 18, 1908.
 Stephenson, T., March 15, 1918.
 Stevenson, A. E., June 1, 1914.
 Stillman, Jas., March 15, 1918.
 Stockton, Frank R., April 20, 1902.
 Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
 Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
 Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
 Strauss, Eduard, Dec. 30, 1916.
 Strauss, Johann, May 3, 1899.
 Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
 Stuart, Ruth McE., May 4, 1917.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
 Sullivan, J. L., Feb. 2, 1918.
 Suppe, Franz von, June 21, 1895.
 Sutro, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
 Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
 Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
 Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
 Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
 Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
 Sylva, Carmen, March 2, 1916.
 Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
 Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
 Palmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
 Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
 Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
 Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
 Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
 Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
 Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
 Thores, Mme. de, Dec. 27, 1916.
 Thureau-Duzgan, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
 Thurman, Allen G., Dec. 12, 1895.
 Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
 Tleknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
 Tillman, Benj. R., July 3, 1918.
 Tilton, Theodore, May 25, 1907.
 Tisza, Koloman de, March 23, 1902.
 Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
 Torney, Geo. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
 Tourgee, Albion W., May 21, 1905.
 Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
 Tracy, B. F., Aug. 6, 1915.
 Tree, Beerholm, July 2, 1917.
 Trowbridge, J. T., Feb. 12, 1916.
 Tschakowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.

Tsu-Hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
 Tuley, Murray F., Dec. 25, 1905.
 Twain, Mark (see Clemens, S. L.).
 Tryndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
 Vambary, Arminius, Sept. 15, 1913.
 Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
 Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
 Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, W., Jan. 27, 1901.
 Verhaeren, E., Nov. 27, 1916.
 Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
 Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Vilas, William F., Aug. 27, 1908.
 Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
 Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
 Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
 Wagner, C. W., May 13, 1918.
 Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
 Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
 Ward, A. Montgomery, Dec. 7, 1913.
 Ward, John Q. A., May 1, 1910.
 Ward, May A., Jan. 14, 1918.
 Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
 Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
 Washington, B. T., Nov. 14, 1915.
 Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
 Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
 Webster, Jean, June 11, 1916.
 Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
 Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
 Wheeler, Joseph, Jan. 25, 1906.
 Whistler, J. A. McN., July 17, 1903.
 White, Andrew D., Nov. 4, 1918.
 White, Horace, Sept. 16, 1916.
 Whitney, M. W., Sept. 19, 1910.
 Whitney, Wm. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
 Whittier, John G., Sept. 7, 1892.
 Whympere, Edw'd, Sept. 16, 1911.
 Wilder, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
 Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
 Wilhelmj, August, Jan. 23, 1908.
 Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
 Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
 Wilson, Ellen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
 Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
 Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
 Winter, John S., Dec. 14, 1911.
 Winter, Wm., June 30, 1917.
 Wittie, S. J., March 12, 1915.
 Wolsey, Visct, March 25, 1913.
 Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
 Woodruff, Tim. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
 Woolley, Celia P., Mar. 9, 1918.
 Wright, Carroll D., Feb. 20, 1909.
 Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
 Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
 Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
 Yates, Edmund H., May 20, 1894.
 Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
 Yerkes, Chas. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
 Yuan Shih-kai, June 6, 1916.
 Zeppelein, F., March 8, 1917.
 Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843.	1888
Freyinet, Charles de, b. 1828.	1890
Loli-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850.	1891
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842.	1892
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852.	1894
France, Anatole, b. 1844.	1896
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853.	1897
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859.	1898
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856.	1899
Rostand, Edmond, b. 1868.	1901
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853.	1903
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847.	1903
Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845.	1905
Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1842.	1905
Barres, Maurice, b. 1862.	1906
Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866.	1907
Richepin, Jean, b. 1849.	1908
Doumic, Rene, b. 1860.	1909
Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862.	1909
Aicard, Jean, b. 1848.	1909

Name.	Elected.
Brioux, Eugene, b. 1858.	1909
Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850.	1909
Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848.	1910
Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864.	1911
Cochin, Denis, b. 1851.	1911
Lyautey, Louis, b. 1853.	1912
Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859.	1914
Capus, Alfred, b. 1858.	1914
Gorce, Pierre de la, b. 1846.	1914
Joffre, Joseph J. C., b. 1852.	1918
Barthou, Louis, b. 1862.	1918
Bandrillart, Alfred.	1918
Cambon, Jules, b. 1845.	1918
Boylesve, Rene, b. 1867.	1918
Curel, Francis de.	1918

The Academie Francaise, or French Academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

**DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN
THE REGISTRATION AREA.**

Annual average.

	1906-10.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Registration area.....	15.1	14.1	13.6	13.5	14.0
Registration states.....	15.0	13.9	13.4	13.3	13.9
Cities in registration states	16.3	15.0	14.5	14.2	15.0
Rural part of registra- tion states.....	13.4	12.7	12.3	12.3	12.9

The registration area in 1916 included twenty-six states, the District of Columbia and thirty-five cities in nonregistration states, containing 70.2 per cent of the total estimated population of continental United States. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1916 was 1,001,921. The estimated population of the area was 71,621,632 and the death rate was consequently 14 per 1,000 of population.

In Registration States.

Death rates per 1,000 population.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
California.....	13.7	14.2	14.5	13.6	13.7	13.5
Colorado.....	12.9	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.3	10.3
Connecticut.....	15.4	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.9	16.3
Dist. of Col.....	18.7	18.3	17.3	16.6	.....	.....
Indiana.....	12.9	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.7	13.6
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	9.8	10.1	10.9
Kentucky.....	13.2	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.3	12.6
Maine.....	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.6	15.7
Maryland.....	15.8	15.5	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.5
Massachusetts.....	15.3	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.5	15.2
Michigan.....	13.2	13.4	13.9	13.4	13.4	15.1
Minnesota.....	10.5	9.5	10.4	10.6	10.1	10.7
Missouri.....	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.9
Montana.....	10.2	10.1	12.0	11.2	11.4	12.6
New Hampshire.....	17.1	16.4	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.1
New Jersey.....	14.7	14.1	14.3	14.2	13.8	15.0
New York.....	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.8
North Carolina.....	18.3	17.3	16.8	19.0	17.3	13.1
Ohio.....	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.0	13.1	14.4
Pennsylvania.....	14.2	14.0	14.6	13.9	13.8	14.6
Rhode Island.....	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.8	15.5
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.8
Utah.....	10.3	9.9	11.0	10.1	9.9	10.4
Vermont.....	15.8	15.2	15.8	15.0	14.7	15.6
Virginia.....	.....	.....	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.7
Washington.....	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.7
Wisconsin.....	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.1	10.8	11.8

All reg. states. 13.9 14.6 14.7 13.4 13.9 13.9

Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in the years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

	1906-10.	1914.	1915.	1916.
City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	18.6	19.4	20.0	19.3
Atlanta, Ga.*.....	19.4	16.5	15.1	15.3
Baltimore, Md.*.....	19.5	18.1	17.1	18.1
Birmingham, Ala.*.....	17.5	15.6	14.1	15.0
Boston, Mass.....	17.9	16.1	16.1	16.9
Bridgeport, Conn.....	15.5	15.0	15.4	19.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	16.0	15.5	14.9	16.1
Cambridge, Mass.....	15.1	13.2	13.1	13.5
Chicago, Ill.....	14.9	14.2	14.3	14.5
Cincinnati, O.....	18.1	16.0	15.6	16.4
Cleveland, O.....	14.1	12.8	13.4	14.8
Columbus, O.....	15.1	14.8	14.0	15.5
Dartmouth, O.....	15.5	13.8	13.6	15.2

	1906-10.	1914.	1915.	1916.
City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Col.....	17.5	13.2	13.3	11.5
Detroit, Mich.....	14.8	15.6	15.7	19.0
Fall River, Mass.....	19.7	17.3	15.9	17.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	13.3	13.9	12.5	13.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	15.2	15.9	14.7	15.6
Jersey City, N. J.....	17.7	13.8	14.5	14.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	14.6	14.0	14.7	14.5
Los Angeles, Cal.....	14.8	12.9	12.3	12.3
Louisville, Ky.*.....	17.4	16.5	15.0	15.0
Lowell, Mass.....	19.4	15.9	16.2	17.3
Memphis, Tenn.*.....	20.6	20.7	19.8	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	13.7	11.8	11.4	12.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	11.0	12.0	11.5	12.4
Nashville, Tenn.*.....	19.3	18.4	17.2	.....
Newark, N. J.....	17.2	14.5	13.1	15.0
New Haven, Conn.....	17.3	16.1	15.7	17.0
New Orleans, La.*.....	21.7	20.5	21.2	18.4
New York, N. Y.....	16.9	14.1	13.9	13.9
Oakland, Cal.....	15.4	11.6	11.4	10.5
Omaha, Neb.....	13.8	13.8	12.2	14.4
Paterson, N. J.....	15.7	13.5	13.2	14.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	17.7	16.1	15.6	16.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18.0	15.7	15.3	17.4
Portland, Ore.....	10.3	9.1	8.4	8.0
Providence, R. I.....	17.6	15.2	14.6	15.8
Richmond, Va.*.....	22.5	19.7	18.9	19.7
Rochester, N. Y.....	14.7	14.3	13.9	14.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	15.3	15.0	13.8	14.9
St. Paul, Minn.....	11.0	11.4	10.7	13.4
San Francisco, Cal.....	16.1	15.5	13.9	15.4
Scranton, Pa.....	16.3	15.8	14.7	14.4
Seattle, Wash.....	9.8	8.1	7.4	7.0
Spokane, Wash.....	12.8	8.6	8.1	7.0
Syracuse, N. Y.....	15.2	14.8	13.2	15.2
Toledo, O.....	14.9	15.5	15.4	18.1
Washington, D. C.*.....	19.6	16.6	18.1	17.8
Worcester, Mass.....	17.1	15.7	15.4	17.8

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the population in 1910 were colored.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES (1916.)

Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 population.

Cause.....	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever.....	9,510	13.3
Marria.....	2,175	3.0
Smallpox.....	114	0.2
Measles.....	7,947	11.1
Scarlet fever.....	2,355	3.3
Whooping cough.....	7,284	10.2
Diphtheria.....	10,367	14.5
Influenza.....	18,886	26.4
Epidemic diseases.....	6,461	9.0
Tuberculosis, lungs.....	88,666	123.8
Tuberculosis, other.....	5,706	8.0
Cancer.....	58,600	81.8
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	59,154	82.6
Heart disease.....	107,475	150.1
Bronchitis, acute.....	6,700	9.4
Bronchitis, chronic.....	4,887	6.8
Pneumonia.....	63,229	88.3
Bright's disease.....	75,316	105.2
Tumors.....	4,143	5.8
Suicide.....	10,162	14.2
Violence.....	65,121	90.9

All causes..... 1,001,921 1398.9

DEATHS BY SEX.

Sex.....	Number.	Pct.	Sex.....	Number.	Pct.
Male.....	547,809	54.7	Female.....	454,112	45.3

DEATHS BY AGE.

Number and distribution per 1,000.

Age.....	Number.	Dist.	Age.....	Number.	Dist.	Age.....	Number.	Dist.
Under 1 year.....	164,660	164.3	20 to 24.....	35,357	35.3	65 to 69.....	68,141	68.0
1 year.....	36,218	36.1	25 to 29.....	38,148	38.1	70 to 74.....	70,306	70.2
2 years.....	16,304	16.3	30 to 34.....	39,257	39.2	75 to 79.....	62,597	62.5
3 years.....	9,913	9.9	35 to 39.....	44,171	44.1	80 to 84.....	45,769	45.7
4 years.....	6,986	7.0	40 to 44.....	45,121	45.0	85 to 89.....	24,488	24.4
Under 5.....	234,081	233.6	45 to 49.....	48,848	48.8	90 to 94.....	8,697	8.6
5 to 9.....	20,635	20.6	50 to 54.....	53,443	53.3	95 to 99.....	2,205	2.2
10 to 14.....	14,008	14.0	55 to 59.....	58,621	58.6	100 or more.....	349	0.6
15 to 19.....	23,342	23.3	60 to 64.....	62,779	62.7	Unknown.....	1,305	1.3

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1916)		
Number and distribution per 1,000.		
	Number.	Dist.
White	905,213	903.5
Native white.	668,224	666.9
Foreign white.	234,405	234.0
Negro	92,889	92.7
Chinese	1,102	1.1
Japanese	1,037	1.0
Indian	1,663	1.6

Country.	Rate.
Hungary	25.0
Ireland	17.6
Italy†	17.9
Jamaica	21.6
Japan*	21.0
Netherlands	12.4
New Zealand.	9.1
Norway	13.3
Prussia*	17.3
Roumania†	23.8
Russia in Europe†	30.9
Scotland	17.1
Serbia*	24.3
Spain†	22.1
Sweden	14.6
Switzerland	13.3

City.	Per 1,000.	1912.	1911.
Budapest	—	18.5	19.4
Christiania	—	13.4	13.5
Copenhagen	—	14.1	14.8
Dresden	—	13.1	14.6
Dublin	—	20.5	21.4
Edinburgh	—	15.7	16.0
Glasgow	—	17.6	17.7
Hamburg	—	13.6	14.7
London	—	13.6	15.0
Melbourne	—	14.0	12.8
Milan	—	15.8	20.1
Montreal	—	20.0	21.4
Moscow	—	24.3	27.2
Munich	—	14.7	15.8
Paris	—	16.3	17.2
Petrograd	—	21.9	20.8
Prague	—	15.8	16.3
Rio de Janeiro	—	21.3	20.4
Rotterdam	—	11.3	12.1
Stockholm	—	14.2	12.7
Sydney	—	11.4	10.9
The Hague.	—	10.9	12.7
Toronto	—	21.1	24.0
Trieste	—	21.1	24.0
Turin	—	12.0	14.8
Venice	—	20.9	22.8
Vienna	—	15.4	16.4

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1915).

Country.	Rate.
Australia	10.7
Austria*	22.3
Belgium*	15.9
Bulgaria*	23.8
Ceylon	25.0
Chile†	27.8
Denmark	12.8
England and Wales.	15.7
Finland†	15.6
France†	19.6
Germany*	17.5

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN CITIES.

City.	Per 1,000.	1912.	1911.
Amsterdam	—	11.2	12.4
Belfast	—	18.1	17.2
Berlin	—	14.4	15.6
Breslau	—	18.4	19.5
Brussels	—	13.5	13.9

The following table prepared by the federal census bureau shows for the birth registration area of the United States the number of births in the calendar year 1915, the birth rate, the death rate, the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and the infant mortality rate. The states in the registration area had in 1915 an estimated population of 31,150,000, representing 31 per cent of the total for the United States. In the table stillbirths are excluded, and by infants are meant all children under 1 year of age.

Area.	Births.	*Rate.	Infant d'ths	Per 1,000
Registration States—	No.	B'ths.	D'ths.	No.
Connecticut	32,627	26.7	14.9	3,494
Maine	16,193	21.1	15.6	1,706
Massachusetts	93,198	25.4	14.5	9,414
Michigan	89,576	26.7	13.4	6,930
Minnesota	55,777	24.5	10.1	3,871
New Hampshire	10,111	22.7	16.1	1,096
New York	241,303	24.0	14.6	24,004
Pennsylvania	217,979	26.0	13.8	23,933
Rhode Island	13,905	23.1	14.8	1,673
Vermont	7,840	21.6	14.7	670
The registrat'n area.	776,304	24.9	14.0	77,572
Registration Cities—				
Connecticut—				
Bridgeport	3,908	33.0	15.4	378
Hartford	3,596	33.0	17.6	390
New Haven	4,427	30.1	15.7	387
Waterbury	2,151	25.4	13.8	308
District of Columbia—				
Washington (total).	7,027	19.6	13.1	781
White	4,814	18.5	15.1	398
Colored	2,213	22.3	26.2	383
Maine—				
Portland	1,392	22.1	16.1	139
Massachusetts—				
Boston (total).	19,722	26.5	16.1	2,042
White	19,376	26.6	16.0	1,957
Colored	346	21.5	23.0	55
Brookton	1,530	23.3	10.5	126
Cambridge	2,615	23.4	13.1	243
Fall River	3,910	30.8	15.9	653
Lawrence	2,948	30.0	14.3	405
Lowell	2,948	26.2	15.2	460
Lynn	2,110	21.0	11.7	162
New Bedford	3,534	30.8	15.0	505
Springfield	3,100	30.0	14.7	276
Worcester	4,502	28.0	15.4	418
Michigan—				
Detroit	21,040	37.9	15.7	2,202
Grand Rapids	3,148	25.0	12.5	224
Minnesota—				
Duluth	2,094	22.8	10.0	189
Minneapolis	8,528	24.1	11.5	608
St. Paul	5,291	21.9	10.7	413

Area.	Births.	*Rate.	Infant d'ths	Per 1,000
Registration Cities—	No.	B'ths.	D'ths.	No.
New Hampshire—				
Manchester	2,276	29.6	14.9	342
Albany	2,236	21.6	20.0	271
New York—Buffalo.	12,632	27.4	14.9	1,364
New York (total).	140,177	25.6	13.9	13,850
White	137,591	25.7	13.7	13,333
Colored	2,586	22.7	23.7	517
Niagara Falls	1,360	37.5	16.0	167
Rochester	6,768	27.0	13.9	568
Schenectady	2,082	21.9	10.7	199
Syracuse	3,536	23.2	13.2	347
Troy	1,445	18.6	19.7	175
Utica	2,413	23.8	17.0	301
Yonkers	2,470	25.6	11.6	270
Pennsylvania—				
Erie	2,117	28.7	15.0	178
Harrisburg	1,366	19.3	14.2	137
Johnstown	2,175	32.7	14.1	253
Philadelphia (total)	40,676	24.2	15.6	4,293
White	38,823	24.3	15.1	3,881
Colored	2,053	21.2	23.4	372
Pittsburgh (total).	16,077	28.1	15.3	1,765
White	15,490	28.5	15.1	1,670
Colored	587	21.2	19.1	95
Reading	2,401	22.3	13.6	263
Scranton	3,992	27.7	14.7	474
Wilkes-Barre	2,197	29.2	16.2	264
Rhode Island—				
Providence	5,841	23.4	14.6	621

FOREIGN BIRTH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Country.	Rate.	*Birth.	†Mortal.
United States (1915)	24.9	100	100
England and Wales (1913)	24.1	100	100
France (1912)	19.0	78	78
German Empire (1912)	28.3	147	147
Austria (1912)	31.3	180	180
Russia in Europe† (1905)	44.0	248	248
Italy (1913)	31.7	137	137
Spain (1913)	30.4	—	—
Norway (1913)	25.3	65	65
Sweden (1912)	23.8	71	71
Denmark (1913)	25.6	94	94
Belgium (1912)	26.6	120	120
Holland (1913)	28.1	91	91
Switzerland (1913)	23.1	96	96
Japan (1911)	34.1	157	157
Australia (1913)	28.3	72	72

*Infants born alive per 1,000 of population. †Deaths of infants under 1 year of age born alive. ‡Registration area only. §Excluding Finland and provinces of the Vistula and the Caucasus.

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES.

[Computed by the bureau of the census.]

Based on the estimated population July 1, 1910, of the original registration states and on the reported deaths in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Original registration states include Maine, New Hamp-

shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan and the District of Columbia.

BOTH SEXES, ONE YEAR INTERVALS.

Table with 16 columns: Age interval, No. living, No. dying, Exp't'n of life, and corresponding values for ages 0-1 to 80-81.

INFANT MORTALITY, ONE MONTH INTERVALS.

Table with 16 columns: Age interval, No. living, No. dying, Exp't'n of life, and corresponding values for ages 0-1 to 11-12.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE BY SEX.

Table with 16 columns: Age interval, White males, White females, and corresponding values for ages 0-1 to 80-81.

NEGRO EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Table with 4 columns of age groups (0-1 to 27-28) and 4 sub-columns for Male, Female, and total (val., Years, Females, Years). Data shows life expectancy values for each category.

*Period of lifetime between two exact ages. †Number of 100,000 persons born alive living at beginning of age interval. §Average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Table with 4 columns of age groups (0-1 to 85+) and 4 sub-columns for No. living, No. dying, Expt'n of life. Data shows mortality statistics for each age group.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF ALASKA.

In 1917 Alaska produced minerals valued at \$41,760,000. This, although about \$6,870,000 less than that in 1916, was greater than that in any other year. The most valuable mineral product in 1917 was copper...

tions because of the scarcity of labor and the high cost of materials, but in part to the disaster at the Treadwell mine and the depletion of some of the richer placers. During the year Alaska also produced silver valued at \$1,050,000, coal valued at \$300,000, lead valued at \$160,000, tin valued at \$160,000, antimony valued at \$40,000, and tungsten, chromium, petroleum, marble, gypsum, graphite and platinum valued at \$600,000.

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

- Actuarial Society of America—President, Henry Moir, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Wendell M. Strong, 1233 New York Life building, New York, N. Y.
- Allied Medical Associations of America—President, Dr. Charles Lottler, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. L. M. Ottofy, St. Louis, Mo.
- American Academy of Arts and Letters—President, William Dean Howells; chancellor, William Milligan Sloane; permanent secretary, Robert Underwood Johnson, 347 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
- American Academy of Medicine—President, E. O. Otis, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D., 1101 Westinghouse building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, L. S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Asiatic Association—President, Lloyd C. Griscom; secretary, John Foord, 627 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y.
- American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, Prof. John M. Coulter, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; permanent secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; membership, 14,000.
- American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. E. B. Bensley, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Charles E. Stockard, Cornell University Medical school, New York, N. Y.
- American Association of Official Surgeons—President, Dr. B. E. Dewson, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Dr. Benoni A. Bullock, 211 Stevens building, Detroit, Mich.
- American Astronomical Society—President, Prof. E. C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. Joel Stebbins, University of Illinois observatory, Urbana, Ill.
- American Bar Association—President, George T. Page, Peoria, Ill.; secretary, George White-lock, 1478 Munsey building, Baltimore, Md.; assistant secretaries, W. Thomas Kemp and Gaylord Lee Clark, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; membership, 12,000.
- American Chemical Society—President, William H. Nichols, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, P. O. box 505, Washington, D. C.
- American Climatological and Clinical Association (founded 1884)—President, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, Hot Springs, Va.; secretary, D. A. K. Stone, Framingham Center, Mass.
- American College of Surgeons—President, Dr. W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; secretary-general, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
- American Dermatological Association—President, Dr. Abner Post, 16 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Oliver S. Ormsby, 25 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Dialect Society—President, Prof. J. W. Bright, the Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Warren House, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.
- American Economic Association—President, Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Prof. Allyn A. Young, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.
- American Association of Electrotherapeutics and Radiology—President, Dr. Frank B. Granger, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Dr. Byron S. Price, 65 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.
- American Folk-Lore Society—President, C. M. Barbeau; secretary, Dr. Charles Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.
- American Geographical Society—President, John Greenough; director, Isaiah Bowman, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y. The society has 3,800 members, 50,000 books and 30,000 maps. It issues a monthly magazine called the Geographical Review and gives a program of about twelve lectures a year.
- American Historical Association—President, William Roscoe Thayer, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie institution, Washington, D. C.
- American Institute of Actuaries—President, Charles H. Beckett, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, Carroll B. Carr, 600 American Central Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- American Institute of Architects—President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; secretary, William Stanley Parker, 120 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; executive secretary, Edward C. Kemper, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.
- American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology—President, Judge Hugo Pam, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Edwin M. Abbott, 1028 Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, C. A. Adams, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 9,629 (Sept. 8, 1918).
- American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary-treasurer, T. E. Costain, M. D., 829 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.
- American Institute of Mining Engineers—Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Library Association—President, W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan library, Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary and executive officer, George B. Utey, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Mathematical Society—President, L. E. Dickson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; Chicago section, secretary, Arnold Dresden, University of Wisconsin; San Francisco section, secretary, B. A. Bernstein, University of California; south-western section, secretary, O. D. Kellogg, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; membership, 740.
- American Medical Association—President, Arthur Dean Bevan, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Alexander R. Craig, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; editor and general manager, George H. Simmons, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Medico-Psychological Association—President, Elmer E. Southard, M. D., Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Mitchell, M. D., Warren, Pa.
- American Microscopical Society—President, L. E. Griffin, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, Prof. T. W. Galloway, Beloit college, Beloit, Wis.; treasurer, Dr. H. J. Van Cleave, Urbana, Ill.
- American Nature Study Society—President, S. C. Schmucker, West Chester, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y.; official organ, the Nature Study Review.
- American Numismatic Society, The—President, Edward T. Newell; treasurer, John Reilly, Jr.; curator, Howland Wood; secretary, Sydney P. Noy; society founded 1858; museum, 1907, Broadway at 156th street, New York.
- American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. Lucien Howe, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. T. B. Holloway, 1819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Oriental Society—President, Prof. James H. Breasted, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Prof. Franklin Edgerton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. H. H. Fretette, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Dr. H. L. Childs, Orange, N. J.
- American Pediatric Society—President, Edwin E. Graham, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Howard Childs Carpenter, 1805 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

- American Philatelic Society—President, John A. Davis, 1475 Humboldt street, Denver, Col.; organized 1886; it publishes the American Philatelist, a monthly.
- American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, William B. Scott, vice-presidents, A. A. Michaudon, George Ellery Hale, Joseph G. Rosengarten; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Bradley M. Davis, Harry F. Keller, 104 South 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Physical Society—President, Prof. A. H. Bumstead, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Prof. Dayton C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.
- American Political Science Association—President, Prof. Henry Jones Ford, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- American Public Health Association—President, Dr. Charles J. Hastings, Toronto, Ont.; secretary, Dr. A. W. Hedrich, 126 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass.
- American Railway Engineering Association—President, C. A. Morse, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, E. H. Fritch, Chicago, Ill.
- American Society of Agricultural Engineers—President, Daniel Scoates, Agricultural College, Miss.; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Ram-sower, Ohio State university, Columbus, O.
- American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Carl L. Alsberg, bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Stanley R. Benedict, Cornell University medical college, New York, N. Y.
- American Society of Civil Engineers—President, A. N. Talbot; secretary, Charles Warren Hunt, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, Ira N. Hollis; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Society of Naturalists—President, Prof. William E. Castle, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. B. M. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Society of Zoologists—President, George Lefevre, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; vice-president, L. L. Woodruff, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, Caswell Grave, Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.
- American Sociological Society—President, Chas. H. Cooley, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- American Statistical Association—Secretary, Robert E. Chaddock, Kent hall, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.
- American Surgical Association—President, Dr. Lewis B. Fitcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. John H. Gibbon, 1608 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Archaeological Institute of America (incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. F. W. Shipley, Ph. D., Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.; general secretary, Prof. Mitchell Carroll, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.
- Association of American Law Schools—President, Harlan F. Stone, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, F. A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Botanical Society of America—President, Prof. F. C. Newcombe, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary, Prof. H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Clinical Congress of Surgeons—President, Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; secretary, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
- Commercial Law League of America—President, William H. H. Piatt, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, W. C. Sprague, Chicago, Ill.
- Geological Society of America, The—President, Whitman Cross, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Edmund Otto Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.
- International Union of Criminal Law—Secretary of American group, Edwin R. Keedy, University of Pennsylvania Law school, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Metropolitan Philatelic Association—President, Howard Ewing, West Seattle, Wash.; secretary, Howard E. Day, Calais, Me. Organized, 1902. Membership, 500.
- National Academy of Sciences—President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; home secretary, Arthur L. Day, Washington, D. C.; foreign secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal.; membership, 172.
- National Tuberculosis Association—Executive office, 381 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.; managing director, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2008 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; president, Dr. David B. Lyman, Wallingford, Conn.; secretary, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, 11 Mount Vernon place, Baltimore, Md.
- National Dental Association—President, C. Victor Vignes, New Orleans, La.; secretary, Dr. Otto U. King, Chicago; membership, 24,000.
- National Education Association—President, George D. Strayer, New York, N. Y.; secretary, J. W. Crabtree, 1400 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.
- National Eclectic Medical Association—President, Finlay Ellingwood, M. D., Evanston, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Mundy, Forest, O.
- National Geographic Society—President, O. H. Pittman; secretary, O. P. Austin, director and editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, office, National Geographic building, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.; members, 650,000.
- National Historical Society, The—President, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Mabel T. R. Washburn; magazine of the society, the Journal of American History, editor-in-chief, Frank Allaben; genealogical editor, Mabel T. R. Washburn, 37 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- National Institute of Arts and Letters—President, Augustus Thomas, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Ashley H. Thorndike, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.
- National Philatelic Society—President, J. W. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Wright, 47 Court street, Boston, Mass. It publishes its own bulletin, the National Philatelist, a monthly; membership, 310.
- Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Stevenson Taylor; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- Southern Philatelic Association—President, Clifford W. Kissinger; international secretary, Harold K. Bowen, Fort Dodge, Iowa; treasurer, Erwin L. Fischer; membership, 1,704. There is a resident vice-president in each of the states, territories and principal foreign countries; 1918 convention seat is Niagara Falls.
- The Mathematical Association of America—President, E. V. Huntington; vice-presidents, D. N. Lehmer and J. W. Youngs; secretary, W. D. Cairns, 27 King street, Oberlin, O.
- Western Economic Society—President, Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, H. G. Moulton, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

- American Bankers' Association—President, Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga.; general secretary, Fred E. Farnsworth, 5 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.
- American Civic Association—President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; treasurer, Karl V. S. Howland, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Richard B. Watrous, 913-914 Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.
- American Humane Association—President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; secre-

tary. N. J. Walker. Albany, N. Y.; field secretary. S. H. Coleman. Albany, N. Y.; treasurer. Edgar McDonald. Brooklyn, N. Y.

American National Red Cross—President. Woodrow Wilson; vice-president. Robert W. De Forest; chairman war council. Henry P. Davison; treasurer. John Skelton Williams; counselor. John W. Davis; general manager. Harvey D. Gibson; secretary. Charles L. Magee.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—President. Alfred Wagstaff; secretary. Richard Welling; general manager. William K. Horton; superintendent. Thomas F. Freel; office of president. 27 Madison avenue. New York, N. Y.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President. Bishop Luther B. Wilson. New York, N. Y.; secretary. S. E. Nicholson. Richmond, Ind.; treasurer. Foster Copeland. Columbus, O.; superintendent. the Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker. Westerville, O.

Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church—President. Bishop William F. McDowell; general secretary. Clarence True Wilson. 204 Pennsylvania avenue. S. E., Washington, D. C.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—President. Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles. Los Angeles, Cal.; recording secretary. Mrs. Adam Weiss. Del Norte, Col.; corresponding secretary. Mrs. Mary I. Wood. Portsmouth, N. H.; treasurer. Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark. Red Oak, Iowa; auditor. Mrs. William P. Harper. Seattle, Wash.

Indian Rights Association—President. Herbert Welsh; Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding and recording secretary. Matthew K. Sniften. 995 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue. S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, impurity, sabbath breaking, gambling and kindred evils; also to constructive forms of recreation, bible reading in schools and civic evangelism.

Investment Bankers' Association of America—President. Warren S. Hayden. Cleveland, O.; secretary. Frederick R. Fenton. Chicago, Ill.; assistant secretary. Clayton G. Schray. Chicago, Ill.

Lake Mohonk Conferences—Secretary. H. C. Phillips. Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

League of American Municipalities—President. Martin Behrman. New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer. Robert E. Lee. Baltimore, Md.

National American Suffrage Association—President. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; corresponding secretary. Mrs. Frank J. Shuler. 171 Madison avenue. New York, N. Y.

National Child Labor Committee—Chairman. Felix Adler; general secretary. Owen R. Lovejoy. 105 East 22d street. New York, N. Y.

National Civic Federation. The—Chairman executive council. Ralph M. Easley. 33d floor Metropolitan tower, New York, N. Y.

National Conference of Social Work (formerly Charities and Correction)—President. Miss Julia Lathrop. Washington, D. C.; general secretary-treasurer. William T. Cross. 316 Plymouth court. Chicago, Ill.

National Conservation Congress—President. E. Lee Worsham. Atlanta, Ga.; executive secretary. Thomas R. Shipp. 610 Riggs building. Washington, D. C.

National Council of Women—President. Mrs. Philip N. Moore. St. Louis, Mo.; corresponding secretary. Mrs. Harry S. Keefe. Waltham, Neb.

National Safety Council—President. David Van Schaack. Hartford, Conn.; secretary and general manager. W. H. Cameron. 804. 208 South LaSalle street. Chicago, Ill.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations—President. Mrs. Frederic Schoff. Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary. Mrs. Arthur A. Birney. national headquarters. 1314 Massachusetts avenue. Washington, D. C.

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 Vedder, Ellhu.
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The names of members are given in the order of election. Group 1 was chosen by ballot of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Thereafter each group was chosen by the preceding members. After group 4 the selections were by the full academy of thirty, then increased to fifty, since which time the elections are individually made as vacancies occur. Membership in the academy is limited to fifty and is recruited from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.
1870	68,750	1908	23,955,021
1880	1,247,325	1909	26,094,919
1890	4,277,071	1911	33,676,108
1900	10,188,329	1912	31,251,303
1904	13,859,887	1913	31,300,874
1905	20,023,947	1914	32,513,030
1906	23,398,136	1915	32,151,036
1907	23,362,594	1916	42,773,080
1908	14,023,247		

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Basil Lanneau Gilder-sleeve.
 Julia Ward Howe.*
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 Henry Cabot Lodge.
 Francis H o p k i n s o n Smith.*
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Altoona, Pa.	Eugene A. Garvey	
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Covington, Ky.	Ferdinand Brossart	
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett	
Dallas, Tex.	Joseph Patrick Lynch	
Dayton, Ohio	James Davis	
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Des Moines, Iowa	Austin Dowling	
Detroit, Mich.	(Vacancy)	
Duluth, Minn.	(Vacancy)	
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Erie, Pa.	J. E. Fitz Maurice	
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan	
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Catholic Church Statistics.

[From the Official Catholic Directory for 1918.]

Figures are for the United States.	
Cardinals—2.	Students—7,238.
Archbishops—11.	Colleges for boys—217.
Bishops—93.	Academies for girls—677.
Secular clergy—14,922.	Parishes with schools—
Religious clergy—5,555.	5,748.
Total clergy—20,477.	Children attending—
Churches with resident	1,593,407.
priests—10,369.	Orphan asylums—297.
Missions with churches	Orphans—46,474.
—5,448.	Homes for aged—109.
Total churches—15,817.	Catholic population of
Seminaries—106.	U. S.—17,416,303.

Pope and College of Cardinals.

Pope—Benedict XV., born Nov. 21, 1854; elected 1914.

Papal Secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops.	Created cardinal.
Cassetta, Francis de Paula, b. Aug. 12, 1845.	1889
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836.	1889
De Lai Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853.	1907
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847.	1911
Granito, Fignatelli di Genararo, b. 1851.	1911
Cardinal priests.	
Almaraz y Santos, Enriquez, b. Sept. 22, 1847.	1911
Amette, Leone Adolfo, b. Sept. 6, 1850.	1911
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849.	1907
Ascalesi, Alexis, b. Feb. 15, 1859.	1916
Baellieri, Bartholomew, b. March 27, 1842.	1901
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840.	1914
Boggiani, Thomas P., b. 1863.	1916
Boschi, Julius, b. March 2, 1838.	1901
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861.	1911
Cabrieres, Francis M. D. de, b. Aug. 30, 1830.	1911
Cagliano de Azevedo, Ottavio, b. Nov. 7, 1845.	1905
Cagliero, John, b. 1838.	1915
Cavalcanti, Joachim A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850.	1905
Cos y Machio, Giuseppe, b. Aug. 6, 1838.	1911
Csernoch, Joim, b. Jan. 18, 1852.	1914
Doubourg, Augustus, b. 1842.	1916
Dubois, Louis Ernest, b. 1856.	1916
Ferrari, Andrew, b. Aug. 18, 1850.	1894
Francisca-Nava di Bontife, J., b. July 23, 1816.	1899
Fruhwirth, Andrew, b. 1845.	1915
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852.	1907
Gibbs, James, b. July 23, 1834.	1895
Gulasoli, y Mendez, V., b. April 21, 1852.	1914
Gusmini, George, b. 1855.	1915
Hartmann, Felix de, b. Dec. 15, 1851.	1914
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835.	1897
La Fontaine, Peter, b. 1860.	1916
Logne, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840.	1893
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858.	1907
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842.	1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858.	1907
Maurin, Louis J., b. 1859.	1916
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842.	1907
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851.	1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865.	1903
Mistrangelo, Alphonus, b. 1852.	1915
Netto, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 8, 1841.	1884

Cardinal priests.	Created cardinal.
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1853.....	1911
Piff, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864.....	1914
Pompili, Basilus, b. April 16, 1863.....	1911
Prisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1836.....	1896
Ranuzzi de Bianchi, V. A., b. 1857.....	1916
Richelmy, Augustinus, b. Nov. 23, 1850.....	1899
Rinaldi, Aristides, b. Feb. 5, 1844.....	1907
Sbarretti, Donatus, b. 1856.....	1916
Scapincelli di Leguigno, Raphael, b. 1858.....	1915
Skrbensky, Leo de, b. June 12, 1863.....	1901
Tonti, Julius, b. 1844.....	1915
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854.....	1911
Cardinal deacons.	
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856.....	1911
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846.....	1911
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846.....	1914
Giorgi, Orestes.....	1916
Giustini, Philipp, b. May 8, 1852.....	1914
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860.....	1914
Marini, Nicholas.....	1916

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The official organ of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America.
Editorial Department—Brooks building, Chicago.
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Cincinnati, O.—William F. Anderson.
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Detroit, Mich.—Theodore S. Henderson.
Shanghai, China—Wilson S. Lewis.
Helena, Mont.—Richard J. Cooke.

Malden, Mass.—Edwin H. Hughes.
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New York, N. Y.—Luther B. Wilson.
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Okin, China—James W. Bashford.
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Collins Denny, Richmond, Va.
John C. Kilgo, Charlotte, N. C.
William B. Murrah, Memphis, Tenn.
W. R. Lambuth, Oakdale, Cal.
E. D. Mouzon, Dallas, Tex.
R. G. Waterhouse, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. H. McCoy, Birmingham, Ala.

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Presiding Bishop—D. S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri.	
Dioceses.	
Alabama.....	Bishop and residence.
Alaska.....	C. M. Beckwith, Montgomery
Albany.....	Peter Trumble Rowe, Seattle, Wash.
Arizona.....	E. H. Nelson, Albany, N. Y.
Arkansas.....	J. W. Atwood, Phenix
California.....	James R. Winchester, Little Rock
Colorado.....	Edwin W. Saphore, Little Rock
Connecticut.....	Ed. T. Demby, Keeling, Tenn.

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 Atlanta.....Henry J. Mikell, Atlanta
 Bethlehem.....E. Talbot, South Bethlehem, Pa.
 California.....William F. Nichols, San Francisco
 Central New York.....Charles T. Olmsted, Utica
 Coadjutor.....Charles Fiske, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Chicago.....C. P. Anderson, Chicago
 Suffragan.....Sheldon M. Griswold, Chicago
 Colorado.....Irving F. Johnson, Denver
 Connecticut.....C. B. Brewster, Hartford
 Suffragan.....Edw. C. Acheson, Middletown, Conn.
 Dallas.....A. C. Garrett, Dallas, Tex.
 Coadjutor.....Harry T. Moore, Dallas
 Delaware.....F. J. Kinsman, Wilmington
 Duluth.....James D. Morrison, Duluth, Minn.
 East Carolina.....Thos. C. Darst, Wilmington, N. C.
 Eastern Oklahoma.....T. P. Thurston, Muskogee, Okla.
 Eastern Oregon.....Robert L. Paddock, Hood River, Ore.
 Easton.....William F. Adams, Easton, Md.
 Erie.....Rogers Israel, Erie, Pa.
 Florida.....E. G. Weed, Jacksonville
 Fond du Lac.....R. H. Weller, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Georgia.....Frederick F. Reese, Savannah
 Harrisburg.....J. H. Darlington, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Honolulu.....H. B. Restarick, Honolulu, H. I.
 Idaho.....James B. Funsten, Boise
 Indianapolis.....J. M. Francis, Indianapolis
 Iowa.....T. N. Morrison, Davenport
 Coadjutor.....Harry S. Longley, Des Moines
 Kansas.....James Wise, Topeka
 Kentucky.....Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville
 Lexington.....L. W. Burton, Lexington, Ky.
 Long Island.....F. Burgess, Garden City, L. I.
 Los Angeles.....J. H. Johnson, Pasadena, Cal.
 Louisiana.....Davis Sessums, New Orleans
 Maine.....Benjamin Brewster, Portland
 Marquette.....G. M. Williams, Annapolis, Md.
 Maryland.....John G. Murray, Baltimore
 Massachusetts.....William Lawrence, Boston
 Suffragan.....Samuel G. Babcock, Boston
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 Minnesota.....Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis
 Mississippi.....T. Du B. Bratton, Jackson
 Missouri.....D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis
 Coadjutor.....F. F. Johnson, St. Louis
 Montana.....William F. Faber, Helena
 Nebraska.....Arthur L. Williams, Omaha
 Nevada.....George C. Hunting, Reno
 Newark.....E. S. Lines, Newark, N. J.
 Coadjutor.....Wilson R. Stearly, Newark, N. J.
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 Suffragan.....Henry B. Delany, Raleigh
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 Porto Rico.....C. B. Colmore, San Juan
 Quincy.....M. E. Fawcett, Quincy, Ill.
 Rhode Island.....J. De Wolfe Perry, Providence
 Sacramento.....W. H. Moreland, Sacramento
 Salina.....John C. Sage, Salina
 San Joaquin.....L. C. Sanford, Fresno, Cal.
 South Carolina.....W. A. Guerry, Charleston
 South Dakota.....Hugh L. Burleson, Sioux Falls
 Suffragan.....William P. Remington
 Southern Florida.....Cameron Mann, Orlando
 Southern Ohio.....Royd Vincent, Cincinnati
 Coadjutor.....Theodore I. Reese, Columbus
 Southern Virginia.....Beverly D. Tucker, Norfolk
 Suffragan.....Arthur C. Thomson, Portsmouth
 Spokane.....Herman Page, Spokane, Wash.
 Springfield.....Granville H. Sherwood, Springfield, Ill.
 Tennessee.....Thomas F. Gallor, Memphis

Diocese. Bishop and residence.
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 Coadjutor.....Clinton S. Quin
 Utah.....(In charge of bishop of W. Colorado)
 Vermont.....A. C. A. Hall, Burlington
 Coadjutor.....George Y. Bliss, Burlington, Vt.
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 Coadjutor.....William Cabell Brown, Richmond
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 Western Colorado.....F. Touret, Grand Junction
 Western Massachusetts.....T. F. Davies, Worcester
 West Missouri.....S. O. Partridge, Kansas City
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 Western Nebraska.....G. A. Beecher, Hastings
 Western N. Y.....Charles H. Brent, Buffalo
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 West Virginia.....William L. Gravatt, Charleston
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 China (Anking).....D. T. Huntington, Anking
 China (Hankow).....L. H. Roots, Hankow
 Japan (Tokyo).....John McKim, Tokyo
 Japan (Kyoto).....Henry St. G. Tucker, Kyoto
 Cuba.....H. R. Hulse, Havana
 Haiti.....In charge of bishop of Porto Rico
 South'n Brazil.....L. L. Kinsolving, Porto Alegre, Brazil
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 Mexico.....H. D. Aves, Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico
 Nondiocesan.....Arthur S. Lloyd, James H. Van Buren, Anson R. Graves, William M. Brown, William C. Gray, A. W. Knight, L. H. Wells, J. S. Johnston, E. W. Osborne, Paul Jones.

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 Assistant Secretary—George T. Nelson, New York, N. Y.

House of Deputies.

President—Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Boston, Mass.
 Secretary—Rev. Henry Anstice, New York, N. Y.
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Stated Clerk—Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., L. L. D., 515 Witherspoon building, 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York city.

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BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

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Department of Missionary Education—Rev. John M. Moore, secretary, 23 East 26th street, New York, N. Y.

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Baptist Board of Education—President, Prof. Ernest D. Burton, 5525 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary, Rev. F. W. Padelford, D. D., 706 Ford building, Boston, Mass.

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General Secretary—Rev. Walter F. Greenman, 684 Astor street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasurer—Percy A. Atherton, 30 State street, Boston, Mass.

American Unitarian Association.

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Treasurer—Geo. H. Knollenberg, Richmond, Ind. *Missouri Synod.*

President—Rev. F. Pfotenbauer, 415 West 62d street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary—Prof. R. D. Bledermann, Concordia seminary, Springfield, Ill.

The official title of this organization is: The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States.

Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

President—Rev. H. F. G. Stub, St. Paul, Minn.

Vice-President—Prof. J. P. Kildahl, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary—Rev. N. J. Lohre, M. A., Mayville, N. D.

The Luther League of America.

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General Secretary—Harry Hodges, Philadelphia.

Literature Secretary—Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, 440 Paxton block, Omaha, Neb.

Treasurer—P. W. Banker, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Chairman National Executive Committee—Hon. E. F. Elliott, New York, N. Y.

The Luther league is nonsynodical in organization. It has seventeen state, eighty-two district and 1,400 local organizations.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

The Christian Science church was founded in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The church was organized to "commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual). Its proper name is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. It is also known as The Mother Church. The present officers of The Mother Church are:

President—Dr. Francis J. Fluno.

Clerk—Charles E. Jarvis.

Treasurer—Edward L. Ripley.

Directors—John V. Dittmore, Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon.

All Christian Science churches and societies in the United States and in foreign countries are branches of The Mother Church. Lesson-sermons

compiled from the bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, are read at the services in Christian Science churches.

The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Quarterly, Der Herold der Christian Science, Le Heraut de Christian Science and The Christian Science Monitor (an international daily newspaper) are published by The Christian Science Publishing society in Boston.

There is in connection with the Christian Science movement an official board of lecturers designed to furnish the public correct information concerning the fundamental teachings of Christian Science. Lectures given by members of this board are free to the public.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

[Swedenborgian.]

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President—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 230 West 59th street, New York, N. Y.
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 Treasurer—James Richard Carter, 246 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

Organized in December, 1908.

A federation officially organized and including the following denominations: Baptist churches (north), national Baptist convention, Free Baptist churches, Christian church, Congregational churches, Disciples of Christ, Friends, German Evangelical synod, Evangelical association, Lutheran church (general synod), Mennonite church, Methodist Episcopal church, Methodist Episcopal church South, African Methodist Episcopal church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, Methodist Protestant church, Moravian church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (south), Protestant-Episcopal church (commissions on Christian unity and social service), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Episcopal church, Reformed Presbyterian church (general synod), Seventh Day Baptist church, United Brethren church, United Evangelical church, United Presbyterian church, Welsh Presbyterian church.

Officers—President, Rev. Mason North; general secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland; treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; chairman of the executive committee, Rev. James I. Vance; chairman of the administrative committee, Rev. Albert G. Lawson.

The council meets quadrennially and its executive committee annually. Its work is carried on through the following commissions: The church and social service, peace and arbitration, evangelism, Christian education, foreign missions, home missions, family life, temperance, Sunday observance, church and country life, interchurch federations, and general war time commission of churches.

The national offices are at 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

An office is maintained in the Woodward building, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America—Alfred E. Marling, chairman; William Sloane, William D. Murray, James M. Speers, Abner Kingman, vice-chairmen; B. H. Fancher, treasurer; John R. Mott, general secretary; general offices, 347 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. The annual report made in 1918 for the regular work of local organizations shows: Associations, 2,493; members, 673,790; value of real property, \$36,087,900; total net property and funds, \$107,707,200; number of employed officers, 4,963; students in educational classes, 81,839; 735 gymnasiums;

241,946 in regular gymnasium classes; 200 athletic fields; 239 railroad associations with 94,128 members; 791 student associations with 51,117 members; boy membership, 152,647.

In addition there are (Nov. 1) over 200,000 stars in the Y. M. C. A. service flag. The association renders large and increasing service in connection with the great war. In America there are now 4,559 secretaries serving soldiers and sailors in many hundreds of camps and naval stations. Overseas 7,000 men from America have been sent for Y. M. C. A. service with special reference to the American expeditionary forces in France, but also at the earnest request of the governments of France, Italy, Russia and other countries for their own armies. This service—to take the sick out of homesick and helpfully strengthen the morale of the United States army and also of the allies and the prisoners of war—now costs the American association over \$7,000,000 a month, and of necessity must increase to meet demands until the war is won.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

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 Secretary-Treasurer—Carl F. Elsner, 359 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized Feb. 12, 1903.

President—Samuel A. Elliot, LL.D., Boston, Mass.
 Recording Secretary—Charles M. Stuart, Evans-ton, Ill.
 General Secretary—Henry Frederick Cope, Chicago, Ill.
 Treasurer—David R. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.
 Chairman Executive Board—Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.
 Executive Offices—1440 East 57th street, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library and exhibit, superintends local guilds, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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 Manager Western Office—Walter R. Mee, 405, 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Founded in London, July, 1865; organized in the United States in New York, N. Y., in March, 1880. Commander in Chief—Gen. Bramwell Booth. International Headquarters—London, England. American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y. Commander of United States Force—Evangeline C. Booth. Western Territorial Headquarters—108, 114 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Western Territorial Commissioner—Thomas Estill.

Posts in World—9,635.
Social Institutions—1,219.
Officers and Cadets—17,288.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized March 6, 1896; incorporated Nov. 6, 1896.
Commanders—Gen. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
Northwestern Headquarters—1201-1213 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Territorial Commander—Maj.-Gen. Edward Fielding.
National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Trustees—I. C. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eliza Harlow Gatz, Baltimore, Md.; Frank A. Barwise, Bangor, Me.; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Herrick, San Diego, Cal.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Organized 1825.
President—William Phillips Hall.
General Secretary—Judson Swift, D. D.
Treasurer—Louis Tag.
Offices—Park avenue and 40th street, New York, N. Y.

THE FAMILY ALTAR LEAGUE.

The Family Altar league is a worldwide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their home. Covenant cards are furnished free on request, and to all who enroll by signing the covenant a wall-card certificate of membership is sent without cost. In 1918 320,000 cards had been sent out. It is estimated that more than 70,000 new family altars have been established and 250,000 lives are being touched and influenced every day in the home because of the league. The headquarters are at 402 Marquette building, Chicago, Ill. The officers are: The Rev. W. B. Blederwolf, D. D., president; the Rev. J. W. Nicely, D. D., recording secretary; E. O. Excell, treasurer; the Rev. R. Howard Taylor, general secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond, New York, N. Y.
President—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 12th street, Wheeling, W. Va.
First Vice-President—Miss Annie M. Brown, Toronto, Ont.
Second Vice-President—Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Louisville, Ky.
Third Vice-President—Miss Susan R. Broken-shire, Waltham, Mass.
General Secretary—Miss Clara Morehouse, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Fred Derby, Narberth, Pa.
Treasurer—Mrs. K. M. Farnsworth, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Editor—Mrs. R. L. McLaurin, Vicksburg, Miss.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N. Y.
President—James Wood.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. William I. Haven, D. D.
Recording Secretary—Rev. L. B. Chamberlain.
Treasurer—William Foulke, Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Agency Secretaries in the United States—Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., McCormick building, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., 35 Gammon avenue, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. M. B. Porter, 313A East Grace street, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D. D., Y. M. C. A. building, Lincoln and 16th streets, Denver, Col.; Rev. A. Wesley Mell, 122 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. J. J. Morgan, 1304 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. F. P. Parkin, D. D., 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Frank Marston, 424 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. H. J. Scudder, 137 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

[From Whitaker's Almanack.]

Roman Catholics.....	272,860,000
Eastern churches.....	120,000,000
Protestant churches.....	171,650,000
Total Christians.....	564,510,000
Jews.....	12,205,000
Mohammedans.....	221,825,000
Buddhists.....	138,031,000
Hindus.....	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists.....	300,830,000
Shintofists.....	25,000,000
Animists.....	158,270,000
Unclassified.....	15,280,000
Total non-Christian.....	1,081,981,000
Grand total.....	1,646,491,000

CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP IN 1916 AND 1906.

From report of the government census bureau, 1918.

Denominations.	1916			1906		
	Organi- zations.	Members.	Min- isters.	Organi- zations.	Members.	Min- isters.
All denominations.....	228,007	42,044,374	191,722	212,230	32,936,445	164,834
Adventist bodies.....	2,694	118,225	1,463	2,551	92,735	1,152
Advent Christian.....	534	30,975	770	550	26,799	528
Seventh-Day Adventist.....	2,038	82,287	582	1,889	62,211	488
Church of God (Adventist).....	22	848	46	10	354	20
Life and Advent Union.....	13	658	15	12	509	40
Churches of God in Christ.....	87	3,457	50	62	2,124	56
American Rescue Workers.....	29	611	30	20	436	59
Armenian Church.....	34	27,450	17	73	19,889	12
Assemblies of God, General Council* Bahais†.....	118 57	6,716 2,884	600	.....	1,280	.....
Baptist bodies.....	58,780	7,236,650	48,992	54,980	5,662,234	43,790
Northern Convention.....	8,178	1,227,448	8,631	8,272	1,052,105	7,360
National Convention.....	23,692	2,711,591	15,946	21,104	2,009,471	13,316
National Convention (Colored).....	21,754	3,018,341	19,423	18,534	2,261,607	17,117
General Six Principle.....	68	456	9	16	855	8
Seventh-Day.....	68	7,980	75	77	8,381	90
Free.....	171	12,257	178	1,346	81,359	1,160
Free Will.....	750	54,812	873	608	40,280	600
Free Will (Colored).....	172	14,183	294	251	14,489	136

	1916			1906		
	Organi- zations.	Members.	Min- isters.	Organi- zations.	Members.	Min- isters.
Denominations.						
Free Will (Bullockites).....	12	184	3	15	298	4
General.....	518	33,427	589	518	30,097	525
Separate.....	46	3,902	47	76	5,180	100
Regular*.....	383	20,046	494			
United.....	255	22,266	393	196	13,698	260
Duck River, etc.....	117	6,872	110	93	6,416	99
Primitive.....	2,282	87,359	1,292	2,922	102,311	1,500
Colored Primitive.....	317	14,847	600	797	35,076	1,480
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit.....	55	679	35	55	781	35
Brethren (German Baptist Dunkers)	1,291	134,373	3,636	1,097	97,144	2,255
Church of the Brethren (Cons.)...	1,004	105,649	3,054	822	76,547	1,784
Old Order German Baptist.....	67	3,399	215	68	3,388	195
Brethren Church (Progressive)....	202	24,260	351	202	17,042	269
German Seventh-Day Baptists.....	5	136	7	5	167	7
Church of God (New Dunkers)*...	13	929	9			
Brethren (Plymouth).....	458	13,244		403	10,566	
Brethren, Plymouth I.....	161	3,896		134	2,933	
Brethren, Plymouth II.....	118	5,455		128	4,752	
Brethren, Plymouth III.....	17	476		81	1,724	
Brethren, Plymouth IV.....	72	1,387		60	1,157	
Brethren, Plymouth V.....	80	1,820				
Brethren, Plymouth VI.....	10	208				
Brethren (River).....	112	5,389	248	111	4,569	216
Brethren in Christ.....	72	3,805	203	74	3,397	170
Old Order or Yorker.....	9	432	25	9	423	24
United Zion's Children.....	31	1,152	20	28	749	22
Buddhists.....	12	5,639	34	74	3,165	15
Chinese Temples.....				62		1
Japanese Temples.....	12	5,639	34	12	3,165	14
Catholic Apostolic Churches.....	33	6,596	33	24	4,927	33
Catholic Apostolic.....	13	2,768	13	11	2,907	14
New Apostolic.....	20	3,828	20	13	2,020	19
Christadelphians.....	145	2,922		70	1,412	
Christian and Missionary Alliance*..	168	10,104	114			
Christian Union.....	220	13,692	211	217	13,905	295
Christian Church (Amer. Conv.).....	1,274	117,853	1,213	1,379	110,117	1,011
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	95	3,311	101	638	85,717	1,276
Church of God and Saints of Christ	5	266	4	48	1,823	75
Church of Messianic Message*.....	5,598	319,211	2,507	2,649	159,658	2,100
Churches of Christ.....	198	7,721	477			
Churches of God, Gen. Assembly*...	443	28,236	477	518	24,356	482
Churches of God, Eldership.....	192	11,607	344	68	4,276	101
Churches of the Living God (Col.)..	28	1,743	30			
Church of the Living God*.....	154	9,598	300	44	2,676	51
Church of the L. G. (C. W. F. F.)..	10	266	14	15	752	30
Churches of the New Jerusalem.....	123	7,085	122	133	7,247	130
General Convention.....	108	6,352	87	119	6,612	108
General Church.....	15	733	35	14	635	22
Communitistic Societies.....	19	1,901		22	2,272	
Amana Society.....	7	1,534		7	1,756	
Shakers.....	12	367		15	516	
Congregational Churches.....	5,844	790,163	6,040	5,713	700,480	5,802
Disciples of Christ.....	8,255	1,231,404	5,938	8,293	982,701	6,641
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	302	250,340	356	411	129,606	108
Albanian Church*.....	2	410	3			
Bulgarian Church.....	4	1,992	3			
Greek Church (Hellenic).....	88	120,371	125	334	90,751	35
Roumanian Church*.....	2	1,994	2			
Russian Church.....	169	99,681	164	59	19,111	55
Serbian Church.....	12	14,301	29	10	15,742	9
Syrian Church.....	25	11,591	30	8	4,002	9
Evangelical Association.....	1,637	120,756	1,051	1,760	104,898	942
Evangelical Protestant Church.....	37	17,962	34	66	34,704	59
Evangelistic Associations.....	207	13,933	444	182	10,842	356
Apostolic Church*.....	2	112	5			
Apostolic Christian Church.....	54	4,766	50	42	4,558	
Apostolic Faith Movement.....	24	2,196	26	8	538	19
Christian Congregation.....	7	645	32	9	395	26
Church of Daniel's Band.....	6	393	14	4	92	15
Ch. of God as Organized by Christ*	17	227	16			
Church Transcendent*.....	3	91	2			
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Assn.	12	352	38	10	293	36
Lumber River Mission.....	6	434	4	5	265	5
Metropolitan Church Association..	7	704	122	6	466	29
Missionary Church Association....	25	1,554	25	32	1,256	35
Peniel Missions.....	9	257	33	11	703	30
Pentecost Bands of the World.....	10	218	40	16	487	50
Pillar of Fire (Pentecost Union)...	21	1,129	26	3	230	35
Voluntary Missionary Soc. (Col.)..	4	855	11	3	425	11
Free Christian Zion Church (Col.)...	35	6,225	29	15	1,835	20
Friends.....	1,008	114,714	1,282	1,147	113,772	1,479
Friends (Orthodox).....	790	94,111	1,232	873	91,161	1,325
Friends (Hicksite).....	166	17,170		218	18,560	97
Friends (Wilburite).....	50	3,373	50	48	3,880	47
Friends (Primitive).....	2	60		8	171	10

Denominations.	1916			1906		
	Organi- zations.	Members.	Min- isters.	Organi- zations.	Members.	Min- isters.
German Evangelical Synod.....	1,349	342,788	1,078	1,205	293,137	972
Holiness Church*.....	32	908	28	.....	.....	.....
Independent Churches.....	559	53,433	54	1,079	73,673	.....
International Apost. Holiness Church	170	5,276	259	74	2,774	178
Jacobite Church, Assyrian*.....	15	748	1	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Congregations.....	1,897	359,998	719	1,769	101,457	1,084
Latler-Day Saints.....	1,531	462,332	5,990	1,184	256,647	1,774
Church of Jesus Christ.....	966	403,391	4,790	683	215,796	824
Reorganized Ch. of Jesus Christ.....	565	58,941	1,200	501	40,851	950
Lithuanian National Catholic Ch.*..	7	7,343	3	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran bodies.....	13,916	2,463,265	9,232	12,703	2,112,494	7,841
General Synod.....	1,845	370,616	1,514	1,734	270,221	1,311
United Synod, South.....	492	56,656	259	449	47,747	226
General Council.....	2,389	535,108	1,664	2,146	462,177	1,393
Synodical Conference.....	3,617	777,438	2,918	3,301	648,529	2,385
Norwegian Lutheran Church.....	2,743	320,129	1,166	2,376	326,007	934
Hauge's Synod.....	363	29,893	121	272	33,268	122
Synod for Norwegian Church.....	981	112,773	447	927	107,712	359
United Norwegian Church.....	1,399	177,463	598	1,177	185,027	453
Joint Synod of Ohio.....	827	165,116	597	772	123,408	547
Synod of Buffalo.....	42	6,128	38	33	5,270	27
Eielsen's Synod.....	20	1,206	6	26	1,013	6
Synod of Iowa.....	965	130,793	586	828	110,254	483
Danish Lutheran Church.....	102	14,532	71	92	12,541	58
Icelandic Synod.....	34	1,830	5	11	2,151	10
Immanuel Synod.....	15	2,978	23	14	3,275	17
Finnish, Suomi Synod.....	135	18,881	32	105	12,907	24
Luth. Free Church (Norwegian).....	378	28,180	169	320	26,928	140
United Danish Lutheran Church...	194	17,324	142	198	16,340	99
Finnish Lutheran National Church	64	7,933	21	66	10,111	16
Finnish Apostolic Luth. Church...	45	6,664	36	68	8,170	78
Lutheran Brethren.....	23	892	9	16	482	7
Jehovah Conference.....	6	831	6	9	735	9
Mennonite bodies.....	840	79,591	1,398	604	54,798	1,006
Mennonite Church.....	307	34,965	509	220	18,674	346
Hutterian Brethren.....	17	982	32	.....	.....	.....
Conservative Amish.....	14	1,066	30	.....	.....	.....
Old Order Amish.....	90	7,893	253	46	5,043	141
Church of God in Christ.....	21	1,125	17	18	562	17
Old Order Mennonite (Wisler).....	25	1,608	32	9	655	18
Reformed Mennonite.....	25	1,281	26	34	2,079	34
General Conference of Mennonites.	117	15,407	194	90	11,661	143
Defenseless Mennonites.....	11	854	24	14	967	26
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	110	4,737	95	68	2,801	70
Mennonite Brethren Church*.....	53	5,127	81	.....	.....	.....
Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde.....	13	814	34	6	708	17
Kleine Gemeinde*.....	3	171	7	.....	.....	.....
Central Conference of Mennonites.	17	2,101	33	13	1,363	18
Conf. of Defenseless Mennonites...	15	1,171	22	8	545	17
Stauffer Mennonites*.....	5	209	9	.....	.....	.....
Methodist bodies.....	65,537	7,165,986	45,801	64,701	5,749,838	39,737
Methodist Episcopal.....	29,377	3,718,396	18,642	29,943	2,986,154	17,479
Methodist Protestant.....	2,464	186,873	1,340	2,843	178,544	1,852
Wesleyan Methodist.....	585	20,846	436	594	20,043	553
Primitive Methodist.....	94	9,442	74	96	7,558	80
Methodist Episcopal, South.....	19,122	2,108,061	7,498	17,831	1,638,480	5,811
Congregational Methodist.....	197	12,503	250	325	14,729	324
Free Methodist.....	1,605	35,287	1,397	1,553	32,838	1,270
New Congregational Methodist.....	24	1,256	27	35	1,782	69
African Methodist Episcopal.....	6,454	552,265	8,175	6,647	494,777	6,200
African Meth. Episcopal, Zion.....	2,738	258,433	3,962	2,204	184,542	3,082
Colored Methodist Protestant*.....	28	2,017	33	.....	.....	.....
Union American Meth. Episcopal...	67	3,624	205	77	4,347	64
African Union Meth. Protestant...	59	3,751	260	69	5,592	187
Colored Methodist Episcopal.....	2,621	245,749	3,402	2,381	172,996	2,671
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic...	47	3,977	40	45	3,059	33
African American Meth. Episcopal*	28	1,310	35	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal...	27	2,196	25	58	4,397	72
Moravian bodies.....	136	28,407	185	132	17,926	128
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	110	26,373	138	117	17,155	125
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren.	23	1,714	44	15	771	3
Independent Bohem. and Morav*..	3	320	4	.....	.....	.....
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith	58	2,273	26	204	6,396	50
Old Catholic Churches in America*..	21	14,200	31	.....	.....	.....
Old Roman Catholic Church*.....	12	4,700	12	.....	.....	.....
American Catholic Church.....	3	475	7	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Church of N. A.*.....	6	9,025	12	.....	.....	.....
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.	879	32,475	897	100	0,657	170
Pentecostal Holiness Church*.....	195	5,473	278	.....	.....	.....
Polish National Church.....	34	28,245	45	24	15,473	24
Presbyterian bodies.....	15,812	2,257,439	13,602	15,506	1,830,555	12,456
Presbyterian in the U. S. A.....	9,648	1,613,056	9,299	7,935	1,179,566	7,603
Cumberland Presbyterian.....	1,269	72,056	728	2,850	195,770	1,514
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian...	140	13,314	430	196	18,066	375
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist.....	134	14,536	67	147	18,280	87
United Presbyterian.....	991	160,726	995	968	130,342	994

	1916			1906		
Denominations.	Organi- zations.	Members.	Min- isters.	Organi- zations.	Members.	Min- isters.
Presbyterian in the United States.	3,368	357,566	1,820	3,104	266,345	1,606
Associate Synod of North America	12	490	7	22	786	12
Associate Reformed Presbyterian..	133	15,124	106	141	13,201	111
Reformed Presbyterian Synod.....	103	8,185	135	114	9,122	128
Reformed Presbyterian, Gen. Synod	14	2,386	15	27	3,620	26
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	7,425	1,098,173	5,544	6,845	886,942	5,368
Reformed bodies.....	2,711	533,356	2,212	2,585	449,514	2,039
Reformed in America	708	144,166	756	659	124,938	710
Reformed in the United States.....	1,731	340,671	1,242	1,736	292,654	1,180
Christian Reformed.....	226	38,668	185	174	26,669	131
Hungarian Reformed.....	46	9,851	29	16	5,253	18
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	75	11,050	88	81	9,682	84
Roman Catholic Church.....	17,621	15,742,262	20,287	12,482	12,079,142	15,177
Salvation Army.....	751	35,975	2,848	694	32,908	3,030
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies.....	459	37,748	495	408	27,712	495
Swedish Mission Covenant.....	325	29,066	331	281	20,760	347
Swedish Free Church.....	103	6,208	96	127	6,952	148
Norwegian-Danish Free Church*....	32	2,444	68	.....	.....	.....
Schwenkfelders.....	6	1,127	4	8	725	5
Social Brethren.....	19	950	10	17	1,262	15
Society for Ethical Culture.....	5	2,850	5	5	2,040	.....
Spiritualists.....	359	28,983	520	455	35,056	185
Spiritualists (National Assn.).....	348	23,152	500	455	35,056	185
Progressive Spiritualist Church*....	11	5,831	20	.....	.....	.....
Temple Society in the United States.	2	260	2	3	376	3
Theosophical Societies.....	176	5,368	2	85	2,336	.....
Theosophical Society.....	17	199	1	14	166	.....
Theosophical Society, New York.....	1	72	1	1	90	.....
Theosophical Soc., Amer. Section..	157	5,097	.....	69	2,080	.....
Universal Brotherhood†.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unitarians.....	414	82,315	531	461	70,542	541
United Brethren bodies.....	3,881	367,620	2,319	4,304	296,050	2,435
United Brethren in Christ.....	3,478	348,490	1,912	3,732	274,649	1,935
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	403	19,130	407	572	21,401	500
United Evangelical Church.....	954	90,007	610	978	69,882	553
Universalists.....	638	58,433	561	846	64,158	724
Vedanta Society†.....	3	190	3	4	340	.....
Volunteers of America.....	97	10,204	307	71	2,194	302

*Not in 1906 census. †Full statistics not available.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES (1917).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll for The Christian Herald.]

Denominations.	Churches.	Com- municants.	Denominations.	Churches.	Com- municants.
Adventists—1. Evangelical.....	*18	*481	Brethren (River)—		
2. Advent Christians.....	640	30,316	1. Brethren in Christ.....	68	3,731
3. Seventh Day.....	2,076	83,239	2. Old Order (Yorker).....	*9	*423
4. Church of God.....	22	800	3. United Zion's Children.	*28	*749
5. Life and Advent Union	*12	*509			
6. Churches of God in Christ Jesus.....	66	2,224	Total River Brethren..	105	4,903
			Buddhists—		
Total Adventists.....	2,834	117,569	1. Chinese Temples.....	*12	.....
Baptists—1. Baptist (North)	9,702	1,368,046	2. Japanese Temples.....	*12	*3,165
2. Baptist (South).....	23,376	2,592,558			
3. Baptist (National).....	18,600	2,200,000	Total Buddhists.....	24	3,165
4. Six Principle.....	13	731	Catholic Apostolic—		
5. Seventh Day.....	67	8,162	1. Catholic Apostolic.....	*11	*2,907
6. Free.....	280	16,380	2. New Apostolic.....	*13	*2,020
7. Freewill.....	834	57,231			
8. General.....	545	34,000	Total Catholic Apostolic	24	4,927
9. Separate.....	*76	*5,180	Catholics (Eastern Orthodox)—		
10. United.....	*196	*13,698	1. Armenian Apostolic.....	55	65,000
11. Baptist Church of Christ	*93	*6,416	2. Russian Orthodox.....	260	100,000
12. Primitive.....	*2,922	*102,311	3. Greek Orthodox.....	70	175,000
13. Primitive (Colored).....	*797	*35,076	4. Syrian Orthodox.....	32	50,000
14. Old Two-Seed-in-the- Spirit Predestinarian.	*55	*781	5. Serbian Orthodox.....	44	76,000
15. Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	*48	*1,823	6. Rumanian Orthodox.....	*5	*20,000
			7. Bulgarian Orthodox.....	4	4,500
Total Baptists.....	57,604	6,442,393	Total Eastern Catholics	470	490,500
Brethren (Dunkards)—			Catholics (Western)—		
1. Conservative.....	992	100,000	1. Roman Catholic.....	15,670	14,618,197
2. Old Order.....	70	3,500	2. Polish Catholic.....	45	20,145
3. Progressive.....	206	24,679	3. American Old Catholic.	42	25,000
4. Seventh Day (German)	3	184			
Tot. Dunkard Brethren.	1,271	128,363	Total Western Catholics	15,757	14,663,342
Brethren (Plymouth)—			Christadelphians.....	70	1,500
1. Brethren I.....	*134	*2,933	Christians.....	1,360	106,159
2. Brethren II.....	*128	*4,752	Christian Catholic (Dowie).	*17	*5,865
3. Brethren III.....	*81	*1,724	Christian Union.....	330	16,825
4. Brethren IV.....	*60	*1,157	Church of Christ, Scientist.	1,569	.....
			Churches of God.....	514	28,575
Tot. Plymouth Brethren	403	10,566	Churches of the Living God (Colored)—		
			1. Christian Workers.....	*44	*2,676
			2. Apostolic.....	*15	*752

Denominations.	Churches.	Com- municants.	Denominations.	Churches.	Com- municants.
3. Church of Christ in God	*9	*858	5. Amish (Conservative).....	23	2,619
Tot. Ch. of Living God.	68	4,286	6. Reformed	15	1,189
Churches of New Jerusalem—			7. General Conference.....	130	17,037
1. General Convention.....	124	8,500	8. Church of God.....	9	300
2. General Church.....	22	1,272	9. Old Order (Wisler).....	21	1,421
Total New Jerusalem...	146	9,772	10. Bundes Conference.....	27	2,425
Church Transcendent.....	3	148	11. Defenseless	14	824
Communitistic Societies—			12. Mennonite Brethren.....	140	5,516
1. Shakers	6	233	Miscellaneous	48	4,646
2. Amara	*7	*1,756	Total Mennonites.....	828	66,542
Total Communitistic Soc.	13	1,989	Methodists—		
Congregationalists	6,089	807,993	1. Methodist Episcopal....	28,410	3,886,566
Disciples of Christ—			2. Union American M. E.	225	20,000
1. Disciples of Christ.....	8,961	1,236,808	3. African M. E.	6,000	620,000
2. Churches of Christ.....	*2,649	*159,658	4. African Union M. Prot.	125	4,000
Total Disciples.....	11,610	1,396,466	5. African M. E. Zion....	3,180	568,608
Evangelical bodies—			6. Methodist Protestant...	2,400	201,110
1. Evangelical Association	1,597	119,855	7. Wesleyan Methodist....	2,600	20,500
2. United Evangelical Ch..	947	89,628	8. Methodist Epis. South.	17,015	2,143,395
Total Evang. bodies...	2,544	209,483	9. Cong. Methodist.....	333	15,529
Faith Associations—			10. New Cong' Methodist...	*35	*1,782
1. Apost. Faith Movement	*6	*538	11. Zion Union Apostolic...	*45	*3,059
2. Peniel Missions.....	*11	*703	12. Colored Meth. Epis....	3,285	251,560
3. Metrop. Church Assn...	*6	*466	13. Primitive Methodist....	294	28,600
4. Hephzibah Faith Assn.	*10	*293	14. Free Methodist.....	1,175	34,956
5. Missionary Ch. Assn....	*32	*1,256	15. Ref. Meth. Union Epis.	230	21,172
6. Heavenly Recruit.....	*27	*938	16. Independent Methodist..	2	1,161
7. Apostolic Christian.....	*42	*4,558	Total Methodist.....	62,954	7,782,018
8. Christian Congregation.	*9	*395	Moravians—1. Moravians.....	125	21,535
9. Voluntary Soc. (Col.)..	*3	*425	2. Union Bohem. & Morav.	21	1,000
Total Faith Association	140	9,572	Total Moravians.....	146	22,535
Free Christian Zion.....	*15	*1,835	Nonsectar'n Bible Faith Chs.	204	6,396
Friends—1. Orthodox.....	748	97,514	1. Pentecostal Church.....	941	33,419
2. "Hicksite"	159	17,698	2. Apostolic Holiness....	72	2,700
3. "Wilburite"	*48	*3,880	Tot. Pentecostal bodies.	1,013	36,119
4. Primitive	*8	*171	Presbyterians—		
Total Friends.....	963	119,263	1. Northern	9,831	1,581,443
Friends of Temple.....	*3	*376	2. Cumberland	1,446	65,644
German Evang. Protestant.	*66	*34,704	3. Cumberland (Colored)..	198	18,066
German Evangelical Synod.	1,419	279,964	4. Welsh Calvinistic.....	142	14,668
Jewish Congregations.....	1,769	143,000	5. United	982	158,460
Latter-Day Saints—			6. Southern	3,475	359,335
1. Utah Branch.....	913	345,000	7. Associate	12	500
2. Reorganized Branch....	835	75,000	8. Associate Ref. South..	157	15,888
Tot. Latter-Day Saints.	1,748	420,000	-9. Reformed (Synod).....	112	8,210
Lutherans—			10. Reformed (Gen. Synod)	18	3,625
1. General Synod.....	1,857	364,072	11. Reformed Covenanted..	1	40
2. United Synod South....	484	53,226	Total Presbyterians....	16,372	2,225,879
3. General Council.....	2,457	509,666	Protestant Episcopal—		
4. Synodical Conference...	3,689	807,017	1. Protestant Episcopal....	8,120	1,071,901
5. Norwegian of America.	3,378	300,000	2. Reformed Episcopal....	80	11,465
(Independent Synods)			Total Protestant Epis..	8,200	1,083,366
6. Ohio	916	138,542	Reformed—		
7. Buffalo	49	7,395	1. Reformed (Dutch).....	731	132,172
8. Eielsen's	26	1,232	2. Reformed (German)....	1,786	327,508
9. Iowa	1,056	125,458	3. Christian Reformed....	243	39,381
10. Danish	112	14,463	4. Hungarian Reformed...	48	15,000
11. Icelandic	55	4,698	Total Reformed.....	2,808	514,061
12. Immanuel	26	19,000	Reformed Catholic.....	6	3,250
13. Suomi (Finnish).....	151	16,511	Salvation Army.....	970	29,096
14. Finnish Apostolic.....	309	22,000	Schwenkfelders	6	1,126
15. Finnish National	72	8,000	Social Brethren.....	17	1,262
16. Norwegian Free.....	420	20,536	Society for Ethical Culture	6	2,450
17. Danish United.....	185	14,996	Spiritualists	1,500	200,000
18. Lutheran Brethren.....	18	2,000	Theosophical Society.....	187	7,002
Independ't Congregat'ns	257	33,925	Unitarians	472	71,110
Total Lutherans.....	15,517	2,460,937	United Brethren—		
Scandinavian Evangelical bodies—			1. United Brethren.....	3,551	346,787
1. Swedish Ev. Miss. Cov.	279	40,000	2. Unit. Breth. (Old Cons.)	515	21,172
2. Swedish Ev. Free Miss.	154	18,500	Total United Brethren.	4,066	367,959
3. Norwegian Evng. Free	153	4,400	Universalists	868	58,942
Total Scand. Evang....	586	62,900	Independent Congregations.	879	48,673
1. Bruderhoef	257	14,148	Grand total in 1917....	226,600	40,515,126
2. Amish	60	1,032	Grand total in 1916....	225,603	39,941,811
3. Amish	24	9,888	*Census of 1906.		
4. Amish (Old Order).....	60	5,496			

MINISTERS (1917).

Denomination.	Number.
Adventists	1,521
Baptists	42,259
Brethren (Dunkards)	3,687
Brethren (River)	224
Buddhists	15
Catholic Apostolic	33
Catholics (Eastern)	396
Catholics (Roman)	20,433
Catholics (other)	93
Christians	1,066
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35
Christian Union	365
Church of Christ (Scientist)	3,138
Churches of God	441
Churches Living God	101
Churches New Jerusalem	131
Congregationalists	5,660
Disciples of Christ	8,057
Evangelical Bodies	1,576
Faith Associations	241
Free Christian Zion	20
Friends	1,379
Friends of Temple	3
German Evangelical Protestant	59
German Evangelical Synod	1,096
Jewish Congregations	1,084
Latter-Day Saints	4,460
Lutherans	9,823
Scandinavian Evangelical	661
Mennonites	1,521
Methodists	42,176
Moravians	146
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50
Pentecostal Bodies	1,011
Presbyterians	14,124
Protestant Episcopal	5,704
Reformed	2,224
Reformed Catholic	7
Salvation Army	3,072
Schwenkfelders	6
Social Brethren	15
Society Ethical Culture	7
Unitarians	504
United Brethren	2,220
Universalists	675
Independent	267
Total in 1917	181,808
Total in 1916	180,564

TOTAL BY YEARS.

Year.	Communicants.	Increase.
1917	40,515,315	573,315
1916	39,941,811	756,867
1915	39,184,944	542,962
1914	38,641,982	782,007
1913	37,859,975	1,235,513
1912	36,624,462	528,777
Average annual gain in this period		736,542.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916.

[From report of government census bureau, 1918.]

	Schools.	Scholars.
All denominations	195,276	19,951,675
Adventists (5 bodies)	2,366	99,225
Baptists—North	8,291	1,024,125
South	18,438	1,656,324
Colored	20,333	1,204,328
Other (14 bodies)	1,196	70,445
Brethren (Dunkards)—		
Ch. of Brethren (Conser.)	1,288	112,287
Other (4 bodies)	209	24,789
Christian Church	1,075	89,853
Church of Christ	3,456	168,154
Congregationalists	5,680	654,102
Disciples of Christ	7,752	953,618
Eastern Orthodox—		
Greek Church	18	1,123
Russian Church	128	6,783
Other (5 bodies)	22	1,291
Evangelical Association	1,573	172,129

	Schools.	Scholars.
Friends—Orthodox	723	65,554
Other (3 bodies)	115	6,540
German Evangelical Synod	1,243	146,810
Jewish Congregations	700	67,035
Latter-Day Saints—		
Church of Jesus Christ	1,064	152,924
Reorganized Church	558	28,222
Lutherans—General Synod	1,806	311,291
General Council	2,383	306,785
Synodical Conference	1,583	10,098
Synod for Norwegian	465	24,313
United Norwegian	897	44,645
Synod of Ohio	717	66,867
Synod of Iowa	808	38,120
Other (14 bodies)	1,621	95,698
Mennonites (16 bodies)	665	79,621
Methodists—		
Methodist Episcopal	28,542	3,872,200
Methodist Episcopal, South	16,568	1,683,129
Methodist Protestant	2,104	177,674
Other white (5 bodies)	1,973	111,524
African Meth. Episcopal	6,372	312,932
African Meth. Epis. Zion	2,565	135,930
Colored Meth. Episcopal	2,543	167,880
Other Colored (6 bodies)	203	9,119
Presbyterians—		
Presbyterian in U. S. A.	9,713	1,387,938
Presbyterian in U. S.	3,258	312,952
United Presbyterian	1,019	156,072
Other (7 bodies)	1,463	96,683
Protestant Episcopal	5,808	493,080
Reformed—		
Reformed in America	790	122,111
Reformed in U. S.	1,712	302,200
Other (2 bodies)	248	26,757
Roman Catholic	12,761	1,853,245
United Brethren—		
United Brethren in Christ	3,294	402,656
Unit. Brethren (Old Const.)	381	24,219
United Evangelical	943	129,717
All other (81 bodies)	5,812	390,997
Total number of officers and teachers	1,959,918.	

CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL (1918).

Denominations.	Churches.	Members.
Baptist Churches, North	8,178	1,227,448
National Baptist Convention	21,754	3,018,341
Free Baptist Churches	171	12,257
Christian Church	1,274	117,853
Congregational Churches	5,844	790,163
Disciples of Christ	8,255	1,231,404
Friends	790	94,111
German Evangelical Synod	1,349	342,788
Evangelical Association	1,637	120,756
Lutheran Ch., Gen. Synod	1,845	370,616
Methodist Episcopal Church	29,377	3,718,366
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,168,061
African Meth. Epis. Church	6,454	552,265
Afr. Meth. Epis. Zion Ch.	2,738	258,433
Colored Meth. Epis. Church	2,621	245,749
Methodist Protestant Church	2,464	186,873
Moravian Church	110	26,373
Presbyterian Ch. in U. S. A.	9,648	1,613,056
Presbyterian Ch. in U. S.	3,368	357,566
Primitive Methodist Church	94	9,442
Protestant Episcopal	7,425	1,098,173
Reformed Ch. in America	708	144,166
Reformed Church in U. S.	1,731	340,671
Reformed Episcopal Church	75	11,050
Ref. Presby'tn, Gen. Synod	14	2,386
Seventh-Day Baptist Church	68	7,890
United Brethren Church	3,478	348,490
United Evangelical Church	954	90,007
United Presbyterian Church	991	160,726
Welsh Presbyterian Church	134	14,536
Totals, 1916 census	142,671	18,620,136
Totals, 1906 census	137,460	14,888,273

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries, October, 1918.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
 Alberta—S. Y. Taylor, Calgary.
 Arizona—George J. Roskrug, Tucson.
 Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 British Columbia—W. A. de W. Smith, Westminster.
 California—John Whicher, San Francisco.
 Canada—Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton, Ont.
 Colorado—Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
 Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
 Cuba—Carlos G. Charles, Havana.
 Delaware—Harry J. Guthrie, Wilmington.
 Dist. of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
 England—P. Colville Smith, London.
 Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—Frank F. Baker, Macon.
 Holland—H. P. Van Nieuwerberg, The Hague.
 Idaho—George E. Knepper, Boise.
 Illinois—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
 Indiana—Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
 Ireland—Lord W. L. Plunket, Dublin.
 Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Dave Jackson, Louisville.
 Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
 Maine—Charles B. Davis, Portland.
 Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
 Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston.
 Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
 Mississippi—Frederic G. Speed, Vicksburg.
 Missouri—John R. Parson, St. Louis.
 Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
 Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
 Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Carson City.
 New Brunswick—J. Twining Hart, St. John.
 New Hampshire—H. M. Cheney, Concord.
 New Jersey—Isaac Cherry, Trenton.
 New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
 New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
 New York—Robt. Judson Kenworthy, New York.
 New Zealand—Malcolm Niccol, Auckland.
 North Carolina—William W. Willson, Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
 Nova Scotia—Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City.
 Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
 Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
 Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
 Prince Edward Island—W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
 Quebec—Walter C. Hagar, Montreal.
 Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
 Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
 Saskatchewan—W. B. Tate, Regina.
 Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
 South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
 South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
 South Dakota—Charles L. Brockway, Sioux Falls.
 Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
 Tennessee—Steth M. Cain (acting), Nashville.
 Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
 United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
 Utah—Freeman A. McCarty, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
 Virginia—C. J. Barrow, Melbourne.
 Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
 Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
 Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
 West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
 Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming—J. M. Lowndes, Saratoga.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

General Grand Chapter.

General Grand High Priest—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.

Deputy General Grand High Priest—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.
 General Grand Scribe—Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark.
 General Grand Treasurer—Gustav A. Eitel, Baltimore, Md.
 General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
 Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
 Number of grand chapters—47.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

General Grand Council, 1918-1921.

General Grand Master—George A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.
 General Grand Deputy Master—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
 General Grand Principal Conductor—Joseph C. Greenfield, Atlanta, Ga.
 General Grand Treasurer—Thomas E. Shears, Denver, Col.
 General Grand Recorder—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 General Grand Captain of Guard—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
 General Grand Conductor of Council—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.
 General Grand Marshal—William H. L. Odell, Boston, Mass.
 General Grand Steward—Warren S. Seipp, Baltimore, Md.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Grand Officers.

Grand Master—M. E. Sir Lee S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Deputy Grand Master—R. E. Sir Joseph K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
 Grand Generalissimo—R. E. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlin, St. Paul, Minn.
 Grand Captain General—R. E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
 Grand Senior Warden—R. E. Sir William H. Norris, Manchester, Iowa.
 Grand Junior Warden—R. E. Sir George W. Vallery, Denver, Col.
 Grand Prelate—R. E. Sir and Rev. William W. Youngson, Portland, Ore.
 Grand Treasurer—R. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.
 Grand Recorder—R. E. Sir Frank H. Johnson, 201 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
 Grand Standard Bearer—R. E. Sir William L. Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Sword Bearer—R. E. Sir Frank L. Nagle, Newtonville, Mass.
 Grand Warden—R. E. Sir Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Grand Captain of the Guard—R. E. Sir Isaac H. Hettinger, Kansas City, Mo.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Barton Smith, Toledo, O.
 Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
 Grand Minister of State—Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Secretary-General—James H. Coddling, New York, N. Y.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction.

The supreme council, 33d degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States of America:
 Sovereign Grand Commander—George Fleming Moore, Washington, D. C.
 Lieutenant Grand Commander—Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.
 Grand Prior—(Vacancy.)
 Grand Chancellor—Ernest B. Hussey, Seattle, Wash.

Grand Minister of State—Trevanion W. Hugo, Duluth, Minn.
 Secretary-General—John H. Cowles, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer-General—Garnett N. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.
 Grand Almoner—Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka, Nev.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 26, 1872.

Imperial Council, 1918-1919.

Imperial Potentate—Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Imperial Deputy Potentate—W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Imperial Chief Rabban—Ellis Garretson, Tacoma, Wash.
 Imperial Assistant Rabban—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga.
 Imperial High Priest and Prophet—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H. I.
 Imperial Treasurer—William S. Brown, 523 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
 Imperial Oriental Guide—John T. Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Imperial First Ceremonial Master—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—James E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.
 Imperial Marshal—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.
 Imperial Captain of the Guards—David W. Crossland, Montgomery, Ala.
 Imperial Outer Guard—(Vacancy.)

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.

Officers for 1916-1919.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Emma C. Ocobock, Hartford, Mich.
 Most Worthy Grand Patron—George M. Hyland, Portland, Ore.
 Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron—Mrs. Ellie Lines Chapin, Pine Meadow, Conn.
 Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron—Dr. Alfred C. McDaniel, San Antonio, Tex.
 Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.
 Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcega Lamond, Lamond, D. C.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Grand Sire—Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, N. Y.
 Deputy Grand Sire—Joseph Oliver, Toronto, Ont.
 Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
 Grand Treasurer—Wm. H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
 Membership Dec. 31, 1917, 2,230,231.
 Total paid for relief 1830 to 1917, inclusive, \$179,727,445.88.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Chancellor—Charles S. Davis, Denver, Col.
 Supreme Vice-Chancellor—William Ladew, New York, N. Y.
 Supreme Prelate—Fred S. Attwood, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
 Supreme Master at Arms—Fred J. G. McArthur, Winnipeg, Man.
 Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
 Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.

President Insurance Department—Harry Wade, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Number of Lodges—Grand lodges, 55; subordinate lodges, 7,118.
 Total membership, 712,547.
 Total assets, \$21,663,865.71.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

Supreme Council.

Supreme Regent—C. Arch Williams, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Vice-Regent—L. E. Geisenberger, Lancaster, Pa.
 Supreme Orator—Carleton E. Hoadley, New Haven, Conn.
 Supreme Secretary—Samuel N. Hoag, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
 Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Number of subordinate councils, 1,572; state jurisdictions, 32.
 Membership Oct. 1, 1918, 139,060.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Executive Council.

Supreme Ranger—R. C. Sherrard, suite 660, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Vice-Ranger—J. B. McGilligan, 758 West 5th street, Superior, Wis.
 Supreme Secretary—George W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Supreme Treasurer—William A. Stolls, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Supreme Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Oppenheim building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Supreme Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.
 Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
 Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
 Sovereign Escort—S. A. Ferrell, Johnstown, Pa.
 Sovereign Watchman—C. D. Mills, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Sovereign Sentry—S. L. Caine, Columbus, Miss.
 Sovereign Physicians—Dr. A. D. Cloyd and Dr. Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.
 General Attorney—D. E. Bradshaw, Omaha, Neb.
 Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
 Membership of sovereign jurisdiction Oct. 1, 1918, 880,000.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

Head Officers.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
 Assistant to Head Consul—J. G. Pace, Lincoln, Neb.
 Head Clerk—A. N. Bort, Rock Island, Ill.
 Assistant Head Clerk—J. G. Ray, Rock Island, Ill.
 Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
 Head Banker—O. E. Aleshire, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Head Escort—R. C. Bellew, Westhope, N. D.
 Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md.
 Head Watchman—Dr. T. B. Hughes, Afton, Tenn.
 Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.
 Editor—F. O. Van Galder, Rock Island, Ill.
 Board of Directors—E. E. Murphy, chairman, Leavenworth, Kas.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Com. Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; F. R. Korn, Des Moines, Iowa; S. S. Tanner, Miller, Ill.; J. D. Volz, 810 State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. J. Bullard, 305 Gladwin building, Detroit, Mich.; F. B. Eastler, 211 Commonwealth building, Denver,

Col. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of nine. Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. B. E. Jones, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. E. A. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. E. W. Cook, Rock Island, Ill.

Board of Auditors—Henry F. Turner, chairman, Frankfort, Ky.; George L. Bowman, secretary, Kingfisher, Okla.; W. D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.; Ambrose S. Haves, 78 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. G. Tate, 438 East 44th street, Portland, Ore.; C. F. Louderback, Fort Scott, Kas.; H. S. Green, Bloomfield, Mo.

Membership Aug. 1, 1918, not including social, 1,050,882. Death claims paid to Aug. 1, 1918, \$193,549-845.63.

Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
Next head camp convenes June, 1921.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—Bruce A. Campbell, East St. Louis, Ill.

Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—Thomas L. Reilly, Meriden, Conn.

Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—Oliver K. Correll, Sunbury, Pa.

Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Ed L. Chapman, Great Bend, Kas.

Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa.

Grand Treasurer—Chas. A. White, Chicago, Ill.

Grand Tiler—Chester B. Horn, Colorado Springs, Col.

Grand Inner Guard—H. W. Brown, Santa Monica, Cal.

Membership 1918, 493,733. Lodges 1918, 1,358.

NATIONAL UNION.

Officers of the Senate.
President—D. A. Helpman, Toledo, O.

Vice-President—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.

Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.

Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.

General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.

Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, D. A. Helpman, H. S. Anderson, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris.

Total membership, 65,000.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.

Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 98, New Haven, Conn.

Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.

Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.

Supreme Advocate—Joseph C. Pelletier, Barristers' hall, Boston, Mass.

Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.

Supreme Warden—Thomas J. McLaughlin, Newark, N. J.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.
Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

Officers for 1917-1919.
Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Vice-Archon—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee, Wis.

Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Treasurer—J. W. Fernald, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Prelate—Andrew McGarry, Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.

Supreme Warden—Vacancy.

Supreme Sentry—A. D. Marshall, Denver, Col.

Membership Dec. 31, 1917, 24,422.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

General Officers.

President—Jos. McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-President—Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Miss.

Canadian Vice-President—Peter J. Doyle, Montreal, Que.

Secretary—Thomas J. Mathews, 1851 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

Treasurer—Michael W. Dlaney, 937 West 54th place, Chicago, Ill.

Chaplain—Rt.-Rev. Denis O'Connell, Richmond, Va.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Officers of the Grand Aerie, 1918-1919.

Grand Worthy President—A. B. Duncan, St. Joseph, Mo.

Grand Worthy Vice-President—Elbert D. Weed, Oshkosh, Wis.

Grand Worthy Chaplain—John F. O'Toole, Pittsburg, Pa.

Grand Secretary—J. S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.

Grand Treasurer—Jos. H. Dowling, Dayton, O.

Grand Worthy Conductor—John B. Henderson, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Grand Inside Guard—Thomas F. Ahern, New Haven, Conn.

Grand Trustees—Carl G. Winter, Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry A. Beck, Seattle, Wash.; George E. Morgan, Buffalo, N. Y.; John H. Gundaker, Davenport, Iowa; John W. Heller, Jr., York, Pa.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

Supreme Lodge Officers, 1917-1919.
Past Supreme Master Workman—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.

Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.

Supreme Foreman—John R. Frazier, Gazette building, Little Rock, Ark.

Supreme Overseer—Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.

Supreme Recorder—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.

Supreme Treasurer—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.

Supreme Guide—G. Herbert Bishop, 28 Pearl street, New Haven, Conn.

Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.

Board of Directors—Will M. Narvis, president, Muscatine, Iowa; John R. Frazier, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.; E. J. Moore, secretary, Fargo, N. D.; E. F. Danforth, treasurer, Skowhegan, Me.; B. F. Carroll, Des Moines, Iowa; F. C. Wetmore, Cadillac, Mich.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD

TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

National Grand Lodge (U. S.)

National Chief Templar—Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.

National Secretary—Willard O. Yulie, Beverly, Mass.

National Treasurer—William P. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

Supreme Officers.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Supreme Keeper of Tribute—S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Membership Jan. 1, 1918, 85,224.

Surplus Jan. 1, 1918, \$1,668,524.78.

Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Founded 1871.

Supreme President—J. Henry Perkins, Portland, Ore.

Supreme Secretary—Walter Willis, Calumet National Bank building, 9117 Commercial avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Treasurer—William H. Penney, New York, N. Y.
 Number grand bodies, 10; subordinate bodies, 283.
 Members, 1917, 30,224.
 Benefits disbursed since organization, \$4,198,692.
 Benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$193,354.36.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.
 Founded 1853.

Officers of the National Council.

National Councilor—John H. Noyes, Plaistow, N. H.
 National Vice-Councilor—H. F. Lochner, Louisville, Ky.
 National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, P. O. box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.; office 727 and 729 Stephen Girard building Philadelphia, Pa.
 National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 301 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
 National Warden—Samuel W. Plyler, Rock Hill, N. C.
 National Conductor—George A. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
 National Inside Sentinel—R. F. Lambert, Huntington, W. Va.
 National Outside Sentinel—James R. Mansfield, Alexandria, Va.
 National Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Duttera, Salisbury, N. C.
 Next place of meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 17, 1919.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.
 Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

National Camp Officers.

President—William Jas. Heaps, Baltimore, Md.
 Vice-President—Samuel Roberts, Conshohocken, Pa.
 Master of Forms—C. A. Gillespie, Pullman, Ill.
 Secretary—Chas H. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Treasurer—O. B. Wetherold, Reading, Pa.
 Assistant Secretary—L. F. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chaplain—Rev. C. H. Elder, Trenton, N. J.
 Conductor—J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Inspector—T. R. Stevens, Dayton, O.
 Guard—H. T. Ellis, Denver, Col.
 Medical Examiner in Chief—P. N. K. Schwenk, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Place of meeting in 1919, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Membership, 295,000.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763 and 1834.

Great Chiefs of the Great Council of the United States.

Great Inchoonee—James T. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Great Senior Sagamore—A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn.
 Great Junior Sagamore—John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind.
 Great Prophet—Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga.
 Great Chief of Records—W. B. Macferran, 230 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
 Great Keeper of Wampum—D. K. Reed, Clarksville, W. Va.
 Number of great councils, 64.
 Subordinate branches and councils, 4,580.
 Numbers of members Jan. 1, 1918, 455,244.
 Benefits disbursed in 1917, \$1,623,660.60.
 Benefits disbursed since organization, \$39,620,481.99.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.

Officers 1916-1919.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
 Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—S. W. Hall, Oakland, Cal.

Supreme Record Keeper—L. E. Sisler, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Chaplain—A. W. Frye, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Sergeant—J. A. Gordon, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Master at Arms—Henry Hildebrand, Laporte, Ind.
 Supreme First Master of the Guards—George S. Starrett, Columbia, Mo.
 Supreme Second Master of the Guards—A. I. Lee, Boone, Iowa.
 Supreme Sentinel—M. J. Bulger, New Orleans.
 Supreme Picket—H. A. Becker, Rochester, N. Y.
 Membership Sept. 30, 1918, 310,616.
 Benefits paid to Sept. 30, 1918, \$100,998,685.74.

ORDER DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Past President—Hattie A. Fox, Naugatuck, Conn.
 Supreme President—Mary E. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Supreme Vice-President—Martha A. Sandiford, North Adams, Mass.
 Supreme Financial Secretary—Harriet E. Boyd, Joliet, Ill.
 Supreme Recording Secretary—Eliza Connell, 100 Whittier avenue, Providence, R. I.
 Supreme Treasurer—Emily Fray, Cleveland, O.
 Supreme Chaplain—Minnie Lanyon, San Francisco, Cal.
 Supreme First Conductor—Nellie Kenyon, Paterson, N. J.
 Supreme Second Conductor—Emily Brown, Bristol, Conn.
 Supreme Inside Guard—Mary Ingram, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Outside Guard—Maud Smith, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Trustee—Kate Wallbridge, Buffalo, N. Y.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Founded 1874.

Supreme Officers.

Supreme Chief Ranger—William H. Hunter, B. A., Toronto.
 Past Supreme Chief Ranger—Victor Morin, K. C., Montreal.
 Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger—Frank E. Hand, California.
 Supreme Secretary—Fred J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto.
 Supreme Treasurer—Robert Mathison, M. A., Temple building, Toronto.
 Supreme Physician—Thos. Millman, Toronto.
 Supreme Councilor—J. D. Clark, Dayton, O.
 Total number of members, 186,103.
 Benefits disbursed since organization to Dec. 31, 1916, \$53,465,512.73.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

Directory for 1918-1919.

Officers.

President—A. C. McLean, P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.
 Vice-President—Hill Montague, Travelers building, Richmond, Va.
 Secretary—W. E. Futch, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.
 Treasurer—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.

Executive Committee.

Dr. R. H. Gerard, Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Henry Ray, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, Que.; John J. Hynes, Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.; George P. Kirby, 923 Ohio building, Toledo, O.; F. T. McFaden, 807 West Grace street, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Shirley, Muskogee, Okla.
 Following is a list of the societies or organizations affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America, with name and address of the secretary or corresponding official and benefit membership of each Jan. 1, 1918:
 Alliance Nationale—G. Monet, 395 Viger avenue, Montreal, P. Q., Can. 27,289

American Insurance Union—Dr. Geo. W. Hoglan, A. I. U. Temple, Columbus, O.	60,394	1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.	16,652
Ancient Order of Gleaners—Grant Slocum, National Gleaner Temple, Detroit, Mich.	65,057	Fraternal Reserve Association—C. M. Robinson, F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis.	12,153
Ancient Order of United Workmen—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.	8,826	Grand Fraternity—W. E. Gregg, 1626-1628 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.	11,531
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Arkansas—John R. Frazer, 306-8 Gazette building, Little Rock, Ark.	7,801	Heralds of Liberty—Emanuel Barrick, 4010-12 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.	28,595
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Iowa—W. H. Stowell, Equitable building, Des Moines, Iowa.	11,000	Home Benefit Association—W. S. Halliburton, 1 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.	4,699
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts—Charles C. Fearing, 12 Walnut street, Boston, Mass.	23,242	Homesteaders—A. H. Corey, Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa.	27,565
Artisans Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, M. E., Penn Square building, Philadelphia, Pa.	15,881	Independent Order Free Sons of Israel—Henry J. Hyman, 21 West 124th street, New York, N. Y.	7,179
Association Canado-Americaine—Henri Langelier, 1034 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.	12,944	Independent Order of Foresters—F. J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada.	179,713
Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity—S. A. Oscar, Madison, Wis.	21,575	Independent Workmen's Circle of America, Inc.—Samuel Erdall, 9 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass.	5,583
Beneficial Union, The—Joseph Klaus, 1315 Carson-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.	51,201	Knights and Ladies of Security—J. V. Abrahams, Security building, Topeka, Kas.	195,732
Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E. Davy, Yeoman building, Des Moines, Iowa.	238,528	Knights of Columbus—Wm J. McGinley, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.	123,979
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, Guardian building, Cleveland, O.	99,754	Knights of Pythias, Insurance Department—W. O. Powers, Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.	72,481
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.	150,154	Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Mrs. J. A. Royer, 443 West 11th street, Erie, Pa.	155,941
Catholic Knights of America—Henry Siemer, 606-10 Mercantile National Bank building, St. Louis, Mo.	18,546	Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Miss Emma E. Bower, M. D. Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.	42,698
Catholic Knights of Ohio—C. J. Anthony, 815 Rose building, Cleveland, O.	7,956	Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association—W. E. Futch (president), 1136 E. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.	71,383
Catholic Knights and Ladies of America—Henry F. Hayes, 1312 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill.	8,327	Loyal American Life Association—H. D. Cowan, 35 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	16,816
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Martin A. Cameron, 188 Main street, Hornell, N. Y.	55,489	Loyal Association—Frank S. Potter, 310-12 Union Trust Co. building, Jersey City, N. J.	3,612
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada—J. J. Behan, Kingston, Ont., Canada.	10,227	Loyal Mystic Legion of America—G. O. Churchill, L. M. L. A. building, Hastings, Neb.	.....
Catholic Order of Foresters—Thomas F. McDonald, 1226-35 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, Ill.	150,797	La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais—Henri Roy, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.	44,403
Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association—Miss Margaret H. Graney, 120 Genesee street, Auburn, N. Y.	10,138	L'Union St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique—Elie Vezina, P. O. Box 1001, Woonsocket, R. I.	31,185
Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion—Mrs. Sara E. Skelly, 175 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.	15,237	Maccabees—Dr. L. E. Sisler, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.	300,061
Columbian Circle—N. J. Hein, 704 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	21,848	Masonic Mutual Life Association—William Montgomery, New Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.	13,246
Columbian Woodmen—E. E. Temple, Hurt building, Atlanta, Ga.	17,128	Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, Mason City, Iowa.	58,428
Court of Honor—W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.	73,893	Modern Order of Pretorians—George C. Taylor, Pretorian building, Dallas, Tex.	26,637
Degree of Honor—Superior Lodge—Mrs. Kate S. Holmes, 580 Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn.	46,729	Modern Samaritans—E. Lovett, Christie building, Duluth, Minn.	6,512
Eastern Star Benevolent Fund of America—Miss M. E. Crowe, 922 Cass avenue, Detroit, Mich.	1,419	Modern Woodmen of America—James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.	1,047,011
Equitable Fraternal Union—Orrin Thompson, E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis.	28,118	Mystic Tilters—B. O. Montgomery, 900 Observatory building, Des Moines, Iowa.	.....
First Catholic Slovak Union of U. S. A.—Michael Sonko, 1129 Guardian building, Cleveland, O.	51,165	Mystic Workers of the World—John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.	94,984
First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of U. S. A.—Mrs. Anna Ondrey, 3134 East 94th street, Cleveland, O.	28,274	National Americans—W. H. Luthy, 1020-22 McGee street, Kansas City, Mo.	7,695
Fraternal Aid Union—L. D. Roberts, Lawrence, Kas.	11,875	National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.—Joseph Marohnic, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.	40,690
Fraternal Benefit League—Frank P. Tyler, E. B. L. building, New Haven, Conn.	4,502	National Protective Legion—G. A. Scott (president), Waverly, N. Y.	23,642
Fraternal Brotherhood—H. V. Davis, 845 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal.	22,400	National Slovak Society—Joseph Durish, 524 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	42,328
		National Union—E. A. Myers, National Union building, Toledo, O.	54,869
		Neighbors of Woodcraft—J. L. Wright, 304 Taylor street, Portland, Ore.	44,821
		New England Order of Protection—D.	.....

M. Frye, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.	27,736	Sons of Norway—L. Stavnhelm, 905 New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn.	5,910
North American Union—C. A. Gillespie, 50 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.	22,804	South Slavonic Catholic Union of U. S. A.—Geo. L. Brozich, Ely, Minn.	7,674
Order of the Golden Seal—Arthur F. Bouton, Roxbury, N. Y.	9,546	Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur—John C. Snyder, Ben Hur building, Crawfordville, Ind.	85,224
Order of Mutual Protection—G. Del Vecchio, 1523 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	5,986	Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.	.....
Order of United Commercial Travelers of America—W. D. Murphy, 638 North Park street, Columbus, O.	76,619	United American Mechanics' Beneficial Degree, Junior Order—Stephen Collins, Box 595, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10,287
Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.—John S. Zawilinski, 1406-8 West Division street, Chicago, Ill.	124,035	United Artisans—G. L. McKenna, 321 Beck building, Portland, Ore.	18,240
Polish Union of America—Jacob Demblec, Miners Bank building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	18,851	United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbott building, Milwaukee, Wis.	12,903
Protected Home Circle—W. S. Palmer, Sharon, Pa.	99,297	United Order of the Golden Cross—W. R. Cooper, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn.	15,915
Royal Arcanum—Samuel N. Hoag, Box E, Station A, Boston, Mass.	145,568	Western Catholic Union—William K. Ott, Quincy, Ill.	11,560
Royal League—Charles E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	24,422	Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees—Miss Frances D. Partidge, Home Office building, Port Huron Mich.	178,228
Royal Neighbors of America—Dr. Hada M. Carlson, Rock Island, Ill.	346,763	Women's Catholic Order of Foresters—Miss Anna E. Phelan, 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.	71,897
Slovenic National Benefit Society—John Verderger, 2657-9 S. Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.	16,678	Woodmen Circle—Miss Dora Alexander, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.	183,424
Slovenic Progressive Benefit Society—August Augin, 1541 W. 18th street, Chicago, Ill.	4,805	Woodmen of the World—I. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Denver, Col.	114,178
Sons and Daughters of Justice—Walton Shaw, Crawford building, Topeka, Kas.	12,085		

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1876.

President—William W. Bishop, University of Michigan library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Secretary—George B. Utley, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
 First Vice-President—Charles F. D. Belden, Boston Public library, Boston, Mass.
 Second Vice-President—Burton E. Stevenson, Chilloicthe Public library, Chilloicthe, O. (Since April, 1918, European representative of the library war service, Paris, France.)
 Association Headquarters—78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
 Membership—3,500.
 Object—To promote the welfare of libraries in America.

The principal work engaging the association since the entrance of the United States into the war has been that of providing library facilities for the army, navy and marine corps, a task delegated to the American Library association by the commissions on training camp activities, war and navy departments. The following committee on war service was appointed by the association in June, 1917: J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State library, Albany, chairman; E. H. Anderson, New York Public library; F. P. Hill, Brooklyn Public library; C. F. D. Belden, Boston Public library; Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis Public library; W. H. Brett, (since deceased), Cleveland Public library; Electra C. Doren, Dayton (Ohio) Public library; Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, is general director of the library war service.

A fund exceeding \$1,750,000 was raised by popular subscription. The American people further contributed to the work by donating several millions of books. Under the comprehensive plan of service adopted, special library buildings, housing large collections in charge of trained librarians, have been established in the large army, navy and marine corps camps, service having been given as well to smaller camps, posts and stations, to ships, and to the men in service overseas. The following figures are of September, 1918: Forty-one library buildings in operation, forty-three large camp libraries established; 143 hospitals and Red

Cross houses equipped with books; 234 librarians in the service; 315 small military camps and posts equipped with book collections; 138 naval and 26 marine corps stations and 242 vessels supplied with libraries; 1,547 branches and stations placed in Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts, barracks and mess halls; 1,030,458 books shipped overseas; 560,271 books purchased, largely technical; 3,011,510 books, donated by the public, in the service.

WRECK OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship company's passenger steamer Princess Sophia, caught in a snowstorm, ran on the Vanderbilt reef in Lynn canal, south of Skagway, Alaska, Oct. 24, 1918, while on her way to Vancouver. Help was summoned and several boats arrived on the scene, but as there did not seem to be any immediate danger the passengers were not taken off. On the following day a storm sprang up and the steamer, after being pounded against the rocks, was lifted from the reef and dropped to the bottom of the channel. There were 343 persons aboard, most of them outboard Alaskans and residents of the Yukon territory, and all lost their lives. The Princess Sophia was a vessel of 2,320 tons.

WORLD'S GREATEST BUFFALO HERD.

The herd of buffalo in Wainwright park, Alberta, Canada, contained 3,500 animals in 1918 when a roundup was made. This is believed to be the largest buffalo herd in the world. The original herd from which this has grown consisted of 402 head bought in 1909 by the Canadian government from an Indian named Pablo in the Flathead valley, Montana. The United States government has a large and growing herd on a reservation in the Flathead valley. There are other herds of buffalo elsewhere in America and it is evident that there is no longer any danger that the buffalo will become an extinct animal.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

General Officers, 1918-1919.

Commander-in-Chief—Clarendon E. Adams, Omaha, Neb.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—J. G. Chambers, Portland, Ore.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Charles H. Haber, National Soldiers' Home, Va.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—Philip A. Nordell, Brookline, Mass.
 Surgeon-General—C. M. Ferrin, Essex Junction, Vt.

Official Staff.

Adjutant-General—Albert M. Trimble, Lincoln, Neb.
 Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, 877 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge-Advocate General—Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.
 Inspector-General—Thomas H. Brown, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 National Patriotic Instructor—George D. Kellogg, Newcastle, Cal.
 Assistant Adjutant-General—George A. Newman, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—J. Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chief of Staff—George A. Hosley, Boston, Mass.
 Senior Aid de Camp—Joseph Teeter, McCook, Neb.
 Headquarters—909 Security Mutual Life building, Lincoln, Neb.

Membership by Departments.

Dec. 31, 1917.

Depts.	Members.
Alabama	60
Arizona	75
Arkansas	163
Colorado and Wyoming	1,484
California and Nevada	5,050
Connecticut	1,816
Delaware	284
Florida	603
Georgia and S. Carolina	119
Idaho	370
Illinois	9,376
Indiana	7,250
Iowa	6,513
Kansas	6,084
Kentucky	620
Louisiana & Mississippi	276

Depts.	Members.
Maine	2,243
Maryland	993
Massachusetts	7,483
Michigan	5,553
Minnesota	2,423
Missouri	3,183
Montana	276
Nebraska	2,651
New Hampshire	1,227
New Jersey	930
New Mexico	2,319
New York	12,418
North Dakota	196
Oklahoma	12,456
Oregon	1,054
Pennsylvania	1,721
Potomac	963
Rhode Island	796
South Dakota	708
Tennessee	552
Texas	283
Utah	212
Vermont	1,405
Virginia & N. Carolina	303
Washington and Alaska	2,215
West Virginia	738
Wisconsin	3,588
Total	120,916
Total number posts	4,863

Membership by Years.

1879	44,752	1899	287,981
1880	60,634	1900	276,662
1881	85,856	1901	269,507
1882	134,701	1902	263,745
1883	215,446	1903	256,510
1884	273,168	1904	246,261
1885	294,787	1905*	232,455
1886	323,571	1905†	235,823
1887	355,916	1906	229,932
1888	372,900	1907	225,157
1889	397,774	1908	220,600
1890	409,489	1909	213,901
1891	407,781	1910	203,410
1892	399,880	1911	191,346
1893	397,223	1912	180,227
1894	369,083	1913	171,335
1895	357,639	1914	159,773
1896	340,610	1915	149,074
1897	319,456	1916	135,931
1898	305,603	1917	120,916

Death Rate by Years.

No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
1888	4.433	1904	9.029
1889	4.696	1905*	9.152
1890	5.476	1905†	9.205
1891	5.965	1906	9.052
1892	6.404	1907	10.242
1893	7.002	1908	10.124
1894	7.283	1909	11.030
1895	7.368	1910	9.151
1896	7.293	1911	11.594
1897	7.515	1912	11.338
1898	8.383	1913	11.187
1899	7.994	1914	11.434
1900	7.790	1915	11.856
1901	8.166	1916	11.430
1902	8.299	1917	11.553
1903	8.366	3.22	

*June 30. †Dec. 31. By a new rule the statistics were made to cover the calendar year.

In 1918 the death rate averaged up to Oct. 1 a little more than 1,000 a month.

Relief Work.

Expended in relief in 1917	\$55,824.42
Members and families relieved	1,717
Others than families relieved	361

National Encampments and Commanders-in-Chief.

- 1866—Indianapolis; S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
- 1868—Philadelphia; John A. Logan, Illinois.
- 1869—Cincinnati; John A. Logan, Illinois.
- 1870—Washington; John A. Logan, Illinois.
- 1871—Boston—A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
- 1872—Cleveland; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
- 1873—New Haven; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
- 1874—Harrisburg; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
- 1875—Chicago; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
- 1876—Philadelphia; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
- 1877—Providence; J. C. Robinson, New York.
- 1878—Springfield; J. C. Robinson, New York.
- 1879—Albany; William Earnshaw, Ohio.
- 1880—Darby, O.; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
- 1881—Indianapolis; G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
- 1882—Baltimore; P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
- 1883—Denver; R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
- 1884—Minneapolis; John S. Kountz, Ohio.
- 1885—Portland, Me.; S. S. Burdette, Washington.
- 1886—San Francisco; L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
- 1887—St. Louis; John P. Rea, Minnesota.
- 1888—Columbus, O.; William Warner, Missouri.
- 1889—Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
- 1890—Boston; W. G. Veazey, Vermont.
- 1891—Detroit; John Palmer, New York.
- 1892—Washington; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
- 1893—Indianapolis; J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.
- 1894—Pittsburgh; T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
- 1895—Louisville; I. N. Walker, Indiana.
- 1896—St. Paul; T. S. Clarkon, Nebraska.
- 1897—Buffalo; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
- 1898—Cincinnati; James A. Sexton, Illinois.
- 1899—Philadelphia; Albert D. Shaw, New York.
- 1900—Chicago; Leo Cassieur, Missouri.
- 1901—Cleveland; Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
- 1902—Washington; T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
- 1903—San Francisco; J. C. Black, Illinois.
- 1904—Boston; W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
- 1905—Denver; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.

1906—Minneapolis; Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
 1907—Saratoga; Charles G. Burton, Missouri.
 1908—Toledo; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
 1909—Salt Lake City; S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
 1910—Atlantic City; J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.
 1911—Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
 1912—Los Angeles, Cal.; A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
 1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. Gardner, Michigan.
 1914—Detroit, Mich.; David J. Palmer, Iowa.
 1915—Washington, D. C.; Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
 1916—Kansas City, Mo.; William J. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
 1917—Boston, Mass.; Orlando A. Somers, Indiana.
 1918—Portland, Ore.; Clarendon E. Adams, Omaha, Neb.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

National Officers, 1918-1919.

Commander-in-Chief—Francis Callahan, Washington, D. C.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Elmer E. Perry, Barry, Vt.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Charles H. Bissell, Southington, Conn.
 Council-in-Chief—W. F. Chambers, Cincinnati, O.; Ernest W. Homan, West Lynn, Mass.; A. D. Rhinesmith, Peoria, Ill.
 Secretary (holdover)—Horace H. Hammer, Colonial building, Reading, Pa.
 Treasurer (holdover)—J. L. Bake, Reading, Pa.
 Chief of Staff—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa.
 National Patriotic Instructor—Frank McChrillis, Portland, Ore.
 National Chaplain—Rev. Edward H. Brewster, Auburn, Me.
 National Counselor—H. S. Siggelko, Madison, Wis.
 National Press Correspondent—H. V. Speelman, 1652 Hobart street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

National Officers, 1918-1919.

President—Mrs. Estella M. Moore, 11407 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Clara G. Yengling, Cleveland, O.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Nellie M. Goodman, Roxbury, Mass.
 Treasurer—Miss Jessie M. Moody, Detroit, Mich.
 Chaplain—Miss Rose T. Jackson, Tacoma, Wash.
 Secretary—Mrs. Lulu M. Carlin, 6527 Lakewood avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Patriotic Instructor—Miss Caroline Scherer, Portland, Ore.
 Inspector—Mrs. Nellie D. Orchard, New London, Conn.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

National Officers, 1918-1919.

National President—Mrs. Eliza Brown-Daggett, Attleboro, Mass.
 National Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Lida Root McKercher, Seattle, Wash.
 National Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Minnie T. Horseman, Portland, Ore.
 National Secretary—Mrs. Abbie Lynch, 1430 Sheffield street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 National Treasurer—Mrs. Estella E. Plopper, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
 National Chaplain—Mrs. Mary N. Botkin, Joplin, Mo.
 National Counselor—Mrs. Sarah E. Fulton, Geneseo, N. Y.
 National Inspector—Mrs. Catherine McB. Hoster, Indianapolis, Ind.
 National Instituting and Installing Officer—Mrs. Minnie D. Bell, Lincoln, Neb.
 National Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Emma C. Ewing-Grennell, Beloit, Wis.

National Press Correspondent—Elizabeth R. Berry, Boston, Mass.
 National Senior Aid—Blanche T. Esterbrook, Chagrin Falls, O.
 National Headquarters—30 South Main street, Attleboro, Mass.
 The organization has thirty-six departments, comprising 2,842 corps, with a total membership of 160,871.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF THE G. A. R.

National Officers, 1918-1919.

Commander-in-Chief—Della E. Larson, Madison, Wis.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bonnie L. Parke, Detroit, Mich.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Sarah Vance, Chicago, Ill.
 Quartermaster-General—Augusta C. Grothey, Detroit, Mich.
 Chaplain-General—Nellie Martin Grimes, Braintree, Mass.
 Counselor-General—Julia A. Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
 Patriotic Instructor—Gertrude Hughes, Spokane, Wash.
 Officer of the Day—Mamie E. Giroux, Chicago, Ill.
 Officer of the Guard—Cora V. Fox, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Adjutant-General—Martha K. Lacey, Madison, Wis.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago, September, 1886.

National Officers, 1918-1919.

President—Mrs. Rose E. Houghton, Seattle, Wash.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Sara E. Mathews, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Ella G. Hines, Portland, O.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Jennie E. Troxell, Allentown, Pa.
 Secretary—Mrs. Lelia M. Fletcher, Seattle, Wash.
 National Counselor—Mrs. Mary E. Tarbox, Fryeburg, Me.
 National Installing Officer—Della R. Henry, St. Louis, Mo.
 Chaplain—Belle Ingram, Los Angeles, Cal.
 National Inspector—Mrs. Ida E. Wright, Chicago, Ill.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

National Officers, 1918-1919.

President—Mrs. Alice Carey Risley, Jefferson City, Mo.
 Counselor—Mrs. Clarissa F. Dyer, Germantown, Pa.
 Historian and Press Correspondent—Mrs. Helen Brainard Cole, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Salome Myers Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Mills, Orange, Cal.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Sarah W. B. McGraw, Retail, Wash.
 Secretary—Mrs. Emily Adler, Clarion, Iowa.
 Conductor—Mrs. Allie Bailey, Sacramento, Cal.
 Chaplain—Mrs. Etta Hubbs, Lebanon, Ore.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

National Officers.

Commander-in-Chief—Carl C. Van Dyke, house of representatives, Washington, D. C.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—William Jones, New York, N. Y.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Joseph LeMasurier, Richmond, Va.
 Adjutant-General—Otto N. Raths, St. Paul, Minn.
 Assistant Adjutant-General—G. E. Rausch, Washington, D. C.
 Surgeon-General—Dr. Charles C. Wiley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. Robert E. Elwood, Absecon, N. J.
National Headquarters—Postoffice, St. Paul, Minn.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Commander—Gen. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.
Senior Vice-Commander—Robert Commers, Chicago, Ill.
Junior Vice-Commander—Silas G. Burdick, Cuba, N. Y.

Chaplain—J. F. Holliger, Toledo, O.
Adjutant-General and Quartermaster—Col. J. D. Walker, room 505 City-County building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865.

General Officers.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Rear-Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Cowan, U. S. V.

Recorder-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.

Registrar-in-Chief—First Lieutenant Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V.

Treasurer-in-Chief—Paymaster George DeForest Barton, U. S. N.

Chancellor-in-Chief—Bvt. Capt. John O. Foering, U. S. V.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.

Council-in-Chief—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N.; Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords, U. S. V.; Lieut. Joseph H. Janney, U. S. V.; First Lieut. and Adjt. Lewis H. Chamberlin, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V.

Commanderies.

California—Capt. E. L. Hawk, U. S. V., commander; Bvt. Col. William C. Alberger, U. S. V., recorder.

Colorado—Companion Charles M. Schenck, commander; Lieut. William H. Conley, U. S. V., recorder.

District of Columbia—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commander; Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V., recorder.

Illinois—Capt. Orett L. Munger, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V., recorder.

Indiana—Maj. W. W. Daugherty, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Alexander M. Scott, U. S. V., recorder.

Iowa—Lieut. Frank G. Clark, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley, U. S. V., recorder.

Kansas—Lieut. William Green, U. S. A. (ret.), commander; Capt. John T. Taylor, U. S. V., recorder.

Maryland—Col. G. W. F. Vernon, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U. S. V., recorder.

Massachusetts—Brig.-Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U. S. A., commander; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, U. S. V., recorder.

Maine—Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V., commander; John F. Dan, recorder.

Michigan—Capt. E. B. Fenton, U. S. V., commander; Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U. S. A., recorder.

Minnesota—Bvt. Maj. Charles H. McCreery, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Orton S. Clark, U. S. V., recorder.

Missouri—Lieut.-Col. John B. Gandolfo, U. S. V., commander; Capt. William R. Hodges, U. S. V., recorder.

Nebraska—Capt. William J. Broatch, U. S. A., commander; Lieut. Frank B. Bryant, U. S. V., recorder.

New York—First Lieut. and Adjt. George Haven Putnam, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Col. William S. Cogswell, U. S. V., recorder.

Ohio—First Lieut. George P. Welch, U. S. V., commander; Capt. J. M. Blair, U. S. V., recorder.

Oregon—Bvt. Capt. John S. Bradley, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, U. S. V., recorder.

Pennsylvania—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Cavenaugh, U. S. A., commander; Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., recorder.

Vermont—Capt. George W. Burleson, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, U. S. V., recorder.

Washington—Maj. Beverly W. Coiner, U. S. V., commander; Frank C. Shipley, recorder.

Wisconsin—Maj. Edward Schofield, U. S. V., commander; Act. Asst. Paymaster Justin W. Meacham, U. S. N., recorder.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

General Officers.

General Commander—Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Adjt.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. William E. Mickle, Mobile, Ala.

Honorary Commanders-in-Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Summerville, S. C., and Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

National Corps.

Commander—Robert Dudley Carter, Baltimore, Md.

Senior Vice-Commander—Ellsworth Jeffrey, Cleveland, O.

Junior Vice-Commander—John J. Cosgrove, Charlestown, Mass.

Chief of Staff—Edward V. Murtagh, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adjutant-General—Henry W. Lee, 128 East Price street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Quartermaster-General—Alonzo S. Van Pelt, Rahway, N. J.

Paymaster-General—Ray C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.

Inspector-General—Thomas P. McKeghney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge-Advocate—Gen. Judge Jones, Rochester, N. Y.

Surgeon-General—Dr. J. E. Hendrickson, Phebus, Va.

National Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Westcott, St. Cloud, Fla.

National Historian—George R. Downs, Erie, Pa.

National Patriotic Instructor—Jacques LaBelle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

National Commandery Officers, 1918.

Commander-in-Chief—Capt. George B. Zane, Jr., Pennsylvania.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. John M. Thompson, New York.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. S. B. Hart, Illinois.

Registrar-in-Chief—Capt. John T. Hilton, New York.

Deputy Registrar-in-Chief—Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, Illinois.

Treasurer-in-Chief—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.

Historian-in-Chief—Capt. A. G. Reynolds, Massachusetts.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. (Capt.) Henry A. F. Hoyt, Pennsylvania.

Membership is confined to commissioned officers who served as such in the United States army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service (volunteer or regular) or as a contract surgeon during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection incident thereto as well as all the sons of such officers.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

Officers of the National Commandery.

Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, U. S. A., ret., Devon, Pa.
 Secretary-General—Maj. David Banks, 23 Park place, New York, N. Y.
 Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. Rene A. de Kussy, 15 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, 210 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Registrar-General—Capt. Howard A. Giddings, U. S. V., Hartford, Conn.
 Judge-Advocate General—Frank M. Avery, New York, N. Y.
 Deputy Treasurer-General—Col. O. D. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.
 Chaplain-General—Capt. J. Madison Hare, Jersey City, N. J.
 Historian-General—Capt. Edw. H. Smith, U. S. V., Oshkosh, Wis.
 Recorder-General—Col. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Surgeon-General—Maj. Joseph M. Heller, Washington, D. C.

Commanderies have been established in twenty-one states. Total membership about 1,200.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.

President-General—Louis A. Ames, New York, N. Y.
 Vice-Presidents-General—Charles F. Read, Boston, Mass.; Thomas W. Williams, East Orange, N. J.; Albert M. Henry, Detroit, Mich.; Frank W. Rawles, Little Rock, Ark.; Thomas A. Perkins, San Francisco, Cal.
 Secretary-General and Registrar-General—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, 15 William street, New York, N. Y.
 Historian-General—George C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.
 Chaplain-General—Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Medford, Mass.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Organized by Gen. George Washington and his officers May 10, 1783, at the cantonments of American army on the Hudson river, New York.

General Officers.

President-General—Winslow Warren, Massachusetts.
 Vice-President-General—James Simons, LL. D., South Carolina.
 Secretary-General—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., Union club, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—Charles Isham, Connecticut.
 Assistant Secretary-General—John C. Daves, Baltimore, Md.
 Assistant Treasurer-General—Henry Randall Webb, Maryland.

Only the thirteen original states have state societies. These, with the names of president and secretary of each in geographical order named, are:

Massachusetts—Winslow Warren, David Greene Haskins.
 Rhode Island—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H.

D.; Charles L. F. Robinson, Connecticut—Henry Larcom Abbott, LL. D.; Bryce Metcalf.
 New York—Talbot Olyphant, Francis Burrall Hoffman.
 New Jersey—James W. S. Campbell, Henry D. Maxwell.
 Pennsylvania—Harris E. Sproat, Grant Weidman.
 Delaware—Philip H. White, Leonard E. Walcs.
 Maryland—Oswald Tilghman, Thomas Edward Sears.
 Virginia—Francis T. A. Junkin, LL. D.; Levin Joyner.
 North Carolina—Wilson Gray Lamb, Marshall Delancey Haywood.
 South Carolina—James Simons, LL. D.; Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
 Georgia—Walter Glasco Charlton, George Francis Tennille.

The Order of the Cincinnati was organized by American and French officers who served in the war of the revolution, for the purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of that event and keeping up the friendships then formed. Membership goes to the eldest male descendant, if worthy; in case there is no direct male descendant, then to male descendants through intervening female descendants. The present membership is about 890. George Washington was the first president-general until his decease and Alexander Hamilton the second.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management, 1918-1919.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 President-General—Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Washington, D. C.
 Vice-Presidents-General—Terms expire in 1919: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Connecticut; Mrs. William G. Spencer, Tennessee; Mrs. William Butterworth, Illinois; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, Louisiana; Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, Texas; Mrs. George W. Gedney, New Jersey. Terms expire in 1920: Mrs. James B. Grant, Colorado; Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, South Carolina; Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Rhode Island; Mrs. Jeanne D. Blackburn, Kentucky; Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Missouri; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Georgia; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Maine. Terms expire in 1921: Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Nebraska; Mrs. Andrew F. Fox, Mississippi; Miss Stella P. Hardy, Arkansas; Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Virginia; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana.

Recording Secretary-General—Miss Emma L. Crowell, Washington, D. C.
 Organizing Secretary-General—Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Washington, D. C.
 Registrar-General—Miss Grace M. Pierce, Washington, D. C.
 Historian-General—Mrs. George K. Clarke, Washington, D. C.
 Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer-General—Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Washington, D. C.
 Librarian-General—Mrs. James M. Fowler, Washington, D. C.
 Curator-General—Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Washington, D. C.
 Director-General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution—Mrs. Benjamin Heath, Washington, D. C.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

General Officers.

General President—J. M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
 General Vice-President—R. M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Second General Vice-President—W. G. Page, Boston, Mass.
 General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.

Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 255 Title building, Baltimore, Md.
 General Treasurer—Ralph Islam, 1311 Ritcheie place, Chicago, Ill.
 Assistant General Treasurer—Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C., 1734 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
 General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, 510 Madison avenue, Toledo, O.
 General Historian—H. O. Collins, Los Angeles, Cal.
 General Chaplain—Rt.-Rev. D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis, Mo.
 Organizations exist in thirty-two states.
 Membership—7,000.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

Officers of the General Society.

Governor-General—Col. William W. Ladd, New York.
 Honorary Governor-General—Capt. Howland Pell, New York.
 Vice-Governor-General—John L. Merrill, M. D., New Jersey.
 Secretary-General—John Leonard Merrill, 517 Park avenue, East Orange, N. J.
 Deputy Secretary-General—Edmund Howard Martin, 759 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Deputy Treasurer-General—Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Registrar-General—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.
 Historian-General—Frederick J. Allen, Rhode Island.
 Chaplain-General—(Vacancy).
 Surgeon-General—(Vacancy).
 Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.
 Headquarters—43 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York Dec. 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims. "To preserve their memory, their records, their history and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity." All lineal descendants over 18 years of age, male or female, of passengers of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. The triennial congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Colorado, California, Washington, Kansas and Indiana. The officers of the general society are:

Governor-General—Gen. Leonard Wood.
 Secretary-General—Addison P. Munroe.
 Treasurer-General—Henry H. Belknap.
 Historian-General—Dr. George B. Stevens.
 Captain-General—Myles Standish, M. D.
 Surgeon-General—Maj. Herbert N. Yeamans.
 Elder-General—John Coleman Adams.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Organized Sept. 14, 1814.

President-General—John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society).
 Secretary-General—Herbert M. Leland, Massachusetts.
 Assistant Secretary-General—John Mason Dulany, 1320 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Treasurer-General—George H. Richards, M. D., 424 Main street, Orange, N. J.
 Assistant Treasurer-General—James M. Henry, Washington, D. C.

Registrar-General—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y.
 Surgeon-General—George H. Burgin, M. D.
 Judge-Advocate General—Gen. A. Leo Knott, Maryland.
 Chaplain-General—Henry Branch, D. D., Maryland.

State societies have been formed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey. Membership is made up of male persons above the age of 21 years who participated in or are lineal descendants of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, upon offering proof thereof satisfactory to the state society to which they may make application for membership, and who are of good moral character and reputation.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.

Organized Dec. 1, 1914.

National Headquarters—19 West 44th street, New York, N. Y.

President—Charles E. Lydecker.

Vice-Presidents—George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia, Pa.; Willett M. Spooner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Luke E. Wright, Memphis, Tenn.; Franklin Q. Brown, New York, N. Y.; James W. Gerard, New York, N. Y.; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, O.

Secretary—Franklin Remington.

Treasurer—Alexander J. Hemphill.

Executive Secretary—Henry L. West.

Originally created for the purpose of arousing public sentiment as to the necessity of national defense and urging the enactment by congress of defense legislation, it has developed into an organization striving in every way possible to aid in the efficient conduct of the war with Germany. It has branches in all of the larger cities and towns and has members in every state of the union.

Chicago Branch.

Office—Room 1115 Lytton building, 14 East Jackson boulevard.

President—Harry H. Merrick.

Vice-Presidents—George W. Dixon, John W. Thomas, Irving Washington, Miss Harriet Vitum, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Edgar A. Bancroft, John F. Smulski.

Secretary—Homer J. Buckley.

Treasurer—Robert J. McKay.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

Honorary President—Gen. Horace Porter, New York, N. Y.

President—W. Cameron Forbes, Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents—Henry H. Ward, Washington, D. C.; Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer—Elbert A. Bennett, New York, N. Y.

Assistant Treasurer—Dwight N. Burnham, Washington, D. C.

Counsel—Herbert H. Satterlee, New York, N. Y.

Executive Secretary—William H. Stayton, Washington, D. C.

Secretary—Arthur H. Dadmun, Washington, D. C.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS, INC.

The Conference Committee on National Preparedness, Inc., was organized on June 3, 1915, in New York city, by delegates from national defense societies. The committee publishes charts, bulletins, booklets, pamphlets and pay-envelope leaflets and gratuitously distributes books on national defense for the purpose of quickening the national spirit through a better understanding of the economy of preparedness and the inhumanity of unpreparedness. The officers of the committee are:

Chairman—Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer—Alan R. Hawley, New York, N. Y.

Secretary—James E. Clark, New York, N. Y.

The office of the secretary and the committee's headquarters are at 1 Madison avenue, New York city.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING LEAGUE.

Headquarters—Suite 1322 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

President—Howard H. Gross.

Treasurer—John J. Mitchell.

Advisory Committee—E. P. Ripley, Chicago; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia; Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago; Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore; Dr. W. H. Roberts, Philadelphia; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Dr. Russell H. Conwell, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, Wisconsin; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, New York; Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chicago; Bascom Little, Cleveland; F. D. Coburn, Kansas; Daniel J. Keefe, Chicago; Henry D. Lindsley, Texas; R. T. Crane, Jr., Chicago; Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago; Horace S. Wilkinson, New York; Ike T. Pryor, Texas; Henry L. Stimson, New York; Charles A. Hirsch, Cincinnati; Henry M. Pindell, Peoria; Charles F. Hatfield, St. Louis.

Executive Committee—Frank G. Logan, chairman; Clarence S. Funk, vice-chairman; William Wrigley, Jr.; Henry M. Byllesby, William H. Childs, Charles G. Curtis, John T. Pratt, Howard H. Gross.

Board of Directors—Frank G. Logan, Henry M. Byllesby, Clarence S. Funk, John S. Goodwin, Alexander M. White, Victor F. Lawson, Robert Bacon, William Wrigley, Jr., Albert H. Loeb, H. S. Vail, Karl H. Behr, William H. Childs, John T. Pratt, H. Walters, George W. Perkins, Charles G. Curtis, Guy Emerson, B. E. Sunny, Daniel J. Keefe, Howard H. Gross, Chesley K. Perry, Wright A. Patterson, H. H. Merrick.

Object: To carry on a nationwide campaign of education that will demand of congress legislation which will require and establish a universal system of military training.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, INC.

National Headquarters—44 East 23d street, New York, N. Y.

Slogan—"Serve at the front or serve at home."

Honorary President—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—David Jayne Hill,

Robert Bacon, Perry Belmont, Charles J. Bonaparte, John Grier Hibben, Henry B. Joy,

Charles S. Fairchild.

Executive Officers.

Chairman Board of Trustees—Charles S. Davison.

Chairman Executive Committee—Henry C. Quinby.

Treasurer—Robert Appleton.

Secretary—H. D. Craig.

Aims.

1. Defense of America—within. To fight disloyal influences in America now and after the war. To urge full punishment of spies and interning of all enemy aliens. To work to abolish German newspapers, German societies, the German language in schools and all German propaganda. To bring about a general boycott of all goods made in Germany.

2. Defense of America—without. To rouse America to its peril and the need of many millions of soldiers to win the war. To expose the atrocities and lust of dominion of the enemy. To advocate universal military training.

3. Recognition of Accountability. To demand such full accountability of all officials as will result in the elimination of inefficiency.

4. Public Information. To insist upon full and frank publicity concerning government activities—within the proper limits of military necessity—that an aroused public may enlist all intellectual and emotional factors in the winning of the war.

5. Preparation for After the War Conditions. To so raise the standard of citizenship that the tyranny of autocracy as well as of bolshevism may be avoided. To rouse public opinion in order that such stern justice shall be meted out as will make it clear that wars of aggression are unprofitable.

LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

Organized Oct. 9, 1917.

Honorary Chairmen—James Cardinal Gibbons and Frank Mason North.

Chairman—Theodore N. Vail.

Vice-Chairmen—Samuel Gompers, Charles A. Barrett, George Pope.

Secretary—D. L. Cease, Railway Trainmen's Journal.

Treasurer—Otto H. Kahn, New York, N. Y.

The aim of the league is to unite all America behind the government for the vigorous prosecution of the war with Germany to a successful conclusion.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

Organized June 17, 1915; Incorporated Oct. 14, 1916.

President—William H. Taft, Washington, D. C.

Secretary—William H. Short, 70 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Vice-President—Alton B. Parker, New York, N. Y.

Chairman Executive Committee—A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.

The object of the league, as its name implies, is to compel nations to keep the peace without recourse to war. It proposes that the United States, after the defeat of the central powers, shall join an international league pledging the signatory powers jointly to use their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another; of the signatories before any question arising shall have been submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment or to a council of conciliation for consideration and recommendation.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR LABOR AND DEMOCRACY.

Organized in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1917.

President—Samuel Gompers, New York, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents—Winfield R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Gertrude Fuller, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

James Duncan, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary—Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer—J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y.

The organization was formed to promote loyalty to the government, to solidify labor behind it, to suppress pro-German propagandists and to work for heavy taxes on incomes, excess profits and land values, government control of industries in case of labor disputes, insurance for soldiers and sailors, equal suffrage and for giving wage earners a voice in war and peace councils.

FOREST FIRES IN MINNESOTA.

Driven by a wind blowing at the rate of sixty to seventy miles an hour forest fires swept over a considerable part of Carlton, St. Louis and Aitkin counties in northeastern Minnesota Saturday afternoon and night, Oct. 12, 1918, causing the death of 800 or more persons and damage to property estimated at nearly \$30,000,000. Among the towns and villages wholly or partly destroyed were Cloquet, Moose Lake, Brookston, Brevator, Arnold, Hermantown, Grand Lake, Aitkin, Maple Grove, Lawler, Ronald, McGregor, Pike Lake, Pine Hill, Kalavala, Automba and Warba. Hundreds of farmhouses

were destroyed and even in the outskirts of Duluth the damage to buildings and other property was estimated at \$1,000,000. The fire came from the northwest with such speed that persons traveling in automobiles were overtaken by it and burned to death before they could reach safety. Most of the dead were found in earth cellars and wells in which they had sought refuge. The home guards from various cities in the state did good work in saving life and property while Red Cross and other organizations gave aid to the homeless and destitute, numbering some 40,000.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1916).

YR.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.	YR.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson.....	Democrat..	647,231	55.97	178	1888	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	5,540,050	48.66	168
1828	Adams.....	Federal....	509,097	44.03	83	1888	Harrison.....	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1832	Jackson.....	Democrat..	687,502	54.96	219	1888	Streeter.....	Union Lab..	146,897	1.29	20
1832	Clay.....	Whig.....	530,189	42.39	49	1888	Fisk.....	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	20
1832	Wright.....	Whig.....	62,800	5.01	11	1888	Cleary.....	United Lab	5,554,246	46.03	277
1832	Wright.....	Anti-Slavery	33,108	2.65	7	1888	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	5,190,802	43.09	145
1836	Van Buren.....	Democrat..	761,549	50.88	170	1892	Harrison.....	Republican	271,058	2.24	20
1836	Harrison.....	Whig.....			73	1892	Bidwell.....	Prohibition	1,027,329	8.51	22
1836	White.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	26	1892	Weaver.....	People's....	21,164	.19	2
1836	Webster.....	Whig.....			14	1892	Wing.....	Socialist...	7,035,638	50.88	271
1836	Mangum.....	Whig.....			11	1896	McKinley.....	Republican	6,467,946	47.77	176
1840	Van Buren.....	Democrat..	1,128,702	46.82	60	1896	Bryan.....	Democrat..	141,676	1.03	10
1840	Harrison.....	Whig.....	1,275,017	52.89	234	1896	Levering.....	Prohibition	13,969	.10	2
1840	Birney.....	Liberty.....	1,337,243	49.55	170	1896	Bentley.....	National...	36,454	.27	2
1844	Folk.....	Democrat..	1,289,038	48.14	105	1896	Matchett.....	Soc. Labor..	131,526	.96	2
1844	Clay.....	Whig.....	62,800	2.31	10	1896	Palmer.....	Nat. Dem...	6,358,071	45.51	232
1848	Birney.....	Liberty.....	1,360,101	47.36	163	1900	McKinley.....	Republican	29,169	.21	2
1848	Taylor.....	Whig.....	1,230,544	42.50	107	1900	Bryan.....	Democrat..	1,358,071	11.45	155
1848	Cass.....	Democrat..	2,291,263	10.14	19	1900	Woolley.....	Prohibition	5,022	.37	2
1848	Van Buren.....	Free Soil...	1,601,474	51.03	254	1900	Barker.....	People's....	94,768	.67	2
1852	Pierce.....	Democrat..	1,380,678	43.99	42	1900	Debs.....	Soc. Dem...	32,751	.23	2
1852	Scott.....	Whig.....	156,149	4.98	8	1900	Malloney.....	Soc. Lab...	518	.00	2
1852	Hale.....	Free Soil...	1,838,169	45.34	174	1900	Leonard.....	United Chr.	5,098	.04	2
1856	Buchanan.....	Democrat..	1,341,264	53.09	114	1904	Ellis.....	Union R....	7,628,834	56.41	336
1856	Fremont.....	Republican	1,175,534	21.57	8	1904	Roosevelt.....	Republican	5,984,491	37.60	140
1856	Fillmore.....	American...	945,763	18.08	72	1904	Parker.....	Democrat..	2,219,530	51.68	232
1860	Douglas.....	Democrat..	1,866,352	39.91	180	1904	McKinley.....	Republican	11,753	.85	2
1860	Breckinridge	Democrat..	589,581	12.61	39	1904	Watson.....	People's....	33,724	.25	2
1860	Lincoln.....	Republican	1,908,725	44.94	21	1904	Correan.....	Soc. Lab...	830	.00	2
1864	McClellan.....	Democrat..	2,226,067	55.06	216	1904	Holcomb.....	Continental	7,679,006	51.58	321
1864	Lincoln.....	Republican	2,709,613	47.38	80	1908	Taft.....	Republican	6,409,106	43.06	162
1868	Seymour.....	Democrat..	3,015,071	52.67	214	1908	Bryan.....	Democrat..	252,683	1.68	2
1868	Grant.....	Republican	2,834,079	43.83	*66	1908	Chafin.....	Prohibition	420,820	2.83	2
1872	Greeley.....	Democrat..	28,408	.45	2	1908	Debs.....	Socialist...	28,131	.19	2
1872	O'Conor.....	Ind. Dem...	3,697,070	55.93	232	1908	Watson.....	People's....	85,562	.66	2
1872	Grant.....	Republican	2,834,079	43.83	164	1908	Hissen.....	Ind'p'nd'cee.	18,825	.10	2
1872	Black.....	Temperance	4,284,885	50.94	184	1908	Hughes.....	Soc. Lab...	461	.00	2
1876	Tilden.....	Democrat..	4,033,950	47.95	185	1912	Turney.....	Untd. Chr...	6,286,214	41.82	435
1876	Hayes.....	Republican	81,740	.97	11	1912	Wilson.....	Democrat..	4,126,020	27.45	85
1876	Cooper.....	Greenback..	9,522	.11	1	1912	Roosevelt...	Progressive	3,483,922	23.17	8
1876	Smith.....	Prohibition	2,639	.03	1	1912	Taft.....	Republican	897,011	5.97	2
1876	Walker.....	American...	4,442,056	48.23	155	1912	Debs.....	Socialist...	208,923	1.89	2
1880	Hancock.....	Democrat..	4,449,053	48.31	214	1912	Chafin.....	Prohibition	29,079	.20	2
1880	Garfield.....	Republican	307,306	3.34	1	1912	Reimer.....	Soc. Lab...	9,129,696	49.28	277
1880	Weaver.....	Greenback..	10,457	.11	1	1916	Wilson.....	Democrat..	5,538,221	46.07	254
1880	Dow.....	Prohibition	1,037	.01	1	1916	Hughes.....	Republican	230,546	1.15	2
1880	Theelps.....	American...	4,911,017	48.89	219	1916	Hanly.....	Prohibition	885,113	3.16	2
1884	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	4,848,334	48.27	182	1916	Benson.....	Socialist...	13,403	.07	2
1884	Blaine.....	Republican	153,825	1.35	2	1916	Reimer.....	Soc.-Labor	41,894	.22	2
1884	Butler.....	Greenback..	151,809	1.51	2	1916	Progressive				
1884	St. John.....	Prohibition									

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality.			Total vote.
	Republican.	Democratic.	Total.	
1828	158,134	1,156,328		
1832	157,313	1,250,799		
1836	24,893	1,498,205		
1840	146,315*	2,410,778		
1844	38,175	2,698,611		
1848	139,557*	2,871,928		
1852	220,796	3,135,301		
1856	496,905	4,052,367		
1860	491,195	4,676,863		
1864	407,342	4,024,792		
1868	305,458	6,724,684		
1872	762,991	6,466,165		
1876	250,935	8,412,733		
1880	7,013	9,209,588		
1884	62,683	10,044,985		
1888	95,713	11,384,216		
1892	363,612	12,064,767		
1896	567,692	13,827,212		
1900	861,459	13,970,134		
1904	2,544,343	13,524,349		
1908	1,269,900	114,887,594		
1912	2,160,194	15,031,169		
1916	591,385	18,528,743		

*Whig. †Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Following is the electoral vote of the states, based upon the apportionment of representatives, made by congress under the census of 1910:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	12	New Hampshire	4
Arizona	3	New Jersey	14
Arkansas	9	New Mexico	3
California	13	New York	45
Colorado	6	North Carolina	12
Connecticut	7	North Dakota	5
Delaware	3	Ohio	24
Florida	6	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	14	Oregon	5
Idaho	4	Pennsylvania	33
Illinois	29	Rhode Island	5
Indiana	15	South Carolina	9
Iowa	13	South Dakota	5
Kansas	10	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	20
Louisiana	10*	Utah	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	12	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	18	Washington	7
Michigan	15	West Virginia	8
Minnesota	12	Wisconsin	13
Mississippi	10	Wyoming	3
Missouri	18		
Montana	4	Total	531
Nebraska	8		
Nevada	3	Necessary to choice.	266

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.	Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789	Alex. Hamilton.....1789	Henry Knox.....1789
*John Adams.....1789	E. Randolph.....1794	Oliver Wolcott.....1795	T. Pickens.....1795
	T. Pickering.....1795		Jas. McHenry.....1796
John Adams.....1797	T. Pickering.....1797	Oliver Wolcott.....1797	Jas. McHenry.....1797
Thomas Jefferson.....1797	John Marshall.....1800	Samuel Dexter.....1801	John Marshall.....1800
			Sam'l Dexter.....1800
			R. Griswold.....1801
*Thomas Jefferson.....1801	James Madison.....1801	Samuel Dexter.....1801	H. Dearborn.....1801
Aaron Burr.....1801		Albert Gallatin.....1801	
*George Clinton.....1805			
*James Madison.....1809	Robert Smith.....1809	Albert Gallatin.....1809	Wm. Eustis.....1809
†George Clinton.....1809	James Monroe.....1811	G. W. Campbell.....1814	J. Armstrong.....1813
Elbridge Gerry.....1813		A. J. Dallas.....1814	James Monroe.....1814
		W. H. Crawford.....1816	W. H. Crawford.....1815
*James Monroe.....1817	J. Q. Adams.....1817	W. H. Crawford.....1817	Isaac Shelby.....1817
*Daniel D. Tompkins.....1817			Geo. Graham.....1817
			J. C. Calhoun.....1817
John Q. Adams.....1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush.....1825	Jas. Barbour.....1825
*John C. Calhoun.....1825			Peter B. Porter.....1828
*Andrew Jackson.....1829	M. Van Buren.....1829	Sam. D. Ingham.....1829	John H. Eaton.....1829
†John C. Calhoun.....1829	E. Livingston.....1831	Louis McLane.....1831	Lewis Cass.....1831
Martin Van Buren.....1833	Louis McLane.....1833	W. J. Duane.....1833	B. F. Butler.....1837
	John Forsyth.....1834	Roger B. Taney.....1833	
		Levi Woodbury.....1834	
	John Forsyth.....1837	Levi Woodbury.....1837	Joel R. Poinsett.....1837
Martin Van Buren.....1837			
Richard M. Johnson.....1837			
†William H. Harrison.....1841	Daniel Webster.....1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler.....1841			
John Tyler.....1841			
	Daniel Webster.....1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
	Hugh S. Legare.....1843	Walter Forward.....1841	John McLean.....1841
	Abel P. Upshur.....1843	John C. Spencer.....1843	J. C. Spencer.....1841
	John C. Calhoun.....1844	Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	Jas. M. Porter.....1843
			Wm. Wilkins.....1844
James K. Polk.....1845	James Buchanan.....1845	Robt. J. Walker.....1845	Wm. L. Marcy.....1845
George M. Dallas.....1845			
†Zachary Taylor.....1849	John M. Clayton.....1849	Wm. M. Meredith.....1849	G. W. Crawford.....1849
Millard Fillmore.....1849			
	Daniel Webster.....1850	Thomas Corwin.....1850	C. M. Conrad.....1850
	Edward Everett.....1852		
Millard Fillmore.....1850	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie.....1853	Jefferson Davis.....1853
Franklin Pierce.....1853			
†William R. King.....1853			
	Lewis Cass.....1857	Howell Cobb.....1857	John B. Floyd.....1857
James Buchanan.....1857	J. S. Black.....1860	Philip F. Thomas.....1860	Joseph Holt.....1861
John C. Breckinridge.....1857		John A. Dix.....1861	
	W. H. Seward.....1861	Salmon P. Chase.....1861	S. Cameron.....1861
*Abraham Lincoln.....1861		W. P. Fessenden.....1864	E. M. Stanton.....1862
Hannibal Hamlin.....1861		Hugh McCulloch.....1865	
Andrew Johnson.....1865			
Andrew Johnson.....1865	W. H. Seward.....1865	Hugh McCulloch.....1865	E. M. Stanton.....1865
			U. S. Grant.....1867
			L. Thomas.....1868
			J. M. Schofield.....1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....1869	E. B. Washburne.....1869	Geo. S. Boutwell.....1869	J. A. Rawlins.....1869
Schuyler Colfax.....1869	Hamilton Fish.....1869	W. A. Richardson.....1873	W. T. Sherman.....1869
†Henry Wilson.....1873		Benj. H. Bristow.....1874	W. W. Belknap.....1869
		Lot M. Morrill.....1876	Alphonso Taft.....1876
			J. D. Cameron.....1876
Rutherford B. Hayes.....1877	W. M. Everts.....1877	John Sherman.....1877	G. W. McCrary.....1877
William A. Wheeler.....1877			Alex. Ramsey.....1879
†James A. Garfield.....1881			R. T. Lincoln.....1881
Chester A. Arthur.....1881			
Chester A. Arthur.....1881	W. T. Freelinghuysen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger.....1881	R. T. Lincoln.....1881
		W. Q. Gresham.....1884	
		Hugh McCulloch.....1884	
Grover Cleveland.....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.....1885	Daniel Manning.....1885	W. C. Endicott.....1885
†Thos. A. Hendricks.....1885		Chas. S. Fairchild.....1887	
Benjamin Harrison.....1889	James G. Blaine.....1889	Wm. Windom.....1889	R. Proctor.....1889
Levi P. Morton.....1889	John W. Foster.....1892	Charles Foster.....1891	S. B. Ekins.....1891
Grover Cleveland.....1893	W. Q. Gresham.....1893	John G. Carlisle.....1893	D. S. Lamont.....1893
Adlai E. Stevenson.....1893	Richard Olney.....1895		
*William McKinley.....1897	John Sherman.....1897	Lyman J. Gage.....1897	R. A. Alger.....1897
†Garret A. Hobart.....1897	Wm. R. Day.....1897		Elihu Root.....1899
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1898		
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1901	Lyman J. Gage.....1901	Elihu Root.....1901
Charles W. Fairbanks.....1905	John Hay.....1905	Leslie M. Shaw.....1902	Luke E. Wright.....1906
	Robert Bacon.....1909	G. B. Cortelyou.....1907	J. M. Dickinson.....1906
William H. Taft.....1909	P. C. Knox.....1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	H. L. Stimson.....1911
James S. Sherman.....1909			
*Woodrow Wilson.....1913	Wm. J. Bryan.....1913	W. G. McAdoo.....1913	L. M. Garrison.....1913
*Thomas R. Marshall.....1913	Robert Lansing.....1915		N. D. Baker.....1916

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior.*	Postmaster-general.†	Attorney-general.	Sec. agriculture.‡
		Samuel Osgood....1789 Timothy Pickering1791 Jos. Habersham....1795	E. Randolph....1789 Wm. Bradford....1794 Charles Lee....1795	
Benj. Stoddert....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee....1797 Theo. Parsons....1801	
Benj. Stoddert....1801 Robert Smith....1801 J. Crowninshield...1805		Jos. Habersham....1801 Gideon Granger...1801	Levi Lincoln....1801 Robt. Smith....1805 John Breck- inridge....1805 C. A. Rodney....1807	
Paul Hamilton....1809 William Jones....1813 B.W.Crowninshield.14		Gideon Granger...1809 R. J. Meigs, Jr....1814	C. A. Rodney....1809 Wm. Pinckney...1811 William Rush....1814	
B.W.Crowninshield.17 Smith Thompson...1815 S. L. Southard....1823		R. J. Meigs, Jr....1817 John McLean....1823	William Rush....1817 William Wirt....1817	
S. L. Southard....1825		John McLean....1825	William Wirt....1825	
John Branch....1824 Levi Woodbury....1831 Mahlon Dickerson.1834		Wm. T. Barry....1829 Amos Kendall....1835	John M. Berrien.1829 Roger B. Taney...1831 B. F. Butler....1833	
Mahlon Dickerson.1837		Amos Kendall....1837 John M. Niles....1840	B. F. Butler....1837 Felix Grundy....1838 H. D. Gilpin....1840	
George E. Badger...1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
George E. Badger...1841 Abel P. Upshur...1841 David Henshaw...1843 Thomas W. Gilmer.1844 John Y. Mason...1844		Francis Granger...1841 C. A. Wickliffe....1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841 Hugh S. Legare...1841 John Nelson....1843	
George Bancroft...1845 John Y. Mason...1846		Cave Johnson....1845	John Y. Mason...1845 Nathan Clifford..1846 Isaac Toucey....1848	
William B. Preston.1849	Thomas Ewing....1849	Jacob Collamer....1849	Reverdy Johnson1849	
William A. Graham.150 John P. Kennedy...1852	Thomas A. Pearce...1850 T. M. T. McKernon1850 A. H. H. Stuart...1850	Nathan K. Hall....1850 Sam D. Hubbard...1852	J. J. Crittenden..1850	
James C. Dobbin...1853	Robt. McClelland..1853	James Campbell...1853	Caleb Cushing...1853	
Isaac Toucey....1857	Jacob Thompson...1857	Aaron V. Brown...1857 Joseph Holt....1859	J. S. Black....1857 Edw. M. Stanton1860	
Gideon Welles....1861	Caleb B. Smith....1861 John P. Usher....1863	Montgomery Blair.1861 William Dennison.1864	Edward Bates....1861 Titian J. Coffey..1863 James Speed....1864	
Gideon Welles....1865	John P. Usher....1865 James Harlan....1865 O. H. Browning...1866	William Dennison.1865 A. W. Randall....1866	James Speed....1865 Henry Stanbery..1866 Wm. M. Evarts...1868	
Adolph E. Borie...1869 George M. Robeson1869	Jacob D. Cox....1869 Columbus Delano..1870 Zach Chandier....1875	J. A. J. Creswell...1869 Jas. W. Marshall...1874 Marshall Jewell...1874 James N. Tynes...1876	E. R. Hoar....1869 A. T. Ackerman.1870 Geo. H. Williams.1871 Edw. Pierrepont.1875 Alphonso Taft...1876	
R. W. Thompson...1877 Nathan Goff, Jr....1881	Carl Schurz.....1877	David M. Key....1877 Horace Maynard..1880	Chas. Devens....1877	
W. H. Hunt....1881	S. J. Kirkwood....1881	T. L. James....1881	W. Mac Veagh...1881	
W. E. Chandler....1881	Henry M. Teller...1881	T. O. Howe....1881 W. Q. Gresham...1883 Frank Hatton....1884	B. H. Brewster...1881	
W. C. Whitney....1885	L. Q. C. Lamar....1885 Wm. F. Vilas....1888	Wm. F. Vilas....1885 D. M. Dickinson...1888	A. H. Garland....1885	N. J. Colman.1889
Benj. F. Tracy....1889	John W. Noble....1889	J. Wanamaker...1889	W. H. H. Miller..1889	J. M. Rusk....1889
Hilary A. Herbert1893	Ikeo Smith....1893 D. R. Francis....1896	W. S. Bissell....1893 W. L. Wilson....1896	R. Olney....1893 J. Harmon....1896	J. S. Morton.1893
John D. Long....1897	C. N. Bliss....1897 E. A. Hitchcock...1899	James A. Gary....1897 Chas. E. Smith....1896	J. McKenna....1897 J. W. Griggs....1897 P. C. Knox....1901	J. Wilson....1897
John D. Long....1901 Wm. L. Moody....1902 Paul Morton....1904 C. J. Bonaparte...1905 Victor H. Metcalf.1907 T. H. Newberry...1908	E. A. Hitchcock...1901 J. R. Garfield....1907	Chas. E. Smith....1901 Henry C. Payne...1902 Robt. J. Wynne...1904 G. B. Cortelyou...1905 G. v. L. Meyer....1907	P. C. Knox....1901 W. H. Moody....1904 C. J. Bonaparte...1907	J. Wilson....1901
G. von L. Meyer...1909	R. A. Ballinger...1909 W. L. Fisher....1911	F. H. Hitchcock...1909	G. W. Wickersham1909	J. Wilson....1909
Josephus Daniels.1913	F. K. Lane....1913	A. S. Burlison....1913	J. C. McReynolds.1913 Thos. W. Gregory.1914	D. F. Houston.1913

Secretary of commerce and labor (department established Feb. 14, 1903)—George B. Cortelyou, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, 1904-1906; Oscar S. Straus, 1907-1909; Charles Nagel, 1909. Secretary of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, 1913. Secretary of labor (dept. established March 4, 1913)—William B. Wilson, 1913.

*This department was established by an act of congress March 3, 1849. †Not a cabinet officer until 1829. ‡Established Feb. 11, 1889.

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1910.	Area, Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. In cong.	Elec-toral vote.
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819.	2,138,093	51,998	Mobile.....	1702	French.....	10	12
Alaska Territory.....	*July 27, 1868.	14,356	590,884	Sitka.....	1801	Russians.....	41	3
Arizona.....	June 20, 1910.	204,354	113,956	Tucson.....	1580	Spaniards.....	1	3
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836.	1,574,449	53,335	Arkansas Post.....	1685	French.....	7	9
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850.	2,377,549	158,297	San Diego.....	1769	Spaniards.....	11	13
Colorado.....	Aug. 1, 1876.	799,024	103,948	Near Denver.....	1858	Americans.....	4	6
Connecticut.....	*Jan. 9, 1788.	1,114,756	4,965	Windsor.....	1635	Puritans.....	5	7
Delaware.....	*Dec. 7, 1787.	202,322	2,370	C. Henlopen.....	1627	Swedes.....	1	3
District of Columbia.....	*July 16, 1790.	331,069	70		1690	English.....		
Florida.....	March 3, 1845.	752,619	58,696	St. Augustine.....	1565	Spaniards.....	4	6
Georgia.....	*Jan. 2, 1788.	2,669,121	59,265	Savannah.....	1733	English.....	12	14
Guam Colony.....	*Aug. 12, 1898.	9,000	150	Agana.....		Spaniards.....		
Hawaii Territory.....	*April 30, 1900.	191,069	6,449				31	
Idaho.....	July 3, 1890.	325,694	83,888	Coeur d'Alene.....	1842	Americans.....	2	4
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818.	5,638,591	56,655	Kaskaskia.....	1720	French.....	27	29
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816.	2,700,876	36,354	Vincennes.....	1730	Spaniards.....	13	15
Iowa.....	March 3, 1845.	2,224,771	56,147	Burlington.....	1788	French.....	11	13
Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861.	1,630,949	82,158		1831	Americans.....	8	10
Kentucky.....	Feb. 4, 1792.	2,289,905	40,598	Lexington.....	1765	From Va.....	11	13
Louisiana.....	April 8, 1812.	1,656,388	48,506	Iberville.....	1699	French.....	8	10
Maine.....	March 3, 1820.	742,371	33,040	Bristol.....	1624	English.....	4	6
Maryland.....	*April 28, 1788.	1,236,946	12,327	St. Mary's.....	1634	English.....	6	8
Massachusetts.....	*Feb. 6, 1788.	3,266,413	30,989	Portsmouth.....	1630	Puritans.....	18	18
Michigan.....	*Nov. 20, 1837.	2,310,173	57,980	Near Detroit.....	1850	Americans.....	13	15
Minnesota.....	May 11, 1858.	2,075,708	84,682	St. Peter's R.....	1805	Americans.....	10	12
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817.	1,797,114	46,865	Natchez.....	1716	From S. C.....	8	10
Missouri.....	March 2, 1821.	3,293,335	69,420	St. Louis.....	1764	French.....	16	18
Montana.....	Nov. 8, 1889.	376,053	146,997		1809	Americans.....	2	4
Nebraska.....	March 1, 1867.	1,192,214	77,520	Bellevue.....	1847	Americans.....	6	8
Nevada.....	*Oct. 13, 1864.	81,875	110,690	Genoa.....	1850	Americans.....	2	4
New Hampshire.....	*June 21, 1788.	430,572	9,341	Dover.....	1623	Puritans.....	2	3
New Jersey.....	*Dec. 18, 1787.	2,537,167	8,224	Bergen.....	1620	Swedes.....	12	14
New Mexico.....	June 20, 1910.	327,301	122,654	Santa Fe.....	1537	Spaniards.....	1	3
New York.....	*July 26, 1788.	9,113,614	49,304	Manhattan I.....	1614	Dutch.....	43	45
North Carolina.....	*Nov. 21, 1789.	2,246,287	52,426	Albemarle.....	1650	English.....	10	12
North Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889.	577,066	70,837	Pembina.....	1780	French.....	3	5
Ohio.....	Nov. 29, 1802.	4,767,121	41,040	Marietta.....	1788	Americans.....	22	24
Oklahoma.....	Nov. 16, 1907.	1,657,155	70,057		1889	Americans.....	8	10
Oregon.....	Feb. 14, 1859.	672,765	96,639	Astoria.....	1810	Americans.....	3	5
Pennsylvania.....	*Dec. 12, 1787.	7,665,111	45,126	Delaware R.....	1682	English.....	36	38
Philippines.....	**Nov. 28, 1898.	7,653,426	114,000	Manila.....	1570	Spaniards.....		
Porto Rico.....	*Aug. 12, 1898.	1,118,012	3,435	Caparra.....	1510	Spaniards.....	11	
Rhode Island.....	*May 23, 1790.	542,610	1,248	Providence.....	1636	English.....	3	5
South Carolina.....	*May 23, 1788.	1,515,400	30,989	Port Royal.....	1670	Kingtenots.....	7	9
South Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889.	553,888	77,615	Sioux Falls.....	1856	Americans.....	3	5
Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796.	2,184,789	42,022	Ft. Loudon.....	1757	English.....	10	12
Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845.	3,896,642	265,896	Matagorda B.....	1686	French.....	18	20
Utah.....	Jan. 4, 1896.	373,351	84,990	Salt Lake City.....	1847	Americans.....	2	4
Vermont.....	Feb. 18, 1791.	355,966	9,564	Ft. Dummer.....	1764	English.....	2	4
Virginia.....	*June 26, 1788.	2,061,612	42,627	Jamestown.....	1607	English.....	10	12
Washington.....	Nov. 11, 1889.	1,141,990	69,127	Astoria.....	1811	Americans.....	5	7
West Virginia.....	Dec. 31, 1862.	1,221,119	24,170	Wheeling.....	1774	English.....	6	8
Wisconsin.....	May 29, 1848.	2,353,860	56,066	Green Bay.....	1670	French.....	11	13
Wyoming.....	July 11, 1890.	145,531	37,914	Ft. Laramie.....	1834	Americans.....	1	3

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. †Delegate. †Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ††Also Portsmouth. Historians do not all agree as to some of the

dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Cong. Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Cong. Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.
1.....	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750 1801	29.....	1845-47	J. W. Davis (Ind.)	1799 1850
2.....	1791-93	J. Trumbull (Conn.)	1740 1809	30.....	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop (Mass.)	1809 1894
3.....	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750 1801	31.....	1849-51	Howell Cobb (Ga.)	1815 1868
4.....	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton (N. J.)	1760 1824	32-33.....	1851-55	Linn Boyd (Ky.)	1800 1859
5.....	1799-01	Theo. Sedgwick (Mass.)	1746 1813	34.....	1856-57	N. P. Banks (Mass.)	1816 1894
7-9.....	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon (N. C.)	1757 1837	35.....	1857-59	James L. Orr (S. C.)	1822 1873
10-11.....	1807-11	J. B. Varnum (Mass.)	1750 1821	36.....	1860-61	W. Pennington (N. C.)	1796 1862
12-13.....	1811-14	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777 1852	37.....	1861-63	G. A. Grow (Pa.)	1822 1907
13.....	1814-15	Langdon Cheves (S. C.)	1776 1857	38-40.....	1863-69	S. Colfax (Ind.)	1823 1885
14-16.....	1815-20	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777 1852	41-43.....	1869-75	J. G. Blaine (Me.)	1830 1893
16.....	1820-21	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784 1854	44.....	1875-76	M. C. Kerr (Ind.)	1827 1876
17.....	1821-23	P. P. Barbour (Va.)	1783 1841	44-46.....	1876-81	S. J. Randall (Pa.)	1823 1890
18.....	1823-25	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777 1852	47.....	1881-83	J. W. Keifer (O.)	1828 1836
19.....	1825-27	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784 1854	48-50.....	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle (Ky.)	1835 1910
20-23.....	1827-34	A. Stevenson (Va.)	1784 1857	51.....	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed (Me.)	1839 1902
23.....	1834-35	John Bell (Tenn.)	1797 1869	52-53.....	1891-95	C. F. Crisp (Ga.)	1845 1896
24-25.....	1835-39	James K. Polk (Tenn.)	1795 1849	54-55.....	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed (Me.)	1839 1902
26.....	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter (Va.)	1809 1887	56-57.....	1899-03	D. B. Henderson (Iowa)	1840 1906
27.....	1841-43	John White (Ky.)	1805 1845	58-61.....	1903-11	J. G. Cannon (Ill.)	1836
28.....	1843-45	J. W. Jones (Va.)	1805 1848	62-65.....	1911-17	Champ Clark (Mo.)	1850

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850, which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233 and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1850 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act, hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The fol-

lowing shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census. Date.	Ratio.
1910—Aug. 8, 1911.....	211 877
1900—Jan. 16, 1901.....	194,182
1890—Feb. 7, 1891.....	173,901
1880—Feb. 25, 1882.....	151,911
1870—Feb. 2, 1872.....	131,425
1860—May 23, 1850.....	127,331
1850—May 23, 1850.....	93,423
1840—June 25, 1842.....	70,680
1830—May 22, 1832.....	47,700
1820—May 7, 1822.....	40,000
1810—Dec. 21, 1811.....	35,000
1800—Jan. 14, 1802.....	33,000
1790—April 14, 1792.....	33,000
.....—Constitution, 1789.....	30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

STATE.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789
Alabama.....	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1			
Arizona.....	*1													
Arkansas.....	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	*1					
California.....	4	3	2	1	*1	3	2	*2						
Colorado.....	4	3	2	1	*1	4	4	4	6	7	7			
Connecticut.....	5	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida.....	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	*1	1					
Georgia.....	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Idaho.....	2	1	1	*1										
Illinois.....	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1			
Indiana.....	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1			
Iowa.....	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	*2						
Kansas.....	8	8	8	7	3	1								
Kentucky.....	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	
Louisiana.....	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	4	8	7	7			
Maine.....	4	4	4	4	6	5	6	6	8	7	7	9	8	6
Maryland.....	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	8
Massachusetts.....	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan.....	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1					
Minnesota.....	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2							
Mississippi.....	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	*1			
Missouri.....	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1				
Montana.....	2	1	1	*1										
Nebraska.....	6	6	6	3	1	*1								
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	*1								
New Hampshire.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey.....	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico.....	*1													
New York.....	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
North Carolina.....	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	6
North Dakota.....	3	2	1	*1										
Ohio.....	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1		
Oklahoma.....	3	*5	2	1	1	1	*1							
Oregon.....	8	2	2	1	1	1	*1							
Pennsylvania.....	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
Rhode Island.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	6	9	9	9	8	6	5
South Dakota.....	3	2	2	*2										
Tennessee.....	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	
Texas.....	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2						
Utah.....	2	1	*1											
Vermont.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	
Virginia.....	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington.....	6	5	3	2	*1									
West Virginia.....	6	5	4	4	3									
Wisconsin.....	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2						
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	*1										
Total.....	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added.....	2			7	1	2	3	9	2	213	181	1	1	

*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under apportionment.

MAIL SERVICE BY AEROPLANE.

The first regular air mail service in the United States was begun May 15, 1918, between Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Three of four machines used delivered safely and on time the mail intrusted to their care. One that left Washington in the presence of President and Mrs. Wilson and other officials was forced to land in Maryland on account of a broken propeller. The distance from New

York to Philadelphia was made in 1 hour 30 minutes, and from Philadelphia to Washington in 1 hour 45 minutes, or 3 hours and 15 minutes from New York to Washington. More than 5,000 letters were carried, on which postage at the rate of 24 cents an ounce or fraction thereof was paid. The postoffice department had a special red, white and blue 24-cent stamp prepared for the service.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND IN ALASKA.	Residence required before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Prct.		
ALABAMA —Citizens of good character and understanding; aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ALASKA —Citizens, male and female.	1 y.	.....	30 d	.....	.....	.....
ARIZONA —Male and female citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS —Like Alabama, except as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA —Citizens, male and female; naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	.....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO —Citizens, male and female; aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT —Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	.....	6 m	.....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE —Citizens paying \$1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	.....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA —Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	.....	30 d	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA —Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHIO —Citizens, male and female.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS —Citizens, male and female (restricted), of the U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA —Citizens; aliens who have declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA —Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS —Citizens; aliens who have declared intention; women vote at general as well as school elections.	6 m	30 d	30 d	10 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY —Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA —Citizens who are able to read and write, who own \$300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	.....	6 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE —Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND —Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS —Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN —Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duelists and their abettors.
MINNESOTA —Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI —Citizens who can read or understand the constitution of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI —Citizens, aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA —Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA —Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 90 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA —Citizens of United States, male and female.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE —Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request.
NEW JERSEY —Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses, unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO —Male citizens U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK —Male and female citizens; 90 days	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA —Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	6 m	.....	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA —Citizens; male and female (restricted); civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	.....	30 d	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO —Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons, unless restored to citizenship.
OKLAHOMA —Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	Residence re- quired before election day				Regis- tration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Prot.		
OREGON—White male and female citizens; aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	.....	.....	.....	No.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA—Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	.....	2 m	.....	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND—Citizens of United States.	2 y.	.....	6 m	.....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	.....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	4 m	.....	60 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U. S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts, unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA—Citizens of the state.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	.....	No.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts, unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens, male and female.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(a) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (b) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (c) Nontaxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (d) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (e) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (f) In cities of 10,000 or over.

NOTES—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.) Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen. (Sec. 1995, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act (June 29, 1906), be naturalized without making any declaration of intention. If a widow files an application for citizenship based on her husband's declaration of intention, the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right, using their deceased

father's declaration of intention, provided they were under the age of 21 at the time of his death.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as well as men. An alien woman who marries a citizen, native or naturalized, becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state, in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place

of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption of American citizenship of the parent; Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who may, under existing law, become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States navy, naval auxiliary, marine corps or revenue cutter (coast guard) service and received an honorable discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without previous declaration of intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore. (Act of June 30, 1914.)

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Approved June 29, 1906.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens resident in their districts is conferred upon the United States Circuit and District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions in law or equity or both in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in

which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and every other fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens. At the time of the filing of the petition there shall be also filed a certificate from the department of commerce and labor stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and be a part of his petition.

3. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely renounces all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his petition and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Effective since May 1, 1917.

The word "alien" as used in the act includes any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but it does not include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. The term "United States" means the United States and any waters, territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States he is not to be permitted to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

There shall be collected a tax of \$8 for every alien, including alien seamen, regularly admitted, entering the United States. Children under 16 accompanying father or mother are not subject to the tax. The tax shall not be levied on aliens who enter after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico for a temporary stay, nor upon aliens in transit, nor upon aliens who, having been lawfully admitted, shall go from one part of the United States to another, although through contiguous foreign territory.

Excluded Aliens.

The following classes of aliens are excluded from the United States: Idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; contract laborers, who have been induced or assisted to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported

under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the secretary of labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the secretary of labor, be admitted if, in his opinion, they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the 20th parallel latitude north, west of the 160th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and north of the 10th parallel latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the 110th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and the 24th and 38th parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupation: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age who shall accompany them or who may subsequently apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law and shall be subject to deportation.

Literacy Test.

After three months from the passage of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the secretary of labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: All aliens who

shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: Provided, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political: Provided further, that the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: Provided further, that skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the secretary of labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the secretary of labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: Provided further, that the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants: Provided further, that whenever the president shall be satisfied that pas-

ports issued by any foreign government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any of its insular possessions or the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president shall refuse to permit such persons to enter the United States or its possessions: Provided further, that aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe: Provided further, that nothing in the contract-labor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent any alien exhibitor or holder of any concession for any fair or exposition authorized by congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise inadmissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents or other employes, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or business, under such rules as the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such persons: Provided further, that the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission: Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families or guests.

The importation of any alien into the United States for any immoral purpose is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years and by a fine of not more than \$5,000. Violations of the contract-labor section of the act are punishable by fines of \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years. The act provides for the fining or imprisonment of persons engaged in the transportation of aliens into the United States who encourage or help persons excluded under the provisions of the law to enter the country.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive order

of May 29, 1916.

It is hereby ordered that national flags and union jacks for all departments of the government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

- Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
- Fly (length) of flag, 1.9.
- Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.
- Fly (length) of union, .76.
- Width of each stripe, 1-13.

(a). Exception: The colors carried by troops and camp colors shall be the sizes prescribed for the military service (army and navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With the exception of colors under note (a) the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

- (1), 20 feet; (2), 19 feet (standard); (3), 14.35 feet; (4), 12.19 feet; (5), 10 feet; (6), 8.94 feet; (7), 5.14 feet; (8), 5 feet; (9), 3.52 feet; (10), 2.90 feet; (11), 2.37 feet; (12), 1.31 feet.

Union jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade-marks.

The national flag was officially adopted by congress June 14, 1777. Accordingly June 14 is now generally observed as Flag day.

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of \$2,433,844.13. Exten-

sions of the wings were begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. Value of building and grounds: Building, \$15,000,000; grounds, \$10,400,000; total, \$25,400,000.

POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1916 IN BRIEF.

The following summary includes the principal planks in the platforms adopted at the national party conventions in 1916:

REPUBLICAN.

Protection of every American at home and abroad.

Firm and courageous foreign policy.
Restoration of order in Mexico.
Reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine.
Closer relations with Latin America.
Retention of the Philippines.
Coherent and continuous policy of national defense with an adequate army and strong navy.
Tariff for the protection of American industries and labor.

Regulation and supervision of corporations.
An effective system of rural credits.
Extension of rural free delivery.
Subsidies for merchant marine.
Federal control of transportation business.
Establishment of budget system for government expenditures.

Conservation of natural resources.
Vocational education and workmen's compensation laws.

Woman suffrage to be granted by each state.

PROGRESSIVE.

Protection of the rights of American citizens on land and sea.

To guard the honor of the nation.
To maintain the integrity of international law.
The creation of conditions which will make for permanent peace.

Adequate provision for the common defense.
A navy restored to at least second rank in battle efficiency.

A regular army of 250,000 men as a first line of defense.

A system of military training adequate to organize with promptness, behind that first line of the army and navy, a citizen soldiery, supplied, armed and controlled by the national government.

Universal military training.
Full suffrage for women.
Social and industrial justice.
Creation of a permanent expert tariff commission; a protective tariff.
National regulation of industry.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tariff for revenue only; a nonpartisan tariff commission.

The suppression of all alliances and combinations conspiring to injure the United States and advance the interests of foreign countries.

The maintenance of an army adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, development of seacoast defenses, the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms; continuous development of the navy.

To assist the world in securing settled peace and justice, respect for the fundamental rights of the smaller states and the complete security of the highway of the seas.

Closer relations of amity with other American republics.

Maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.
Intervention in Mexico, but only as a last resort.

Development of American merchant marine.
Conservation of natural resources.
Promotion of agriculture through farm marketing, farm credits and the establishment of grades and standards.

A living wage for all employees.
A working day of not to exceed eight hours.
Adoption of safety appliances.
Compensation for industrial accidents.
Equitable retirement law for civil service employees.

Protection of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad.

Peace among the warring nations of Europe.
Development of waterways.
Alteration of senate rules to permit transaction of business.

Economy and the use of the budget system in national expenditures.

Enforcement of civil service laws.
Self-government and ultimate independence for the Philippines.
Prison reform.

Generous pensions for soldiers.

PROHIBITION.

Abolition of liquor traffic.
Equal suffrage for women by amendments to state and federal constitutions.
Peace and friendliness with all nations; promotion of a world court for the settlement of national differences.

Disarmament of nations.
Against universal military training.
Promotion of reciprocity in trade; formation of a commission of trade specialists.
Creation of merchant marine.
Independence of Philippines when people are fit for it.

Extension of civil service.
Uniform marriage and divorce laws.
Arbitration between capital and labor.
Budget system in national expenditures.
Single presidential term of six years.

Initiative, referendum and recall.
Promotion of agriculture; abolition of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and stock exchanges.

SOCIALIST.

Opposition to war.
Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

Initiative, referendum, recall and proportional representation nationally as well as locally.
Abolition of United States senate and veto power of president.

Revision of constitution of the United States.
Abolition of power of Supreme court to pass upon acts of congress.

Curbing of injunctions.
Election of federal judges for short terms.
Freedom of speech, press and assemblage.
Increase of income, corporation and inheritance taxes.

Further measures for general education.
Abolition of monopoly ownership of patents.
Collective ownership of public utilities.
Acquisition by municipalities, states and government of grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies.

Extension of public domain to mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
Conservation of natural resources.

Collective ownership of land.
Money to be issued by government only; government to lend money at nominal rates to municipalities and counties to take over public utilities.

Relief of unemployed by extension of public works.

Conservation of human resources by—
Shortening the workday.

Freedom of political and economic organization.
Giving rest period of at least a day and a half in each week.

Securing more effective inspection of workshops.
Forbidding child labor.

Establishing minimum wage scales.
Establishing system of old age pensions and insurance by the state and by employers of workers without cost to the latter, and by establishing mothers' pensions.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

Means of production must be controlled by the people in common.

Industrial administration by the working class—the workers to assume control and direction as well as operation of their industrial affairs.

Organization of the workers into a revolutionary party.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY.

Adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States constitution that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

- Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:
- 1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24; Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
- Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers. Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.
- 1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West. American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant. National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel. Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West. Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belya A. Lockwood and Mrs. M. L. Stow.
- 1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks. Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans. United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield. American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer. Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belya A. Lockwood and Alfred H. Love.
- 1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. Republican: Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid. Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill. National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.
- 1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall. Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart. People's Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson. Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall. National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner. Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson. National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.
- 1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly. Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Rummel. Social Democratic Party of the United States: Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes. Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman. Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.
- 1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks. People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thomas E. Watson and Thomas H. Tibbles. Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corcoran and William W. Cox. Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford. Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Sibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)
- 1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman. Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern. Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford. Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins. Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves. People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams. United Christian: Rock, Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter. Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)
- 1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall. Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman. Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson. Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel. Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins. Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus. Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.
- 1916—Republican: Chicago, June 7-10; Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks. Progressive: Chicago, June 7-10; Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker; Roosevelt declined and party decided to support Hughes. Democratic: St. Louis, June 14-16; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall. Prohibition: St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21; J. Frank Hanly and Ira D. Landrith. Socialist: No convention held; Allan L. Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick nominated by mail primary Jan. 10-March 11. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3; Arthur E. Reimer and Caleb Harrison.

AMERICAN CITIZEN'S CREED.

In 1918 the city of Baltimore offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best "American creed." Of the several thousand offered the committee on award selected that submitted by William Tyler Page of Friendship Heights, Md., as the winner. It reads:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy

in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.
Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 13, 1920.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 20, 1920.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 13, 1920.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 2, 1920.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

New Mexico—Every fourth year, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1919. Secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. Auditor every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1919. Other officials appointed.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 8, 1921.

Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election, Nov. 2, 1920.

Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (1918-1919).

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First Vice-President—Ralph H. Booth, Muskegon, Mich.

Second Vice-President—E. P. Adler, Davenport, Iowa.

Secretary and General Manager—Melville E. Stone, New York, N. Y.

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ington; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford; Adolph S. Ochs, New York; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.

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ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1904-1916).

STATE.	1916.		1912.		1908.		1904.		STATE.	1916.		1912.		1908.		1904.		
	Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.		Par. Ker, D.	Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Par. Ker, D.
Alabama.....	13	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	277	254	435	88	8	321	162	336	140									

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Congress.	Years.	Senate.			House.			Congress.	Years.	Senate.			House.		
		Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.			Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th.....	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10	60th.....	1907-1909	61	31	..	222	164	..
48th.....	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1	61st.....	1909-1911	60	32	..	219	172	..
49th.....	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1	62d.....	1911-1913	51	41	..	162	228	*1
50th.....	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4	63d.....	1913-1915	51	44	†	127	290	†18
51st.....	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..	64th.....	1915-1917	39	56	†	193	231	§8
52d.....	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8	65th.....	1917-1919	42	53	†	216	210	§9
53d.....	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8	66th.....(See Congress, 66th, members).							
54th.....	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7								
55th.....	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16								
56th.....	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9								
57th.....	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5								
58th.....	1903-1905	58	32	..	206	174	2								
59th.....	1905-1907	58	32	..	250	136	..								

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes progressives, socialists and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1906.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Nine governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.
 Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.
 Wm. W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.
 Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.
 William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.
 James E. Ferguson, Texas, 1917; removed.

FATAL THEATER FIRES AND PANICS.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888.....	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908.....	16
Baraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912.....	12
Bologo, Russia, March 6, 1911.....	120
Canonsburg, Pa. opera house, Aug. 26, 1911.....	26
Carlsruhe theater, Petrograd, 1847.....	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892.....	6
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876.....	295
Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887.....	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909.....	250
Front Street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895.....	23
Houston Street theater, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913.....	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903.....	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913.....	72
Lehman's theater, Petrograd, 1836.....	700
Opera-Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887.....	75
Rhode's opera house, Boreytown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908.....	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811.....	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881.....	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914.....	75
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913.....	75
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912.....	80

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1916).

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.
Alabama.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	.....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Colorado.....	R.	N.	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Connecticut.....	R.	N.	R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Delaware.....	R.	N.	R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Indiana.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Kentucky.....	D.	N.	H.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Maine.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Maryland.....	R.	N.	R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Massachusetts.....	R.	N.	R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Michigan.....	R.	N.	R.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Mississippi.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
New Hampshire.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
New Jersey.....	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
North Carolina.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	.....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Pennsylvania.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Rhode Island.....	R.	N.	R.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
South Carolina.....	R.	N.	R.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	R.	A.	M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	.....	.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, thus causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally divided

among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors. In 1916 West Virginia elected 1 democratic and 7 republican electors.

HOMESTEAD LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For full information as to the method of acquiring homesteads on unappropriated public lands of the United States apply at the nearest federal land office or write to the general land office in the department of the interior, Washington, D. C. In general, it may be said that any person who is the head of a family or is 21 years old and a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to be such, and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, is entitled to enter 160 acres of public land as a homestead. He is obliged to pay certain fees and commissions, ranging from \$7 to \$12, according to the amount of land entered and its location, to live upon the land for a certain length of time and to cultivate a certain amount of it. Recent laws provide for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, on nonmineral, non-irrigable and nontimbered land; also for stock raising homesteads of 640 acres on land fit only for grazing or forage growing purposes.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.



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Secretary Treasury.



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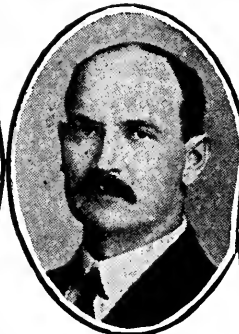
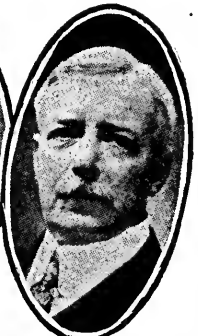


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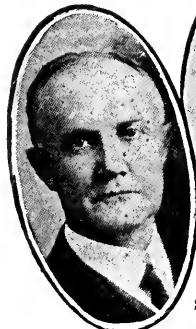
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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The National Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President—Woodrow Wilson (N. J.).....	Salary.
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty (N. J.).....	\$75,000
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall (Ind.).....	7,500
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Forster (Va.).....	12,000
Chief Clerk—T. W. Brahany (Wis.).....	5,000
	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary—Robert Lansing (N. Y.).....	\$12,000
Counselor for Department—Frank Lyon Polk (N. Y.).....	7,500
Assistant Secretary—Wm. Phillips (Mass.).....	5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.).....	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—Breckinridge Long (Mo.).....	4,500
Director Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.).....	3,000
Solicitor—Lester H. Woolsey (N. Y.).....	5,000
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sydney Y. Smith (D. C.).....	2,250
Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.) (acting).....	3,000
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon (Conn.) (acting).....	2,500
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—William McNeir (Mich.).....	2,300
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Bonner (O.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.).....	2,100
Acting Chief of Passport Control—Richard W. Flournoy (Md.).....	3,000
Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Jordan Herbert Stabler (Md.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Mexican Affairs—Leon J. Canova (Fla.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Ransford S. Miller (N. Y.).....	4,500
Acting Chief of Division of Western European Affairs—Joseph C. Grew (Mass.).....	3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Carter Glass (Va.).....	\$12,000
Secretary to the Secretary—M. Brice Claggett (Md.).....	3,000
Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury—	
Leo S. Rowe (Pa.).....	5,000
James H. Moyle (Utah).....	5,000
Russell C. Leffingwell (N. Y.).....	5,000
Thomas B. Love (Tex.).....	5,000
Albert Rathbone (N. Y.).....	5,000
Assistant to the Secretary—George R. Cooksey (D. C.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Paul F. Myers (N. J.).....	4,000
Chief of Appointment Division—James E. Harper (S. C.).....	3,000
Chief of Bookkeeping and Warrants Division—Charles H. Miller (Mass.).....	3,500
Chief of Public Moneys Division—Harry P. Huddleson (Ind.).....	3,000
Chief of Customs Division—Frank M. Halstead (Wash.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Frederick F. Weston (Iowa).....	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division—William S. Broughton (Ill.).....	3,500
Superintendent of Mails—S. M. Gaines (Ky.).....	2,500
Chief of Secret Service Division—W. Herman Moran (D. C.).....	4,000
Supervising Architect's Office.	
Supervising Architect—(Vacancy).....	6,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	
Director—James L. Wilmeth (Ark.).....	6,000
Assistant Director—James M. Fisher (Va.).....	3,500
Superintendent Engraving Division—George U. Rose, Jr. (D. C.).....	4,800
Coast Guard.	
Captain Commandant—E. P. Bertholf (N. J.).....	5,000
Assistant—Oliver M. Maxim (Ind.).....	2,500

Register of the Treasury.

Register—H. B. Teehee (Okla.).....	Salary.
Assistant—James W. McCarter (S. D.).....	\$4,000
	2,500

Comptroller of Treasury.

Comptroller—Walter W. Warwick (O.).....	6,000
Assistant—Charles M. Foree (Ky.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Wilmer G. Platt (Ind.).....	2,500
Chief Law Clerk—Noble Moore (Tenn.).....	2,500

Auditors.

Auditor for Treasury Department—Samuel Patterson (Neb.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—Albion B. Jameson (Pa.).....	2,250
Auditor for War Department—James L. Baily (Mo.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—James E. Maulding (Ill.).....	2,250
Auditor for Interior Department—David C. Reay (W. Va.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—J. E. R. Ray.....	2,250
Auditor for Navy Department—Edward L. Luckow (Wis.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—Harvey C. Long (Miss.).....	2,250
Auditor for State and Other Departments—Edward D. Hearne (Del.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—W. W. Scott (N. C.).....	2,250
Auditor for Postoffice Department—Charles A. Krav (Pa.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.).....	3,000

Treasurer of the United States.

Treasurer—John Burke (N. D.).....	8,000
Assistant Treasurer—George Fort (Ga.).....	3,600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer—F. J. F. Thiel (N. Y.).....	3,200

Comptroller of the Currency.

Comptroller—John Skelton Williams (Va.).....	*5,000
Deputies—Thomas P. Kane (D. C.) and Willis J. Fowler (Ind.), each.....	3,500

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Commissioner—Daniel C. Roper (S. C.).....	6,500
Deputy Commissioner—William P. D. Haly (Ky.).....	4,000
Deputy—Barnett O. Keith (S. C.).....	4,000
Deputy—Luther F. Speer (Pa.).....	3,600

Director of the Mint.

Director—Raymond T. Baker (Nev.).....	5,000
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Public Health Service.

Surgeon-General—Rupert Blue (S. C.).....	6,000
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Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

(Vacancy).....	5,000
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*As a member of the federal reserve board the comptroller of the currency gets \$7,000, making the total annual salary \$12,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Newton D. Baker (O.).....	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Benedict Crowell (O.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Edward B. Steffinius.....	
Assistant Secretary—John D. Ryan (N. Y.).....	
Assistant Secretary—Frederick Paul Keppel (N. Y.).....	
Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield.....	4,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. Peyton C. March.....	10,000

The Adjutant-General's Office.

The Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. P. C. Harris.....	
Chief Clerk—A. W. Shunk.....	

Inspector-General's Department.

Inspector-General—Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain.....	
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.....	

Judge-Advocate General's Office.

Judge-Advocate General—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.....	
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—William H. Keith.....	

Quartermaster's Corps.

Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Maj.-Gen. H. L. Rogers.....	
Chief Clerk—Charles P. Daly.....	

Medical Department.

Surgeon-General—Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland.....	
First Assistant—Maj.-Gen. Robert E. Noble.....	
Chief Clerk—John Wilson.....	

Corps of Engineers.
Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. William M. Black.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.

Ordnance Department.
Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams.
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook.

Bureau of Insular Affairs.
Chief of Bureau—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.

Signal Office.
Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier.
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.

Field Artillery.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. W. J. Snow.

Coast Artillery.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. F. W. Coe.

Aircraft Production.
Director of Bureau—John D. Ryan.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. Salary.
Secretary—Josephus Daniels (N. C.).....\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt,
(N. Y.)..... 5,000
Aid to Secretary of Navy—Lieut. B. Mc-
Candless.

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral William
S. Benson (S. C.)..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.

General Board.
Rear-Admirals Charles J. Badger, F. F. Fletcher,
Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, Rear-Admirals James
H. Oliver, William H. Sims, Capt. A. P.
Nibleak, Hugh Rodman, W. B. Fletcher, W. H.
Shoemaker.

Secretary—Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Collamore.

Office of Naval Operations.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral William S.
Benson.

Assistant—Capt. Volney O. Chase.
Chief Clerk—John T. Cuthbert.

Office of Naval Intelligence.
Director—Rear-Admiral James H. Oliver.
Assistant Director—Commander Edward McCau-
ley, Jr.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Chief Civil Engineer—C. W. Parks.
Civil Engineer—Archibald L. Parsons.
Chief Clerk—William M. Smith.

Bureau of Navigation.
Chief—Rear-Admiral Leigh C. Palmer.
Assistant to Bureau—Commander Thomas J. Senn.
Chief Clerk—H. L. Ballentine.

Hydrographic Office.

Hydrographer—Capt. T. Snowden.
Clerk—A. F. Bogue.

Naval Observatory.
Superintendent—Rear-Admiral T. B. Howard.
Librarian—W. D. Horigan.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Chief—Rear-Admiral Ralph Earle.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief—Chief Constructor David W. Taylor.
Assistant—Naval Constructor Robert Stocker.
Chief Clerk—Michael D. Schaefer.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Chief—Engineer in Chief Robert S. Griffin.
Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
Chief—Paymaster-General Samuel McGowan.
Assistant—Paymaster Christian J. Peoples.

Naval Disbursing and Allotment Office
Pay Director—J. H. Merriam.
Chief Clerk—G. E. Yancey.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Chief—Surgeon-General William C. Braisted.
Assistant to Bureau—Surgeon Richmond C. Hol-
comb.

Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gluson.

Naval Medical School.

Medical Director—E. R. Stett.

Naval Dispensary.
Medical Director—Charles H. T. Lowndes in
charge.

Office of the Judge-Advocate General.
Judge-Advocate General—Capt. William C. Watt.
Assistant—Lieutenant-Commander A. Staton.

Naval Retiring Board.
President—Rear-Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse.
Recorder—John C. Brennan.

Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships.
President—Capt. W. A. Gill.
Recorder—Lieutenant-Commander H. L. Brinser.

General Inspector of the Pay Corps.
Pay Inspector—Ziba W. Reynolds.
Paymaster's Clerk—T. H. Baasen.

Headquarters Marine Corps.
Commandant—Maj.-Gen. George Barnett.
Adjutant and Inspector—Brig.-Gen. Charles H.
Lauchheimer.

Quartermaster—Brig.-Gen. Charles L. McCawley.
Paymaster—Brig.-Gen. George Richards.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. Salary.
Secretary—William C. Redfield (N. Y.)....\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—E. F. Sweet (Mich.)... 5,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—Mrs.
A. O. Stewart (N. Y.)..... 2,500
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secre-
tary—(Vacancy)..... 2,100
Chief Clerk—E. W. Libbey (D. C.)..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—C. E. Malster (O.)..... 3,000
Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford
Hastings (Wash.)..... 2,500
Chief Division of Publications—T. F. Mc-
Keon (N. Y.)..... 2,500
Chief Division of Supplies—Francis M.
Shore (O.)..... 2,100

Bureau of Census.
Director—Samuel L. Rogers (N. C.)..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Fitzgerald (N. Y.)... 2,500

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
Chief—Burwell S. Cutter (N. Y.)..... 6,000
Assistant Chief—Chauncey D. Snow (Mass.)... 3,500
Assistant Chief—Grosvenor M. Jones (O.)... 3,000

Bureau of Standards.
Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.)..... 6,000
Secretary—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.)..... 2,200

Bureau of Fisheries.
Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith (D. C.).... 6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. H. Frank Moore
(Pa.) 3,500

Bureau of Lighthouses.
Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa)..... 5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.)... 4,000

Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Superintendent—Ernest Lester Jones (Va.)... 6,000
Assistant—Robert L. Faria (Mo.)..... 4,000

Bureau of Navigation.
Commissioner—E. T. Chamberlain (N. Y.)... 4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyrer (Wash.)... 2,750

Steamboat Inspection Service.
Supervising Inspector-General—George Uher
(Pa.)..... 4,000
Deputy Supervising Inspector-General—D.
N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.)..... 3,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.
Secretary—William B. Wilson (Pa.).....\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post (Ill.)... 5,000
Chief Clerk—S. J. Gompers (N. Y.)..... 3,000
Solicitor—John W. Abercrombie (Ill.)..... 5,000
Disbursing Clerk—Byron E. Bradford (N.J.)... 3,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—Edwin
S. McGraw (Pa.)..... 2,500
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secre-
tary—Hugh Reid (Ill.)..... 3,000

Bureau of Immigration.
Commissioner-General of Immigration—A.
Caminetti (Cal.)..... 5,000
Assistant Commissioner-General—Alfred
Hampton (S. C.)..... 3,500

Bureau of Naturalization.
Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K.
Campbell (Va.)..... 4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—
Raymond F. Crist (D. C.)..... 3,250

<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>		Salary.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker (N. J.).....		\$5,000
Chief Statistician—Chas. E. Baldwin (Ia.).....		3,000
<i>Children's Bureau.</i>		
Chief—Julia C. Lathrop (Ill.).....		5,000
Assistant Chief—Caroline Fleming (N. Y.).....		2,400
<i>United States Employment Service.</i>		
Director-General—J. B. Densmore (Mont.).....		5,000
<i>Information and Education Service.</i>		
Director—Roger W. Babson (Mass.).....		5,000
<i>Labor Adjustment.</i>		
Director—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.).....		5,000
<i>Training and Dilution Service.</i>		
Director—Charles T. Clayton (Md.).....		5,000
<i>Investigation and Inspection Service.</i>		
Director—Ethelbert Stewart (Ill.).....		5,000
<i>Working Conditions Service.</i>		
Director-General—Grant Hamilton (D. C.).....		5,000
<i>Woman in Industry Service.</i>		
Director—Mary Van Kleeck (N. Y.).....		5,000
<i>Industrial Housing and Transportation.</i>		
Director—Otto M. Eidlitz (N. Y.).....		5,000
<i>National War Labor Board.</i>		
Chairmen—Frank P. Walsh (Mo.) and William Howard Taft (O.).....		
<i>War Labor Policies Board.</i>		
Chairman—Pelix Frankfurter (Mass.).....		

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General—A. S. Burleson (Tex.).....	\$12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—Ruskin McArdle (Tex.).....	4,000
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—Robert E. Cowart (Tex.).....	2,500
Assistant Chief Clerk—William W. Smith (Tenn.).....	2,000
Solicitor for the P. O. D.—William H. Lamar (Md.).....	5,000
Assistant Attorney—J. Julien Southerland (N. C.).....	2,750
Purchasing Agent—J. A. Edgerton (N. J.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Frederick H. Austin (Mo.).....	2,000
Chief Inspector—George M. Sutton (Mo.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—J. Robert Cox (N. C.).....	2,000
Appointment Clerk—Robt. S. Regar (Pa.).....	2,000
Disbursing Clerk—William M. Mooney (O.).....	2,250
<i>Office First Assistant Postmaster-General.</i>	
First Assistant Postmaster-General—John C. Koons (Md.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—John W. Johnston (N. Y.).....	2,500
Superintendent Postoffice Service—Goodwin D. Ellsworth (N. C.).....	4,000
Assistant Superintendent Postoffice Service—William S. Ryan (N. Y.).....	3,000
Superintendent Division Postmaster's Appointments—Charles R. Hodges (Tex.).....	3,000
Assistants Division Postmaster's Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.), Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.).....	2,000
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean (Tex.).....	2,500
<i>Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General.</i>	
Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Otto Praeger (Tex.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—George L. Conner (O.).....	2,500
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—James B. Corridon (D. C.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George H. Grayson (N. C.).....	2,250
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—William I. Denning (Ga.).....	4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Chase C. Gove (Neb.).....	2,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Stewart M. Weber (Pa.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent—Edwin Sands (N. Y.).....	2,000
<i>Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General.</i>	
Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Alexander M. Docbery (Mo.).....	5,000

		Salary.
Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows (Mo.).....		\$2,500
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.).....		2,750
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Francis H. Rainey (D. C.).....		2,250
Superintendent Registry System—Leighton V. B. Marschak (Ky.).....		2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Buffington (Pa.).....		2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—William C. Fitch (N. Y.).....		2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.).....		2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.).....		2,500
<i>Office Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.</i>		
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Jas. I. Blakslee (Pa.).....		5,000
Chief Clerk—Lansing M. Dow (N. H.).....		2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.).....		3,000
Chief Clerk Division Rural Mails—Walter I. Villepigue (S. C.).....		2,000
Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—J. King Pickett (Ala.).....		2,750
Chief Clerk Division Equipment and Supplies—George J. Schoeneman (R. I.).....		2,000
<i>Postal Savings System.</i>		
Director—Carter B. Keene (Me.).....		4,800
Assistant Director—Charles H. Fullaway (Pa.).....		3,000
<i>Office of Auditor for Postoffice Department.</i>		
Auditor—Charles A. Kram (Pa.).....		5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.).....		3,000
Law Clerk—Faber Stevenson (O.).....		3,000
Expert Accountant—L. M. Bartlett (Mass.).....		3,000
Electrical Accounting System Chiefs—Louis Brchm (Ill.), Joshua H. Clark (Md.) and James R. White (D. C.).....		2,250
Miscellaneous Division Chief—Jasper N. Baker (Kas.).....		2,250

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory (Tex.).....	\$12,000
Secretary to Attorney-General—John T. Suter (D. C.).....	3,000
Solicitor-General—John William Davis (W. Va.).....	10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—George Carroll Todd (N. Y.).....	9,000
Assistant Attorney-General—Francis J. Kearful (D. C.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel Huston Thompson, Jr. (Col.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel J. Graham (Pa.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—LaRue Brown (Mass.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William L. Frierson (Tenn.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Claude R. Porter (Iowa).....	7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Chas. D. Mahaffie (Ore.).....	5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Lester Hood Woolsey (N. Y.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Building—Charles E. Stewart (Ala.).....	3,500
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey (Col.).....	2,750
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger (Va.).....	2,000
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.).....	3,500
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Lawrence Becker (Ind.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitor—Felix A. Reeve (Tenn.).....	3,000
Solicitor Department of Commerce—Albert Lee Thurman (O.).....	5,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—John W. Abercrombie (Ala.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—Edward T. Quilzey.....	3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—William H. Lamar (Md.).....	5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—A. A. Ballantine (Mass.).....	5,000

	Salary.
Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners—Francis H. Duehay (D. C.).....	\$4,000
Chief Division of Investigation—Bruce Bielaski (Md.)	3,500
Chief of Division of Accounts—Calvin Satterfield (Md.)	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary—David Franklin Houston (Mo.)..	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Carl Vrooman (Ill.)...	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Clarence Ounsley (Tex.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Geo. I. Christie (Ind.)	5,000
Asst. to Secretary—Alonso E. Taylor (Cal.)	2,750
Asst. to Secretary—Mell R. Wilkinson (Ga.)	1
Asst. to Secretary—B. T. Galloway (Mo.)...	3,500
Asst. to Secretary—Floyd R. Harrison (Va.)	3,300
Asst. to Secretary—Wm. W. Mein (N. Y.)	4,500
Asst. to Secretary—Junius F. Cook (N. Y.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese (D. C.).....	3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—Harrison F. Flitts (N. Y.).....	2,500
Appointment Clerk—P. L. Gladman (D. C.)	2,000
Solicitor—William M. Williams (Ala.).....	5,000
Chief, Forest Service—Henry S. Graves (Conn.)	5,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin (Ohio)	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—John R. Mohler (Pa.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Carl L. Alsborg (Mass.)	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—M. Whitney (Md.)	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.).....	4,500
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson (Ariz.).....	3,500
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.).....	4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.).....	4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—Edwy B. Reid (Mass.).....	3,500
Chief, Bureau of Markets—Charles J. Brand (Ill.)	4,500
Director, States Relations Service—A. C. True (Conn.).....	4,500
Director, Bureau of Public Roads—L. W. Page (Mass.).....	4,500

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Franklin K. Lane (Cal.).....	\$12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Alexander T. Vogelsang (Cal.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins (Wyo.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers (N. J.).....	4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie (Ore.).....	5,000

General Land Office.

Commissioner—Cla. T. Tallman (Nev.).....	5,000
Asst. Commissioner—Chas. M. Bruce (Va.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.).....	2,750

Office of Indian Affairs.

Commissioner—Cato Sells (Tex.).....	5,000
Asst. Commissioner—E. B. Meritt (Ark.)...	3,500
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.)..	2,750

CENTENARIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the census of 1910 there were then in the United States 3,555 persons 100 years of age or over. Of these, 1,380 were men and 2,175 were women. Classified according to the color they were: White men, 326; white women, 438; total, 764; negro men, 1,004; negro women, 1,671; total, 2,675; Indian men, 50; Indian women, 66; total, 116. Classified as to place of birth, 439 were native white and 293 foreign born white. The number of centenarians reported by the census of 1900 was 3,504. "It may be noted," says a census report in commenting on these figures, "that the proportion of centenarians according to the census returns was less in 1910 than in 1900. In fact, the proportion has steadily decreased from census to census for over half a century. The number of centenarians reported in 1910 was equal to 4 for each 100,000 of the total

	Salary.
Commissioner—Gaylord M. Saltzgeber (O.)	\$5,000
Deputy Com'r—Edward C. Neman (Mo.)...	3,600
Chief Clerk—Frank D. Byington (Md.)...	2,500
Medical Referee—Thomas Featherstonhaugh (N. Y.).....	3,000

Patent Office.

Commissioner—James T. Newton (Ga.).....	\$5,000
First Assistant Commissioner—Robert F. Whitehead (Va.).....	4,500

Bureau of Education.

Commissioner—Phllander P. Claxton (Tenn.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—James F. Abel (Nev.).....	2,000

Geological Survey.

Director—George Otis Smith (Me.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizler (Mass.).....	2,500

Reclamation Service.

Director and Chief Engineer—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.).....	7,500
Chief Counsel—Will R. King (Ore.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Fitch (Ariz.).....	2,160

Bureau of Mines.

Director—Van H. Manning (Miss.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—Frederick J. Bailey (Vt.).....	2,500

National Park Service.

Director—Stephen T. Mather (Ill.).....	4,500
Asst. Director—Horace M. Albright (Cal.)	2,500
Chief Clerk—Frank W. Griffith (N. Y.)....	2,000

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Chairman—Winthrop M. Daniels (N. J.)..	\$10,000
Commissioners—Edgar B. Clark (Iowa)....	10,000
James S. Harlan (Ill.).....	10,000
Charles C. McChord (Ky.).....	10,000
Balthasar H. Meyer (Wis.).....	10,000
Henry C. Hall (Col.).....	10,000
Clyde B. Atchison (Ore.).....	10,000
Robert W. Woolley (Va.).....	10,000
George W. Anderson (Mass.).....	10,000
Secretary—George B. McGinty (Ga.).....	5,000
Asst. Secretary—Alfred Holmead (D. C.)	3,600
Chief Clerk—W. M. Lockwood (D. C.).....	3,000
Asst. to the Secretary—T. A. Gillis (Pa.)	2,400

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornellus Ford (N. J.).....	\$5,500
Deputy Pub. Printer—D. V. Chisholm (S. C.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson (Ky.).....	2,500
Private Secretary—Joseph P. O'Lone (N. J.)	2,500
Supt. of Work—T. F. Morgan (Va.).....	3,600
Supt. of Documents—J. H. Brinker (Miss.)	3,500
Purchasing Agent—Edward S. Moore (Wis.)	3,600

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—John A. McIlhenny (La.)	\$4,500
president	4,000
Charles M. Galloway (S. C.).....	4,000
Herman W. Craven (Wash.).....	4,000
Chief Examiner—George R. Wales (Vt.)...	3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.).....	2,500

population, while the corresponding ratio in 1850 was 1:1. It is improbable that any decrease in longevity has actually occurred. By no means have all those who report themselves as 100 years old or more, in fact, reached that age, and the apparent reduction in the proportion of centenarians is probably due to greater accuracy in the returns."

Deaths of centenarians reported from Nov. 1, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1918:

Clarke, Mrs. M. E., 100, 1445 Chase avenue, Chicago, Oct. 17.

Falconer, Laughlin, 100, Chicago, Nov. 10, 1917.

French, James, 104, Harrisburg, Ill., April 15.

Levinson, Mrs. Sarah, 101, 660 West 14th street, Chicago, June 3.

Osler, Elijah, 105, East Chicago, Ind., Jan 20.

Senescu, Pauline, 104, Chicago, Sept. 20.

Stallard, Mrs. C., 109, Hilliard, Ky., Feb. 8.

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, \$15,000; justices, \$14,500; clerk, \$6,000; marshal, \$4,500; reporter, \$4,500.

Chief Justice—Edward D. White, La.....*1910
Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, Cal. 1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....1902
William R. Day, Ohio.....1903
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....1912
James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.....1916
John H. Clarke, Ohio.....1916
Clerk—James D. Maher.....1913
Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Col.....1915
Reporter—Ernest Knaebel, Colorado.....1916
*Appointed associate justice, 1894.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries of judges, \$6,000 each; chief justice, \$6,500.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala.....1913
Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Illinois.....1905
Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin.....1906
George E. Downey, Indiana.....1915
James Hay, Virginia.....1916

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.

Salaries: Judges, \$7,000 each; marshal, \$3,000; clerk, \$3,500.
Presiding Judge—R. M. Montgomery, Mich. 1910
Associate Judges—James F. Smith, Cal.....1910
Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910
Marlon De Vries, California.....1910
George E. Martin, Ohio.....1911
Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Col.....1915
Clerk—A. B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia.....1910

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

First Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Charles F. Johnson; district judges, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich, James M. Morton, Jr.
Second Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis; circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton; district judges, Julius M. Mayer, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Thomas I. Chatfield, Learned Hand, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe, John Clark Knox, Edwin L. Garvin.
Third Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph E. Bunting, John B. McPherson; district judges, W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Charles P. Orr, Charles B. Witmer, Thomas G. Haight, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thompson, J. Warren Davis.
Fourth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice Edward D. White; circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Charles A. Woods, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, Edmund Waddill, Jr., H. Clay McDowell, Alston G. Dayton, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith, Joseph T. Johnson.
Fifth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, D. A. Pardee, Robert Lynn Batts, Richard W. Walker; district judges, W. T. Newman, Emory Speer, H. C. Niles, Edward R. Meek, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Gordon Russell, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, William H. Jackson, Robert T. Ervin, DuVal West, W. R. Smith, Beverly D. Evans, George W. Jack, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr.
Sixth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, John W. Warrington; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. McCall, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford,

Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, H. C. Holister, Arthur J. Tuttle, D. C. Westhaver.

Seventh Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice John H. Clarke; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans; district judges, Albert B. Anderson, K. M. Landis, A. L. Sanborn, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger, George W. English.

Eighth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, William C. Hook, Kimbrough Stone, Walter I. Smith, John E. Carland; district judges, Page Morris, Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles E. Amidon, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, D. P. Dyer, E. E. Campbell, J. H. Cotteral, Robert E. Lewis, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade, Tillman D. Johnson, Thomas C. Munger, Joseph W. Woodrough, Colin Neblett.

Ninth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, Frank H. Rudkin, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, Maurice T. Dooling, William H. Sawtelle, Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Oscar A. Trippet.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, \$7,000 each.

First Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1917.
Second Judicial Circuit—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1907; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1913; Charles M. Hough, 1916; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1918.
Third Judicial Circuit—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; John B. McPherson, Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1912; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914.
Fourth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C., April 27, 1904; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910.
Fifth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Don A. Pardee, Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1881; Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914; Robert Lynn Batts, Austin, Tex., Feb. 5, 1917.
Sixth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; John W. Warrington, Cincinnati, O., March 16, 1909; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910.
Seventh Judicial Circuit—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., May 10, 1916.
Eighth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1903; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1911; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1916.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895;

W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission. Salaries, \$6,000 each.

Alabama—Northern and middle dists.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May 2, 1914
Southern district	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	Jan. 23, 1917
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May 30, 1908
Alaska—First district	Robert W. Jennings	Juneau	June 8, 1917
Second district	William A. Holzhelmer	Nome	Oct. 5, 1917
Third district	Frederick M. Brown	Valdez	July 12, 1917
Fourth district	Charles E. Bunnel	Fairbanks	Jan. 5, 1915
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug. 18, 1913
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	Jan. 9, 1901
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June 20, 1911
California—Northern district	Maurice T. Dooling	San Francisco	July 28, 1913
Southern district	William C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	Dec. 17, 1907
	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1914
	Oscar A. Trippett	Los Angeles	Mar. 3, 1915
Canal Zone	John W. Hanan	Ancon	Oct. 28, 1918
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	Apr. 10, 1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov. 17, 1913
Delaware	(Vacancy)		
District of Columbia	Seth Shepard, Ch. J.	Washington	Jan. 5, 1906
Florida—Northern district	William B. Sheppard	Pensacola	May 20, 1908
Southern district	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	Apr. 24, 1913
Georgia—Northern district	William T. Newman	Atlanta	Aug. 13, 1886
Southern district	Emory Speer	Macon	Feb. 18, 1885
	Beverly D. Evans	Savannah	Aug. 15, 1917
Hawaii	James L. Coke	Honolulu	Mar. 3, 1918
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Dec. 17, 1907
Illinois—northern district	Kenesaw M. Landis	Chicago	Mar. 18, 1905
Eastern district	George A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan. 11, 1910
Southern district	George W. English	Danville	May 3, 1918
Indiana	(Vacancy)		
Iowa—Northern district	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec. 8, 1902
Southern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar. 7, 1904
	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar. 3, 1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec. 3, 1901
Kentucky—Eastern district	M. J. Cochran	Louisville	Dec. 17, 1901
Western district	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar. 3, 1899
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb. 2, 1909
Western district	George W. Jack	Shreveport	Mar. 16, 1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July 1, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr. 4, 1910
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	Aug. 12, 1912
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug. 6, 1912
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct. 3, 1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Duluth	July 1, 1908
	Page Morris	Minneapolis	May 4, 1914
Mississippi—Two districts	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	Jan. 11, 1902
Missouri—Eastern district	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	Mar. 1, 1907
Western district	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	June 25, 1910
Montana	George M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar. 8, 1912
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar. 1, 1907
	Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha	Apr. 3, 1916
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan. 10, 1907
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb. 20, 1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May 18, 1909
	Thomas G. Height	Newark	Feb. 18, 1914
	J. Warren Davis	Trenton	May 15, 1916
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fe	Feb. 5, 1917
New York—Northern district	George W. Ray	Norwich	Dec. 8, 1902
Southern district	Julius M. Mayer	New York city	Feb. 26, 1912
	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sep. 30, 1914
	John Clark Knox	New York city	Apr. 12, 1918
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr. 26, 1909
Eastern district	Thomas I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan. 9, 1907
Western district	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	Mar. 21, 1918
North Carolina—Eastern district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
Western district	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May 25, 1909
North Dakota	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	Jan. 9, 1901
Ohio—Northern district	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Feb. 18, 1897
Southern district	D. C. Westhaver	Cleveland	Mar. 14, 1917
	John M. Killitts	Toledo	June 24, 1910
	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	Mar. 7, 1910
	John E. Sater	Columbus	May 30, 1908
Oklahoma—Eastern district	Ralph E. Campbell	Muskogee	Jan. 13, 1908
Western district	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Jan. 13, 1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Jan. 10, 1906
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr. 28, 1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr. 28, 1914
Middle district	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July 16, 1912
Western district	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May 2, 1911
	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July 21, 1914
	Charles P. Orr	Pittsburgh	Apr. 8, 1909

Porto Rico	Jose C. Hernandez, Ch. J.	San Juan	Apr. 9, 1909
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct. 15, 1896
South Carolina—Eastern district	Henry A. M. Smith	Charleston	June 7, 1911
Western district	Joseph T. Johnston	Greenville	Jan. 24, 1916
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June 7, 1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle dists.	Edward T. Sanford	Knoxville	May 18, 1908
Western district	John E. McCall	Memphis	Jan. 17, 1905
Texas—Eastern district	Gordon Russell	Tyler	June 6, 1910
Western district	DuVal West	San Antonio	Dec. 21, 1916
Northern district	W. R. Smith	El Paso	Apr. 12, 1917
Southern district	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	Feb. 15, 1899
Utah	J. C. Hutcheson, Jr.	Houston	Apr. 6, 1918
Vermont	Tillman D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	Jan. 18, 1916
Virginia—Eastern district	Harold B. Howe	Windsor	Feb. 22, 1916
Western district	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	Mar. 22, 1898
Washington—Western district	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	Dec. 18, 1901
	Edward E. Cushman	Tacoma	May 1, 1912
Eastern district	Jeremiah Neterer	Seattle	July 21, 1913
West Virginia—Northern district	Frank H. Rudkin	Spokane	Jan. 31, 1911
Southern district	Alston G. Dayton	Phillippi	Mar. 14, 1905
Wisconsin—Eastern district	Benjamin F. Keller	Bramwell	July 1, 1901
Western district	Ferdinand A. Geiger	Milwaukee	Mar. 20, 1912
Wyoming	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	Jan. 9, 1915
	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	Sept. 22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Robert N. Bell, Birmingham; middle district, Thomas D. Sanford, Montgomery; southern district, Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile.	New Mexico—Summers Burkhart, Albuquerque.
Alaska—First division, James A. Smiser, Juneau; second division, George B. Mundy, Nome; third division, William A. Munly, Valdez; fourth division, R. F. Roth, Fairbanks.	New York—Northern district, Dennis B. Lacey, Utica; southern district, Francis G. Caffey, New York city; eastern district, Melville J. France, Brooklyn; western district, Stephen T. Lockwood, Buffalo.
Arizona—Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix.	North Carolina—Eastern district, James O. Carr, Raleigh; western district, William C. Hammer, Aeshboro.
Arkansas—Eastern district, William H. Martin, Little Rock; western district, E. O. Mahoney, Fort Smith.	North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.
California—Northern district, Mrs. Annette A. Adams, San Francisco; southern district, John R. O'Connor, Los Angeles.	Ohio—Northern district, Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland; southern district, Stuart R. Bolin, Columbus.
Canal Zone—Charles R. Williams, Ancon.	Oklahoma—Eastern district, W. P. McGinnis, Muskogee; western district, John A. Fain, Guthrie.
Colorado—Harry B. Tedrow, Denver.	Oregon—Bert E. Haney, Portland.
Connecticut—Thomas J. Spellacy, Hartford.	Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia; middle district, Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton; western district, Edwin L. Humes, Pittsburgh.
Delaware—Charles F. Curley, Wilmington.	Porto Rico—Miles M. Martin, San Juan.
District of Columbia—John E. Laskey, Washington.	Rhode Island—Harvey A. Baker, Providence.
Florida—Northern district, John L. Neeley, Pensacola; southern district, Herbert S. Phillips, Tampa.	South Carolina—Eastern district, Francis H. Weston, Charleston; western district, J. William Thurmond, Greenville.
Georgia—Northern district, Hooper Alexander, Atlanta; southern district, Earl M. Donalson, Macon.	South Dakota—Robert P. Stewart, Sioux Falls.
Hawaii—S. C. Huber, Honolulu.	Tennessee—Eastern district, William T. Kennerly, Knoxville; middle district, Lee Douglas, Nashville; western district, W. D. Kyser, Memphis.
Idaho—James L. McClear, Boise.	Texas—Eastern district, Clarence Merritt, Paris; northern district, Wilmot M. Odell, Fort Worth; western district, J. L. Camp, San Antonio; southern district, John E. Green, Jr., Houston.
Illinois—Northern district, Charles F. Clyne, Chicago; eastern district, Charles A. Karch, Danville; southern district, Edward C. Knotts, Springfield.	Utah—William W. Ray, Salt Lake City.
Indiana—L. E. Slack, Indianapolis.	Vermont—Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington.
Iowa—Northern district, Frank A. O'Connor, Sioux City; southern district, Claude R. Porter, Ottumwa.	Virginia—Eastern district, Richard H. Mann, Richmond; western district, Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke.
Kansas—Fred Robertson, Topeka.	Washington—Western district, Robert C. Saunders, Seattle; eastern district, Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane.
Kentucky—Western district, Perry B. Miller, Louisville; eastern district, Thomas D. Slatery, Covington.	West Virginia—Northern district, Stuart W. Walker, Parkersburg; southern district, L. H. Kelly, Huntington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Joseph W. Montgomery, New Orleans; western district, Joseph Moore, Shreveport.	Wisconsin—Eastern district, H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee; western district, Albert O. Wolfe, LaCrosse.
Maine—John F. A. Merrill, Portland.	Wyoming—Charles L. Rigdon, Cheyenne.
Maryland—Samuel K. Dennis, Baltimore.	
Massachusetts—Thomas J. Boynton, Boston.	
Michigan—Eastern district, John E. Kinnane, Detroit; western district, Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids.	
Minnesota—Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.	
Mississippi—Northern district, Wilson S. Hill, Oxford; southern district, Joseph W. George, Jackson.	
Misouri—Eastern district, Arthur L. Oliver, St. Louis; western district, Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City.	
Montana—Edward C. Day, Helena.	
Nebraska—Thomas S. Allen, Omaha.	
Nevada—William Woodburn, Carson City.	
New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown, Concord.	
New Jersey—Charles F. Lynch, Newark.	

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham; middle district, McDuffie Cain, Montgomery; southern district, Christopher G. Gevin, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, J. M. Tanner, Juneau; second division, Emmet R. Jordan, Nome; third division, F. R. Brenneman, Valdez; fourth division, Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks.

Arizona—Joseph P. Dillon, Tucson.
 Arkansas—Eastern district, A. Jackson Walls, Little Rock; western district, John H. Parker, Fort Smith.
 California—Northern district, James B. Holohan, San Francisco; southern district, Charles T. Walton, Los Angeles.
 Canal Zone—Miguel A. Otero, Ancon.
 Colorado—Samuel J. Burris, Denver.
 Connecticut—C. C. Middlebrooks, Hartford.
 Delaware—Martin F. Farry, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Maurice Splain, Washington.
 Florida—Northern district, James B. Perkins, Pensacola; southern district, Nathan H. Boswell, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—Northern district, Howard Thompson, Atlanta; southern district, Joseph S. Davis, Macon.
 Hawaii—Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu.
 Idaho—Leroy C. Jones, Boise.
 Illinois—Northern district, John J. Bradley, Chicago; eastern district, Cooper Stout, Danville; southern district, Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield.
 Indiana—Mark Storen, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Northern district, E. R. Moore, Dubuque; southern district, Nicholas F. Reed, Des Moines.
 Kansas—Otho T. Wood, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Western district, Edgar H. James, Louisville; eastern district, Henry M. Cox, Covington.
 Louisiana—Eastern district, Frank M. Miller, New Orleans; western district, John H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport.
 Maine—John S. P. H. Wilson, Portland.
 Maryland—William W. Stockham, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—John J. Mitchell, Boston.
 Michigan—Eastern district, Henry Behrendt, Detroit; western district, Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota—James A. Wessel, St. Paul.
 Mississippi—Northern district, W. S. Vardaman, Oxford; southern district, John G. Cashman, Jackson.
 Missouri—Eastern district, John F. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, William A. Shelton, Kansas City.
 Montana—Joseph L. Ashbridge, Helena.
 Nebraska—Thomas J. Flynn, Omaha.
 Nevada—Joseph McEachin, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Charles J. O'Neill, Concord.
 New Jersey—Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton.
 New Mexico—Andrew H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe.
 New York—Northern district, Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica; southern district, Thomas D. McCarthy, New York city; eastern district, James M. Power, Brooklyn; western district, John D. Lynn, Rochester.
 North Carolina—Eastern district, W. T. Dortch, Raleigh; western district, Charles A. Webb, Asheville.
 North Dakota—Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
 Ohio—Northern district, Charles W. Lapp, Cleveland; southern district, Michael Devanny, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—Western district, John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City; eastern district, A. B. Enloe, Jr., Muskogee.
 Oregon—George F. Alexander, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia; middle district, James S. Magee, Scranton; western district, Joseph Howley, Pittsburgh.
 Porto Rico—William R. Bennett, San Juan.
 Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.
 South Carolina—Eastern district, James L. Sims, Charleston; western district, C. J. Lyon, Greenville.
 South Dakota—William Hickey, Sioux Falls, Tennessee—Eastern district, J. R. Thompson, Knoxville; middle district, Jonas T. Amlis, Nashville; western district, Stanley H. Trezvant, Memphis.
 Texas—Eastern district, Benjamin F. Sherrill, Sherman; northern district (vacancy), Dallas; western district, John H. Rogers, San Antonio; southern district, Jacob A. Herring, Galveston.
 Utah—Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland.
 Virginia—Eastern district, John G. Saunders, Norfolk; western district, T. G. Burch, Staunton.
 Washington—Eastern district, James E. McGovern, Spokane; western district, John M. Boyle, Tacoma.
 West Virginia—Northern district, Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg; southern district, William Osborne, Huntington.
 Wisconsin—Eastern district, Samuel W. Randolph, Milwaukee; western district, Frank P. O'Connor, Madison.
 Wyoming—Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.

NEW BRITISH FRANCHISE LAW.

Under a new franchise law finally passed by the British parliament in the first week of February, 1918, and becoming effective immediately, more than 6,000,000 women were given the full ballot and more than 2,000,000 men were added to the eligible list. Epitomized, the new law extends the right to vote to the following classes:

1. Men of 21 who have resided six months in a constituency.
2. Men of 21 who occupy "business premises" of an annual value of £10 (approximately \$50).
3. Men of 19 who, but for the war, would have qualified in other respects, and are serving, or who have served, in his majesty's forces.
4. Men of 19 abroad or afloat serving in the Red Cross or St. John ambulance or other body with a similar object, and who, but for the war, would have qualified in other respects.
5. Men of 21 serving in the mercantile marine, and who are on the absent voters' list.
6. Men of 21 who do not come within these categories, such as caretakers.
7. Men of 21 who are graduates (not honorary) of a university.
8. Women of 30 who are entitled to be local government electors.
9. Women of 30 who are the wives of men entitled to be local government electors.

10. Women of 30 who are graduates of a university.

11. Women of 30 who are abroad or afloat serving in the Red Cross or any other body with a similar object, and who, but for the war, would have been qualified.

12. Women of 30 who are nursing or otherwise serving in his majesty's forces at home, abroad or afloat, and who, but for the war, would have been qualified.

The law also regulates and makes uniform all local elections, providing substantially the same class of eligibles. The act provides that any general election must be held on the same day throughout the kingdom. The old constituencies are wiped out and a redistricting scheme is provided, each district to be based on a population of approximately 70,000. The membership of parliament is increased from 670 to 702.

The new law disqualifies "conscientious objectors" not only for the duration of the war but for a period of five years after the war.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1913.....	3,327,915	1916.....	2,204,203
1914.....	3,502,780	1917.....	2,854,518
1915.....	1,945,095		

Sixty-fifth Congress.

From March 4, 1917, to March 3, 1919.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, \$12,000 a year. Democrats 51, republicans 45. Compensation of senators \$7,500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem.....Birmingham..1921
John H. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper..1919

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1923
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1921

ARKANSAS.

William F. Kirby, Dem.....Little Rock..1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1919

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem.....San Francisco..1921
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.....Sacramento..1923

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth, Dem.....Denver..1919
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep.....New London..1921
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1923

DELAWARE.

Josiah O. Wolcott, Dem.....Wilmington..1923
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.....Wilmington..1919

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.....Jacksonville..1921
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1923

GEORGIA.

Thomas W. Hardwick, Dem.....Sandersville..1919
Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1921

IDAHO.

John F. Nugent, Dem.....Boise..1921
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1919

ILLINOIS.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.....Chicago..1919
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep.....Springfield..1921

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1921
Harry S. New, Rep.....Indianapolis..1923

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep.....Des Moines..1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1919

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1921
William H. Thompson, Dem.....Garden City..1919

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....Frankfort..1921
George B. Martin, Dem.....Catlettsburg..1919

LOUISIANA.

Edward J. Gay, Dem.....Napoleonville..1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem.....Lake Providence..1919

MAINE.

Fredrick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....W. Poland..1919

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....Snow Hill..1921
Joseph I. France, Rep.....Port Deposit..1923

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1923
John W. Weeks, Rep.....West Newton..1919

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1923
William A. Smith, Rep.....Grand Rapids..1919

MINNESOTA.

Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....St. Paul..1923
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1919

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem.....Benton..1923
James K. Vardaman, Dem.....Jackson..1919

MISSOURI.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep.....St. Louis..1921
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1923

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1919

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1923
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1919

NEVADA.

Charles B. Henderson, Dem.....Elko..1918
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Moses, Rep.....Concord..1921
Henry F. Hollis, Dem.....Concord..1919

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep.....Somerville..1923
David Baird, Rep.....Camden..1919

NEW MEXICO.

Andréus A. Jones, Dem.....East Las Vegas..1923
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1919

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep.....Geneseo..1921
William M. Calder, Rep.....Brooklyn..1923

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1919

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep.....Wahpeton..1923
Asle J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1921

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep.....Marion..1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1923

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1919

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem.....Portland..1921
Charles L. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1919

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1921
Philander C. Knox, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1923

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Providence..1923
Le Baron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1919

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1921
W. G. Pollock, Dem.....Columbia..1918

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edwin S. Johnson, Dem.....Yankton..1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermillion..1919

TENNESSEE.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem.....Memphis..1923
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1919

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1923
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1919

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1921
William H. King, Dem.....Salt Lake City..1923

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep.....Montpelier..1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1923

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1923
Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....Charlottesville..1919

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....North Yakima..1921
Miles Polndexter, Prog.....Spokane..1923

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.....Elkins..1923
Nathan Goff, Rep.....Clarksburg..1919

WISCONSIN.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....Superior..1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1923

WYOMING.

John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1919

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 215; democrats, 213; progressive, 1; socialist, 1; independents, 3; prohibitionists, 2; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that member served in 64th congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, \$12,000; of other members, \$7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. Oscar L. Gray,* Dem. Butler
2. S. H. Dent, Jr.,* Dem. Montgomery
3. Henry D. Steagall,* Dem. Ozark
4. Frederick L. Blackmon,* Dem. Anniston
5. J. Thomas Heffin,* Dem. Lafayette
6. W. B. Oliver,* Dem. Tuscaloosa
7. John L. Burnett,* Dem. Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem. Tusculum
9. George Huddleston,* Dem. Birmingham
10. W. B. Bankhead, Dem. Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem. Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. T. H. Caraway,* Dem. Jonesboro
2. W. A. Oldfield,* Dem. Batesville
3. J. N. Tillman,* Dem. Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem. DeQueen
5. H. M. Jacobway,* Dem. Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem. Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem. Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea, Dem. Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem. Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep. Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep. San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep. San Francisco
6. John A. Elston,* Rep. Berkeley
7. Denver S. Church,* Dem. Fresno
8. Evers H. Hayes,* Rep. Eden Vale
9. Charles H. Randall,* Proh. Los Angeles
10. Henry Z. Osborne, Rep. Los Angeles
11. William Kettner,* Dem. San Diego

COLORADO.

1. Benjamin C. Hilliard,* Dem. Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep. Sterling
3. Edward Keating,* Dem. Pueblo
4. Edward T. Taylor,* Dem. Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. Augustine Lonergan, Dem. Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep. New London
3. John Q. Tilton, Rep. Meriden
4. Schuyler Merritt, Rep. Stamford
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep. Winsted

DELAWARE.

Albert F. Polk,† Dem. Georgetown

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane, Dem. Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem. Gainesville
3. Walter Kehce, Dem. Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem. Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. J. W. Overstreet, Dem. Savannah
2. Frank Park,* Dem. Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem. Americus
4. William C. Adamson,* Dem. Carrollton
5. William Schley Howard,* Dem. Kirkwood
6. J. W. Wise,* Dem. Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem. Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand, Dem. Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem. Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem. Milledgeville
11. John R. Walker,* Dem. Valdosta
12. W. W. Larsen, Dem. Dublin

IDAHO.

Burton L. French,† Rep. Moscow
Addison T. Smith,† Rep. Twin Falls

ILLINOIS.

Medill McCormick,† Rep. Chicago
William E. Mason,† Rep. Chicago
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep. Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep. Chicago
3. William W. Wilson,* Rep. Chicago
4. John W. Rainey, Dem. Chicago

5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem. Chicago
6. James McAndrews,* Dem. Chicago
7. Niels Juul, Rep. Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem. Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep. Chicago
10. George Edmund Foss,* Rep. Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep. Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep. Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep. Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham, Rep. Alledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep. Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland, Rep. Peoria
17. Frank L. Smith, Rep. Bloomington
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep. Danville
19. William E. McKinley,* Rep. Champaign
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem. Carrollton
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep. Springfield
22. William A. Rodenberg,* Rep. East St. Louis
23. Martin D. Foster,* Dem. Olney
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep. Louisville
25. Edward E. Denison,* Rep. Marion

INDIANA.

1. George K. Denton, Dem. Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland, Rep. Linton
3. William E. Cox,* Dem. Jasper
4. Lincoln Dixon,* Dem. North Vernon
5. Everett Sanders, Rep. Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott, Rep. Richmond
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep. Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal, Rep. Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell, Rep. Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep. Lafayette
11. Milton Kraus, Rep. Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield, Rep. Angola
13. Henry A. Barnhart,* Dem. Rochester

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep. Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep. Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep. Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep. Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep. Cedar Rapids
6. C. W. Ramseyer,* Rep. Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep. Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towncr,* Rep. Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep. Council Bluffs
10. Frank P. Woods,* Rep. Estherville
11. George C. Scott, Rep. Sioux City

KANSAS.

1. D. R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep. Leavenworth
2. E. C. Little, Rep. Kansas City
3. P. P. Campbell,* Rep. Pittsburg
4. Dudley Doolittle,* Dem. Strong City
5. Guy T. Heverling,* Dem. Marysville
6. John R. Connelly,* Dem. Colby
7. Jonett Shouse, Dem. Kinsley
8. William A. Ayers, Dem. Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem. Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem. Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem. Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem. Bardston
5. Swager Sherley,* Dem. Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem. Burlington
7. J. Campbell Cantrill,* Dem. Georgetown
8. Harvey Helm,* Dem. Stanford
9. W. J. Fields,* Dem. Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep. Pikeville
11. Caleb Powers,* Rep. Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopnal,* Dem. St. Bernard
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem. New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin,* Prog.-Proh. Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem. Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem. Harrisonburg
6. Jared Y. Sanders, Dem. Bogalusa
7. Ladislav Lazaro,* Dem. Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem. Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Louis B. Goodall, Rep. Sanford
2. Wallace H. White, Jr., Rep. Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep. Ellsworth
4. Ira G. Hersey, Rep. Houlton

MARYLAND.

- Jesse D. Price,* Dem.....Salisbury
- William K. Andrews, Rep.....Cambridge
- Charles P. Coady,* Dem.....Baltimore
- J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
- Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....La Plata
- Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep.....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
- Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
- Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
- Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
- John J. Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
- Wilfred H. Lufkin, Rep.....Essex
- Michael F. Phelan,* Dem.....Lynn
- Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep.....Cambridge
- Alvan T. Fuller, Ind.....Malden
- Peter F. Tague,* Dem.....Boston
- George H. Tinkham,* Rep.....Boston
- James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
- William H. Carter, Rep.....Needham
- Richard Olney II,* Dem.....Dedham
- William S. Green,* Rep.....Fall River
- Joseph Walsh,* Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

- Frank E. Doremus,* Dem.....Detroit
- Mark R. Bacon, Rep.....Wyandotte
- J. M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
- Edward L. Hamilton,* Rep.....Niles
- Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
- Patrick H. Kelley,* Rep.....Lansing
- Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
- Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
- James C. McLaughlin, Rep.....Muskegon
- Gilbert A. Currie, Rep.....Bay City
- Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
- W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
- Charles A. Nichols,* Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

- Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
- Franklin F. Ellsworth,* Rep.....Mankato
- Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
- Carl C. Van Dyke,* Dem.....St. Paul
- Ernest Lundeen, Rep.....Munneapolis
- Harold Knutson, Rep.....St. Cloud
- Andrew J. Volkmar,* Rep.....Granite Falls
- Clarence B. Miller,* Rep.....Duluth
- Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
- Thomas D. Schall,* Prog.....Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI.

- Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.,* Dem.....Corinth
- Hubert D. Stephens,* Dem.....New Albany
- Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem.....Greenville
- Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
- William W. Venable,* Dem.....Meridian
- Pat Harrison,* Dem.....Gulfport
- Percey E. Quinn,* Dem.....McComb City
- James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

- M. A. Romjue, Dem.....Macon
- William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
- Joshua W. Alexander,* Dem.....Gallatin
- Charles F. Booher,* Dem.....Savannah
- William P. Borland,* Dem.....Kansas City
- Clément C. Dickinson, Dem.....Clinton
- Courtney W. Hamlin,* Dem.....Springfield
- Dorsey W. Shackelford,* Dem.....Jefferson City
- Champ Clark,* Dem.....Bowling Green
- Cleveland Newton, Rep.....St. Louis
- William L. Iroe,* Dem.....St. Louis
- Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
- Walter L. Hensley,* Dem.....Farmington
- Joseph J. Russell,* Dem.....Charleston
- Perl D. Decker,* Dem.....Joplin
- Thomas L. Rubeys,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

- Miss Jeannette Rankin,* Rep.....Missoula
John M. Evans,*† Dem.....Missoula

NEBRASKA.

- C. Frank Reavis,* Rep.....Falls City
- Charles O. Lobeck,* Dem.....Omaha
- Dan V. Stephens,* Dem.....Fremont
- Charles H. Sloan,* Rep.....Geneva
- A. C. Shallenberger,* Dem.....Alma
- Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

- E. E. Roberts,*† Rep.....Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Sherman E. Burroughs, Rep.....Manchester

2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

- William J. Browning,* Rep.....Camden
- Isaac Bacharach,* Rep.....Atlantic City
- Thomas J. Scully,* Dem.....South Amboy
- Benjah C. Hutchison,* Rep.....Trenton
- J. H. Capstick,* Rep.....Montville
- John R. Ramsey, Rep.....Hackensack
- Dow H. Drukker,* Rep.....Passaic
- Edward W. Gray,* Rep.....Newark
- Richard Wayne Parker,* Rep.....Newark
- Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
- John J. Eagan,* Dem.....Weehawken
- James A. Hamill,* Dem.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

- William B. Walton,† Dem.....Silver City

NEW YORK.

- Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.....New York
- Charles Pope Caldwell,* Dem.....New York
- Joseph V. Flynn,* Dem.....Brooklyn
- Harry H. Dale,* Dem.....Brooklyn
- James P. Maher,* Dem.....Brooklyn
- Frederick W. Rowe,* Rep.....Brooklyn
- John J. Delaney, Dem.....Brooklyn
- William E. Cleary, Dem.....Brooklyn
- Oscar W. Swift,* Rep.....Brooklyn
- Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.....Brooklyn
- Daniel J. Rieder, Dem.....New York
- Meyer London,* Soc.....New York
- Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.....New York
- Fiorello H. La Guardia, Rep.....New York
- Thomas F. Smith, Dem.....New York
- Peter J. Dooling,* Dem.....New York
- John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York
- George B. Francis, Rep.....New York
- Walter M. Chandler,* Rep.....New York
- Isaac Siegel,* Rep.....New York
- Jerome F. Donovan, Dem.....New York
- Anthony J. Griffin, Dem.....New York
- Daniel C. Oliver, Dem.....New York
- Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep.....Pelham
- James W. Husted,* Rep.....Peekskill
- Edmund Platt,* Rep.....Poughkeepsie
- Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....Debruce
- Rollin B. Sanford,* Rep.....Albany
- James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
- George R. Lunn, Dem.....Schenectady
- Bertrand H. Snell, Rep.....Potsdam
- Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
- Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
- George W. Fairchild,* Rep.....Oneonta
- Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
- Norman J. Gould,* Rep.....Seneca Falls
- Harry H. Pratt,* Rep.....Corning
- Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
- Archie D. Sanders, Rep.....Stafford
- S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
- Charles B. Smith,* Dem.....Buffalo
- William F. Waldow, Rep.....Buffalo
- Charles M. Hamilton,* Rep.....Ripley

NORTH CAROLINA.

- John H. Small,* Dem.....Washington
- Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
- George E. Hood,* Dem.....Goldsboro
- Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
- Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.....Greensboro
- H. L. Godwin,* Dem.....Dunn
- Leonidas D. Roblnson, Dem.....Wadesboro
- R. L. Doughton,* Dem.....Laurel Springs
- Edwin Y. Webb,* Dem.....Shelby
- Zebulon Weaver, Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

- John M. Baer, Ind..... Fargo
- George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
- P. D. Norton,* Rep.....Hettinger

OHIO.

- Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
- Victor Helntz, Rep.....Cincinnati
- Warren Gard,* Dem.....Hamilton
- Benjamin F. Welty, Dem.....Lima
- John S. Snook, Dem.....Paulding

- 6. Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
- 7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
- 8. John A. Key,* Dem.....Marion
- 9. Isaac B. Sherwood,* Dem.....Toledo
- 10. Robert M. Switzer,* Rep.....Gallipolis
- 11. H. C. Claypool, Dem.....Chillicothe
- 12. Clement Brunbaugh,* Dem.....Columbus
- 13. A. W. Overmyer,* Dem.....Fremont
- 14. Martin L. Davey, Dem.....Kent
- 15. George White, Dem.....Marietta
- 16. Roscoe McCulloch,* Rep.....Canton
- 17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.....Johnstown
- 18. D. A. Hollingsworth,* Rep.....Cadiz
- 19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
- 20. William Gordon,* Dem.....Cleveland
- 21. Robert Crosser,* Dem.....Cleveland
- 22. Henry I. Emerson,* Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

- 1. T. A. Chandler, Rep.....Vinita
- 2. William W. Hastings,* Dem.....Tahlequah
- 3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
- 4. Tom D. McKeown, Dem.....Ada
- 5. Joseph B. Thompson,* Dem.....Pauls Valley
- 6. Scott Ferris,* Dem.....Lawton
- 7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....Snyder
- 8. Dick T. Morgan,* Rep.....Woodward

OREGON.

- 1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
- 2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.....The Dalles
- 3. C. N. McArthur,* Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Thomas S. Crago,*† Rep.....Waynesburg
- Mahlon M. Garland,*† Rep.....Pittsburgh
- Joseph McLaughlin,† Rep.....Philadelphia
- John R. K. Scott,*† Rep.....Philadelphia
- 1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
- 2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
- 3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.....Philadelphia
- 4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....Philadelphia
- 5. Peter E. Costello,* Rep.....Philadelphia
- 6. George F. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
- 7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
- 8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
- 9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
- 10. John R. Farr,* Rep.....Scranton
- 11. T. W. Templeton, Rep.....Plymouth
- 12. Robert D. Heaton,* Rep.....Ashland
- 13. Arthur G. Dewalt,* Rep.....Allentown
- 14. Louis T. McPadden,* Rep.....Canton
- 15. Edgar R. Kless,* Rep.....Williamsport
- 16. John V. Leshar,* Dem.....Sunbury
- 17. Benjamin K. Pocht,* Rep.....Lewisburg
- 18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
- 19. John M. Rose, Rep.....Johnstown
- 20. Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.....Hanover
- 21. Charles H. Rowland,* Rep.....Phillipsburg
- 22. Edward E. Robbins, Rep.....Greensburg
- 23. Bruce F. Sterling, Dem.....Uniontown
- 24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
- 25. Henry A. Clark, Rep.....Erie
- 26. Henry J. Steele,* Dem.....Easton
- 27. Nathan L. Strong, Rep.....Brookville
- 28. E. H. Bashlin, Dem.....Warren
- 29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
- 30. M. Clyde Kelly, Ind.....Bradock
- 31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
- 32. Guy E. Caldwell, Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1. George F. O'Shaughnessy,* Dem.....Providence
- 2. Walter R. Stines,* Rep.....Warwick
- 3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1. R. S. Whaley,* Dem.....Charleston
- 2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
- 3. Fred H. Dominick, Dem.....Newberry
- 4. Sam J. Nicholls,* Dem.....Spartanburg
- 5. William F. Stevenson, Dem.....Cheraw
- 6. J. W. Ragsdale,* Dem.....Florence
- 7. A. F. Lever,* Dem.....Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 1. Charles H. Dillon,* Rep.....Yankton
- 2. Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
- 3. Harry L. Gandy,* Dem.....Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

- 1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....Johnson City

- 2. Richard W. Austin,* Rep.....Knoxville
- 3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chattanooga
- 4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
- 5. William C. Houston,* Dem.....Woodbury
- 6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
- 7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
- 8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.....Linden
- 9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
- 10. Hubert Fisher, Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

- Jeff McLemore,*† Dem.....Houston
- Daniel E. Garrett,† Dem.....Houston
- 1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksville
- 2. Martin Dies,* Dem.....Beaumont
- 3. James Young,* Dem.....Kaufman
- 4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
- 5. Hatton W. Sumners,* Dem.....Dallas
- 6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
- 7. Alexander W. Gregg,* Dem.....Palestine
- 8. Joe H. Eagle,* Dem.....Houston
- 9. J. J. Mansfield, Dem.....Columbus
- 10. John P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
- 11. Tom Connally, Dem.....Marlin
- 12. J. C. Wilson, Dem.....Fort Worth
- 13. Marvin Jones, Dem.....Amarillo
- 14. James L. Slayden,* Dem.....San Antonio
- 15. John N. Garner, Dem.....Uvalde
- 16. Thomas L. Blanton, Dem.....Ablilene

UTAH.

- 1. Milton H. Welling, Dem.....Ogden
- 2. James H. Mays,* Prog.-Dem., Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

- 1. Frank L. Green,* Rep.....St. Albans
- 2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

- 1. William A. Jones,* Dem.....Warsaw
- 2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....Suffolk
- 3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
- 4. Walter A. Watson,* Dem.....Jennings Ordinary
- 5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem.....Rocky Mount
- 6. Carter Glass,* Dem.....Lynchburg
- 7. Thomas W. Harrison, Dem.....Winchester
- 8. Charles C. Carlin,* Dem.....Alexandria
- 9. C. Bascom Siemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
- 10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

- 1. John F. Miller, Rep.....Seattle
- 2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellingham
- 3. Albert E. Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
- 4. William L. LaFollette,* Rep.....Pullman
- 5. C. C. Dill,* Dem.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1. Matthew M. Neely,* Dem.....Fairmont
- 2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....Martinsburg
- 3. Stuart F. Reed, Rep.....Clarksburg
- 4. Harry C. Woodyard, Rep.....Spencer
- 5. Edward Cooper,* Rep.....Framwell
- 6. Adam B. Littlepage,* Dem.....Charleston

WISCONSIN.

- 1. Henry A. Cooper,* Rep.....Racine
- 2. Edward Voigt, Rep.....Sheboygan
- 3. John M. Nelson,* Rep.....Madison
- 4. William J. Cary,* Rep.....Milwaukee
- 5. William H. Staford,* Rep.....Milwaukee
- 6. Florin Lampert, Rep.....Oshkosh
- 7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....LaCrosse
- 8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
- 9. David G. Classon, Rep.....Oconto
- 10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
- 11. A. P. Nelson, Rep.....Grantsburg

WYOMING.

- Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

- Charles A. Sulzer, Dem.....Sulzer

HAWAII.

- J. K. Kalaianale,* Rep.....Honolulu

PHILIPPINES.

- Jaime C. DeVeyra,* Nat.....Leyte, P. I.
- Teodoro R. Yanko.....Zambales

PORTO RICO.

- Felix Cordona Davila.....San Juan

Sixty-Sixth Congress.

From March 4, 1919, to March 3, 1921.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, \$12,000 a year. Democrats 47, republicans 49. Compensation of senators, \$7,500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem., Birmingham, 1921
John H. Bankhead, Dem., Jasper, 1925

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem., Prescott, 1923
Marcus A. Smith, Dem., Tucson, 1921

ARKANSAS.

William F. Kirby, Dem., Little Rock, 1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem., Lonoke, 1925

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem., San Francisco, 1921
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep., Sacramento, 1923

COLORADO.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep., Denver, 1925
Charles S. Thomas, Dem., Denver, 1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep., New London, 1921
George P. McLean, Rep., Simsbury, 1923

DELAWARE.

Josiah O. Wolcott, Dem., Wilmington, 1923
L. Heisl Ball, Rep., Faulkland, 1925

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem., Jacksonville, 1921
Park Trammell, Dem., Lakeland, 1923

GEORGIA.

William J. Harris, Dem., Cedartown, 1925
Hoke Smith, Dem., Atlanta, 1921

IDAHO.

John F. Nugent, Dem., Boise, 1921
William E. Borah, Rep., Boise, 1925

ILLINOIS.

Medill McCormick, Rep., Chicago, 1925
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep., Springfield, 1921

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep., Rushville, 1921
Harry S. New, Rep., Indianapolis, 1923

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep., Des Moines, 1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep., Fort Dodge, 1925

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep., Topeka, 1921
Arthur Capper, Rep., Topeka, 1925

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem., Frankfort, 1921
Augustus O. Stanley, Dem., Henderson, 1925

LOUISIANA.

Edward J. Gay, Dem., New Orleans, 1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, D., Lake Providence, 1925

MAINE.

Frederick Hale, Rep., Portland, 1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep., West Poland, 1925

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem., Snow Hill, 1921
Joseph I. France, Rep., Port Deposit, 1923

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep., Nahant, 1923
David I. Walsh, Dem., Springfield, 1925

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep., Jackson, 1923
Truman H. Newberry, Rep., Detroit, 1925

MINNESOTA.

Frank B. Kellogg, Rep., St. Paul, 1923
Knute Nelson, Rep., Alexandria, 1925

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem., Benton, 1923
B. P. Harrison, Dem., Gulfport, 1925

MISSOURI.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep., St. Louis, 1921
James A. Reed, Dem., Kansas City, 1923

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem., Hamilton, 1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem., Helena, 1925

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem., Omaha, 1923
George W. Norris, Rep., McCook, 1925

NEVADA.

Charles B. Henderson, Dem., Elko, 1925
Key Pittman, Dem., Tonopah, 1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Moses, Rep., Concord, 1921
Henry W. Keyes, Rep., North Haverhill, 1925

NEW JERSEY.

Walter E. Edge, Rep., Atlantic City, 1923
David Baird, Rep., Camden, 1925

NEW MEXICO.

Andrius A. Jones, Dem., Las Vegas, 1923
Albert B. Fall, Rep., Three Rivers, 1925

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep., Geneseo, 1921
William M. Calder, Rep., Brooklyn, 1923

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem., Salisbury, 1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem., Newbern, 1925

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep., Wahpeton, 1923
Asle J. Gronna, Rep., Lakota, 1921

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep., Marion, 1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem., Canton, 1923

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem., Lawton, 1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem., Muskogee, 1925

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem., Portland, 1921
Charles L. McNary, Rep., Salem, 1925

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep., Philadelphia, 1921
Philander C. Knox, Rep., Pittsburgh, 1923

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem., Providence, 1923
Le Baron E. Colt, Rep., Bristol, 1925

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem., Florence, 1921
W. P. Pollock, Dem., Trenton, 1925

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edwin S. Johnson, Dem., Yankton, 1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep., Vermilion, 1925

TENNESSEE.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem., Memphis, 1923
John K. Shields, Dem., Knoxville, 1925

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem., Dallas, 1923
Morris Sheppard, Dem., Texarkana, 1925

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep., Provo City, 1921
William H. King, Dem., Salt Lake City, 1923

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep., Montpelier, 1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep., Hyde Park, 1923

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem., Chatham, 1923
Thomas S. Martin, Dem., Charlottesville, 1925

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep., North Yakima, 1921
Miles Poindexter, Rep., Spokane, 1923

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland, Rep., Elkins, 1923
Davis Elkins, Rep., Elkins, 1925

WISCONSIN.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep., Superior, 1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep., Madison, 1923

WYOMING.

John B. Kendrick, Dem., Sheridan, 1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep., Cheyenne, 1925

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 239; democrats, 193; independent, 1; prohibition, 1; socialist, 1. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that members served in 65th congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, \$12,000; of other members, \$7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

- 1. John McDuffie, Dem. Monroeville
2. S. Hubert Dent, Jr.,* Dem. Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall,* Dem. Ozark
4. Fred L. Blackmon,* Dem. Anniston
5. J. Thomas Heflin,* Dem. Lafayette
6. William B. Oliver,* Dem. Tuscaloosa
7. John L. Burnett,* Dem. Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem. Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston,* Dem. Birmingham
10. William B. Bankhead,* Dem. Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem. Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

- 1. Thaddeus H. Caraway,* Dem. Jonesboro
2. William A. Oldfield,* Dem. Batesville
3. John N. Tillman,* Dem. Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem. De Queen
5. Henderson M. Jacoway,* Dem. Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem. Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem. Warren

CALIFORNIA.

- 1. Clarence F. Lea,* Dem. Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem. Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep. Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep. San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep. San Francisco
6. John A. Elston,* Rep. Berkeley
7. H. E. Barbour, Rep. Fresno
8. Hugh S. Hersman, Dem. Gilroy
9. Charles H. Randall,* Pro. Los Angeles
10. Henry Z. Osborne, Rep. Los Angeles
11. William Kettner,* Dem. San Diego

COLORADO.

- 1. William N. Vaile, Rep. Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep. Sterling
3. Guy W. Hardy, Rep. Canon City
4. E. T. Taylor,* Dem. Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

- 1. Augustine Lonergan,* Dem. Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep. New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep. New Haven
4. Schuyler Merritt, Rep. Stamford
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep. Winsted

DELAWARE.

Caleb R. Layton,† Rep. Georgetown

FLORIDA.

- 1. Herbert J. Drane,* Dem. Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem. Gainesville
3. J. H. Smithwick, Dem. Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem. Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

- 1. James W. Overstreet,* Dem. Sylvania
2. Frank Park,* Dem. Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem. Americus
4. W. C. Wright,* Dem. Newnan
5. William D. Upshaw,* Dem. Atlanta
6. James W. Wise,* Dem. Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem. Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand,* Dem. Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem. Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem. Milledgeville
11. W. C. Lankford, Dem. Nashville
12. William W. Larsen,* Dem. Dublin

IDAHO.

Addison T. Smith,*† Rep. Twin Falls
Burton L. French,*† Rep. Moscow

ILLINOIS.

- Richard Yates,† Rep. Springfield
William E. Mason,*† Rep. Chicago
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep. Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep. Chicago
3. William W. Wilson,* Rep. Chicago

- 4. John W. Rainey,* Dem. Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem. Chicago
6. James McAndrews,* Dem. Chicago
7. Niels Juul,* Rep. Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem. Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep. Chicago
10. Carl R. Chindbloom, Rep. Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep. Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep. Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep. Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham,* Rep. Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep. Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland,* Rep. Peoria
17. Frank L. Smith, Rep. Bloomington
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep. Danville
19. William B. McKinley,* Rep. Champaign
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem. Carrollton
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep. Springfield
22. Wm. A. Rodenberg,* Rep. East St. Louis
23. E. B. Brooks, Rep. Newton
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep. Louisville
25. Edward E. Denton,* Rep. Marion

INDIANA.

- 1. O. R. Luhring, Rep. Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland,* Rep. Linton
3. J. W. Dunbar, Rep. New Albany
4. J. S. Benham, Rep. Benham
5. Everett Sanders,* Rep. Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott,* Rep. Connorsville
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep. Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal,* Rep. Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell,* Rep. Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep. Lafayette
11. Milton Kraus,* Rep. Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield,* Rep. Angola
13. A. J. Hickey, Rep. Laporte

IOWA.

- 1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep. Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep. Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep. Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep. Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep. Cedar Rapids
6. C. William Ramseyer,* Rep. Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep. Des Moines
8. Horace M. Townser,* Rep. Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep. Audubon
10. J. L. Dickinson, Rep. Algona
11. W. D. Boies, Rep. Sioux City

KANSAS.

- 1. Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep. Leavenworth
2. Edward C. Little,* Rep. Kansas City
3. Philip P. Campbell,* Rep. Pittsburg
4. Homer Hoch, Rep. Marion
5. J. C. Strong, Rep. Blue Rapids
6. Hayes B. White, Rep. Mankato
7. J. N. Tincer, Rep. Medicine Lodge
8. William A. Ayres,* Dem. Wichita

KENTUCKY.

- 1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem. Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem. Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem. Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem. Bardstown
5. Charles F. Rogden, Rep. Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem. Burlington
7. James C. Cantrill,* Dem. Georgetown
8. Jarvey Helm,* Dem. Stanford
9. William J. Fields,* Dem. Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep. Pikeville
11. J. M. Robison, Rep. Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

- 1. Albert Estopinal,* Dem. St. Bernard
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem. New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin,* Dem. Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem. Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem. Harrisonburg
6. Jared Y. Sander,* Dem. Bogalusa
7. Ladislav Lazaro, Dem. Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem. Natchitoches

MAINE.

- 1. Louis B. Goodall,* Rep. Sanford
2. Wallace H. White, Jr.,* Rep. Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep. Ellsworth
4. Ira G. Hersey,* Rep. Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. William N. Andrews, Rep. Cambridge
2. Carville D. Benson, Dem. Hillthorpe
3. Charles P. Coady, * Dem. Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum, * Dem. Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd, * Rep. La Plata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman, * Rep. Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway, * Rep. Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett, * Rep. Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige, * Rep. Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow, * Rep. Worcester
5. John Jacob Rogers, * Rep. Lowell
6. Willfred W. Lufkin, * Rep. Essex
7. Michael F. Phelan, * Dem. Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger, * Rep. Cambridge
9. Alvan T. Fuller, * Rep. Malden
10. John F. Fitzgerald, * Dem. Boston
11. George Holden Tinkham, * Rep. Boston
12. James A. Gallivan, * Dem. Waltham
13. Robert Luce, Rep. Dedham
14. Richard Olney, II, * Dem. Fall River
15. William S. Greene, * Rep. Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh, * Rep. New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus, * Dem. Detroit
2. Earl C. Michener, Rep. Adrian
3. John M. C. Smith, * Rep. Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton, * Rep. Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes, * Rep. Grand Rapids
6. Patrick Kelly, * Rep. Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton, * Rep. Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney, * Rep. Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin, * Rep. Muskegon
10. Gilbert A. Currie, * Rep. Midland
11. Frank D. Scott, * Rep. Alpena
12. W. Frank James, * Rep. Hancock
13. Charles A. Nichols, * Rep. Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson, * Rep. Lanesboro
2. Franklin F. Ellsworth, * Rep. Mankato
3. Charles R. Davis, * Rep. St. Peter
4. Carl C. Van Dyke, * Dem. St. Paul
5. W. H. Newton, Rep. Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson, * Rep. St. Cloud
7. Andrew J. Volstead, * Rep. Granite Falls
8. W. L. Carrs, Ind. Proctor
9. Halvor Steenerson, * Rep. Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schall, * Rep. Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler, * Dem. Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens, * Dem. New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys, * Dem. Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson, * Dem. Winona
5. William W. Venable, * Dem. Meridian
6. P. B. Johnson, Dem. Hattiesburg
7. Percy E. Quin, * Dem. McComb City
8. James W. Collier, * Dem. Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. Milton A. Romjue, * Dem. Macon
2. William W. Rucker, * Dem. Keytesville
3. Joshua W. Alexander, * Dem. Gallatin
4. Charles F. Booher, * Dem. Savannah
5. W. T. Bland, Dem. Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson, * Dem. Clinton
7. Sam C. Majors, Dem. Fayette
8. William L. Nelson, Dem. Columbia
9. Champ Clark, * Dem. Bowling Green
10. Cleveland Newton, Rep. St. Louis
11. William L. Igoe, * Dem. St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer, * Rep. St. Louis
13. Marion E. Rhodes, Rep. Potosi
14. Ed D. Hays, Rep. Cape Girardeau
15. J. V. McPherson, Rep. Aurora
16. Thomas L. Rubey, * Dem. Lebanon

MONTANA.

- John M. Evans, *† Dem. Missoula
 Carl W. Riddick, † Rep. Lewistown

NEBRASKA.

1. Charles F. Reavis, * Rep. Falls City
2. Albert W. Jefferies, Rep. Omaha
3. Robert E. Evans, Rep. Dakota City
4. M. O. McLaughlin, Rep. York
5. William E. Andrews, Rep. Hastings
6. Moses P. Kinkaid, * Rep. O'Neill

NEVADA.

- Charles R. Evans, † Dem. Goldfield

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Sherman E. Burroughs, * Rep. Manchester
2. Edward L. Wason, * Rep. Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning, * Rep. Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep. Atlantic City
3. Thomas J. Scully, Dem. South Amboy
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson, * Rep. Trenton
5. Ernest R. Ackerman, Rep. Plainfield
6. John R. Ramsey, * Rep. Hackensack
7. Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep. Paterson
8. Cornelius J. McGlennon, Dem. Newark
9. Daniel F. Minahan, Dem. Orange
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach, * Rep. Newark
11. John J. Eagan, * Dem. Weehawken
12. James A. Hamill, * Dem. Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

- Benito C. Hernandez, † Rep. Tierra Amarilla

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks, * Rep. Port Washington
2. Chas. Pope Caldwell, * Dem. Forest Hills
3. John McCrate, Rep. Brooklyn
4. Thomas H. Cullen, Dem. Brooklyn
5. John H. Johnston, Dem. Brooklyn
6. Frederick W. Rowe, * Rep. Brooklyn
7. J. P. Maher, Dem. Brooklyn
8. William E. Cleary, * Dem. Brooklyn
9. David J. O'Connell, Dem. Brooklyn
10. Reuben L. Haskell, * Rep. Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan, * Dem. New York city
12. Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem. New York city
13. C. D. Sullivan, * Dem. New York city
14. F. H. LaGuardia, * Rep. New York city
15. Peter J. Dooling, * Dem. New York city
16. Thomas F. Smith, * Dem. New York city
17. Herbert C. Pell, Dem. New York city
18. John F. Carew, * Dem. New York city
19. Joseph Rowan, Dem. New York city
20. Isaac Siegel, * Rep. New York city
21. Jerome F. Donovan, * Dem. New York city
22. Anthony J. Griffin, * Dem. New York city
23. Richard F. McKiniry, Dem. New York city
24. James V. Ganly, Dem. New York city
25. James W. Husted, * Rep. Peekskill
26. Edmund Platt, * Rep. Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward, * Rep. DeBruce
28. Rollin B. Sanford, * Rep. Albany
29. James S. Parker, * Rep. Salem
30. Frank Crowther, Rep. Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell, * Rep. Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott, * Rep. Oswego
33. Homer F. Snyder, Rep. Little Falls
34. William H. Hill, Rep. Johnston City
35. Walter W. Magee, * Rep. Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould, * Rep. Seneca Falls
37. Alanson B. Foughton, Rep. Corning
38. Thomas B. Dunn, * Rep. Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders, * Rep. Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey, * Rep. LeRCort
41. Clarence MacGregor, Rep. Buffalo
42. William F. Waldow, Rep. Buffalo
43. Daniel Reed, Rep. Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small, * Dem. Washington
2. Claude Kitchin, * Dem. Scotland Neck
3. S. M. Brinson, Dem.
4. Edward W. Pou, * Dem. Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman, * Dem. Greensboro
6. Hannibal L. Godwin, * Dem. Dunn
7. Leonidas D. Robinson, * Dem. Wadesboro
8. Robert L. Doughton, * Dem. Laurel Springs
9. Edwin Y. Webb, * Dem. Shelby
10. Zeb Weaver, * Dem. Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. John M. Baer, * Rep. Fargo
2. George M. Young, * Rep. Valley City
3. J. H. Sinclair, Rep. Kenmare

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth, * Rep. Cincinnati
2. A. E. B. Stephens, Rep. North Bend
3. Warren Gard, * Dem. Hamilton
4. Benjamin F. Welty, * Dem. Lima
5. C. J. Thompson, Rep. Defiance

6. Charles C. Kearns,* Rep..... Batavia
7. Simon D. Fess,* Rep..... Yellow Springs
8. R. Clint Cole, Rep..... Findlay
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem..... Toledo
10. I. M. Foster, Rep..... Athens
11. Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep..... Logan
12. Clement Brumbaugh,* Dem..... Columbus
13. J. T. Begg, Rep..... Sandusky
14. Martin L. Davey, Dem..... Kent
15. C. Ellis Moore, Rep..... Cambridge
16. Roscoe C. McCulloch,* Rep..... Canton
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem..... Johnstown
18. B. Frank Murphy, Rep..... Steubenville
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep..... Youngstown
20. Charles A. Mooney, Dem..... Cleveland
21. John J. Babka, Dem..... Cleveland
22. Henry I. Emerson,* Rep..... Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. E. B. Howard, Dem..... Tulsa
2. William W. Hastings,* Dem..... Tahlequah
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem..... Ardmore
4. Tom D. McKeown,* Dem..... Ada
5. Joseph B. Thompson,* Dem..... Pauls Valley
6. Scott Ferris,* Dem..... Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem..... Snyder
8. Dick T. Morgan,* Rep..... Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep..... Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep..... The Dalles
3. Clifton N. McArthur,* Rep..... Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Thomas S. Crago,*† Rep.....Waynesburg
 Mahlon M. Garland,*† Rep.....Pittsburgh
 William J. Burke,† Rep.....Pittsburgh
 Anderson H. Walters,* Rep.....Johnstown
1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
 2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
 3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.....Philadelphia
 4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....Philadelphia
 5. Peter E. Costello,* Rep.....Philadelphia
 6. George P. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
 7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
 8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
 9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
 10. Patrick McLane, Dem.....Scranton
 11. John J. Casey, Dem.....Wilkes-Barre
 12. John Reber, Rep.....Pottsville
 13. Arthur G. Dewalt,* Dem.....Allentown
 14. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.....Canton
 15. Edgar R. Kiese,* Rep.....Williamsport
 16. John V. Lesher,* Dem.....Sunbury
 17. Benjamin K. Focht,* Rep.....Lewisburg
 18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
 19. John M. Rose,* Rep.....Johnstown
 20. Edward S. Brooks, Rep.....York
 21. Evan J. Jones, Rep.....Bradford
 22. Edward E. Robbins,* Rep.....Greensburg
 23. S. A. Kendall, Rep.....Meyersdale
 24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
 25. Milton M. Shreve, Rep.....Erie
 26. Henry J. Steele,* Dem.....Easton
 27. Nathan L. Strong,* Rep.....Brookville
 28. Willis J. Hulings, Rep.....Oil City
 29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
 30. M. Clyde Kelly,* Dem.....Bradnock
 31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
 32. Guy E. Campbell,* Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Clark Burdick, Rep.....Newport
2. Walter R. Stines,* Rep.....Warwick
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Richard S. Whaley,* Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick,* Dem.....Newberry
4. Samuel J. Nicholls,* Dem.....Spartanburg
5. William F. Stevenson,* Dem.....Cheran
6. J. Willard Ragsdale,* Dem.....Florence
7. Asbury F. Lever,* Dem.....Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. C. Christopherson, Rep.....Sioux Falls
2. Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
3. Harry L. Gandy,* Dem.....Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....Johnson City
2. J. Will Taylor, Rep.....LaFollette
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chatanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
5. E. L. Davis, Dem.....Tullahoma
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Samuel P. Fadgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Thelus W. Sims,* Dem.....Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Hubert F. Fisher,* Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksville
2. John C. Box, Dem.....Jacksonville
3. James Young,* Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hatton W. Summers,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Clay S. Briggs, Dem.....Galveston
8. Joe H. Bagie,* Dem.....Houston
9. Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.....Columbus
10. James P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Tom Connally,* Dem.....Marlin
12. James C. Wilson,* Dem.....Fort Worth
13. Lucien W. Parrish, Dem.....Henrietta
14. Carlos Bee, Dem.....San Antonio
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. Claude Hudspeth, Dem.....El Paso
17. Thomas L. Blanton,* Dem.....Abilene
18. Marvin Jones,* Dem.....Amarillo

UTAH.

1. Milton H. Welling,* Dem.....Fielding
2. James H. Mays,* Dem.....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Greene,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1. Schuyler Otis Bland,* Dem.....Newport News
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. W. A. Watson,* Dem.....Jennings Ordinary
5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem.....Rocky Mount
6. (Vacancy)
7. Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem.....Winchester
8. Charles C. Carlin,* Dem.....Alexandria
9. C. Bascom Slemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellevue
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. J. W. Summers, Rep.....Walla Walla
5. J. S. Webster, Rep.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. M. M. Neely,* Dem.....Fairmont
2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....Martinsburg
3. Stuart F. Reed,* Rep.....Clarksburg
4. Harry C. Woodard,* Rep.....Spencer
5. Wells Goodykuntz, Rep.....Williamson
6. L. B. Echols, Rep.....Charleston

WISCONSIN.

1. C. E. Randall, Rep.....Kenosha
2. Edward Voigt,* Rep.....Sheboygan
3. J. G. Monahan, Rep.....Darlington
4. John C. Kloxha, Rep.....Milwaukee
5. Victor Berger, Soc.....Milwaukee
6. Florian Lampert, Rep.....Oshkosh
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....LaCrosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. David G. Classon,* Rep.....Oconto
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. A. P. Nelson, Rep.....Grantsburg

WYOMING.

- Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

- Charles A. Sulzer,*† (delegate), D...Sulzer

HAWAII.

- J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole,* Rep.....Waikiki

PHILIPPINES.

- Jaime C. De Veyra,* Dem.....Leyte

- Teodoro R. Yanco,* Dem.....Zamboles

PORTO RICO.

- Felix Cordova Davila,* Dem.....San Juan

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (DEC. 1, 1918).

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Argentina Republic	Fredk. J. Stimson, Mass., A. E. & P.	Buenos Aires.	Maryland.	\$17,500
	W. D. Robbins, 2d Sec.	Buenos Aires.	Massachusetts.	2,000
Belgium	Brand Whitlock, E. E. & M. P.	Havre, France.	Ohio.	12,000
Bolivia	(Vacancy)	LaPaz		10,000
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.	Rio de Janeiro.	New York.	17,500
	G. Cornell Tarler, Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro.	New York.	2,625
	Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro.	New York.	2,625
Bulgaria	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest	Illinois.	10,000
Chile	Joseph H. Shea, A. E. & P.	Santiago	Indiana.	17,500
	Frederick O. de Billier, Sec. of Emb.	Santiago.	Dist. of Columbia.	2,625
China	Paul S. Reinsch, E. E. & M. P.	Pekin	Wisconsin.	12,000
	Willing Spencer, Sec. of Emb.	Pekin	Pennsylvania.	2,625
	Com. I. V. G. Gillis, Nav. Att.	Pekin	Navy.	
Colombia	Hoffman Philip, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota	New York.	10,000
	Perry Belden, Sec. of Leg.	Bogota	New York.	2,625
Costa Rica	Edward J. Hale, E. E. & M. P.	San Jose.	North Carolina.	10,000
Cuba	William E. Gonzales, E. E. & M. P.	Havana.	South Carolina.	12,000
	Rutherford Bingham, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Havana.	Dist. of Columbia.	2,000
Denmark	Maurice F. Egan, E. E. & M. P.	Copenhagen.	Dist. of Columbia.	10,000
	U. Grant Smith, Couns. of Leg.	Copenhagen.	Pennsylvania.	3,000
	Robert B. Davis, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Copenhagen.	Virginia.	2,000
Dominican Republic	Wm. W. Russell, M. R. & C. G.	Santo Domingo.	Dist. of Columbia.	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, E. E. & M. P.	Quito	Montana.	10,000
France	William G. Sharp, A. E. & P.	Paris	Ohio.	17,500
	R. W. Bliss, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	New York.	3,000
	A. H. Frazier, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	Pennsylvania.	3,000
	Hugh S. Gibson, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	California.	3,000
	William W. Andrews, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	Ohio.	2,625
	Jefferson Caffrey, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	Louisiana.	2,625
	Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 2d Sec. of Emb.	Paris	Pennsylvania.	2,000
	Maj. B. H. Warburton, Mil. Att.	Paris	Army.	
	Capt. Richard H. Jackson, Nav. Att.	Paris	Navy.	
Great Britain	John William Davis, A. E. & P.	London	West Virginia.	17,500
	I. B. Laughlin, Couns. of Emb.	London	Pennsylvania.	3,000
	Edward Bell, Sec. of Emb.	London	Nevada.	2,625
	Franklin M. Gunther, Sec. of Emb.	London	Virginia.	2,625
	Sheldon L. Crosby, Sec. of Emb.	London	New York.	2,625
	Richard E. Pennoyer, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	California.	2,000
	E. C. Shoecraft, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Missouri.	2,000
	S. W. Morgan, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Arkansas.	2,000
	Vice-Admiral William S. Sims.	London	Navy.	
	Col. William Lassiter, Mil. Att.	London	Army.	
Greece	Garett Droppers, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	Massachusetts.	10,000
Guatemala	William H. Leavell, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala	Mississippi.	10,000
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E. & M. P.	Port au Prince.	Louisiana.	10,000
Honduras	T. Sambola Jones, E. E. & M. P.	Tegucigalpa	Louisiana.	10,000
Italy	Thomas Nelson Page, A. E. & P.	Rome	Virginia.	17,500
	Peter A. Jay, Couns. of Emb.	Rome	Rhode Island.	3,000
	N. Richardson, Sec. of Emb.	Rome	Mississippi.	2,625
	Wm. S. Van Rensselaer, 3d Sec.	Rome	New York.	1,500
	Lieut.-Com. Charles B. Train, Nav. Att.	Rome	Navy.	
	Lieut.-Col. M. C. Buckley, Mil. Att.	Rome	Army.	
Japan	Roland S. Morris, A. E. & P.	Tokyo	Pennsylvania.	17,500
	John Van A. MacMurray, Couns. Emb.	Tokyo	Dist. of Columbia.	3,000
	Com. F. J. Horne, Nav. Att.	Tokyo	Navy.	
	Capt. Karl F. Baldwin, Mil. Att.	Tokyo	Army.	
Liberia	Joseph L. Johnson, M. R. & C. G.	Monrovia	Ohio.	5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia	Ohio.	2,000
	Maj. John E. Green, Mil. Att.	Monrovia	Army.	
Luxemburg	John W. Garrett, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague.	Maryland.	12,000
Mexico	Henry P. Fletcher, A. E. & P.	Mexico	Pennsylvania.	17,500
	Geo. T. Summerlin, Couns. of Emb.	Mexico	Louisiana.	3,000
	Alexander Benson, Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	Pennsylvania.	2,625
	Capt. R. M. Campbell, Mil. Att.	Mexico	Army.	
Montenegro	Garett Droppers, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	Massachusetts.	10,000
Morocco	Maxwell Blake, Art. & C. G.	Tangier	Missouri.	7,500
Netherlands	John W. Garrett, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague.	Maryland.	12,000
	Alexander C. Kirk, 2d Sec. of Leg.	The Hague.	Illinois.	2,000
	Lieut.-Col. Edward Davis, Mil. Att.	The Hague.	Army.	
	Lieut. E. D. McCormick, Nav. Att.	The Hague.	Navy.	
Nicaragua	Benjamin L. Jefferson, E. E. & M. P.	Managua	Colorado.	10,000
Norway	Albert G. Schmedeman, E. E. & M. P.	Christiania	Wisconsin.	10,000
	H. F. A. Schoenfeld, 2d Sec.	Christiania	Rhode Island.	2,000
	Maj. Oscar N. Solbert, Mil. Att.	Christiania	Navy.	
	Col. Arthur C. Marx, Nav. Att.	Christiania	Navy.	
Panama	William J. Price, E. E. & M. P.	Panama	Kentucky.	10,000
	Elbridge G. Greene, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Panama	Massachusetts.	2,000
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, E. E. & M. P.	Asuncion	Ohio.	10,000

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Persia.....	John L. Caldwell, E. E. & M. P.....	Teheran.....	Kansas.....	\$10,000
Peru.....	Benton McMillin, E. E. & M. P.....	Lima.....	Tennessee.....	10,000
	William W. Smith, Sec. of Leg.....	Lima.....	Ohio.....	2,625
Portugal.....	Thomas H. Birch, E. E. & M. P.....	Lisbon.....	New Jersey.....	10,000
Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria....	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.....	Jassy.....	Illinois.....	10,000
	Capt. Halsey E. Yates, Mil. Att.....	Bukharest.....	Army.....	
Russia.....	David R. Francis, A. E. & P.....	Petrograd.....	Missouri.....	17,500
	Norman Armour, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Petrograd.....	New Jersey.....	2,000
	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ruggles, Mil. Att.....	Petrograd.....	Army.....	
Salvador.....	Boaz W. Long, E. E. & M. P.....	San Salvador.....	New Mexico.....	10,000
Siam.....	(Vacancy)—E. E. & M. P.....	Bangkok.....		10,000
	John C. White, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Bangkok.....	Maryland.....	2,000
	Leng Hui, Int.....	Bangkok.....		500
Spain.....	Joseph E. Willard, A. E. & P.....	Madrid.....	Virginia.....	17,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Couns. of Emb.....	Madrid.....	Maine.....	3,000
	Alex. R. Magruder, Sec. of Emb.....	Madrid.....	Maryland.....	2,625
	Robert M. Scotten, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Madrid.....	Michigan.....	2,000
Sweden.....	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.....	Stockholm.....	Illinois.....	10,000
	Sheldon Whitehouse, Couns. of Emb.....	Stockholm.....	New York.....	3,000
	Oscar L. Milmore, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Stockholm.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	2,000
	Capt. Wm. M. Colvin, Mil. Att.....	Stockholm.....	Army.....	
Switzerland.....	Pleasant A. Stovall, E. E. & M. P.....	Bern.....	Georgia.....	10,000
	Hugh R. Wilson, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Bern.....	Illinois.....	2,000
	Frederic R. Dolbear, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Bern.....	New York.....	2,000
Uruguay.....	Robert E. Jeffery, E. E. & M. P.....	Montevideo.....	Arkansas.....	10,000
Venezuela.....	Preston McGoodwin, E. E. & M. P.....	Caracas.....	Oklahoma.....	10,000
Note—Diplomatic representatives of the United States in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey withdrawn on account of war.				

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Stuart J. Fuller, Wis.....	\$5,000
Charles C. Eberhart, Kas.....	5,000
Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga.....	5,000
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.....	5,000

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires—Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G.....	8,000
Rosario—Wilbert L. Bonney, Ill., C.....	3,000

BOLIVIA.

Oruro—Ross Hazletine, Ind., C.....	3,500
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BRAZIL.

Bahia—Edward Higgins, Mass., C.....	4,000
Para—George H. Pickrel, O., C.....	4,000
Pernambuco—A. T. Haerberl, Mo., C.....	4,000
Rio de Janeiro—(Vacancy), C.-G.....	8,000
Rio Grande—(Vacancy), C.....	4,500
Santos—Carl F. Deichman, Minn., C.....	4,000
Sao Paulo—Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.....	5,000

BULGARIA.

Sofia—Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.-G.....	5,500
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CHILE.

Antofagasta—Thos. W. Voetter, N. M., C.....	4,000
Punta Arenas—E. V. Richardson, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Valparaiso—Leon J. Keena, Mich., C.-G.....	5,500

CHINA.

Amoy—Clarence E. Gauss, Conn., C.....	3,500
Antung—John K. Davis, O., C.....	3,000
Canton—Albert W. Pontius, Pa., C.-G.....	4,500
Changsha—M. H. Perkins, Cal., C.....	3,500
Chefoo—Lester Maynard, Cal., C.-G.....	4,500
Chungking—Paul R. Josslyn, Iowa, C.....	2,500
Fuchau—George C. Hanson, Conn., C.....	4,500
Hankow—E. S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G.....	4,500
Harbin—Charles K. Moser, Va., C.....	4,500
Mukden—E. Carleton Baker, Cal., C.-G.....	4,500
Nanking—J. Paul Jameson, Pa., C.....	3,500
Shanghai—Thomas Sammons, Wash., C.-G.....	8,000
Swatow—Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.....	3,500
Tientsin—P. S. Heintzleman, C.-G.....	5,500
Tsinanfu—George F. Bickford, Wash., C.....	2,500

COLOMBIA.

Barranquilla—Claude E. Gyrant, Ill., C.....	3,000
Cartagena—A. J. Lespinasse, N. Y., C.....	3,000

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon—S. E. McMillin, Kas., C.....	2,500
San Jose—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.....	3,500

CUBA.

Cienfuegos—Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.....	\$4,500
Havana—Heaton W. Harris, C.-G.....	5,500
Nueva Gerona—Wm. Bardel, N. Y., C.....	3,500
Nuevitas—John S. Calvert, N. C., C.....	2,500
Santiago—P. M. Griffith, O., C.....	3,500

DENMARK.

Aarhus—John E. Kehl, O., C.....	4,500
Copenhagen—William H. Gale, Va., C.-G.....	4,500
Esbjerg—R. Wormuth, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Odense—Maurice F. Dunlap, Minn., C.....	2,500

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerta Plata—William A. Bickera, D. C., C.....	2,000
Santo Domingo—C. S. Edwards, Minn., C.....	3,000

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—F. W. Goding, Ill., C.-G.....	4,500
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FRANCE.

Algiers—Arthur C. Frost, Mass., C.....	3,000
Bordeaux—Geo. A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C.....	4,000
Brest—Sample B. Forbus, Miss., C.....	2,500
Calais—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.....	3,000
Cette—Paul H. Cram, Me., C.....	2,500
Goree-Dakar—Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C.....	3,000
Grenoble—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C.....	2,500
Guadeloupe—Henry T. Wilcox, N. C., C.....	2,500
Havre—John B. Osborne, Pa., C.....	5,000
La Rochelle—W. W. Brunswick, Kas., C.....	2,500
Limoges—Eugene J. Bellis, Mass., C.....	3,000
Lyons—Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C.....	3,500
Marseille—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G.....	6,000
Martinique—Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C.....	2,500
Nantes—Gabriel Bie Ravndal, S. D., C.-G.....	8,000
Nice—W. D. Hunter, Minn., C.....	2,500
Paris—A. M. Thacker, Pa., C.-G.....	12,000
Rouen—Albro L. Burnell, Me., C.....	2,500
Saigon—Horace Remillard, C.....	2,500
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.....	2,500
St. Pierre-Miquelon—G. K. Donald, Ala., C.....	3,000
Tahiti—Thomas B. L. Layton, La., C.....	3,000
Tananarivo—James G. Carter, Ga., C.....	2,500
Tunis—Edwin C. Kemp, Fla., C.....	2,500

GREAT BRITAIN.

Adelaide—Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C.....	3,000
Aden—A. E. Southard, Ky., C.....	2,500
Auckland—Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.-G.....	4,500
Barbados—C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.....	3,000
Belfast—Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.....	5,000
Belize—William L. Avery, Mont., C.....	3,000

Birmingham—E. H. Dennison, O., C.....	\$4,500
Bombay—Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C.....	4,000
Bradford—A. E. Ingram, Cal., C.....	4,500
Bristol—Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Calcutta—James A. Smith, Vt., C.-G.....	8,000
Calgary—Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C.....	3,500
Campbellton—G. C. Woodward, Pa., C.....	2,500
Cape Town—G. H. Murphy, N. C., C.-G.....	8,000
Cardiff—Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.....	3,000
Charlottetown—Wm. A. Pierce, Miss., C.....	2,500
Colombo—Walter A. Leonard, Ill., C.....	3,500
Cork—Charles M. Hathaway, Pa., C.....	3,000
Cornwall—Thomas D. Edwards, S. D., C.....	2,500
Dublin—Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C.....	4,000
Dundee—Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.....	3,000
Dunfermline—H. D. Van Sant, N. J., C.....	3,000
Durban—William W. Masterson, Ky., C.....	3,500
Edinburgh—Rufus Fleming, O., C.....	3,500
Fernie—Norton F. Brand, N. D., C.....	2,000
Fort William—T. R. Taggart, N. J., C.....	2,500
Georgetown—G. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C.....	4,500
Gibraltar—R. L. Sprague, Mass., C.....	2,500
Glasgow—John N. McCune, Wis., C.....	4,500
Hallifax—Evan E. Young, D. C., C.-G.....	4,500
Hamilton, Ber.—(Vacancy), C.....	2,500
Hamilton, Ont.—J. de Olivares, Mo., C.....	3,500
Hongkong—Geo. E. Anderson, Ill., C.-G.....	8,000
Hull—Homer M. Byington, Conn., C.....	3,500
Johannesburg—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C.....	5,000
Karachi—(Vacancy), C.....	2,500
Kingston, Jam.—C. L. Latham, N. C., C.....	4,000
Kingston, Ont.—F. S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.....	3,000
Leeds—Percival Gasset, D. C., C.....	3,000
Liverpool—H. L. Washington, D. C., C.....	8,000
London—Robert P. Skinner, O. C.-G.....	12,000
Madras—Lucien Memminger, Fla., C.....	3,000
Malta—Wilbur Kablinger, W. Va., C.....	3,000
Manchester—Ross E. Holdaday, O., C.....	6,000
Melbourne—W. C. Magelsen, Minn., C.-G.....	4,500
Moncton—B. M. Kasmussen, Iowa, C.....	3,000
Montreal—James L. Rogers, O., C.-G.....	8,000
Nairobi—Alman B. Eids, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Nassau—William F. Doty, N. J., C.....	2,500
Newcastle, N.S.W.—L. N. Sullivan, Pa., C.....	3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—W. C. Hamm, Pa., C.....	3,000
Niagara Falls—James B. Milner, Ind., C.....	3,000
Nottingham—Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.....	4,500
Ottawa—John G. Foster, Vt., C.-G.....	8,000
Penang—George L. Logan, Ark., O.....	2,500
Plymouth—J. G. Stephens, Ind., C.....	2,500
Port Antonio—(Vacancy), C.....	2,500
Port Elizabeth—John W. Dye, Minn., C.....	2,500
Prescott—Frank C. Denison, Vt., C.....	2,500
Prince Rupert—E. A. Wakefield, Me., C.....	3,500
Quebec—W. R. Dorsey, Md., C.....	3,500
Rangoon—Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.....	2,500
Regina—J. H. Johnson, Tex., C.....	2,500
Riviere du Loup—B. S. Ralder, Me., C.....	3,000
St. John, N. B.—Henry S. Culver, O., C.....	3,500
St. John's, N. F.—J. S. Benedict, N. Y., C.....	2,500
St. Stephen—Alonzo B. Barrett, W. Va., C.....	2,500
Sagua—Fred C. Glater, Ind., C.....	2,500
Sault Ste. Marie—G. W. Shotts, Mich., C.....	2,500
Sheffield—John M. Savare, N. J., C.....	3,000
Sherbrooke—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Singapore—E. N. Gunsaulus, O., C.-G.....	6,000
Southampton—A. W. Swalm, Iowa, C.....	4,500
Stoke-on-Trent—R. S. S. Bergh, N. D., C.....	3,000
Swansea—M. K. Moorhead, Pa., C.....	4,000
Sydney, N. S.—C. M. Freeman, N. H., C.....	3,500
Sydney, N. S. W.—J. I. Britain, O. C.-G.....	5,500
Toronto—Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.....	4,000
Trinidad—Henry D. Baker, Ill., C.....	3,500
Vancouver—George N. West, D. C., C.-G.....	4,500
Victoria—Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.....	4,500
Windsor, Ont.—M. J. Hendrick, N. Y., C.....	4,000
Winnipeg—Fredk. M. Ryder, Conn., C.-G.....	4,500
Yarmouth—J. J. C. Watson, Ky., C.....	2,500

GREECE.

Athens—Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C.-G.....	4,500
Patras—Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.....	3,000
Saloniki—George Horton, Ill., C.....	4,500

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala—William T. Fee, O., C.-G.....	3,500
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HAITI.

Cape Haitien—L. W. Livingston, Fla., C.....	2,000
Port au Prince—John B. Terres, N. Y., C.....	3,000

HONDURAS.

Ceiba—Charles N. Willard, Kas., C.....	\$2,500
Puerto Cortes—John R. Bradley, Okla., C.....	2,500
Tegucigalpa—Francis J. Dyer, Iowa, C.....	2,500

ITALY.

Catania—(Vacancy), C.....	3,000
Florence—F. T. F. Dumont, Pa., C.....	3,500
Genoa—David F. Wilber, N. Y., C.-G.....	5,500
Leghorn—William J. Grace, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Milan—North Winship, Ga., C.....	4,000
Naples—B. Harvey Carroll, Tex., C.....	3,000
Palermo—Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.....	3,500
Rome—Francis B. Keene, Wis., C.....	4,500
Turin—Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.....	3,500
Venice—John S. Armstrong, N. C., C.....	2,500

JAPAN.

Dairen—A. A. Williamson, D. C., C.....	4,000
Kobe—Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C.....	5,000
Nagasaki—Edwin L. Neville, O., C.....	3,500
Seoul—Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C.-G.....	3,500
Shimonoseki—Walter H. Sholes, Okla., C.....	3,500
Taihoku, Taiwan—M. D. Kirjassoff, Conn., C.....	2,500
Yokohama—Geo. H. Seidmore, Wis., C.-G.....	8,000

KONGO.

Boma—Harry A. McBride, Mich., C.-G.....	2,500
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LIBERIA.

Monrovia—(Vacancy), C.-G.....	5,000
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MEXICO.

Acapulco—John A. Gamon, Ill., C.....	3,500
Aguaascalientes—(Vacancy), C.....	2,500
Chihuahua—James B. Stewart, N. M., C.....	2,500
Ciudad Juarez—Edward A. Dow, Neb., C.....	2,500
Durango—(Vacancy), C.....	2,000
Frontera—Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.....	2,500
Guadalajara—John R. Stillman, Tex., C.....	3,000
Guaymas—Frederick Simpich, Wash., C.....	4,000
Manzanillo—Harry L. Walsh, Md., C.....	2,500
Matamoros—Gilbert R. Wilson, Tex., C.....	2,500
Mazatlan—Wm. E. Chapman, Okla., C.....	2,500
Mexicali—Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C.....	2,500
Mexico—G. A. Chamberlain, N. M., C.-G.....	6,000
Monterey—P. C. Hanna, Iowa, C.-G.....	4,500
Nogales—Ezra M. Lawton, O., C.....	3,000
Nuevo Laredo—(Vacancy), C.....	3,000
Piedras Negras—(Vacancy), C.....	3,000
Progreso—O. G. Marsh, Wash., C.....	2,500
Salina Cruz—L. Burlington, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Saltillo—(Vacancy), C.....	3,000
San Luis Potosi—Cornelius Ferris, Col., C.....	3,500
Santa Rosalia—Bartley F. Yost, Kas., C.....	2,500
Tampico—Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C.....	3,500
Tarreon—Henry M. Walcott, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Vera Cruz—(Vacancy), C.....	4,500

MOROCCO.

Tangier—Maxwell Blake, Mo., C.-G.....	3,500
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NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam—Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C.....	5,000
Batavia—John F. Jewell, Ill., C.....	5,000
Curacao—Geo. S. Messersmith, Del., C.....	2,500
Padang—H. J. Dickinson, Ark., C.....	2,500
Rotterdam—Soren Listoe, Minn., C.-G.....	5,500
Soerabaya—Henry Campbell, Kas., C.....	2,500

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields—John O. Sanders, Tex., C.....	2,500
Corinto—A. J. McConnico, Miss., C.....	3,000

NORWAY.

Bergen—Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C.....	3,500
Christiania—Marion Letcher, Ga., C.-G.....	4,500
Kristiansand—Charles Forman, La., C.....	2,500
Stavanger—(Vacancy), C.....	3,000
Trondhjem—Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.....	3,500
Vardo—H. C. A. Damm, Tenn., C.....	3,000

PANAMA.

Colon—Julius H. Dreher, S. C., C.....	4,000
Panama—A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C.-G.....	5,500

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—Henry H. Balch, Ala., C.....	3,000
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PERSIA.

Tabriz—Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C.....	3,500
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PERU.

Callao—William W. Handley, N. Y., C.....	5,500
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PORTUGAL.

Fayal—Robert L. Keiser, Ind., C.....	\$2,500
Funchal—G. H. Kemper, Ky., C.....	3,000
Lisbon—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C-G.....	4,500
Lourenco Marquez—(Vacancy), C.....	5,000
St. Michels—John Q. Wood, H. I., C.....	4,000

RUSSIA.

Archangel—(Vacancy), C.....	.....
Helsingfors—Thornwell Haynes, Ala., C.....	2,500
Irkutsk—Ernest L. Harris, Ill., C-G.....	4,500
Moscow—(Vacancy), C-G.....	5,500
Odessa—(Vacancy), C.....	3,500
Petrograd—R. C. Tredwell, Ind., C.....	3,500
Riga—(Vacancy), C.....	3,500
Tiflis—Felix W. Smith, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Vladivostok—John K. Caldwell, O., C.....	4,000
Warsaw—(Vacancy), C.....	4,000

SALVADOR.

San Salvador—(Vacancy), V.-C.....
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SERBIA.

Belgrade—(Office temporarily closed).	
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SIAM.

Bangkok—Carl C. Hansen, Cal., V.-C.....
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SPAIN.

Almeria—Gaston Smith, La., C.....	3,000
Barcelona—Carl B. Hurst, D. C., C-G.....	5,500

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Mr. Romulo S. Naon, A. E. and P.	
Mr. Federico M. Quintana, counselor.	
Austria-Hungary—(Diplomatic relations severed.)	
Belgium—Baron de Cartier Marchienne, E. E. and M. P.	
Bolivia—Senor Don I. Calderon, E. E. and M. P.	
Brazil—Mr. Domicio da Gama, A. E. and M. P.	
Mr. Alberto de I. Moreira, first secretary.	
Bulgaria—Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, E. E. and M. P.	
Dr. George N. Poulieff, secretary.	
Chile—Senor Don Gustavo Munizaga Varela, charge d'affaires.	
China—Dr. Y. K. Wellington Koo.	
Mr. Yung Kwai, counselor.	
Colombia—Senor Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta, E. E. and M. P.	
Senor Don Alfonso Delgado, secretary.	
Costa Rica—Senor Don Manuel Castra Quesada, E. E. and M. P.	
Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, secretary.	
Cuba—Dr. C. M. de Cespedes, E. E. and M. P.	
Dr. Joaquin R. Torralbas, secretary.	
Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P.	
Dominican Republic—Senor Dr. Luis Galvan, E. E. and M. P.	
Ecuador—Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, E. E. and M. P.	
France—Mr. J. J. Jusserand, A. E. and P.	
Mr. Clause, counselor.	
Germany—(Diplomatic relations severed.)	
Great Britain—The Earl of Reading, high commissioner and A. E. and M. P.	
Sir Hardiman Lever, M. P., assistant commissioner.	
Sir Henry Babington Smith, M. P., assistant commissioner.	
Sir Richard Crawford, M. P., assistant commissioner.	
Mr. Colville Barclay, M. P. and counselor of embassy.	
Greece—Mr. George Rousses, E. E. and M. P.	
Guatemala—Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, E. E. and M. P.	
Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, secretary.	
Haiti—Mr. Solon Menos, E. E. and M. P.	
Mr. Maurice Menoz, secretary.	

Bilbao—P. H. Foster, Tex., C.....	\$3,000
Cadiz—Arthur McLean, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Gijon—George G. Duffee, Ala., C.....	2,500
Madrid—Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C.....	2,500
Malaga—Louis G. Dreyfus, Cal., C.....	2,500
Palma de Maiorca—J. H. Goodier, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Santander—John H. Grout, Mass., C.....	4,000
Seville—Wilbur T. Gracey, Mass., C.....	3,500
Teneriffe—George K. Stiles, Md., C.....	3,000
Valencia—John R. Putnam, Ore., C.....	2,500
Vigo—Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C.....	3,000

SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Wallace J. Young, Ill., C.....	3,000
Malmö—P. W. Burnham, Va., C.....	2,500
Stockholm—Albert Halsted, D. C., C-G.....	8,000

SWITZERLAND.

Basel—Philip Holland, Tenn., C.....	4,000
Bern—William P. Kent, Tenn., C.....	4,500
Geneva—Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C.....	3,500
St. Gall—William J. Pike, Pa., C.....	4,500
Zurich—(Vacancy), C-G.....	4,500

URUGUAY.

Montevideo—William Dawson, Minn., C.....	4,000
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VENEZUELA.

La Guaira—Homer Brett, Miss., C.....	3,500
Maracaibo—Emil Sauer, Tex., C.....	3,500
Puerto Cabello—Frank A. Henry, Del., C.....	2,500

Honduras—Senor Don Jose A. Lopez Gutierrez, E. E. and M. P.	
Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz, secretary.	
Italy—Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, A. E. and P.	
Mr. Giuseppe Brambilla, counselor.	
Japan—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, A. E. and P.	
Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, counselor.	
Mexico—Senor Ignacia Bonillas.	
Netherlands—Mr. Augustus Phillips, E. E. and M. P.	
Jonkheer A. W. L. Tjarda van Starckenborg-Stachouwer, attache.	
Nicaragua—Senor Don Ramon Enriquez, charge d'affaires.	
Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, E. E. and M. P.	
Mr. William M. Johannessen, secretary.	
Panama—Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, secretary and charge d'affaires.	
Paraguay—Mr. Hector Velasquez, E. E. & M. P.	
Persia—Mehdi Khan, E. E. and M. P.	
Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, counselor.	
Peru—Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, E. E. and M. P.	
Portugal—Viscount de Alte, E. E. and M. P.	
Roumania—Dr. Constantin Angelesco, E. E. and M. P.	
Russia—Mr. Boris A. Bakhmetieff, A. E. and P.	
Mr. C. Onou, counselor.	
Salvador—Senor Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, E. E. and M. P.	
Senor Don Antonio Reyes Guerra, secretary and charge d'affaires.	
Serbia—L. Mihailovitch.	
Siam—Prince Phya Prabha Karavongse, E. E. and M. P.	
Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary.	
Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A. E. and P.	
Senor Don Manuel Walls y Merino, counselor.	
Sweden—Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren, E. E. & M. P.	
Baron E. Akerhielm, counselor of legation.	
Switzerland—Dr. Jean Adolphe Sulzer, E. E. and M. P.	
Turkey—(Diplomatic relations severed.)	
Uruguay—Senor Don Hugo V. de Pena, charge d'affaires.	
Venezuela—Senor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, E. E. and M. P.	

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico was visited by a severe earthquake on Friday, Oct. 11, 1918. There was considerable loss of life, the total number of killed being placed at about 200. Most of the

victims lived in or near Mayaguez on the western coast of the island. The property damage was estimated at \$5,000,000.

Sporting Records.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1918.

Owing to the fact that the military authorities of the United States held ball playing to be a nonessential occupation the baseball season of 1918 came to a close on Sept. 2 instead of about a month later as in other years. The drafting of players into the army and navy or their voluntary enlistment for war work of various kinds weakened a number of the teams. This in addition to poor attendance caused by the entry of so many men into military service led some of the associations to end their seasons even earlier than did the National and American leagues, which played their last regular games on Sept. 2. It was understood that ball playing by major league teams would not be resumed until after the end of the war in Europe.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh.	Brooklyn.	Phila.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Won.	Per cent.
Chicago	14	10	10	12	14	15	84	651		
New York	6	7	8	12	10	15	13	71	573	
Cincinnati	7	12	4	12	12	8	13	68	531	
Pittsburgh	8	11	12	9	7	9	9	65	520	
Brooklyn	10	8	6	10	9	9	6	85	452	
Philadelphia	6	3	7	11	8	7	12	85	447	
Boston	5	1	10	10	5	7	12	53	427	
St. Louis	3	4	8	7	11	11	7	51	395	
Lost	45	53	60	60	69	68	71	78		

Twenty Leading Batsmen in 1918.

Player	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	Pct.
Southw'th Pgh.	64	246	37	84	6	7	341
Z. Wheat, Bkl.	105	409	39	137	16	2	335
Roush, Cin.	113	437	61	145	19	10	332
Groh, Cin.	126	492	86	158	28	3	321
Hollocher, Chi.	131	509	73	161	22	6	316
Fisher, St. L.	63	244	35	77	11	2	316
Kauff, N. Y.	67	270	41	85	19	4	315
Daubert, Bkl.	108	397	50	112	12	15	307
Young, N. Y.	121	475	70	142	15	8	299
J. C. Smith, Bos.	119	429	55	128	19	3	298
Merkle, Chi.	129	483	55	144	25	6	298
S. Magee, Cin.	119	413	46	123	15	13	295
O'Farrell, Chi.	51	113	9	33	7	3	292
Lee Magee, Cin.	115	447	61	130	21	13	291
Burns, N. Y.	119	465	80	135	22	7	290
Paskert, Chi.	127	460	69	133	22	3	289
Massey, Bos.	67	204	20	59	6	2	289
Fitzgerald, Phil.	65	132	21	38	8	0	288
Cutshaw, Pgh.	126	466	56	133	16	10	285
Luderus, Phil.	125	468	54	133	22	1	284

Champion Batters Since 1876.

Batter and club.	Average.
1876—Barnes, Chicago	.403
1877—White, Boston	.385
1878—Dalrymple, Milwaukee	.380
1879—Anson, Chicago	.407
1880—Gore, Chicago	.365
1881—Anson, Chicago	.393
1882—Brothers, Buffalo	.367
1883—Brothers, Buffalo	.371
1884—O'Rourke, Buffalo	.350
1885—Connor, New York	.371
1886—Kelly, Chicago	.388
1887—Maul, Philadelphia	.343
1888—Anson, Chicago	.343
1889—Brothers, Boston	.313
1890—Luby, Chicago	.342
1891—Hamilton, Boston	.338
1892—Brothers, Boston	.335
1893—Stenzel, Pittsburgh	.409
1894—Duffy, Boston	.438
1895—Burkett, Cleveland	.438
1896—Burkett, Cleveland	.419
1897—Keeler, Baltimore	.417
1898—Keeler, Baltimore	.387
1899—Deichant, Philadelphia	.408

Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.384
1901—Burkett, St. Louis	.382
1902—Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.367
1903—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905—Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.341
1910—Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912—Zimmerman, Chicago	.375
1913—Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914—Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1915—Doyle, New York	.320
1916—Chase, Cincinnati	.339
1917—Roush, Cincinnati	.341
1918—Wheat, Brooklyn	.335

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New York	84	47	.641
1889—New York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.705
1898—Boston	91	47	.659
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904—New York	106	47	.693
1905—New York	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh	110	42	.725
1910—Chicago	104	50	.675
1911—New York	99	54	.647
1912—New York	103	48	.682
1913—New York	101	51	.664
1914—Boston	94	59	.614
1915—Philadelphia	90	62	.592
1916—Brooklyn	94	60	.610
1917—New York	98	56	.636
1918—Chicago	84	45	.651

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Washington.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Detroit.	Phila.	Won.	Per cent.
Boston	10	10	7	8	14	12	13	13	75	595
Cleveland	10	8	11	10	11	10	13	73	566	
Washington	7	11	8	11	7	13	11	12	72	562
New York	11	7	8	10	6	10	8	60	488	
St. Louis	5	8	12	10	5	10	13	60	484	
Chicago	7	10	6	12	5	6	11	57	460	
Detroit	5	3	9	10	10	9	5	95	437	
Philadelphia	6	7	6	4	8	10	11	5	407	
Lost	51	56	56	63	64	67	71	76		

Twenty Leading Batsmen in 1918.
Playing in forty games or more.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Cobb, Det.	111	421	83	161	9	34	.382
Burns, Phil.	130	505	61	178	8	352	
Sisler, St. L.	114	452	69	154	9	45	.341
Speaker, Cleve.	127	471	73	150	11	27	.319
Baker, N. Y.	126	504	65	154	12	8	.306
Pipp, N. Y.	91	349	48	106	14	11	.304
Weaver, Chi.	112	420	37	126	19	20	.300
Ruth, Bos.	95	317	50	95	3	6	.300
Acosta, W. Phil.	52	171	23	51	10	4	.298
Murphy, Chi.	91	286	36	85	12	6	.297
Wood, Cleve.	119	422	41	125	20	8	.296
Wambs., Cleve.	87	315	34	93	17	16	.295
Walker, Phil.	114	414	56	122	10	8	.294
Caldwell, N. Y.	65	151	14	44	4	2	.291
Milan, Wash.	128	503	56	146	7	26	.290
Hooper, Bos.	126	474	81	137	16	24	.289
Schulte, Wash.	93	267	35	77	9	5	.288
Gardner, Phil.	127	463	50	132	16	9	.285
Foster, Wash.	120	519	70	147	12	12	.283
Roth, Cleve.	106	375	53	106	12	35	.283

Champion Batters Since 1900.

	Batter and club.	Average.
1900	Dungan, Kansas City	.337
1901	Lajoie, Philadelphia	.422
1902	Delehanty, Washington	.376
1903	Lajoie, Cleveland	.355
1904	Lajoie, Cleveland	.381
1905	Lajoie, Cleveland	.329
1906	Stone, St. Louis	.358
1907	Cobb, Detroit	.350
1908	Crisp, St. Louis	.354
1909	Cobb, Detroit	.375
1910	Cobb, Detroit	.385
1911	Cobb, Detroit	.420
1912	Cobb, Detroit	.410
1913	Cobb, Detroit	.390
1914	Cobb, Detroit	.368
1915	Cobb, Detroit	.370
1916	Speaker, Boston	.386
1917	Cobb, Detroit	.382
1918	Cobb, Detroit	

Championship Record.

	Club	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1900	Chicago	82	53	.607
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903	Boston	91	47	.659
1904	Boston	95	59	.617
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912	Boston	105	47	.691
1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627
1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651
1915	Boston	101	50	.669
1916	Boston	91	63	.591
1917	Chicago	100	54	.649
1918	Boston	75	51	.595

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The Chicago National (Cubs) and the Boston American (Red Sox) league baseball teams, champions of their respective associations, played for the 1918 championship of the world with the following result:

In Chicago, Sept. 5.

	A.B.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Chicago.	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Hollocher, ss.	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Flack, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Mann, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paskert, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Merkle, lb.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	2	0
Pick, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
*O'Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Killefer, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0
Vaughn, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0

Totals..... 32 0 6 6 1 1 0 27 14 0
*Batted for Pick in ninth.

	A.B.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Boston.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Shean, 2b.	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Whiteman, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
McInnis, lb.	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	10	0	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Thomas, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ruth, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Totals..... 28 1 5 5 3 2 0 27 7 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Boston..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

Struck out—By Vaughn, 6 (Thomas 2, Ruth 2, Shean, Whiteman); by Ruth, 4 (Flack, Pick, Vaughn, Paskert). Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, Flack. Time—1:50. Umpires—O'Day back of plate, Hildebrand, Klem and Owens on bases.

In Chicago, Sept. 6.

	A.B.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Chicago.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0
Flack, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0
Hollocher, ss.	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	5	4	0
Mann, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paskert, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Merkle, lb.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	1	0
Pick, 2b.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	4	0
Deal, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Killefer, c.	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	4	2	0
Tyler, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0

Totals..... 27 3 7 10 3 1 0 27 15 1
Boston..... 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
Hooper, rf..... 3 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0
Shean, 2b..... 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 2 0
Strunk, cf..... 4 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 2 0 0
Whiteman, lf..... 3 0 1 3 1 0 0 3 0 0 0
McInnis, lb..... 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 7 0 0 0
Scott, ss..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 2 0
Thomas, 3b..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
*Dubuc..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Agnew, c..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 0
Schang, c..... 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Bush, p..... 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0

Totals..... 30 1 6 10 4 1 0 24 14 1
*Batted for Thomas in ninth.

Chicago..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

Two base hit—Killefer. Three base hits—Hollocher, Strunk, Whiteman. Struck out—By Tyler, 2 (Shean, Dubuc). Double plays—Killefer-Hollocher; Hollcher-Pick-Merkle. Time, 1:58. Umpires—Hildebrand behind plate, Klem, Owens and O'Day on bases.

In Chicago, Sept. 7.

	A.B.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Chicago.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Flack, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Hollocher, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1
Mann, lf.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Paskert, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Merkle, lb.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0
Pick, 2b.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Deal, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Killefer, c.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Vaughn, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0

Totals..... 31 1 7 9 1 1 1 12 7 10 1
Boston..... 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 1
Hooper, rf..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0
Shean, 2b..... 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0
Strunk, cf..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Whiteman, lf..... 3 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0
McInnis, lb..... 4 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 12 0 0
Schang, c..... 4 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 6 2 0
Scott, ss..... 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 5 0 0
Thomas, 3b..... 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0
Mays, p..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0

Totals..... 32 2 7 7 1 0 2 27 13 0
Boston..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
Chicago..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1

Two base hits—Mann, Pick. Struck out—By Vaughn, McInnis, Schang (2), Strunk (2), Hooper, Scott; by Mays, Paskert, Hollcher, Merkle, Vaughn. Double plays—Hollocher-Merkle; Vaughn-Merkle. Hit by pitcher—By

Vaughn, Whiteman, Passed ball—Schang. Time—1:45. Umpires—Klem behind plate, Owens, O'Day and Hildebrand on bases.

In Boston, Sept. 9.

Table with columns for player names (Chicago, Flack, etc.) and statistics (AB, R, BH, TB, BB, SH, SB, PO, A, E).

Totals 29 2 7 6 0 0 24 12 1
*Batted for Deal in seventh. †Batted for Killefer in ninth. ‡Batted for Tyler in eighth. §Ran for Hendrix in eighth.

Boston.

Table with columns for player names (Boston, Hooper, Shean, etc.) and statistics (AB, R, BH, TB, BB, SH, SB, PO, A, E).

Totals 27 3 4 7 2 2 127 21 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0-2
Boston 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 *-3

Two base hit—Shean. Three base hit—Ruth. Struck out—By Tyler, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Ruth, 6. Double plays—Ruth-Scott-McInnis; Scott-Shean-McInnis. Hits—Off Tyler, 3 in 7 innings; off Ruth, 7 in 8 innings. Wild pitch—Ruth. Passed balls—Killefer, 2. Umpires—Owens, Hildebrand, O'Day and Klem.

In Boston, Sept. 10.

Table with columns for player names (Chicago, Flack, etc.) and statistics (AB, R, BH, TB, BB, SH, SB, PO, A, E).

Totals 30 3 7 9 5 1 127 12 0
Boston AB.R.BH.TB.BB.SH.SB.PO.A.E.

Table with columns for player names (Boston, Hooper, Shean, etc.) and statistics (AB, R, BH, TB, BB, SH, SB, PO, A, E).

Totals 28 0 5 6 1 1 0 27 13 0
*Batted for Jones in ninth.

Chicago 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0-3
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Two base hits—Mann, Paskert, Strunk. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; by Jones, 5. Double plays—Merkle-Hollocher; Hollacher-Pick-Merkle (2); Whiteman-Shean. Umpires—O'Day behind plate, Hildebrand, Klem, and Owens on bases.

In Boston, Sept. 11.

Table with columns for player names (Chicago, Flack, etc.) and statistics (AB, R, BH, TB, BB, SH, SB, PO, A, E).

Total 27 1 3 3 2 0 124 13 2
*Batted for Deal in eighth. †Batted for Tyler in eighth.

Boston.

Table with columns for player names (Boston, Hooper, Shean, etc.) and statistics (AB, R, BH, TB, BB, SH, SB, PO, A, E).

Totals 27 2 5 5 1 5 2 0 27 12 0
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1
Boston 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *-2

Struck out—By Tyler, 1; by Mays, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 5. Hits—Off Tyler, 5 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, Mann. Umpires—Hildebrand at plate, Klem, Owens and O'Day on bases.

Batting Averages.

Table with columns for player names (Chicago, Flack, etc.) and batting averages (AB, R, H, TB, BB, SH, SB, Ave).

Totals 176 10 37 44 18 4 3 210

Boston.

Table with columns for player names (Boston, Hooper, Shean, etc.) and batting averages (AB, R, H, TB, BB, SH, SB, Ave).

Totals 172 9 32 40 16 8 3 186

Summary.

Table with columns for attendance, receipts, players' share, club's share, and commission's share.

Attendance and Receipts in 1918.

Date and city.	Attendance.	Receipts.
Sept. 5, in Chicago	19,274	\$30,348.00
Sept. 6, in Chicago	20,040	29,997.00
Sept. 7, in Chicago	27,054	40,118.00
Sept. 9, in Boston	22,183	28,292.00
Sept. 10, in Boston	24,694	31,069.00
Sept. 11, in Boston	15,238	19,795.00

Totals128,483 \$179,619.00

Attendance and Receipts by Years.

Year.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905 (5 games) ..	91,033	\$68,405	\$27,391
1906 (6 games) ..	99,864	106,550	33,401
1907 (5 games) ..	78,068	101,728	54,933
1908 (5 games) ..	62,232	94,975	46,173
1909 (7 games) ..	145,807	188,862	66,925
1910 (5 games) ..	124,222	179,980	79,072
1911 (6 games) ..	179,851	342,364	127,910
1912 (8 games) ..	252,237	490,833	147,572
1913 (5 games) ..	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914 (4 games) ..	111,009	225,739	121,899
1915 (5 games) ..	143,351	320,361	144,899
1916 (5 games) ..	162,359	385,590	162,927
1917 (6 games) ..	185,691	425,878	152,888
1918 (6 games) ..	128,483	179,619	69,527

Record of World's Series.

- 1903—Games won, Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers, Dineen, 3; Young, 2; Whipppl, 3.
- 1905—Games won, New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.
- 1906—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.
- 1907—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0; draw, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.
- 1908—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.
- 1909—Games won, Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.
- 1910—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.
- 1911—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Blank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson, 1; Crandall, 1.
- 1912—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning pitchers, Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1; Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.
- 1913—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.
- 1914—Games won, Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers, Rudolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.
- 1915—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Alexander (Pa.), 1; Foster, 2; Leonard, 1; Shore, 1.
- 1916—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Brooklyn Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Shore, 2; Ruth, 1; Coombs, 1; Leonard, 1.
- 1917—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Cicotte, 1; Faber, 3; Benton, 1; Schupp, 1.
- 1918—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Ruth, 2; Mays, 2; Vaughn, 1; Tyler, 1.

RESULTS IN OTHER LEAGUES.

American Association.
Season closed July 20.

Club.	W.L.Pct.	Club.	W.L.Pct.
Kansas City.....	44 30 .595	Milwaukee	38 35 .521
Indianapolis	42 33 .560	St. Paul.....	38 39 .494
Columbus	41 33 .554	Minneapolis	34 42 447
Louisville	42 36 .538	Toledo	23 54 .299

Championship Record.

1902—Indianapolis ..	682	1911—Minneapolis ..	600
1903—St. Paul.....	657	1912—Minneapolis ..	656
1904—St. Paul.....	646	1913—Milwaukee ..	599
1905—Columbus	658	1914—Milwaukee ..	599
1906—Columbus	615	1915—Minneapolis ..	597
1907—Columbus	584	1916—Louisville	605
1908—Indianapolis ..	601	1917—Indianapolis ..	588
1909—Louisville	554	1918—Kansas City ..	595
1910—Minneapolis ..	637		

International League.
Season closed Sept. 2.

Club.	W.L.Pct.	Club.	W.L.Pct.
Toronto	83 41 .682	Rochester	59 61 .492
Binghamton	84 40 .677	Buffalo	58 63 .424
Baltimore	75 52 .591	Hamilton	39 74 .345
Newark	65 62 .512	Jersey City	30 32 .246

Championship Record.

1892—Providence ..	616	1905—Providence ..	638
Binghamton	667	1906—Buffalo	607
1893—Erie	606	1907—Toronto	619
1894—Providence ..	696	1908—Baltimore ..	593
1895—Springfield ..	687	1909—Rochester ..	596
1896—Providence ..	602	1910—Rochester ..	601
1897—Syracuse	632	1911—Rochester ..	645
1898—Montreal	586	1912—Toronto	595
1899—Rochester	626	1913—Newark	625
1900—Providence	623	1914—Providence ..	617
1901—Rochester	645	1915—Buffalo	652
1902—Toronto	669	1916—Buffalo	656
1903—Jersey City ..	736	1917—Toronto	604
1904—Buffalo	738	1918—Toronto	632

Southern League.
Season ended June 28.

Club.	W.L.Pct.	Club.	W.L.Pct.
New Orleans.....	49 21 .700	Chattanooga	35 34 .507
Little Rock.....	41 28 .594	Memphis	32 38 .457
Mobile	35 32 .522	Nashville	30 40 .429
Birmingham	33 31 .516	Atlanta	18 49 .269

Eastern and Pacific Coast Leagues.
The Eastern league season ended July 22, with New London in first place. The Pacific coast championship was won by Los Angeles, the season ending July 22.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Conference Standing.

Clubs.	W.L.Pct.	Clubs.	W.L.Pct.
Michigan	9 1 .900	Iowa	2 3 .400
Illinois	7 3 .700	Wisconsin	1 5 .166
Ohio State.....	3 2 .600	Purdue	1 5 .166
Chicago	6 5 .545	Indiana	0 5 .000

Yale Champion in East.
Yale won the championship among the eastern colleges, going through the season without a defeat. The list of Yale victories follows:
Date. Opposing team. Yale.

April 6—Wesleyan	5	6
April 20—Dartmouth	0	1
April 27—Cornell	1	4
May 4—Princeton	3	4
May 11—Harvard	0	5
May 18—Princeton	0	21
May 25—Pennsylvania	0	5
June 1—Harvard	3	5

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

American League.
Twenty-Four Innings.

Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.
July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
June 24, 1915—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Nineteen Innings.

Eighteen Innings.

June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York, 6.
 July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0.
 May 15, 1918—Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.

Seventeen Innings.

Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.
 Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
 May 18, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2.
 July 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
 Sept. 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9.
 May 13, 1909—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1.
 May 25, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.
 May 21, 1915—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
 July 14, 1916—Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
 July 10, 1917—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5.

National League. -

Twenty-Two Innings.

Aug. 22, 1917—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.

Twenty-One Innings.

July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
 July 17, 1918—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
 Aug. 1, 1918—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 0.

Twenty Innings.

June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7.
 Aug. 24, 1901—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

Nineteen Innings.

June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
 July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.
 June 17, 1915—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
 June 13, 1918—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 8.

Eighteen Innings.

Aug. 17, 1882—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.
 Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7.
 June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
 June 28, 1916—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.

Seventeen Innings.

June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5.
 Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
 Sept. 18, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
 June 4, 1908—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1.
 Aug. 22, 1908—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
 Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
 July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston, 3.
 May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.

In Other Leagues.

May 31, 1901—Three-I league; Decatur, 2;
 Bloomington, 1, twenty-six innings.
 Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league; Port-
 land, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
 1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
 Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
 1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
 1883—Radbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
 Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
 1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
 Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
 1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
 Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
 1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
 Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Baltimore.
 1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
 Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
 1892—Stivets (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
 Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
 1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
 1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
 1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
 Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
 Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
 1899—Phillippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
 Willis (Boston) vs. New York.
 1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.
 1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.
 1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
 1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
 1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
 Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.
 1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.
 Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
 Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
 Dineen (Boston) vs. Chicago.

1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.
 Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
 1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.
 Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.
 1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.
 Witse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
 Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
 Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.
 Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.
 Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
 1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
 Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
 1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
 Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.
 1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
 Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
 Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
 1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.
 Benz (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
 Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
 1915—Marquard (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
 Lavender (Chicago) vs. New York.
 1916—Foster (Boston) vs. New York.
 Hughes (Boston) vs. Pittsburgh.
 Leonard (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
 Bush (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
 1917—Toney (Cincinnati) vs. Chicago.
 Cicotte (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.
 Koob (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
 Leonard (Boston) vs. New York.
 Groom (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
 Ruth (Boston) vs. Washington.
 1918—Leonard (Boston) vs. Detroit.

SALES OF BASEBALL CLUBS.

The Boston National league baseball club was sold by James E. Gaffney and Robert Davis Jan. 8, 1915, to Percy D. Haughton and Arthur C. Wise for \$500,000.

The Chicago National league baseball club (Cubs) was sold by Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati Jan. 5, 1916, to Charles H. Weegham and partners of Chicago for \$500,000 for 90 per cent of the stock.

The St. Louis American league baseball club (Browns) was sold by Robert Lee Hedges, Jan. 4, 1916, to Phil Ball, James W. Garneau and Otto Stifel for \$525,000.

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was broken at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet 6 3/4 inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet 7 1/2 inches.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR BASEBALL PLAYERS.

1914—Evers, Boston	\$25,000
1913—Chappell, White Sox	18,000
1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh	22,500
1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics	12,000
1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh	10,000
1910—"Lena" Blackburne, White Sox	10,000
1908—Rube Marquard, New York	11,000
1906—Spike Shannon, New York	10,000
1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston	20,000

"CONSECUTIVE HIT RECORD.

Jack Ness, first baseman of the Oakland (Cal.) team, established a new record in 1915 of hitting safely in forty-nine consecutive games. His first failure was on July 22, when Art Fromme, pitcher of the Vernon team, faced him. The former record was held by Ty Cobb, who hit safely in forty consecutive games.

RECORD FOR CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES

The mark of twenty consecutive victories set by the Providence club of the National league in 1884 was beaten by the New York national league team in 1916, when it scored twenty-six straight victories.

FOOTBALL RESULTS IN 1918.

Schedules curtailed on account of war.

Michigan.		Indiana.		Columbia.	
Op. Mich.	Op. Ind.	Op. Col.	Op. Mich.	Op. Ind.	Op. Col.
Oct. 5—Case 0	33	Oct. 5—Ky. State....24	7	Nov. 2—Amherst 7	21
Nov. 9—Chicago 0	13	Nov. 2—Camp Taylor 7	3	Nov. 9—Union 0	33
Nov. 16—Syracuse 0	15	Nov. 9—Ft. Harrison. 0	41	Nov. 16—Wesleyan 0	14
Nov. 23—Michigan Ags..6	21	Nov. 16—DePauw 0	13	Nov. 23—New York U. 0	12
Illinois.		Wabash.		Brown.	
Op. Ill.	Op. Wab.	Op. Br.	Op. Ill.	Op. Wab.	Op. Br.
Oct. 5—Chaney F'ld. 0	3	Nov. 2—Notre Dame.66	7	Nov. 9—Syracuse .....53	0
Oct. 12—Great Lakes. 7	0	Nov. 16—Purdue .....53	7	Nov. 16—Navy Yard...21	7
Oct. 26—Mun. Pier. 7	0	Nov. 23—DePauw .....28	6	Nov. 23—Dartmouth .. 0	28
Nov. 2—Iowa 0	10	DePauw.		Amherst.	
Nov. 9—Wisconsin 0	22	Op. DeP.	Op. Am.	Op. DeP.	Op. Am.
Nov. 16—Ohio State... 0	13	Oct. 26—Purdue 7	9	Oct. 26—Wesleyan 5	0
Nov. 23—Chicago 0	29	Nov. 2—Franklin .....12	25	Nov. 2—Columbia .....21	7
Ohio State.		Nebraska.		Penn State.	
Op. Ohio	Op. Neb.	Op. P.S.	Op. Ohio	Op. Neb.	Op. P.S.
Oct. 5—Ohio Western. 0	41	Oct. 5—Iowa .....12	0	Nov. 9—Lafayette ... 0	34
Oct. 12—Denison 0	34	Nov. 16—Kansas 0	20	Nov. 16—Lehigh 6	7
Nov. 9—Case 0	56	Nov. 23—Camp Dodge.23	7	Nov. 23—Swarthmore. 7	13
Nov. 16—Illinois .....13	0	Great Lakes.		Lehigh.	
Nov. 23—Wisconsin .14	3	Op. Gr.L.	Op. Le.	Op. Gr.L.	Op. Le.
Chicago.		Sept. 25—Iowa 0	10	Nov. 2—Phila. Navy.14	3
Op. Chi.	Op. Gr.L.	Oct. 12—Illinois 0	7	Nov. 9—Muhlenburg. 0	54
Oct. 12—Naval Res...14	7	Oct. 26—Northwestern. 0	0	Nov. 16—Penn State... 7	6
Nov. 2—Purdue 7	3	Nov. 2—Lawrence .....13	7	Nov. 23—Lafayette ... 0	17
Nov. 9—Michigan...13	0	Nov. 9—Notre Dame... 7	7	Lafayette.	
Nov. 16—Northwestern.21	6	Nov. 16—Rutgers .....14	54	Op. La.	Op. La.
Nov. 23—Illinois...29	0	Nov. 23—Annapolis ... 6	7	Oct. 26—Muhlenburg. 7	0
Minnesota.		Camp Grant.		Williams.	
Op. Minn.	Op. C.G.	Op. Wil.	Op. Minn.	Op. C.G.	Op. Wil.
Oct. 5—All-Stars 0	0	Oct. 26—Wisconsin 0	7	Nov. 16—Amherst ...20	0
Oct. 12—Second Team. 0	34	Nov. 9—Camp Taylor.12	0	Michigan Aggies.	
Oct. 19—Aviation 0	30	Nov. 23—Cleveland ...14	6	Op. M.A.	Op. M.A.
Oct. 26—St. Thomas. 7	25	Nov. 28—Mun. Pier...19	0	Oct. 5—Albion 7	20
Nov. 2—Carl'n-St. Olaf 6	59	Municipal Pier.		Oct. 12—Hillsdale 7	53
Nov. 9—Iowa 6	0	Op. M.P.	Op. M.P.	Nov. 2—Kal. Normal... 7	16
Nov. 16—Wisconsin ... 0	6	Oct. 5—Knox 0	21	Nov. 9—Purdue .....14	6
Nov. 23—Mun. Pier.... 6	20	Oct. 12—Chicago 7	14	Nov. 16—Notre Dame... 7	13
Wisconsin.		Oct. 26—Illinois 0	7	Nov. 23—Michigan ...21	6
Op. Wis.	Op. M.P.	Nov. 2—Northwestern. 0	25	Nov. 28—Wisconsin ... 7	6
Oct. 26—Camp Grant... 7	0	Nov. 2—Cleveland ... 6	6	Dickinson.	
Nov. 2—Beloit 0	21	Nov. 16—Camp Dodge. 0	20	Op. Dick.	Op. Dick.
Nov. 9—Illinois...22	0	Nov. 23—Minnesota. 6	20	Oct. 26—Harrisburg .. 0	27
Nov. 16—Minnesota ... 6	0	Nov. 28—Camp Grant. 0	19	Navy.	
Nov. 23—Ohio State... 3	14	Dartmouth.		Op. Navy.	Op. Navy.
Nov. 28—Mich. Ags... 6	7	Op. Dart.	Op. Dart.	Oct. 26—Newport T. S. 7	47
Iowa.		Oct. 19—Norwich 0	20	Nov. 2—St. Helena T.S. 0	66
Op. Iowa	Op. Rut.	Nov. 2—Syracuse...34	6	Nov. 9—Navy Op.Base 6	37
Sept. 28—Great Lakes.10	0	Nov. 16—Middlebury ... 0	26	Nov. 16—Ursinus 0	127
Oct. 5—Nebraska 0	12	Nov. 23—Brown .....28	0	Bowdoin.	
Oct. 12—Coe 0	27	Rutgers.		Op. Bow.	Op. Bow.
Oct. 19—Cornell. Col. 0	34	Sept. 28—Ursinus 0	66	Nov. 2—Maine 0	7
Oct. 26—Illinois...10	0	Oct. 26—Lehigh 0	39	Georgia Tech.	
Nov. 9—Minnesota ... 0	6	Nov. 9—Penn State... 3	26	Op. Ga.T.	Op. Ga.T.
Nov. 16—Ames 0	21	Nov. 16—Great Lakes. 54	14	Oct. 5—Clemson 0	28
Nov. 23—Northwestern. 7	23	Nov. 23—Minnesota. 6	20	Oct. 19—11th Cavalry. 0	123
Northwestern.		Nov. 28—Camp Grant. 0	19	Nov. 9—N. Car. A.&M. 0	128
Op. Nor.	Op. Sw.	Swarthmore.		Oklahoma.	
Oct. 26—Great Lakes. 0	0	Op. Sw.	Op. Sw.	Op. Okla.	Op. Okla.
Nov. 2—Mun. Pier...25	0	Oct. 26—Ursinus 7	51	Oct. 5—Haskell 6	19
Nov. 9—Knox 7	47	Nov. 2—Penn .....18	20	Oct. 19—Cent. St. Nor. 0	44
Nov. 16—Chicago 6	21	Nov. 16—Delaware ... 0	29	Nov. 9—Kansas 0	33
Nov. 23—Iowa .....23	7	Nov. 23—Penn .....13	7	Nov. 16—Arkansas ... 0	103
Purdue.		Syracuse.		Hamilton.	
Op. Pur.	Op. Syr.	Op. Ham.	Op. Ham.	Op. Ham.	Op. Ham.
Oct. 26—DePauw 9	7	Oct. 26—Army Trans.. 0	13	Nov. 2—Union 0	2
Nov. 9—Mich. Ags... 6	14	Nov. 2—Dartmouth .. 6	34	Harvard.	
Nov. 16—Wabash 7	53	Nov. 5—Brown 0	53	Op. Har.	Op. Har.
Nov. 23—Notre Dame.26	6	Harvard.		Nov. 9—Tufts 0	7
Notre Dame.		Op. Har.	Op. Har.	Nov. 23—Boston Col... 6	14
Op. N. D.	Op. Har.	Nov. 9—Tufts 0	7	Hamilton.	
Sept. 28—Case 6	26	Nov. 23—Boston Col... 6	14	Op. Ham.	Op. Ham.
Nov. 2—Wabash 7	66	Hamilton.		Nov. 2—Union 0	2
Nov. 9—Great Lakes. 7	7	Hamilton.		Hamilton.	
Nov. 23—Purdue 6	26	Hamilton.		Hamilton.	

HORSE RACING.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.

- 1903—Gundre, 1:38½; \$11,000.
 1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; \$10,880.
 1905—Syonby and Race King, 1:41½ (dead heat), \$9,230.
 1906—Grapple, 1:39; \$10,850.
 1907—Glorifier, 1:40½; \$10,570.
 1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38¾; \$9,620.
 1909—King James, 1:40; \$3,875.
 1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37½; \$5,000.
 1911—1912—No race.
 1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; \$3,475.
 1914—Buskin, 1:37½; \$4,100.
 1915—Stromboli, 1:39½; \$2,325.
 1916—The Finn, 1:38; \$3,500.
 1917—Ormesdale, 1:39½; \$5,000.
 1918—Trompe-La-Morte, 1:38½; \$5,000.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

- For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1½ to 1¼ miles.
- 1890—Riley, 118lbs, 2:45; \$5,450.
 1891—Kingsman, 122lbs, 2:52¾; \$4,680.
 1892—Azra, 122lbs, 2:41¼; \$4,730.
 1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¾; \$4,090.
 1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; \$4,000.
 1895—Halma, 122lbs, 2:37½.
 1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
 1897—Typhoon II, 117lbs, 2:12½.
 1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
 1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
 1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06¼.
 1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
 1902—Alan-a-Dale, 117lbs, 2:08¾; \$6,000.
 1903—Judge Hlmea, 117lbs, 2:09; \$5,000.
 1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
 1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10¼; \$5,000.
 1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs, 2:08¾; \$5,000.
 1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12¾; \$5,000.
 1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15½; \$5,000.
 1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
 1910—Donan, 112lbs, 2:06¾; \$6,000.
 1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05¾; \$6,000.
 1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09¾; \$5,000.
 1913—Donerall, 117lbs, 2:04¼; \$6,000.
 1914—Old Roebund, 114lbs, 2:03¾; \$13,350.
 1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05¾; \$14,900.
 1916—George Smith, 117lbs, 2:04; \$9,750.
 1917—Omar Khayyam, 117lbs, 2:04¾; \$16,600.
 1918—Exterminator, 114lbs, 2:10¼; \$15,000.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

- Gravesend, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.
- 1905—Delhi, 2:06¾; \$15,800.
 1906—Tokalon, 2:05¾; \$15,800.
 1907—Superman, 2:09; \$15,800.
 1908—Fair Play, 2:04¼; \$19,750.
 1909—King James, 2:05; \$3,850.
 1910—Fitz Herbert, 2:05¾; \$5,000.
 1913—Whisk Broom, 2:03¾; \$3,025.
 1914—Buckhorn, 2:08; \$3,550.
 1915†—Tartar, 1:50¾; \$3,950.
 1916†—Friar Rock, 1:50; \$5,000.
 1917†—Borrow, 1:49¾; \$6,000.
 1918—Cudgel, 1:50½; \$4,850.

*Run at Belmont park, L. I. †Run at Belmont park, L. I.; distance 1¼ miles. ‡Run at Aqueduct, N. Y.; distance 1¼ miles. §Run at Queens County Jockey club track; distance 1¼ miles.

ENGLISH DERBY.

- First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.
- 1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¼.
 1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56½.
 1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
 1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
 1894—Lada, by Hampton, 2:45¼.
 1895—Sir Visto, by Barcadine, 2:43¾.
 1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
 1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
 1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
 1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38¾.
 1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
 1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40¾.
 1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42¾.
 1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrune

- 1904—St. Amant, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45¾.
 1905—Cleero, by Cylleue, 3:11.
 1906—Spearmint, by Carbine, 2:36¾.
 1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
 1908—Signoriuetta, by Chalereux-Signorina, 2:39¾.
 1909—Minori, by Cylleue-Mother Siegel, 2:45½.
 1910—Lemberg, by Cylleue-Galicia, 2:35½.
 1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36¾.
 1912—Fagale, by Cylleue-Tagale, 2:38¾.
 1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Fawky, 2:37¾.
 1914—Durbar II, by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.
 1915*—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:33¾.
 1916*—Fifinella. (Time not reported.)
 1917-1918—No race.

*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3 year olds. Stake, \$40,000.

- 1901—Cherif, by St. Damien.
 1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
 1903—Quo Vadis.
 1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amie.
 1905—Finasseur.
 1906—Spearmint.
 1907—Sans Souci II.
 1908—Northeast (value of race, \$72,000).
 1909—Verdun, \$74,155.
 1910—Nuage, \$50,000.
 1911—Aa d'Atout, \$70,200.
 1912—Houli, \$73,000.
 1913—Bruleur, \$72,000.
 1914—Sardanople, \$60,000.
 1915-1918—No racing.

AMERICAN DERBY.

The American Derby, formerly run at the Washington park racetrack, was renewed in 1916 at the Hawthorne racetrack, when Dodge, carrying 126 pounds and ridden by F. Murphy, won in 2:04½. The value of the stake was \$10,000, the winner getting \$6,850. The record of winners in the American Derby, 1¼ miles (1¼ in 1916), for 3 year olds, is as follows—year, winner, weight, time and value of stake being given in order:

- 1884—Modesty, 117; 2:42¾; \$10,700.
 1885—Volante, 123; 2:49¾; \$9,570.
 1886—Silver Cloud, 121; 2:37¾; \$9,160.
 1887—C. H. Todd, 118; 2:38¾; \$13,690.
 1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123; 2:40¾; \$14,340.
 1889—Spokane, 121; 2:41¼; \$15,440.
 1890—Uncle Bob, 115¼; 2:55¼; \$15,200.
 1891—Strathmeath, 122; 2:49¼; \$18,610.
 1892—Carlsbad, 122; 3:04¼; \$16,930.
 1893—Boundless, 122; 2:36; \$49,500.
 1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122; 2:36; \$19,750.
 1895-1897—No racing.
 1898—Pink Coat, 127; 2:42¾; \$9,425.
 1899—No race.
 1900—Sidney Lucas, 122; 2:40¾; \$9,425.
 1901—Robert Waddell, 119; 2:33; \$19,325.
 1902—Wyeth, 123; 2:40; \$20,125.
 1903—The Picket, 115; 2:33; \$27,275.
 1904—Highball, 122; 2:33; \$26,325.
 1905-1915—No racing.
 1916—Dodge, 126; 2:04¾; \$6,850.
 1917-1918—No race.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

- ¼ mile—27, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.
 ½ mile—55½, Directum I. (paced by runner), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916; 58¾, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903.
 1 mile—1:54½, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:58, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58¼, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with wind shield). By a stallion, 1:58¾, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.
 1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19¼, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909. Best mile by a colt, 2:15¾, Aldale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912, race record, 2:26, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.
 1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04¼, The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1915. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11¾, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.

- 1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03½, Miss Bertha Dillon, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1917.
- 1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:02, Peter Volo, Cleveland, O., Aug. 16, and Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915; by filly, 2:04½, Bertha McGuire, Toledo, O., July 24, 1918.
- 1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.
- 1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01¼, 2:01¾, Hamburg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:02¼, 2:02½, Lu Princeton, at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1918.
- 1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:01¾, 2:04¾, 2:03, St. Frisco, Belmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1918; by filly, 2:05½; 2:03¾; 2:04¼, Miss Bertha Dillon, Columbus, O., Sept. 25, 1917.
- 1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¼ (Billy Burke), 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾, Duddle Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.
- 1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05½, 2:03¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:09, Mabel Trask, Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916. (St. Frisco won first two heats.)
- 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:05¾, 2:04¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾, 2:07¼, Bertha McGuire, Toledo, O., July 24, 1918.
- 1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02¾, Uhlan, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.
- Trotting to Wagon.*
- ½ mile—:56¼, Uhlan (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.
- 1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlan, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911; by stallion, 2:02¾, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916; by team, 2:10¼, Roy Miller and Lucy Van, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1918.
- Teams to Pole.*
- 1 mile—2:03¾, Uhlan and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.
- Trotting to High Sulky.*
- 1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904 (nonball-bearing sulky); 2:08¾, Maud S., Glenville, 1885.
- BEST PACING RECORDS.**
- ¾ mile—:27½, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).
- ½ mile—:56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).
- ¼ mile—1:26¼, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.
- 1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56¾, Directum I. (without wind shield), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
- 1 mile, yearlings—2:20¾, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.
- 1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07¾, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.
- 1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00¾, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914; by colt, 2:03, Peter Look, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.
- 1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04½, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.
- 1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02¼, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.
- 1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02¾, 2:00, 2:00, Directum I., Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:00¼, 2:00¼, 2:00½, Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. (Second heat taken by Braden Direct, and third heat by Judge Ormonde.)
- 1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01¾, 2:03½, 2:01½, 2:03¾, 2:04¾, Evelyn W. and Earl, Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)
- 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03¾, 2:03¼, 2:02¾, 2:03¼, 2:03¾, Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.

- 1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00½, 2:02, 2:05¾, 2:08¾, 2:06¾, 2:06¼, 2:07½ (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Copa de Oro and last three by Jersey B.), Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.
- 1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59¼, Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05½, R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.
- 1 mile, half-mile track—2:02, Dan Patch, Allentown, Pa., Sept. 21, 1905.
- Pacing to Wagon.*
- 1 mile—1:57¼, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 1:58¾, William, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915 (amateur driving); best three heats in race, 2:06¼, 2:04¾, 2:06¾, Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

Teams to Pole.

- ¼ mile—:29¾, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.
- ½ mile—1:00¾, Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.
- 1 mile—2:02, Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

- ¼ mile—:21¼, Bob Wade, 4yrs, Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.
- 2½ furlongs—:31½, Best Boy, 2yrs, Clifton, N. J., March 12, 1890.
- ¾ mile—:34, Red S., aged, 122lbs, Butte, Mont., July 22, 1896.
- 3¼ furlongs—:39¾, Supremacy, 2yrs, Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 1, 1914.
- ½ mile—:46, Geraldine, 4 yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1899.
- ½ mile—:46¾, Miss Nett, 2yrs, Belmont park, May 14, 1910.
- 4¼ furlongs—51¾, Tanya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 12, 1904.
- 5 furlongs—:56¾, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.
- 5½ furlongs—1:02¾, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03¾, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.
- 6 furlongs, less 170 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.
- 6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:09¾, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.
- 6½ furlongs—1:16¾, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.
- ¾ mile—1:22, Roseben, 6yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct. 16, 1906.
- 7½ furlongs—1:31½, Restigouche, 3yrs, 106lbs, Belmont park, May 29, 1908.
- 1 mile—1:34, Sun Briar, at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1918.
- 1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913.
- 1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45½, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.
- 1 mile and 50 yds.—1:41½, Haviland, 6yrs, 98lbs, Washington park, July 7, 1903.
- 1 mile and 70 yds.—1:42¾, Jiminez, 101lbs, Harlem, Sept. 5, 1901; Dalvay, 3yrs, 96lbs, same course, Aug. 31, 1904, and Convent Belle, 4yrs, 94lbs, Seattle, Aug. 24, 1908.
- 1 mile and 100 yds.—1:44¾, Grand Opera, 4yrs, 77lbs, Harlem, Aug. 12, 1903.
- 1-16 miles—1:43¾, Gretna Green, Fort Erie, Ont., Aug. 23, 1909.
- 1½ miles—1:50, Vox Populi, 3yrs, 110lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 13, 1908.
- 1-3-16 miles—1:56, Cudgel, 4 yrs., 131 lbs., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1918.
- 1¼ miles—1:49¾, Boots, 3 yrs., 127 lbs., Aqueduct, July 7, 1917.
- 1 mile and 500 yds.—2:10¼, Bend Or, 4yrs, 115lbs, Saratoga, July 25, 1892.
- 1-5-16 miles—2:09¾, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 1, 1908.
- 1¾ miles—2:17¾, Irish Lad, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, June 25, 1904.
- 1¾ miles—2:30¼, Goodrich, 3yrs, 102lbs, Washington park, July 1, 1898.
- 1¾ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs, Sheeps-

- head Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45%, Africander, 3 yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 7, 1903.
 1 3/4 miles—2:57, Major Daingerfield, 4yrs, 120lbs, Morris park, Oct. 3, 1903.
 1 1/2 miles—3:17%, Orcagna, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.
 2 miles—3:25%, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 105lbs, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8, 1909.
 2 1/2 miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.
 2 1/2 miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.
 2 1/2 miles—4:24 1/2, Kyrat, 3yrs, 83lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.
 2 1/2 miles—4:58 1/2, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
 2 1/2 miles—4:58 3/4, Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.
 3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algol, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.
 4 miles—7:10 1/4, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.
 10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

Heat Racing.

- 1/4 mile—:21 1/2, :22 1/4, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1883.
 1/2 mile—:47 1/2, :47 3/4, Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; :48, :48, Eclipse, Jr., 4 yrs., Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
 5/8 mile—1:00, 1:00, Kittle Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.
 6 1/2 furlongs—1:09, 1:08 1/4, 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.
 3/4 mile—1:10 1/4, 1:12%, Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13 1/4, 1:13 1/4, Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23, 1883.
 1 mile—1:41 1/2, 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47 1/2, L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.
 1-16 miles—1:50 1/2, 1:48, Slipalong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.
 1 1/4 miles—1:56, 1:54 1/4, What'er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.
 1 1/2 miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.
 1 3/4 miles—2:41 3/4, 2:41, Patsy Duffy, aged, 115lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.
 2 miles—3:33, 3:31 1/4, Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107 1/2 lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.
 3 miles—5:27 1/2, 5:29 1/2, Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865.
 4 miles—7:23 1/2, 7:41, Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

Long-Distance Riding.

- 10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.
 20 miles—40:59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
 50 miles—1:50:03 1/4, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.
 60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldstun, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831.
 100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldstun, 16 horses, as above.

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

- On account of the war no national open golf championship tournament took place in 1918. Winners of event to date:
 1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
 1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
 1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
 1897—Joe Floyd (Esséx), Wheaton links, 162.
 1898—Fred Herd (Washington Park), Myopia links, 323.
 1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
 1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.

- 1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 331.
 1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
 1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Baltusrol links, 307.
 1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
 1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
 1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
 1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.
 1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
 1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
 1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
 1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
 1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.
 1913—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
 1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.
 1915—Jerome D. Travers (Montclair, N. J.), Baltusrol Country club, 297.
 1916—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Minikahda, Minneapolis, Minn., 286.
 1917—J. Hutchinson (Glen View), Whitmarsh Valley, Philadelphia, Pa., 292.
 1918—Tournament omitted on account of war.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Winners of western open golf championship to date:
 1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
 1900—No championship met held.
 1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
 1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.
 1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
 1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
 1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
 1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
 1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
 1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
 1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
 1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
 1912—MacDonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
 1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
 1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.
 1915—Thomas L. McNamara (Boston), Glen Oak, Chicago, 304.
 1916—Walter Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Blue Mound, Milwaukee, 287.
 1917—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Westmoreland, Chicago, 283.
 1918—No tournament on account of war.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

- On account of the war the annual tournament to decide the amateur golf championship of America was omitted in 1917 and 1918. Record of event to date:
 1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.
 1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
 1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
 1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.
 1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Cheate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
 1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 168.

- 1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.
- 1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
- 1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. A. Ormiston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
- 1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
- 1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
- 1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
- 1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
- 1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
- 1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
- 1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
- 1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
- 1911—At Rye, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
- 1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans, Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
- 1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
- 1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Oulmet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes.
- 1915—At Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago won. Low score in qualifying round, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 152 for 36 holes.
- 1916—At Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, 153 for 36 holes.
- 1917—No contest on account of war.
- 1918—No contest on account of war.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

- The annual western amateur golf championship was omitted in 1918 on account of the war. Championship record to date:
- 1899—David R. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
- 1900—William Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
- 1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
- 1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
- 1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
- 1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
- 1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play.
- 1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
- 1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
- 1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
- 1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1911—Albert Seckel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
- 1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.

- 1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
- 1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.
- 1915—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Cleveland, O., 7 up, 5 to play.
- 1916—Heinrich Schmidt (Claremont, Oakland, Cal.), Del Monte, Cal., 7 up, 6 to play.
- 1917—Francis Oulmet (Woodland), Midlothian, 1 up.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

- No tournaments to decide the women's national championship were held in 1917 or 1918. Championship record to date:
- 1895—Beatrice Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
- 1896—Beatrice Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1897—Beatrice Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
- 1898—Beatrice Hoyt, Ardsley club, 5 up, 3 to play.
- 1899—Kath Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1900—Frances Griscom, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 2 to play.
- 1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
- 1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
- 1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
- 1904—Georgeanna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
- 1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
- 1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
- 1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
- 1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
- 1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
- 1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1913—Gladys Ravenscroft (Bromborough club, England), Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
- 1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.
- 1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (Philadelphia), Onwentsia club, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1916—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Belmont Springs Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1917—No contest on account of war.
- 1918—No contest on account of war.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Miss Elaine Rosenthal of the Ravisloe Country club won the eighteenth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Indian Hill club at Winnetka, Ill., Aug. 25-31, 1918, defeating Miss Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, Wis., 4 up and 3 to play. Winners of the event:
- 1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
- 1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
- 1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
- 1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
- 1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
- 1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 3 up.
- 1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
- 1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.

- 1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
 1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravistoe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.
 1916—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Cincinnati), Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 up, 1 to play.
 1917—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Indian Hill, Chicago), Flossmoor, 5 up, 4 to play.
 1918—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravistoe, Chicago), 4 up, 3 to play.

OLYMPIC CUP.

There was no contest for the Olympic cup in 1918 on account of the war. Winners of event to date:

- 1905—At Chicago, Western Pa. A., 655.
 1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
 1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
 1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
 1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
 1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
 1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
 1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
 1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 628.
 1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 628.
 1915—At Cleveland, Chicago Dist. G. A., 651.
 1916—At Del Monte, California G. A., 583.
 1917—At Chicago, Western G. A., 655.
 1918—No contest.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Year. Winner. Runner up.
 1886—H. Hutchinson.....Henry Lamb.....7 and 6
 1887—H. Hutchinson.....John Ball, Jr.....1 hole
 1888—J. Ball, Jr.....J. E. Laidlay.....5 and 4
 1889—J. E. Laidlay.....L. W. Balfour.....2 and 1
 1890—J. Ball, Jr.....J. E. Laidlay.....4 and 3
 1891—J. E. Laidlay.....H. H. Hilton.....1 hole
 1892—J. Ball, Jr.....H. H. Hilton.....3 and 1
 1893—Peter Anderson.....J. E. Laidlay.....1 hole
 1894—J. Ball, Jr.....S. M. Ferguson.....1 hole
 1895—L. B. Melville.....J. Ball, Jr.....1 hole
 1896—F. G. Tait.....H. H. Hilton.....8 and 7
 1897—A. J. T. Allan.....J. Robb.....4 and 2
 1898—F. G. Tait.....S. M. Ferguson.....7 and 6
 1899—J. Ball, Jr.....F. G. Tait.....1 hole
 1900—H. H. Hilton.....J. Robb.....3 and 7
 1901—H. H. Hilton.....J. L. Low.....1 hole
 1902—C. Hutchings.....S. H. Fry.....1 up
 1903—R. Maxwell.....H. Hutchinson.....6 and 5
 1904—W. J. Travis.....E. Blackwell.....4 and 3
 1905—A. G. Barry.....Hon. O. Scott.....3 and 2
 1906—James Robb.....C. C. Lengen.....4 and 3
 1907—J. Ball, Jr.....A. Palmer.....6 and 4
 1908—E. A. Lassen.....H. F. Taylor.....7 and 6
 1909—R. Maxwell.....C. K. Hutchinson.....1 hole
 1910—John Ball.....C. Aylmer.....10 and 9
 1911—H. H. Hilton.....E. A. Lassen.....4 and 3
 1912—John Ball.....H. A. Mitchell.....1 hole
 1913—H. H. Hilton.....R. Harris.....6 and 5
 1914—J. L. C. Jenkins.....C. L. Hezlet.....3 and 2
 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918—No contest.

*After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

- 1890—John Ball, Jr.* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.
 1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrew's), St. Andrew's, 166.
 1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 1305.
 1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrew's), Prestwick, 322.
 1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 325.
 1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrew's, 322.
 1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
 1897—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
 1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.
 1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
 1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrew's, 309.
 1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
 1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
 1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
 1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.
 1905—Jas. Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 318.

- 1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
 1907—Arnau Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
 1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
 1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
 1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 299.
 1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
 1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
 1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
 1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.
 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918—No contest.

*Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

RED CROSS GOLF.

The leading professional and amateur golf players of the country devoted themselves to playing exhibition games in 1918 for the benefit of the Red Cross. These matches netted considerable sums, the amount earned by men and women playing under the auspices of the Western Golf association being \$303,775.52. Among the players taking active part were Chick Evans, Bob Jones, Warren K. Wood, Perry Adair, Kenneth P. Edwards, Jock Hutchinson, Bob MacDonald, Jim Barnes, Walter Hagen, Elaine Rosenthal and Alexa Strirling. The expenses were borne by the association.

MISCELLANEOUS TOURNAMENTS (1918).

Among the winners in miscellaneous and state golf tournaments in 1918 were the following: East Coast (Florida) Open—Jock Hutchinson. North and South—Walter Hagen. North and South Amateur—Irving S. Robeson. Pacific Northwest—H. A. Fleagar. Trans-Mississippi—G. L. Conley. Iowa—Arthur Bartlett. Missouri—James C. Ward. Missouri (women)—Miss Carolyn Lee. Nebraska—Kenneth Reed.

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

R. Lindley Murray of California won the 1918 championship in tennis Sept. 3, 1918, at Forest Hills, L. I., by defeating W. T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia 6-3, 6-1, 7-5. The championship in doubles was won by Vincent Richards of New York and W. T. Tilden, Jr., at the Longwood Cricket club, Boston, Aug. 17, when they defeated Beals C. Wright and Fred B. Alexander 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 2-6, 6-2.

National Tennis Champions in Singles.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1881—R. D. Sears. | 1901—W. A. Larned. |
| 1882—R. D. Sears. | 1902—W. A. Larned. |
| 1883—R. D. Sears. | 1903—H. L. Doherty. |
| 1884—R. D. Sears. | 1904—H. Ward. |
| 1885—R. D. Sears. | 1905—B. C. Wright. |
| 1886—R. D. Sears. | 1906—W. J. Clothier. |
| 1887—H. W. Slocum. | 1907—W. A. Larned. |
| 1888—H. W. Slocum. | 1908—W. A. Larned. |
| 1889—H. W. Slocum. | 1909—W. A. Larned. |
| 1890—O. S. Campbell. | 1910—W. A. Larned. |
| 1891—O. S. Campbell. | 1911—W. A. Larned. |
| 1892—O. S. Campbell. | 1912—M. E. McLoughlin. |
| 1893—R. D. Wrenn. | 1913—M. E. McLoughlin. |
| 1894—R. D. Wrenn. | 1914—R. N. Williams. |
| 1895—F. H. Hovey. | 1915—W. M. Johnston. |
| 1896—R. D. Wrenn. | 1916—R. N. Williams. |
| 1897—R. D. Wrenn. | 1917—R. L. Murray. |
| 1898—M. D. Whitman. | 1918—R. L. Murray. |
| 1899—M. D. Whitman. | |
| 1900—M. D. Whitman. | |

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL CUP.

The Davis international tennis challenge cup was taken from the United States by Australia as the result of the games played in 1914. Owing to the war there has been no contest for the trophy since that time.

- | Year. Winner. Score. | Year. Winner. Score. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1900—America . . . 3-0 | 1908—Australasia. 3-2 |
| 1902—America . . . 3-2 | 1909—Australasia. 5-0 |
| 1903—British Isles. 4-1 | 1911—Australasia. 5-0 |
| 1904—British Isles. 5-0 | 1912—British Isles. 3-2 |
| 1905—British Isles. 5-0 | 1913—America . . . 3-2 |
| 1906—British Isles. 5-0 | 1914—Australasia. 3-2 |
| 1907—Australasia. 3-2 | |

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the western tennis championship tournament played on the courts of the Chicago Tennis club July 27-Aug. 5, 1918, the title in singles was won by Walter T. Hayes, who defeated Samuel Hardy in the final match 6-2, 9-7, 6-3. The doubles championship was won by W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, who defeated Edward Oelsner and W. S. Miller 6-1, 6-1, 6-3. In the women's championships Miss Carrie B. Neely won in the singles by defeating Mrs. W. S. Northrup, 6-3, 6-4. The women's doubles championship was won by Miss Marion F. Leighton and Mrs. Dorothy L. Field, who defeated Miss Neely and Mrs. Northrup 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the national clay court tennis tournament held in Chicago, June 29-July 6, 1918, William T. Tilden, Jr., won the championship in singles by defeating Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh, Pa., 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2. The championship in doubles was won by Garland and Samuel Hardy, who defeated Walter T. Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick 6-4, 1-6, 6-2, 7-9, 6-2. The women's championship in singles was won by Miss Carrie B. Neely, who defeated Mrs. Adelaide Yeager 6-4, 6-2. The women's championship in doubles was taken by Mrs. Ralph Field and Miss Esch, who defeated Mrs. Yeager and Miss Neely 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

COURT TENNIS.

Open Professional Champions.

Open professional court tennis champions since 1871:

- 1871-1885—G. Lambert, England.
- 1885-1890—Tom Pettit, America.
- 1890-1895—C. Sanders, England.
- 1895-1905—Peter Latham, England.
- 1905-1907—C. J. Fairs, England.
- 1907-1908—Peter Latham, England.
- 1908-1912—C. J. Fairs, England.
- 1912-1914—George F. Covey, England.
- 1914—Jay Gould, America.
- 1915-1918—No contests.

INDOOR TENNIS.

Champions in Singles.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1900—J. A. Allen. | 1910—G. F. Touchard. |
| 1901—Holcombe Ward. | 1911—T. R. Pell. |
| 1902—J. P. Paret. | 1912—W. C. Grant. |
| 1903—W. C. Grant. | 1913—G. F. Touchard. |
| 1904—W. C. Grant. | 1914—G. F. Touchard. |
| 1905—E. B. Dewhurst. | 1915—G. F. Touchard. |
| 1906—W. C. Grant. | 1916—R. L. Murray. |
| 1907—T. R. Pell. | 1917—S. H. Voshell. |
| 1908—W. C. Grant. | 1918—S. H. Voshell. |
| 1909—T. R. Pell. | |

Champions in Doubles.

- 1900—J. P. Paret and C. Cragin.
- 1901—O. M. Bostwick and C. Cragin.
- 1902—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
- 1903—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
- 1904—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
- 1905—T. R. Pell and H. E. Allen.
- 1906—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
- 1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
- 1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
- 1909—T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant.
- 1910—G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner.
- 1911—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
- 1912—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
- 1913—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
- 1914—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
- 1915—G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
- 1916—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond.
- 1917—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander.
- 1918—G. O. Shafer and King Smith.

Women's Championship.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the national indoor tennis championship for women at New York, N. Y., March 30, 1918, by defeating Miss Eleanor Goss 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

SQUASH TENNIS.

Amateur Championship.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard club won the national amateur squash tennis championship on the Harvard club courts in New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1918, when he defeated J. Victor Onativia, also of the Harvard club, in the final round of the event by a score of 15-8, 15-4, 15-10.

OTHER TENNIS WINNERS IN 1918.

Men.

- Eastern doubles—P. D. Osborne and Wallace Rhoads.
 - Pacific coast doubles—Nat' B. Browne and Frank Winne.
 - Chicago singles—Walter T. Hayes.
 - Chicago doubles—W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick.
 - Illinois singles—Walter T. Hayes.
 - Illinois doubles—W. T. Hayes and George J. O'Connell.
 - Big Ten (university) singles—R. Pike, U. of Chicago.
 - Big Ten doubles—Adams and Widen, U. of Minnesota.
 - Pennsylvania singles—William T. Tilden.
- Women.*
- Women's national singles—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
 - Chicago singles—Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill.
 - Chicago doubles—Miss Katherine Waldo and Miss Carrie B. Neely.
 - Illinois singles—Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill.
 - Illinois doubles—Mrs. MacNeill and Miss Waldo.
 - Eastern states singles—Miss E. R. Sears.
 - Eastern states doubles—Miss E. R. Porter and Miss Gertrude Ostheimer.

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Leading winners in the eighteenth annual tournament of the American Bowling congress held in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16-March 10, 1918:

Five-Man Teams.

- Aquillas, St. Paul.....3,092
- Pages, Toledo.....2,961
- Champion Spark Plugs, Toledo.....2,908
- Athearn Hotel, Oshkosh, Wis.....2,892
- Clausius, Chicago.....2,891
- Elm, Rochester, N. Y.....2,885
- P. J. Schmidts, Detroit.....2,874
- Marott Shoes, Indianapolis.....2,873
- Shymanski & Sons, Louisville.....2,861
- Mineralites, Chicago.....2,858

Two-Man Teams.

- H. Steers and Fred Thoma, Chicago....1,335
- S. Goodman and A. Jenks, Canton, O. .1,287
- F. Porto and M. Lindsay, New Haven.1,282
- G. Stewart and C. Moses, Toledo.....1,267
- W. Doehrmann and F. Farnan, Ft. Wayne.1,259
- A. Planer and G. Inden, Milwaukee...1,254
- G. Fritz and J. McCormick, Toledo....1,249
- M. McDowell and C. Thies, Cleveland.1,247
- E. Anderson and B. Anderson, Chicago.1,247
- L. Pfum and W. Ott, Chicago.....1,246

Singles.

- C. Styles, Detroit.....702
- F. Reichman, Milwaukee.....685
- C. Wagner, Newark, N. J.....680
- H. Steers, Chicago.....675
- E. Herrman, Cleveland.....673
- G. Leonard, Detroit.....672
- J. Haytas, Cleveland.....669
- W. Ready, Chicago.....668
- Ed Kasch, Toledo.....666
- C. Shanks, Louisville.....666

All Events.

- H. Steers, Chicago.....1,959
- J. Neuman, Peoria, Ill.....1,941
- M. Lindsay, New Haven.....1,921
- C. Moses, Toledo.....1,888
- F. Farnan, Fort Wayne.....1,871
- C. Thies, Cleveland.....1,861
- E. Herrman, Cleveland.....1,861

W. Ott, Chicago.....	1,856
William Ready, Chicago.....	1,854
P. Steinmiller, Syracuse.....	1,846

Championship Records.**Five-Man Teams.**

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago.....	2,720
1902—Fidellas, New York.....	2,792
1903—O'Learys, Chicago.....	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago.....	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago.....	2,735
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago.....	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids.....	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O.....	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago.....	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago.....	2,880
1911—Flenners, Chicago.....	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York.....	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul.....	3,006
1914—Monko club, New Haven.....	2,944
1915—Barry-Kettlers, Chicago.....	2,907
1916—Commodore Barrys, Chicago.....	2,905
1917—Birk Brothers, Chicago.....	3,061
1918—Aquillas, St. Paul.....	3,022

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York.....	1,203
1902—McLean-Sters, Chicago.....	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus.....	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington.....	1,184
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago.....	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia.....	1,268
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville.....	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago.....	1,254
1909—Schwoeiger Brothers, Madison, Wis.....	1,304
1910—Daiker-Wetterman, Cincinnati.....	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seiler, East Liverpool, O.....	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky.....	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.....	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark.....	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit.....	1,297
1916—Thoma-Marino, Chicago.....	1,297
1917—Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria, Ill.....	1,346
1918—Steers-Thoma, Chicago.....	1,335

Singles.

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago.....	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago.....	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee.....	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis.....	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul.....	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh.....	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis.....	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago.....	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.....	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit.....	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago.....	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.....	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.....	693
1914—William Miller, Detroit.....	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.....	711
1916—Sam Schilman, Toronto.....	685
1917—Otto Kallush, Rochester, N. Y.....	698
1918—C. Styles, Detroit.....	702

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago.....	1,737
1902—John Koster, New York.....	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago.....	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis.....	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago.....	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis.....	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids.....	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.....	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago.....	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit.....	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo.....	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville.....	1,843
1913—E. Herrman, Cleveland.....	1,972
1914—William Miller, Detroit.....	1,897
1915—Mattie Faetz, Chicago.....	1,876
1916—Frank Thoma, Chicago.....	1,919
1917—Henry Miller, Detroit.....	1,945
1918—H. Steers, Chicago.....	1,952

NATIONAL WOMEN'S BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

In the annual tournament of the National Women's Bowling association, held in Cin-

natl., March 11 and 12, 1918, the leaders in each event were:

Five-Woman Teams.

Leffingwell Ladies, Chicago.....	2,479
Eastern Market, Detroit.....	2,318
M. Butler, Toledo.....	2,310
Moerlo No. 2, Cincinnati.....	2,293
Bensinger Wabash Ladies, Chicago.....	2,263

Doubles Event.

Mrs. A. Acker-Mrs. J. Reilly, Chicago.....	1,012
Mrs. T. Jonas-Mrs. R. Abraham, Milwaukee.....	1,000
Mrs. Stertz, St. Louis-Mrs. Garwood, Cleveland.....	1,000
Mrs. A. Gray-Mrs. A. Jager, Toledo.....	995
Mrs. Z. Quinn-Mrs. G. Dornblazer, Chicago.....	985

Individuals.

Mrs. F. Steid, Detroit.....	537
Mrs. O. Kissner, Milwaukee.....	535
Mrs. A. Jager, Toledo.....	529
Mrs. G. Grewald, Cleveland.....	525
Mrs. N. Schroeder, Chicago.....	520
The president of the association is Mrs. H. C. Menne, St. Louis, Mo., and the secretary Mrs. M. Kelly, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1918 was held in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 26-Feb. 11. Event winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1903—Acnes, St. Paul.....	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul.....	2,694
1905—Courts, St. Paul.....	2,820
1906—Capitols, St. Paul.....	2,746
1907—Pfisters, St. Paul.....	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul.....	2,789
1909—Doris, St. Paul.....	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroits, Chicago.....	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul.....	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul.....	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago.....	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul.....	2,910
1915—Doris, St. Paul.....	3,014
1916—Centrals, Minneapolis.....	2,880
1917—Fiat, Minneapolis.....	2,822
1918—Schmidts, St. Paul.....	2,928

Two-Man Teams.

1903—Alness-Woolley, Minneapolis.....	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis.....	1,174
1905—Woolley-Garland, Minneapolis.....	1,277
1906—Gosewich-Muggley, St. Paul.....	1,160
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth.....	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul.....	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul.....	1,195
1910—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul.....	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul.....	1,308
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee.....	1,222
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth.....	1,221
1914—Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg.....	1,258
1915—Tennison-Newhouse, Minneapolis.....	1,265
1916—Miller-Nystrom, St. Paul.....	1,201
1917—Wagner-Karlceck, Chicago.....	1,234
1918—Wilke-Wolfe, Minneapolis.....	1,309

Singles.

1903—Skorish, St. Paul.....	674
1904—Alness, Minneapolis.....	658
1905—Kampanan, St. Paul.....	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth.....	589
1907—Werner, Winona.....	589
1907—Woolley, Minneapolis.....	617
1908—Campbell, Duluth.....	622
1909—Dolan, Minneapolis.....	636
1910—Johnson, Minneapolis.....	618
1911—Con Sandblom, St. Paul.....	693
1912—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City.....	642
1913—Harry Steers, Chicago.....	654
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa.....	671
1915—H. Marino, Chicago.....	679
1916—W. C. Fust, Minneapolis.....	687
1917—J. N. Deller, Duluth.....	705
1918—Joe Shaw, Chicago.....	669

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year.	Team.	Five-Man Teams.	Score.
1904-5	Holtmans		2,885
1905-6	Kloempkens		2,874
1906-7	Quirk No. 1.		2,890
1907-8	Echipse		2,827
1908-9	Leifers		2,865
1909-10	Boller Pianos		2,961
1910-11	Scng's Springs		2,899
1911	(December)—Goodfriends.		2,990
1912	El Utilas		2,960
1913	O'Learys		2,876
1914	O'Learys		2,906
1915	Nienstadts		2,957
1916	Kleker Plumbers		2,983
1917	Birk Brothers		2,938

Two-Man Teams.

1904-5	Meyer-Peterson	1,283
1905-6	Faetz-Schneider	1,221
1906-7	Woodbury-Stoike	1,246
1907-8	Ehliman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9	Peifer-Steers	1,250
1909-10	Fleener-Collier	1,299
1910-11	Nelson-Metcalf	1,303
1911	(December)—Blouin-Rolle	1,312
1912	Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913	Meyer-Bangor	1,219
1914	Gaede-Amhorst	1,225
1915	Hahn-Trapp	1,268
1916	Chabot-Siska	1,261
1917	Geiser-Trapp	1,236

Singles.

1904-5	George A. Rost	671
1905-6	Robert Wienold	659
1906-7	James Hartwell	678
1907-8	Charles Nelson	684
1908-9	E. D. Peifer	659
1909-10	H. A. Walker	697
1910-11	R. Kirch	676
1911	(December)—Ned Nelson	711
1912	Joe Shaw	674
1913	Jay Thompson	673
1914	P. McGuire	676
1915	Frank Kafara	710
1916	John Bricchetto	662
1917	Chris Kaad	677

All Events.

1905	Eddie Meyer	1,845
1906	Matt Faetz	1,876
1907	D. Woodbury	1,957
1908	James Blouin	1,912
1909	Charles Langmeyer	1,892
1910	H. A. Walker	1,942
1911	Al Toemmel	1,902
1911	(December)—Ned Nelson	1,870
1912	Al Toemmel	1,843
1913	William Metcalf	1,888
1914	M. Faetz	1,892
1915	Frank Kafara	1,895
1916	Marvin Erickson	1,875
1917	Chris Kaad	1,903

Officers Chicago Bowling Association (1916)
—President, Frank Padeloup; first vice-president, Walter L. Trischmann; second vice-president, Elmer H. Baumgarten; secretary, J. C. Mueller; treasurer, Albert Lea.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twenty-first annual Illinois State Bowling association tournament took place in Chicago April 20-May 11, 1918. The five-man event was won by the John Bergs with a total score of 2,915, the two-man event by Edward Hanniford and Patrick Mitchell with a score of 1,242, the individual event by Al Toemmel after rolling off a tie at 695 with C. Mathiesen and the all-events by Al Toemmel with 1,918 points. Record of winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year.	Team and city.	Score.
1898	Interclub league, Chicago	2,425
1899	Interclub league, Chicago	2,581
1900	Chicago league, Chicago	2,574
1901	Chicago league, Chicago	2,944
1902	Chicago league, Chicago	2,900
1903	South Chicago league, Chicago	2,875

Year.	Team and city.	Score.
1904	Chicago league, Chicago	2,853
1905	W. Side Bus. Men's league, Chi.	2,855
1906	Bensingers, Chicago	2,882
1907	Lake View league, Chicago	2,920
1908	Howard Majors, Chicago	2,857
1909	Lincolns No. 1, Chicago	2,960
1910	Lipmans, Chicago	2,977
1911	Chalmers-Detroits	2,865
1912	Bruck's league, Chicago	2,884
1913	Concordia Reds, Chicago	2,878
1914	Blatz, Chicago	2,975
1915	Chalmers, Chicago	2,893
1916	Mendels, Chicago	2,955
1917	Blouin-Brucks, Chicago	2,964
1918	John Bergs, Chicago	2,915

Two-Man Teams.

1904	O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers	1,269
1905	F. Ward-D. McGuire	1,216
1906	C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch	1,270
1907	F. Bomer-G. Bomer	1,223
1908	Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner	1,330
1909	J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph	1,249
1910	Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly	1,218
1911	Louis Levine-Fred Bliss	1,269
1912	Harry Ruth-Fred Collins	1,256
1913	James Stevens-John Rosendal	1,243
1914	Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen	1,273
1915	J. and F. Kartheiser	1,251
1916	Bob Wagner-Phil Wolf	1,313
1917	George Hansen-Edward Hunolt	1,209
1918	Edward Hanniford-Pat. Mitchell	1,242

Singles.

1898	W. B. Hanna, Chicago	*172 5-6
1899	H. E. Shepard, Chicago	*190
1900	W. V. Thompson, Interclub	*197 11-12
1901	Fred Worden, Anson	*201 7-9
1902	J. E. Berlin, Sheridan	*201 7-9
1903	Fred Worden, Star	643
1904	Andrew Hall, Chicago	630
1905	R. Wienold, Monroe	711
1906	James Foley, Union	662
1907	C. Heitschmidt, Lake View	649
1908	Dan Ward, Toettis	687
1909	Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest	687
1910	Andrew Hall, Chicago	725
1911	Arthur Anderson, Lake View	665
1912	George Haug, Chicago	671
1913	Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs	721
1914	Al Toemmel, Planters	684
1915	H. M. Lampert, Ellis	700
1916	Chris Kaad, Hotel Planters	694
1917	Al Gaul, Jewelers	680
1918	Al Toemmel, Planters	†695

*Averages.

†After roll-off with C. Mathiesen.

All Events.

1904	H. Steers, Chicago	1,803
1905	Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,769
1906	D. Woodbury, Chicago	1,826
1907	August Trapp, Chicago	1,851
1908	Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis	1,854
1909	Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago	1,841
1910	Phil Wolf, Chicago	1,836
1911	W. V. Thompson, Chicago	1,832
1912	Fred Collins, Chicago	1,877
1913	Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,826
1914	George Ahrbeck, Cappers	1,883
1915	J. DaneK, Flenner's	1,855
1916	Jule Leinger, Chicago	1,890
1917	Hank Marino, Jeffersons	1,849
1918	Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,918

SKAT.

The twenty-first annual tournament of the American Skat league was held in Milwaukee, Wis., June 15 and 16, 1918. Hubert Kersten of Chicago, Ill., won the first prize of \$1,000, winning twenty-eight games and losing two with a score of 918 points. The second prize of \$500 was won by Julius Schmoltd of Milwaukee, Wis.; the third prize by Henry Klein, Chicago, Ill.; fourth prize, W. H. Tuebke, Milwaukee, Wis.; fifth prize, Arthur C. Pick, Milwaukee, Wis.

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles in the United States since 1882, the heavyweight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882	John L. Sullivan	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City	9
July 8, 1883	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain	Richburg, Miss.	75
Jan. 14, 1891	Bob Fitzsimmons	Jack Dempsey	New Orleans, La.	13
Sept. 7, 1892	James J. Corbett	John L. Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	21
Jan. 25, 1896	James J. Corbett	Charles Mitchell	Jacksonville, Fla.	8
Feb. 21, 1896	Bob Fitzsimmons	Peter Maher	Mexico	1
March 17, 1897	Bob Fitzsimmons	James J. Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	14
June 9, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y.	11
Nov. 3, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Thomas J. Sharkey	Coney Island, N. Y.	25
Nov. 15, 1901	James J. Jeffries	Gus Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	5
July 25, 1902	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	8
Aug. 14, 1903	James J. Jeffries	James J. Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Aug. 26, 1904	James J. Jeffries	Jack Monroe	San Francisco, Cal.	2
July 4, 1907	Tommy Burns	Bill Squires	San Francisco, Cal.	1
July 17, 1907	Jack Johnson	Bob Fitzsimmons	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Feb. 10, 1908	Tommy Burns	Jack Palmer	London, England	4
Dec. 26, 1908	Jack Johnson	Tommy Burns	Sydney, N. S. W.	14
March 26, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Jack O'Brien	New York, N. Y.	10
July 5, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1909	Jack Johnson	Al Kaufman	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Oct. 16, 1909	Jack Johnson	Stanley Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	12
July 4, 1910	Jack Johnson	James J. Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	15
Sept. 5, 1910	Al Kaufman	Bill Lang	Philadelphia, Pa.	5
Feb. 21, 1911	Sam Langford	Bill Lang	London, England	6
Aug. 9, 1911	Bill Lang	Bill Squires	Sydney, N. S. W.	5
Sept. 15, 1911	Jim Flynn	Carl Morris	New York, N. Y.	10
April 8, 1912	Sam Langford	Sam McVey	Sydney, N. S. W.	20
July 4, 1912	Jack Johnson	Jim Flynn	Las Vegas, N. M.	9
Jan. 1, 1913	Luther McCarty	Al Palzer	Los Angeles, Cal.	18
April 16, 1913	Luther McCarty	Jim Flynn	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
May 24, 1913	Arthur Pelkey	Luther McCarty	Calgary, Man.	1
Jan. 1, 1914	"Gunboat" Smith	Arthur Pelkey	Daly City, Cal.	15
June 27, 1914	Jack Johnson	Frank Moran	Paris, France	20
July 16, 1914	Georges Carpentier	"Gunboat" Smith	London, England	6
April 6, 1915	Jess Willard	Jack Johnson	Marlanao, Cuba	26
March 25, 1916	Jess Willard	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 1917	Car McMeas	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 19, 1917	Fred Fulton	Sam Langford	Boston, Mass.	7
July 9, 1917	Fred Fulton	Jack Moran	St. Louis, Mo.	3
Sept. 4, 1917	Fred Fulton	Carl Morris	Canton, O.	6
Feb. 25, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	Milwaukee, Wis.	6
May 3, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	St. Paul, Minn.	10
July 27, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Fred Fulton	Harrison, N. J.	1
April 30, 1901	Terry McGovern	Oscar Gerdner	San Francisco, Cal.	4
May 31, 1901	Terry McGovern	Aurelio Herrera	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Nov. 28, 1901	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	Hartford, Conn.	2
Feb. 22, 1902	Terry McGovern	Dave Sullivan	Louisville, Ky.	15
May 22, 1902	Young Corbett	Kid Broad	Denver, Colo.	10
March 31, 1903	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1903	George Gardner	Jack Root	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Nov. 25, 1903	Bob Fitzsimmons	George Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 29, 1904	Young Corbett	Dave Sullivan	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 25, 1904	Jimmy Britt	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 29, 1904	Battling Nelson	Eddie Hanlon	San Francisco, Cal.	19
Feb. 28, 1905	Battling Nelson	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	9
Sept. 9, 1905	Battling Nelson	Jimmy Britt	Colma, Cal.	18
Sept. 3, 1906	Joe Gans	Battling Nelson	Goldfield Nev.	42
Jan. 1, 1907	Joe Gans	Kid Herman	Tonopah, Nev.	8
July 31, 1907	Jimmy Britt	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1907	Joe Gans	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Feb. 4, 1908	Rudolph Unholz	Battling Nelson	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
April 11, 1908	Packey McFarland	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	6
June 4, 1908	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
July 4, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	17
Sept. 7, 1908	Billy Papke	Stanley Ketchel	Los Angeles, Cal.	12
Sept. 9, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Jan. 15, 1909	Packey McFarland	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Feb. 19, 1909	Jem Driscoll	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10
Feb. 22, 1909	Johnny Summers	Jimmy Britt	London, England	20
May 29, 1909	Battling Nelson	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	23
Feb. 22, 1910	Ad Wolgast	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 26, 1911	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Conley	New Orleans, La.	20
July 4, 1911	Ad Wolgast	Owen Moran	San Francisco, Cal.	13
Sept. 20, 1911	Matt Wells	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10
Jan. 11, 1912	Johnny Coulon	George Kitson	South Bend, Ind.	3
Jan. 22, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Harry Forbes	Kenosha, Wis.	8
Feb. 3, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frank Conley	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
Feb. 14, 1912	Packey McFarland	Eddie Murphy	South Bend, Ind.	10
Feb. 18, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Burns	New Orleans, La.	20
Feb. 22, 1912	Johnny Kilbane	Abe Attell	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
March 15, 1912	Packey McFarland	Kid Burns	Kenosha, Wis.	8
April 26, 1912	Packey McFarland	Matt Wells	New York, N. Y.	10
July 4, 1912	Ad Wolgast	Joe Rivers	Los Angeles, Cal.	13

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Oct. 23, 1912.	Bill Papke.	George Carpenter.	Paris, France.	17
March 7, 1913.	Paakey McFarland.	Jack Britton.	New York, N. Y.	10
April 19, 1913.	T. Murphy.	Ad Wolgast.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
July 4, 1913.	Willie Ritchie.	Joe Rivera.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 12, 1914.	Willie Ritchie.	Ad Wolgast.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 17, 1914.	Willie Ritchie.	Tom Murphy.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
May 26, 1914.	Charley White.	Willie Ritchie.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
June 9, 1914.	Kid Williams.	Johnny Coulon.	Los Angeles, Cal.	3
July 7, 1914.	Freddie Welsh.	Willie Ritchie.	London, England.	20
Jan. 21, 1915.	Mike Gibbons.	Jimmy Clabby.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Feb. 25, 1915.	Freddie Welsh.	Charley White.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
March 2, 1915.	Mike Gibbons.	Eddie McGoorty.	Hudson, Wis.	10
March 11, 1915.	Willie Ritchie.	Freddie Welsh.	New York, N. Y.	10
Sept. 10, 1915.	Johnny Ertle.	Kid Williams.	St. Paul, Minn.	10
Sept. 11, 1915.	Paakey McFarland.	Mike Gibbons.	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	10
Feb. 7, 1916.	Kid Williams.	Kid Herman.	New Orleans, La.	20
April 24, 1916.	Ever Hammer.	Freddie Welsh.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 24, 1916.	Jack Britton.	Ted Lewis.	New Orleans, La.	20
Aug. 1, 1916.	Johnny O'Leary.	Ever Hammer.	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 4, 1916.	Freddie Welsh.	Charley White.	Colorado Springs, Col.	20
Jan. 16, 1917.	Richie Mitchell.	Freddie Welsh.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 19, 1917.	Benny Leonard.	Richie Mitchell.	Milwaukee, Wis.	7
May 28, 1917.	Benny Leonard.	Freddie Welsh.	New York, N. Y.	9
July 25, 1917.	Benny Leonard.	Johnny Kilbane.	Philadelphia, Pa.	3

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw. †No decision. Winners named by majority of experts. ‡Fight a draw.

WRESTLING.

N. A. A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The contests for the National Amateur Athletic association wrestling championships took place at the Chicago Athletic association April 12 and 13, 1918. The Gary Y. M. C. A. team won first place with 26 points and the Great Lakes team second place with 17 points. The following took first honors in the various classes:

108 pounds—J. F. Meagher, Gary Y. M. C. A.
115 pounds—Val Vasen, Gary Y. M. C. A.
125 pounds—Harry Hohisel, Joliet Steel Works club.
135 pounds—Spiros Vorres, Greek Olympic A. C.
145 pounds—Al Forst, Great Lakes Naval Training station.
158 pounds—W. H. Wicker, Great Lakes Naval Training station.
175 pounds—Karl Kunert, Gary Y. M. C. A.
Heavyweight—Karl Kunert, Gary Y. M. C. A.

NATIONAL Y. M. C. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Winners in national Y. M. C. A. wrestling tournament in Gary, Ind., Feb. 16, 1918:

115 pounds—Won by Russell Brower, Gary; J. F. Meagher, Gary, second; Tom Dunleavy, Gary, third. Time, 3:10.
125 pounds—Won by Kalman Borsits, Gary; H. Nasser, Michigan City, second; Ed Smith, Gary, third. Time, 4:10.
135 pounds—Won by Spiros Vorres, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago; Christ Maragranis, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, second; A. S. Wilhelm, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, third. Time, 1:00.
145 pounds—Won by Alford E. Cox, Gary; George Mitropoulos, Gary, second; Harold Cogley, Gary, third. Time, 1:58.
158 pounds—Won by George MacLennan, Gary; Andrew Bing, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, second. Time, 6:00.
175 pounds—Won by Hugo Otoupolik, Lincoln, Neb.; Charles J. Jones, Central Y. M. C. A.; second; H. Hanney, Michigan City, third. Time, 6:00.
Heavyweight—Won by Karl Kunert, Gary; Ed Morris, Michigan City, second; Joe Bertacchinis, Michigan City, third. Time, 6:00.

HANDBALL.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

James Kelly of New York retained his title as world's champion handball player by defeating Walter Hess of Cincinnati, O., in that city, April 27, 1918, by winning six out of seven matches.

ROWING.

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

University Eight Oared.

In 1898 the race took place on Saratoga lake over a three mile course; the other contests were on the four mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.
June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.
July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47½; (2) Columbia, 21:20½; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.
July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51½; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.
June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05½; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.
June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44%; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46%; (3) Cornell, 20:04%; (4) Columbia, 20:08%; (5) Georgetown, 20:19%.
July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53%; (2) Columbia, 18:55; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06%; (4) Georgetown, 19:27; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.
June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05%; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13%; (3) Columbia, 19:18%; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31%; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.
June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29%; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30%; (5) Syracuse, 19:36%; (6) Columbia, 19:54.
June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22%; (2) Cornell, 20:31%; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32%; (4) Columbia, 20:45%; (5) Georgetown, 20:52%; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01½.
June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29%; (2) Syracuse, 21:47%; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53%; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59%; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06%.
June 23, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36%; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43%; (3) Syracuse, 19:45%; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13%; (5) Columbia, 20:18%; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.
June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02%; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13%; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33%; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).
June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34%; (2) Columbia, 19:35½; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52%; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00%.
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04%; (3) Syracuse, 19:15%; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24%; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32%.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42%; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44%; (3) Columbia, 20:54%; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15%.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10%; (2) Columbia, 20:16%; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03%.
 June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21%; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41%; (4) Syracuse, 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.
 June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28%; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38%; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11%.
 June 25, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37%; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44%; (4) Syracuse, 19:59%; (5) Washington, 20:01%; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.
 June 23, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36%; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37%; (3) Syracuse, 20:43%; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10%.
 June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 20:15%; (2) Cornell, 20:22%; (3) Columbia, 20:41%; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:52%.
 1917 and 1918—No races on account of war.

Four Oared Races.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39%; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45%; (3) Columbia, 11:51%.
 June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43%; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54; (3) Columbia, 11:08.
 June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35%; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55%; (4) Columbia, 11:14.
 June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53%; (2) Columbia, 11:12%; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15%; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18%; (5) Georgetown, 11:34%.
 June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15%; (2) Cornell, 10:17%; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33%; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.
 June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48%; (3) Columbia, 10:55%; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06%.
 June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37%; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59%.
 June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52%; (2) Columbia, 11:06%; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57%. (Cornell did not finish.)
 July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.
 June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37%; (2) Syracuse, 11:43%; (3) Columbia, 11:48%; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.
 June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.
 June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34%; (2) Columbia, 10:41%; (3) Syracuse, 10:58%; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23%.
 June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47%; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52%; (3) Columbia, 10:54%; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58%; (5) Washington, 12:08%; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).
 June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15%; (2) Columbia, 11:25%; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33%; (4) Syracuse, 11:50%.
 (Four oared event discontinued after 1914.)

Junior Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00%; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05; (3) Columbia, 10:07%.
 June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 11:15½; (2) Cornell, 11:20; (3) Columbia, 11:21; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:06%.
 1917 and 1918—No races on account of war.

University Freshman Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45%; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54%; (3) Cornell, 9:55%; (4) Columbia, 10:08.
 July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20%; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36%; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.
 June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34%; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42%; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.
 June 28, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22½; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12%; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18%; (4) Columbia, 10:28½.
 June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35%; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58%.
 June 23, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51%; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (4) Columbia, 10:07%; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13%.
 June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05%; (5) Cornell, 10:07%.
 June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29%; (2) Syracuse, 9:38%; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55%; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.
 July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07%; (2) Syracuse, 9:14%; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22%; (5) Columbia, 9:26.
 June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40%; (2) Columbia, 10:53%; (3) Syracuse, 10:53%; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00%; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15%.
 June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13%; (2) Cornell, 10:20%; (3) Syracuse, 10:23%; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24%; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.
 June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31%; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35%; (3) Syracuse, 9:42%; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46%; (5) Columbia, 9:47.
 June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04%; (2) Wisconsin, 10:07%; (3) Syracuse, 10:14%; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25%; (5) Columbia, 10:29.
 June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50%; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50%; (4) Columbia, 10:56%; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.
 June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29%; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47%; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01%.
 June 19, 1916—(1) Cornell, 11:05%; (2) Syracuse, 11:15%; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:16%; (4) Columbia, 11:29%.
 1915-1916-1917-1918—No race on account of war.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880.....	Oxford	21:23
1881.....	Oxford	21:51
1882.....	Oxford	20:12
1883.....	Oxford	21:08
1884.....	Cambridge	21:39
1885.....	Oxford	21:36
1886.....	Cambridge	22:29½
1887.....	Cambridge	20:52
1888.....	Cambridge	20:48
1889.....	Cambridge	20:14
1890.....	Oxford	22:03
1891.....	Oxford	21:48
1892.....	Oxford	19:21
1893.....	Oxford	18:47
1894.....	Oxford	21:39
1895.....	Oxford	20:50
1896.....	Oxford	20:01
1897.....	Oxford	19:12
1898.....	Oxford	22:15
1899.....	Cambridge	21:04
1900.....	Cambridge	18:47
1901.....	Oxford	20:31
1902 (March 22).....	Cambridge	19:09
1903 (April 1).....	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25).....	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1).....	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7).....	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16).....	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4).....	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3).....	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23).....	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1).....	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1).....	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13).....	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28).....	Cambridge	20:23
1915-1916-1917-1918—	No race on account of war.	

NOTE—The race of 1914 was the seventy-first in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

ROWING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:57, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1901.
 ½ mile—2:08½, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1893.

- 1 mile—4:28, single scull, straightaway, James Stansbury, with tide, Thames river, England, July 11, 1896; *4:48, single scull, straightaway, Rupert Guinness, Thames river, England, 1893.
- 2 miles—*9:18, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, 1906.
- 3 miles—*14:27½, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell varsity, New London, Conn., June 25, 1891.
- 4 miles—*18:53½, straightaway, eight oars, Cornell university, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2, 1901.

*Performance by amateurs.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

University Eights.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876	Yale	22:02	26:33
1877	Harvard	24:36	24:44
1878	Harvard	20:44½	21:29
1879	Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880	Yale	24:27	25:09
1881	Yale	22:13	22:19
1882	Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883	Harvard	24:36	25:59
1884	Yale	22:43	20:46
1885	Harvard	25:15½	26:30
1886	Yale	20:41½	21:05½
1887	Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888	Yale	20:10	21:24
1889	Yale	21:30	21:55
1890	Yale	21:29	21:40
1891	Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892	Yale	20:48	21:40
1893	Yale	25:01½	25:15
1894	Yale	22:47	24:40
1895	Yale	21:30	25:15
1899	Harvard	20:52½	21:13
1900	Yale	21:12½	21:37½
1901	Yale	23:37	23:45
1902	Yale	26:20	20:33
1903	Yale	20:19½	20:29½
1904	Yale	21:40½	22:10
1905	Yale	22:33½	22:36
1906	Harvard	23:02	23:11
1907	Yale	21:10	21:13
1908	Harvard	24:10	*
1909	Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910	Harvard	20:46½	21:04
1911	Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912	Harvard	21:43½	22:04
1913	Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914	Yale	21:16	21:16½
1915	Yale	20:52	21:13½
1916	Harvard	20:02	20:17
1917	No racing on account of war.		
1918	Harvard	10:58	11:04

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2½ miles. †Wartime substitute race on 2-mile course on the Housatonic river near New Haven, Conn.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder (except the 1918 race) on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshmen and second varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

Harvard-Yale Freshman Eights.

Year.	Winner.	Two miles.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901	Yale		10:37½	10:58
1902	Dead heat.		10:13	10:13
1903	Yale		9:43½	9:48½
1904	Yale		10:20	10:20½
1905	Harvard		9:59	10:04
1906	Yale		10:39½	10:41
1907	Harvard		11:15	11:19
1908	Harvard		9:38½	9:47½
1909	Harvard		11:32	12:09
1910	Harvard		11:54½	12:02
1911	Yale		11:53	11:59½
1912	Harvard		10:52	10:54½
1913	Harvard		10:41	10:45
1914	Harvard		11:49	12:04
1915	Yale (1½ miles)		8:06	8:10
1916	Harvard		10:36½	10:39
1917 and 1918	No racing on account of war.			

Harvard-Yale Second Eights.

Year.	Winner.	Two miles.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901	Harvard		11:49½	12:02½
1902	Harvard		11:19½	11:25½
1903	Yale		10:59½	11:10½
1904	Harvard		12:12	12:15
1905	Harvard		11:22	11:27
1906	Yale		12:15	12:21
1907	Yale		12:33	13:15
1908	Yale		10:39½	10:43
1909	Harvard		13:14	13:23
1910	Harvard		13:02½	13:18
1911	Harvard		13:37½	13:52
1912	Harvard		11:24	11:55
1913	Harvard		11:52	12:11
1914	Harvard		11:34	12:02
1915	Yale		10:40	10:43
1916	Harvard		10:25	10:27
1917 and 1918	No racing on account of war.			

HARVARD VS. PRINCETON.

The Harvard university crew defeated Princeton university in a race on the 1½ mile course on Carnegie lake at Princeton, N. J., April 27, 1918, by a boat length in 9:57. The Harvard freshmen defeated the Princeton freshmen by two lengths in 10:06.

CHILDS CUP RACE.

Pennsylvania's university eight won the Childs cup race over the 1½ mile course on Carnegie lake at Princeton, N. J., May 4, 1918, outdistancing Columbia and Princeton. No time was announced. The Pennsylvania freshman crew defeated the Princeton freshmen by a length in a race over the Henley distance of 1 6-16 miles. No time given.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. YALE.

The University of Pennsylvania's varsity and freshman eights defeated the Yale crews in their annual races over the Henley course of 1 5-16 miles on the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, 1918. The varsity eight won by four lengths in 6:55½ and the freshman eights by slightly more than a length in 7:20.

PRINCETON VS. CORNELL.

Princeton's varsity eight oared shell crew defeated Cornell in a closely contested race over the 1½ mile course on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, May 25, 1918. The time was 9:51. The Cornell freshmen defeated the Princeton freshmen by four lengths in 10:07.

AMERICAN ROWING ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

The American Rowing association's regatta for 1918 took place on the two-mile course on the Severn river at Annapolis, Md., May 18, 1918. The Naval academy eight defeated Pennsylvania in 11:26 by one length. The Syracuse freshmen defeated Naval academy fourth class crew in 11:49½ by a bare boat length. These were the only races in the regatta.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took place at the Great Lakes naval training station, Illinois, Sept. 20-23, 1918. In the junior contests the Chicago Athletic association took first place with 34 points, the Pelham Bay naval station second with 30 points, and the Great Lakes station third with 28 points. Three new junior records were set. R. Thompson of the I. A. C. threw the javelin 167 feet 8½ inches. L. Labowitz of the Pastime A. C., New York, walked three miles in 23:57 and C. C. Shaughnessy made 440 yards straightaway in :49. In the senior contests the five mile run record was broken by Charles Pores of the Pelham Bay naval training station. He covered the distance in 24:36½. The Chicago Athletic association won the meet with 49 points. The Great Lakes naval training station was second with 31 points and the Illinois Athletic club third with 25.

Summary of Senior Contests.

1 mile run—Won by Ray, Illinois A. C.; Gordon, Pelham Bay, second; Stout, Carruthers field, Fort Worth, third; Brown, Pelham Bay, fourth. Time, 4:20.

Shot put—Won by Lieut. Richards, Camp Fremont, 42 feet 3 1/2 inches; Brundage, Chicago A. A., 41 feet 4 1/2 inches, second; Bronder, U. S. School Military Aeronautics, 40 feet 7 1/2 inches, third; Allman, Great Lakes, 40 feet 3 inches, fourth.

440 yard run—Won by Shaughnessy, Federal Rendezvous; Gustafson, Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, second; Hauser, Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, third; Feuerstein, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time, :49.

100 yard dash—Won by Henke, Great Lakes; J. Loomis, C. A. A., second; Hoskins, C. A. A., third; Genzemuller, Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, :10.

120 yard high hurdles—Won by Thompson, Royal Air Force, Toronto, Canada; F. Loomis, C. A. A., second; W. Smith, C. A. A., third; Reidel, Great Lakes, fourth. Time, :15 1/2.

Hammer throw—Won by McGrath, unattached, New York, 175 feet 1 1/4 inches; Hooker, Chicago A. A., 130 feet 3 1/2 inches, second; Brundage, Chicago A. A., 132 feet 6 1/2 inches, third; Benson, Chicago A. A., 132 feet 5 inches, fourth.

3 mile walk—Won by Remer, unattached, New York; Zeller, Chicago A. A., second; Mertens, Hillside A. C., Toronto, Canada, third; Schultz, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, fourth. Time, 22:17 1/2.

Discus throw—Won by Muller, Great Lakes, 136 feet; Gilfillan, Great Lakes, 132 feet 1 1/2 inches, second; Brundage, Chicago A. A., 129 feet 8 inches, third; Richards, Camp Fremont, Cal., 125 feet 2 inches, fourth.

880 yard run—Won by Campbell, University High, Chicago; Ray, Illinois A. C., second; Lieut. Balestier, Royal Air Force, Toronto, Canada, third; Sellers, unattached, New York, fourth. Time, 1:56 1/2.

Javelin throw—Won by Bronder, U. S. School of Military Aeronautics, 161 feet 10 1/2 inches; Thompson, Illinois A. C., 168 feet 10 inches, second; Fritts, unattached, New York, 148 feet 9 1/2 inches, third; Hellum, Pastime A. C., New York, 148 feet 4 1/2 inches, fourth.

220 yard low hurdles—Won by Frank Loomis, C. A. A.; Lieut. House, Camp Fremont, second; Smith, C. A. A., third; Meanix, Camp Zachary Taylor, fourth. Time, :24 1/2.

220 yard dash—Won by Murchinson, Great Lakes; White, Salm-Crescent A. C., New York, second; Feuerstein, I. A. C., third; Shaughnessy, Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, fourth. Time, :22 1/2.

Pole Vault—Won by Buck, Chicago A. A., 12 feet 3 inches; Knourek, Great Lakes, 12 feet 1 inch, second; Bean, Los Angeles, 11 feet 10 inches, third; Lieut. Harwood, Scott field, Belleville, Ill., 11 feet 8 inches, fourth.

56 pound weight—Won by McGrath, unattached, New York, 95 feet 9 inches; Allman, Great Lakes, 27 feet 11 inches, second; Shanahan, Illinois A. C., 27 feet 10 inches, third; Brundage, Chicago A. A., 27 feet 5 inches, fourth.

Running broad jump—Won by Politzer, Mohawk A. C., New York, 22 feet 4 inches; Ahern, Illinois A. C., 21 feet 10 1/2 inches, second; Anderson, Pelham Bay, 21 feet 4 inches, third; Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 24 feet 1 1/2 inches, fourth.

5 mile run—Won by Pores, Pelham Bay; Johnson, Camp Upton, second; Gillespie, unattached, Chicago, third; Kochanski, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time 24:36 1/2 (new national record).

440 yard hurdles—Won by Hause, Great Lakes; Sauer, Chicago A. A., second; Traung, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn, third; Schmann, Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, :59.

High jump—Won by Rice, Camp Taylor, 6 feet 1 inch; Jo Loomis, Chicago A. A., 5 feet 11

inches, second; Thompson, Royal Air force, Toronto, and Richards, Camp Fremont, Cal., tied for third place (5 feet 5 inches). Thompson won jump-off for third place.

Hop, step and jump—Won by Ahearn, Illinois A. C., 46 feet 2 1/2 inches; Overbee, Chicago A. A., 43 feet 9 inches, second; Landers, Chicago A. A., 43 feet 6 inches, third; Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 43 feet 5 1/2 inches, fourth.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Avery Brundage of the Chicago Athletic association won the all around athletic championship of America at the Great Lakes naval training station, Illinois, Sept. 23, 1918, with a total of 6,708.50. J. Hellum of the Pastime A. C. New York, was second with 6,409.00 points and E. J. Thompson, Royal Air Force, Toronto, third with 6,152.00.

Record of Champions and Points.

1884—W. R. Thompson, Montreal.....	5,304
1885—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,045
1886—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,899
1887—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,236
1888—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,161
1889—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,520
1890—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,358
1891—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	6,189
1892—E. W. Goff, New York.....	5,232
1893—E. W. Goff, New York.....	4,380
1894—E. W. Goff, New York.....	5,748
1895—J. Cosgrave, Albany.....	4,406 1/2
1896—L. P. Sheldon, Yale.....	5,380
1897—E. H. Clark, Boston.....	6,244 1/2
1898—E. C. White, New York.....	5,243
1899—J. F. Powers, Worcester.....	6,203
1900—Harry Gill, Toronto.....	6,360 1/2
1901—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....	5,739
1902—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....	6,260 1/2
1903—E. H. Clark, Boston.....	6,318 1/2
1904—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....	6,086
1905—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	6,820 1/2
1906—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....	6,274
1907—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	7,130 1/2
1908—J. L. Bredemus, Princeton.....	5,809
1909—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	7,385
1910—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	6,991
1911—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	6,708
1912—James Thorpe, Carlisle.....	7,476
1913—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	7,411 1/2
1914—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....	6,999
1915—Alma W. Richards, Chicago*.....	6,858.8
1916—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....	6,468 1/2
1917—Harry Goellitz, Chicago.....	5,702
1918—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....	6,708 1/2

*In decathlon, San Francisco exposition.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Central A. A. U. track and field championships for 1918 were decided on the Belle Isle athletic field at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1918. The Great Lakes naval training station took first place with 91 points and the Illinois Athletic association was second with 75. The event winners were:

100 yard dash—Ward, Great Lakes. Time, :10. (New American grass track record.)

220 yard dash—Ward, Great Lakes. Time, :22 1/2.

440 yard dash—Feuerstein, I. A. C. Time, :53 1/2. (New American grass track record.)

880 yard run—Campbell, Chicago University High. Time, 1:59. (New world's grass track record.)

1 mile run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 4:42 1/2.

5 mile run—Kochanski, I. A. C. Time 29:02.

3 mile walk—Aylsworth, D. N. T. S. Time, 27:57.

120 yard hurdles—Leffler, Great Lakes. Time, :16 1/2.

220 yard low hurdles—Leffler, Great Lakes. Time, :28.

440 yard high hurdles—Hause, Great Lakes. Time, 1:02 1/2.

Pole vault—Reich, Y. M. O. Height, 11 feet 11 inches.

Running high jump—Ahearn, I. A. C. Height, 5 feet 9 inches.

Running broad jump—Ahearn, I. A. C. Distance, 22 feet 1/2 inch.

Running hop, step and jump—Ahearn, I. A. C. Distance, 42 feet 4½ inches.
 16 pound shotput—Bentz, Great Lakes. Distance, 40 feet 11½ inches.
 16 pound hammer throw—Shanahan, I. A. C. Distance, 132 feet 10½ inches.
 56 pound weight throw—Shanahan, I. A. C. Distance, 31 feet 2 inches.
 Throwing the javelin—Thompson, I. A. C. Distance, 152 feet 1½ inches.
 Throwing discus—Miller, Great Lakes. Distance, 132 feet 4¾ inches.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1918.
 100 yard dash—W. H. Ganzemuller, Penn State; :10%.
 220 yard dash—C. Haymond, Pennsylvania; :21%.
 440 yard run—F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh; :47%.
 880 yard run—C. Shaw, Columbia; 1:56%.
 1 mile run—W. G. Kleinspahn, Lafayette; 4:24.
 2 mile run—I. C. Dresser, Cornell; 9:42%.
 120 yard high hurdles—C. R. Erdman, Princeton; :15%.
 220 yard low hurdles—C. R. Erdman, Princeton; :24%.
 High jump—M. Firor, Johns Hopkins; 5 feet 11½ inches.
 Broad jump—R. K. Felter, Cornell; 22 feet 6 inches.
 Pole vault—Roy Easterly, Pittsburgh, and J. Z. Jordan, Dartmouth, tied; 12 feet 3 inches.
 16 pound shotput—W. C. Beers, Dartmouth; 45 feet 1¾ inches.
 Hammer throw—J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh; 152 feet 7¾ inches.
 In points Cornell was the winner with 47, Pittsburgh was second with 30 and Dartmouth third with 26.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.
 100 yard dash—.09%, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1911, and J. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1913.
 220 yard dash—.21%, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.
 440 yard run—.47%, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
 880 yard run—1:53, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
 1 mile run—4:14%, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913 (world's amateur record).
 2 mile run—9:23%, J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, 1914.
 120 yard high hurdles—.15, F. S. Murray, Leeland Stanford, Jr., 1916.
 220 yard hurdles—.23%, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.
 High jump—6 feet 4½ inches, W. M. Oler, Yale, 1915.
 Broad jump—24 feet 4¼ inches, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
 Pole vault—13 feet 1 inch, Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912 (world's record).
 16 pound hammer—165 feet ¾ inch, H. P. Bailey, Maine, 1915.
 16 pound shot—48 feet 10¾ inches, R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.
 1 mile walk—6:45%, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Stagg field, Chicago, June 8, 1918.
 100 yard dash—H. F. Drew, Drake; :10.
 220 yard dash—H. F. Drew, Drake; :22%.
 440 yard run—H. N. Barlow, Missouri; :52%.
 880 yard run—L. Hauser, Minnesota; 1:59%.
 1 mile run—Harry McCosh, Chicago; 4:29%.
 2 mile run—S. W. Sedgwick, Michigan; 9:51.
 120 yard high hurdles—Carl Johnson, Michigan; :15%.
 220 yard low hurdles—Carl Johnson, Michigan; :24%.
 Running high jump—J. F. Osborn, Missouri; 5 feet 11¼ inches.

Running broad jump—C. E. Johnson, Michigan; 23 feet 11¼ inches.
 Pole vault—A. G. Gross, Michigan; 12 feet.
 Discus throw—Earl Gilfillan, Notre Dame; 135 feet 6½ inches.
 Shotput—Earl Gilfillan; 40 feet 8¾ inches.
 Javelin throw, free style—K. Wilson, Illinois; 177 feet 1¼ inches.
 Hammer throw—O. F. Jordan, Purdue; 134 feet 1 inch.
 Mile relay—Wisconsin; 3:29%.
 Grenade throw—Illinois and Michigan tied; 61 hits each.
 Mile naval relay—7th regiment; 3:14%.
 In points Michigan was first with 37½; Illinois second, 26; Missouri third, 24; Chicago fourth, 18; Wisconsin fifth, 13½; Minnesota sixth, 12½; Drake seventh, 12; Notre Dame eighth, 11; Purdue ninth, 10; Northwestern and Depauw tied for tenth, 5 each.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.
 100 yard dash—.09%, Blair, Chicago, 1903; W. W. May, Illinois, 1907 and 1908, and Ward, Chicago, 1915.
 220 yard dash—.21%, Hahn, Michigan, 1903; Ward, Chicago, 1915, and Smith, Wisconsin, 1916.
 440 yard run—.47%, Dismond, Chicago, 1916.
 880 yard run—1:53%, Campbell, Chicago, 1915, and Scott, Mississippi Aggies, 1916.
 1 mile run—4:15%, Fall, Oberlin, 1917.
 2 mile run—9:29%, Stout, Chicago, 1916.
 120 yard high hurdles—.14%, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
 220 yard low hurdles—.23%, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
 Running high jump—6 feet 1½ inches, Wahl, Wisconsin, 1914.
 Running broad jump—23 feet 11¼ inches, Johnson, Michigan, 1918.
 Pole vault—12 feet 8¼ inches, J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.
 16 pound hammer—160 feet 4 inches, K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
 16 pound shot—47 feet ¼ inch, Rose, Michigan, 1904.
 Discus throw—155 feet 2 inches, Mucks, Wisconsin, 1916.
 Javelin throw—194 feet 11 inches, Higgins, Chicago, 1917.
 1 mile relay—3:21%, Chicago, 1915.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual senior indoor track and field championship tournament was held in the 22d regiment armory in New York city, March 16, 1918. The University of Pennsylvania was first in points with 12, the 1st Naval district of Boston second with 9 and Cornell third with 8. Summary of winners:
 5 mile run—Won by Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., New York. Time, 25:28%.
 1,000 yard run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago. Time, 2:14.
 60 yard dash, final heat—Won by William Ganzemuller, Penn State college. Time, :06%.
 16 pound shotput—Won by D. C. Sinclair, Princeton university, with 42 feet 10¾ inches.
 2 mile run—Won by Edward J. Garvey, Jr., Paulist A. C. New York. Time, 9:40.
 300 yard run, final heat—Won by Sherman G. Landers, University of Pennsylvania. Time, :32%.
 Standing high jump—Won by Leo Goehring, Mohawk A. C., New York, with 5 feet.

Central A. A. U.

The Central A. A. U. indoor championship meet of 1918 took place in the drill hall of the Great Lakes naval training station, near North Chicago, Ill., April 6, and was won by the Chicago Athletic association with a total of 38 points. The other teams finished as follows: Great Lakes, 32; Illinois A. C., 23; University of Chicago, 13; Notre Dame university, 5; Chicago Turners, 5, and University High, 5. Summary of winners:

100 yard dash—Hoskins, Great Lakes. Time, :10%. In the second heat Andy Ward, Great Lakes, made a new Central A. A. U. record of :10.

440 yard run—Feuerstein, U. of C. Time, :51 (new Central A. A. U. record).

120 yard high hurdles—Frank Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :15 (new Central A. A. U. record).

880 yard run—Campbell, University High. Time, 1:57% (new Central A. A. U. record).

120 yard low hurdles—Frank Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :13% (new Central A. A. U. and world's record).

1 mile run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 4:20 (new Central A. A. U. record)

2 mile run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 9:46.

1 mile open relay—U. of C. Time, 3:31%.

Shotput—Allman, Great Lakes. Distance, 40 feet 1½ inches.

Running high jump—Siebert, Chicago Turners. Height, 5 feet 10½ inches.

Pole vault—Knourek, Great Lakes. Height, 11 feet 9 inches.

Western Conference.

The University of Michigan won the eighth annual indoor conference meet in Patton gymnasium at the Northwestern university March 23, 1918, with a total of 42 points. The other contestants finished in the following order: Chicago, 22; Wisconsin, 16; Illinois, 10; Minnesota, 7; Northwestern, 6; Indiana, 4; Purdue, 3. Carl Johnson of Michigan tied the record of :05% in the 50 yard dash and also the mark of :07% in the 60 yard high hurdles. The winners in the various events were: 50 yard dash—Johnson, Michigan. Time, :05%.

1 mile run—Otis, Chicago. Time, 4:30%.

2 mile run—Otis, Chicago. Time, 10:03%.

½ mile run—Hauser, Minnesota. Time, 2:03%.

60 yard high hurdles—Johnson, Michigan. Time, :07%.

440 yard run—Feuerstein, Chicago. Time, :52%.

Running high jump—Johnson, Michigan. Height, 5 feet 10 inches.

Shotput—Baker, Michigan. Distance, 39 feet 8¾ inches.

Pole vault—Cross, Michigan. Height, 11 feet 6 inches.

1 mile relay—Chicago. Time, 3:36%.

New Indoor Record for 3-4 Mile.

In a special race in Madison Square Garden, New York city, March 20, 1918, Joie Ray of the Illinois Athletic club, Chicago, ran ¾ of a mile in 3:04%, setting a new world's indoor record for that distance. The former mark, 3:07, was made by Joe Driscoll in 1913. The outdoor record is 3:02%, made by Tommy Cunliffe in 1895.

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY RACES.

The national championship relay races for colleges and high schools were run on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 26-27, 1918, with the following results:

American college championship, distance medley relay race (first man ran quarter mile, second man half mile, third man three-quarters mile, last man one mile)—Won by Chicago. Time, 11:05.

American college championship, sprint medley relay race (first and second men each ran 220 yards, third man 440 yards, fourth man 880 yards)—Won by Pittsburgh. Time, 3:47%.

Medley relay race, army and navy, distance same as medley sprint relay—Won by Camp Dix. Time, 3:42%.

½ mile light marching order relay race—Won by Charleston Naval Training station. Time, 1:40.

1 mile college relay, championship of America—Won by University of Pittsburgh. Time, 3:29%.

2 mile college relay, championship of America—Won by Massachusetts Tech.; Chicago university, second. Time, 8:19%.

4 mile college relay, championship of America—Won by Iowa State college; Columbia, second. Time, 18:53%.

1 mile high schools—Won by Baltimore Polytechnic. Time, 3:35%.

1 mile army and navy relay—Won by Camp Dix. Time, 3:31%.

Other Events.

High jump—Won by Rice, Kansas, 5 feet 11¼ inches.

Pole vault—Won by Myers, Dartmouth, 12 feet.

Javelin throw—Won by Emery, Pennsylvania State, 153 feet 3 inches.

Broad jump—Won by Johnson, Michigan, 22 feet 9½ inches.

Shotput—Won by Sinclair, Princeton, 43 feet 9¼ inches.

120 yard hurdles—Won by Erdman, Princeton. Time, :15%.

100 yard dash—Won by Scholz, Missouri. Time, :10.

Discus throw—Won by Sutherland, Pittsburgh, 132 feet 11 inches.

Pentathlon—Won by William Bartels, University of Pennsylvania.

UNIVERSITY RELAYS AT URBANA.

In the annual track carnival of the University of Illinois at Urbana, March 2, 1918, the university relay races were won by teams from the University of Chicago. The all around championship was won by Earl Gillilan of Notre Dame with 4,976 points. Lang of Illinois was second with 4,896 points. Summaries of university relay races:

1 mile—Won by Chicago (Curtis, Kennedy, Annan, Feuerstein); Illinois, second (Kreidler, Gardiner, Carroll, Emery); Wisconsin, third (Malicker, Ramsey, Nash, Wolfere). Time, 3:30%.

2 miles—Won by Chicago (Greene, Lewis, McCosh, Otis); Michigan, second (Sedwick, Donnelly, Forbes, Stoll); Wisconsin, third (Nash, Ramsey, Dennis, Golden). Time, 8:21.

4 miles—Won by Chicago (Lewis, McCosh, Moore, Otis); Ames, second (Cromer, Hawthorne, Reed, Stone); Wisconsin, third (Meyers, Elsom, Crum, Golden). Time, 19:00%.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

Following were the results of the more important marathon (26 miles 385 yards) and other long distance foot races in 1918. Date, place, distance, winner and time are given in order:

April 7—Chicago, Ill.; 15 miles; Chuck Mellor; 1:29:26%.

May 4—New York, N. Y.; 12½ miles; Villar Kyronen; 1:10:20.

July 4—Chicago, Ill.; 14 miles; George Hankel; 1:22:30.

Sept. 8—Chicago, Ill.; 14 miles; George Hankel; 1:22:33.

Sept. 29—Chicago, Ill.; 26 miles 385 yards; Henry G. Dobler; 3:16:05.

OLYMPIAN RECORDS.

Olympian records to date are as follows:

60 meter run—:07. A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogenau (1904).

100 meter run—:16%. S. F. Lippincott (1912).

200 meter run—:21%. Archie Hahn (1904).

400 meter run—.48. James E. Meredith (1912).

1,500 meter run—3:56%. A. S. Jackson (1912).

800 meter run—1:51 9-10. James E. Meredith (1912).

2,500 meter steeplechase—7:34. G. W. Orton.

4,000 meter steeplechase—12:58%. C. Reinmer, England.

Marathon race, 25 miles—2:36:54%. K. K. McArthur (1912).

1,600 meter relay—3:16%. America (1912).

110 meter hurdle race—.15. F. C. Smithson (1908).

200 meter hurdle race—.24%. H. Hillman (1904).

400 meter hurdle race—.55. C. J. Bacon (1908).

Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches, Alma W. Richards (1912).

Running broad jump—24 feet 11¼ inches, L. Guterson (1912).

Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches, Platt Adams (1912).

Standing broad jump—11 feet 4¾ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).

Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).

Pole vault—12 feet 11 inches, Harry S. Babcock (1912).
 Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
 Putting 16-pound shot—50 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
 Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
 Throwing discus (Greek style)—148 feet 1½ inches, A. R. Taipale (1912).
 Throwing javelin (free style)—199 feet 11¾ inches, E. V. Lemming (1912).
 Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).

It was announced April 10, 1916, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the International Olympian games committee, that no Olympian games would be held until after the close of the European war.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100 yard dash—.09%, R. E. Walker.*
 150 yard dash—.14, Jack Donaldson.
 180 yard dash—.17½, R. E. Walker.*
 220 yard dash—.20%, Arthur Robinson.*
 300 yard run—.29%, Jack Donaldson.
 440 yard run—.47, M. W. Long.*
 880 yard run—1:52½, James E. Meredith.*
 1 mile run—4:12¾, N. S. Taber.†
 2 mile run—9:09%, A. Shrubbs.
 4 mile run—19:23%, A. Shrubbs.
 5 mile run—24:18, H. Kohlenmaier.*
 2 mile walk—13:37, George H. Goulding.*
 Marathon—2:29:39½, H. Kohlenmaier.
 50 mile run—6:13:58, E. W. Lloyd.
 100 mile run—13:26:30, C. Rowell.
 120 yard high hurdles—.14%, R. Simpson.*
 220 yard low hurdles—.23%, A. C. Kraenzlein.*
 High jump—6 ft. 7 5/16 in., Edward Beeson.*
 Broad jump—24 ft. 11¾ in., P. O'Connor.
 Standing broad jump—11 ft. 6 in., Ray C. Ewry.*
 Pole vault—13 ft. 2¼ in., Marc S. Wright.*
 Throwing 16 lb. hammer—189 ft. 3 in., Pat Ryan.
 Putting 8 lb. shot—67 ft. 7 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 12 lb. shot—55 ft. 11¾ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 14 lb. shot—53 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 16 lb. shot—54 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 18 lb. shot—46 ft. 2¾ in.; P. J. McDonald.*
 Putting 21 lb. shot—40 ft. 3¾ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 24 lb. shot—39 ft. ¾ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Throwing discus—155 ft. 8 in., Arlie Mucks.*
 *Amateur.
 †Made in Harvard stadium July 16, 1915. Old record was 4:12¾, made by W. C. George, professional, in 1886.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Record of Races.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all, 88 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has now been successfully defended for sixty-eight years.

1870—Aug. 8, New York Yacht club course; Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.

1871—Oct. 16, New York Yacht club course; Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Columbia, 3:07:41¾; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course; Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11, New York Yacht club course; Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53, Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9, New York Yacht club course; Mischieff, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39¼. Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischieff, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14, New York Yacht club course; Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9, New York Yacht club course; Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatia, 7:13:69.

1887—Sept. 27, New York Yacht club course; Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return; Volunteer, 5:42:56¼; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward; Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.; Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg; Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13, Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg; Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return; Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 28, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course; Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return; Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:38.

1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook; Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg; Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return; Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

Owing mainly to a disagreement as to the proper size of the competing yachts no races were arranged after 1903 until 1913, when an agreement was reached between the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster club to hold a race in 1914. Sir Thomas Lipton sent over the Shamrock IV. as challenger for the cup, but the great war in Europe put a stop to all further proceedings.

THE LIPTON CUP.

Record of Winners.

1902—La Rita, Chicago.	1909—Spray, Chicago.
1903—La Rita, Chicago.	1910—Spray, Chicago.
1904—St. Claire, Detroit.	1911—Columbia, Chicago.
1905—St. Claire, Detroit.	1912—Susan II., Chicago.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1913—Susan II., Chicago.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1914, 1915, 1916, no race.
1908—Chicago, Chicago.	1917—Mebleh, Cleveland.
	1918—No race.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

Record of Winners.

Winner.	Time.	Winner.	Time.
1910—Valmore ...	3:24:10	1913—Polaris ...	1:45:50
1911—Valmore ...	2:35:28	1914—Valiant ...	1:49:03
1912—Michigeano ...	2:45:05	1915-1918—No races.	

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

Record of Winners.

1906—Pequod.	1912—Invader.
1907—Pequod.	1913—No race.
1908—No race.	1914—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.	1915—Banshee.
1910—Invader.	1916—Banshee.
1911—Invader.	1917-1918—No races.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

The Chicago Yacht club suspended racing in 1917 and 1918 on account of war so as to give all assistance possible to the United States navy department. The annual long distance race to Mackinac island and the tristate Lake Michigan race therefore did not occur. Winners of the Mackinac race to date:

1904—Vencedor.	1911—Mavourneen.
1905—Mistral.	1912—Polaris.
1906—Vanadis.	1913—Olympian.*
1907—Vencedor.	1914—Olympian.
1908—Valmore.	1915—Leda.
1909—Valmore.	1916—Intrepid.
1910—Valmore.	1917-1918—No races.

*To Petoskey, Mich.
The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

TRISTATE RACE WINNERS.

1912—Michigan.	1915—Josephine.
1913—Michigan.	1916—Aimeek.
1914—No race.	1917-1918—No races.

MICHIGAN CITY RACES.

The twenty-seventh annual Michigan City race of the Columbia Yacht club was sailed June 22, 1918, and was won by L. J. Landen's sloop Invader. Following is a summary of the contests in the various classes:

25 Foot Class.		Corrected
Name.	Finish.	Time.
Diamond	3:01:19	3:52:03
Pilot	3:14:47	4:18:10
30 Foot B. Sloops.		
Wizard	3:15:11	4:31:03
Problem	3:32:08	4:49:06
35 Foot Class—Sloops.		
Mavourneen	2:41:43	4:00:37
Naniwa	3:00:13	4:18:42
Larikin	3:09:32	4:26:16
21 Foot Raceabout.		
Invader	2:38:58	3:29:54
Schooners.		
Salle	2:22:50	4:12:50
30 Foot A Class.		
Valkyrie	3:56:46	5:02:44

STRATFORD CUP.

The annual contest for the Stratford cup took place June 23, 1918, the course being from Michigan City to Chicago. It was won by M. L. Eastman's Mavourneen the elapsed time of which was 11 hours 8 minutes. In 1917 the Invader was the winner, 6:52:47, elapsed time.

INDEPENDENCE DAY RACES.

The sloop Larikin, owned by D. W. MacDonald, won the leading feature in the Lake Michigan Yachting association's annual Independence day races off Chicago, July 4, 1918. Following is a summary of the events:

25 Foot Sloops.		Elapsed
Name.	Start.	Finish.
Diamond	2:05	4:19:32
Seminole	2:05	4:25:43
Pilot	2:05	Disabed.
Pequod	2:05	Did not finish.
21 Foot Raceabouts and R Class.		
Invader	2:15	4:12:36
Sari	2:15	4:22:12
Rival	2:15	4:22:44
30 Foot A Sloops.		
Ste. Claire	2:20	4:23:05
Mildred II	2:20	4:28:31
Valkyrie	2:20	4:50:46
21 Foot Cabin Class.		
Edith II	2:25	4:32:48
Cherry	2:25	4:33:40
35 Foot Sloops.		
Larikin	2:30	4:19:10
Leda	2:30	4:41:45
Prairie	2:30	4:44:25
Mavourneen	2:30	Disabed.
Redskin	2:30	Disqualified.

SKATING.

M'LEAN VS. MATHISEN.

Bobby McLean of Chicago and Oscar Mathisen of Norway skated for the championship of the world in Chicago Jan. 6 and 7, 1918. The races resulted as follows:
220 yards—Won by McLean. Time, 20%.
1 mile—Won by McLean. Time, 2:56%.
2 miles—Won by McLean. Time, 5:44%.
440 yards—Won by McLean. Time, 37%.
3 miles—Won by McLean. Time, 9:00.
½ mile—Won by Mathisen. Time, 1:19.
Meet in St. Paul.

McLean and Mathisen met again in six races at the Hippodrome in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 27 and Jan. 29, with the following results:
220 yard dash—Won by McLean. Time, :20.
1 mile—Won by Mathisen. Time, 2:40.
2 miles—Won by McLean. Time, 5:38%.
440 yards—Won by McLean. Time, :38.
½ mile—Won by Mathisen. Time, 1:17.
3 miles—Won by Mathisen. Time, 9:37 (McLean, disabed, did not compete).

MATHISEN VS. BAPTIE.

Oscar Mathisen and Norval Baptie, professionals, were pitted against each other in three skating races at the Hippodrome, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22, 1918, with the following results:
½ mile—Won by Mathisen. Time, 1:21½.
220 yard dash—Won by Baptie. Time, :20.
3 miles—Won by Mathisen. Time, 9:12%. (Forfeited by Baptie on account of fall.)

BAPTIE VS. LAMY.

Norval Baptie and Edmund Lamy, professionals, met in a series of skating races at the White City rink, Chicago, March 17 and 18, 1918, with the following results:
440 yards—Won by Baptie. Time, :38%.
1 mile—Won by Baptie. Time, 2:55%.
500 meters (1,640 ft. 5 in.)—Won by Baptie. Time, :52%.
½ mile—Won by Baptie. Time, :53%.

STAFF VS. LAMY.

Arthur Staff, holder of the international amateur skating championship, and Edward Lamy of Saranac Lake, met in a series of races in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 22 and 23 with the following results:
¼ mile—Won by Staff. Time, :39%.
1 mile—Won by Staff. Time, 2:58%.
2 miles—Won by Lamy. Time, 6:10.
220 yards—Won by Staff. Time, :20.
880 yards—Won by Staff. Time, 1:25%.
3 miles—Won by Staff. Time, 9:17.

STAFF VS. BAPTIE.

Art Staff and Norval Baptie met in a series of races for the indoor professional skating championship in Chicago March 29 and 30, 1918, with the following results:
440 yards—Race a tie. Time, :39.
440 yards (approximately)—Won by Staff. Time, :37.
1 mile—Won by Staff. Time, 3:05%.
½ mile—Won by Baptie. Time, 1:23%.
¼ mile—Won by Baptie. Time, :39.
2 miles—Won by Baptie. Time, 5:45%.
Staff was injured in the first of three races, the ½ and 2 mile contests on March 30, and could not continue. He was also forced to withdraw from the three races scheduled for March 31 and Baptie was consequently declared winner of the series.

M'LEAN VS. EDMUND LAMY.

Bobby McLean of Chicago and Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake, N. Y., skated for the professional championship of the world at Saranac Lake, Feb. 7-8, 1918, with the following results:
220 yards—Won by McLean. Time, :20.
1 mile—Won by McLean. Time, 2:52%.
2 miles—Won by Lamy. Time, 6:15.
½ mile—Won by McLean. Time, 1:20%.
440 yards—Won by McLean. Time, :40%.
3 miles—Won by McLean. Time, 9:00.

RECORD BROKEN BY McLEAN.

Robert McLean lowered the world's record for 1/2 mile to 1:15 on the Lake Placid club's quarter mile track at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1918. The former record of 1:15 1/2 was made by John S. Johnson in 1896. McLean also skated 100 yards in :09 7-10, one-tenth of a second below Johnson's professional record, made in 1893, and one-tenth of a second slower than Morris Wood's amateur record of 1903.

NEW RECORDS BY MATHISEN.

Oscar Mathisen without a pacemaker and from a standing start made three world's records for indoor rinks at Superior, Wis., Feb. 17, 1918. He skated one-half mile in 1:12 1/2, a mile in 2:32 1/2, and three miles in 8:18 1/2. The skating was made on a true course measured by a city surveying crew.

FRANKLIN SKATING DERBY.

The first annual skating Derby of the Franklin Skating and Athletic club took place in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 13, 1918. The feature event was the two-mile handicap, which was won by Sigurd ("Brick") Larsen of the Norwegian Turners. Starting from scratch he came in first in 6:21. The class A one-mile race was won by Roy McWhirter of the Illinois Athletic club in 3:26 1/2. The one-mile class B race was won by Olsen of the Norwegian Turners in 3:44 1/2. The Norwegian Turners won the meet with 21 points, 20 for the Northwest Skating club and 11 for the Franklin Skating club.

LIGHTNING SKATING DERBY.

The first annual skating Derby of the Lightning Athletic club was held in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1918, and was won by the Norwegian Turners with 27 points to 20 points for the Franklin Skating and Athletic club. The other organizations represented made from 1 to 6 points each. Harry Nelson of the Norwegian Turners was the star of the meet, winning the feature event, a two-mile handicap, in 6:26 1/2. He had an allowance of 250 yards.

NORWEGIAN TURNERS' TOURNEY.

The Norwegian Turners won their own annual skating tourney at Humboldt park Feb. 23 with a total of 23 points. The Lightning Athletic club was second with 8 points and the Northwest Sportsmen's club third with 6. Sigurd Larsen of the Turners was the star of the meet, taking the two-mile handicap race and the one-mile race for class A skaters. In the two-mile race, the feature event of the day, Larsen started from scratch and came in winner in 6:11 1/2. He won the class A mile race in 3:12 1/2.

SLEIPNER SKATING DERBY.

The twenty-second annual skating Derby of the Sleipner Athletic club at Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1918, was won by the Franklin Skating and Athletic club with a total of 21 points. The Norwegian Turners were second with 13 points and the Northwest Sportsmen's club third with 10 points. The one-mile relay race, which was the feature of the day, was won by the Northwest club in 3:10 1/2, giving it permanent possession of the Daniel Herlihy trophy.

SILVER SKATES DERBY.

Sigurd ("Brick") Larsen of the Norwegian Turners won the second annual Silver Skates Derby at Humboldt park, Feb. 10, 1918. He made the distance of two miles in 8:57 1/2, though the ice was soft and in poor condition. Charley Fisher was second in 9 flat.

NORTHWEST S. C. DERBY.

The Northwest Sportsmen's club won the twenty-seventh annual ice skating Derby given under its own auspices at Humboldt park, Feb. 17, 1918. The Washington Park Skating club of Milwaukee was second with 13

points and the Norwegian Turners third with 9 points. Art Staff was the star of the meet, winning the one-mile class A race and the three-quarter-mile race. The ice was in poor condition.

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The nineteenth annual Grand American handicap shoot at inanimate targets took place on the grounds of the South Shore Country club, Chicago, Aug. 3-9, 1918. The grand handicap was won by John D. Henry of Elkhart, Ind., after a shootoff with H. J. Pendergast of Phoenix, N. Y. Each made 97 in the general competition. In the shootoff Henry made 18 and Pendergast 17. Henry shot from the 16-yard mark and his opponent from the 22-yard mark.

Winners of other events decided at or in connection with the meeting were:

South Shore Introductory—H. J. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y.; 198 out of 200.

Professional championship—Homer Clark, Alton, Ill.; 194 out of 200.

Chicago Overture—A. R. Chezlik, Portal, N. D.; 99 out of 100.

National amateur championship at double targets—F. M. Troch, Vancouver, Wash.; 90 out of 100.

National amateur championship at single targets—W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla.; 98 out of 100.

Leg on Columbus (Ga.) board of trade trophy—Mark Arie, Thomasboro, Ill.; 562 out of 600.

Preliminary handicap—E. J. Buck, Davenport, Ia.; 96 out of 100.

Consolation handicap—Ralph B. Rosensteil, Freeport, Ill.; 96 out of 100.

Women's trophy—Mrs. H. Almert, Chicago; 89 out of 100.

Year. Winner.	Score.	Year. Winner.	Score.
1900—R. O. Helkes...	91	1910—R. Thompson...	100
1901—E. C. Griffith...	95	1911—Harvey Dixon...	99
1902—C. W. Floyd...	94	1912—W. E. Phillips...	96
1903—M. Diefenderfer...	94	1913—M. S. Hootman...	97
1904—R. D. Guntill...	96	1914—W. Henderson...	98
1905—R. R. Barber...	99	1915—Louis B. Clarke...	96
1906—S. E. Rogers...	99	1916—J. F. Wulf...	99
1907—J. J. Blanks...	96	1917—Chas. H. Larson...	98
1908—F. Harlow...	92	1918—J. D. Henry...	97
1909—Fred Shattuck...	96		

Tom Marshall won the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Eldwood Park, N. J.

WESTERN HANDICAP.

Year. Winner.	Score.	Year. Winner.	Score.
1906—W. R. Crosby...	97	1913—C. A. Gunning...	100
1907—T. E. Graham...	99	1914—F. Schwalbe...	99
1908—B. F. Elbert...	96	1915—W. J. Raup...	97
1909—F. H. Bailey...	97	1916—E. J. Gibbs...	92
1910—J. E. Dickey...	96	1917—M. H. McDaniel...	97
1911—William Ridley...	99	1918—No contest.	
1912—F. Campbell...	94		

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The thirteenth annual trap shooting tournament for the amateur championship of America took place May 4, 1918, at the Travers island traps of the New York athletic club. The championship was won by Fred Blum of Atlantic City by a score of 197 targets out of a possible 200. Leon H. Davis of Boston was second with 196. Champions since 1912:

Year. Winner.	Score.	Year. Winner.	Score.
1912—B. M. Higgins...	185	1916—R. L. Spotts...	196
1913—C. H. Newcomb...	179	1917—C. H. Newcomb...	191
1914—Ralph L. Spotts...	158	1918—Fred Blum...	197
1915—Geo. L. Lyon...	192		

EASTERN HANDICAP.

Year. Winner.	Score.	Year. Winner.	Score.
1906—H. McMurchey...	93	1913—G. M. Howell...	95
1907—R. H. Bowser...	93	1914—F. S. Wright...	97
1908—G. L. Lyon...	91	1915—No contest.	
1909—H. E. Smith...	98	1916—C. B. Platt...	97
1910—C. H. Newcomb...	97	1917—K. B. Noble...	97
1911—H. L. David...	96	1918—No contest.	
1912—O. D. Henline...	96		

SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

Winners of Southern handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906	C. G. Spencer	93	1913	J. T. Joerg	93
1907	G. S. McCarthy	92	1914	S. T. Day	96
1908	G. L. Lyon	94	1915	W. H. Cochrane	92
1909	S. L. Dodds	94	1916	Fred Koch	95
1910	J. S. Young	96	1917	L. G. Richards	92
1911	W. T. Leslie	94	1918	No contest.	
1912	Vassa Cate	93			

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1909	John Noel	96	1914	P. O'Brien	93
1910	J. J. Law	97	1915	H. H. Pfirrmann	98
1911	E. L. Mitchell	93	1916	F. M. Templeton	91
1912	M. M. Bull	93	1917	C. Yocum	95
1913	G. E. Ellis	97	1918	O. N. Ford	96

CHICAGO GRAND HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1910	Albert Southard, Pecatonica, Ill.	94
1911	W. F. Riley, Chicago, Ill.	93
1912	Henry Carstens, Lowell, Ind.	93
1913	J. F. Caldwell, Concordia, Kas.	98
1914	Sam Hunter, Vancouver, B. C.	90
1915	P. J. Krueger, Blue Island, Ill.	95
1916	John Kammerman, Grant Park, Ill.	95
1917	J. H. May, Chicago, Ill.	98
1918	No contest.	

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The forty-second annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association was held at Peoria June 10-13, 1918. C. M. Powers of Decatur won the amateur state championship with a score of 98 out of 100. Bart Lewis of Auburn won the professional championship with 100 straight breaks. Mrs. E. A. Winkler of Chicago won the women's championship with a score of 272 out of 300. The interstate handicap was won by B. T. Cole of Thomson with a score of 93. D. W. Voorhees won the Chicago Board of Trade diamond trophy with a straight score of 100.

The 1919 meet will be held in Galesburg. The president of the association is Dr. E. Winbiger of Alexis and the secretary-treasurer is R. Lewis Nirdlinger of Galesburg.

HEER VS. TROEH.

W. H. Heer of Guthrie, Okla., won the international trapshooting championship and a purse of \$4,000 in liberty bonds from Frank Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., at Seattle, Wash., June 22-24, 1918. The scores were: Heer, 472; Troeh, 469.

WESTY HOGAN TOURNAMENT.

The twelfth annual Westy Hogan shooting tournament took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 11-14, 1918. The Westy Hogan championship, 100 targets, 18 yards rise, was won by George N. Fish of New York, with a score of 99. The Westy Hogan handicap, 100 targets each man, was won by D. J. Dalton of Windsor, Ont., with a score of 98. In the east vs. west team race, the eastern team won with a score of 2,300 to 2,228 for the western team out of a total of 2,400 for each team.

STATE CHAMPIONS IN 1918.

Alabama—W. A. Leach	98
Arizona—D. E. Morrell	99
Arkansas—J. E. Chatfield	97
California—Nevada—Fred Blair	100
Colorado—New Mexico—R. A. King	93
Connecticut—Dr. B. F. Bishop	95
Delaware—W. M. Ford	98
Florida—J. A. Hansborough	91
Georgia—J. M. Barrett	99
Idaho—Guy Cheisman	99
Illinois—C. M. Powers	98
Indiana—G. R. Shuck	98
Iowa—Charles Hummell	99
Kansas—E. W. Arnold	97
Kentucky—W. H. Hall	99
Maine—O. P. Weymouth	99
Maryland—District of Columbia—R. D. Morgan	97

Massachusetts—George L. Osborne	100
Michigan—J. L. Bryant	93
Minnesota—F. A. Allen	97
Mississippi—G. M. L. Key	94
Missouri—George Nicholai	97
Montana—E. W. Kenfro	99
Nebraska—J. A. Nelson	95
New Hampshire—Elmer E. Reed	95
New Jersey—F. S. Tomlin	98
New York—H. J. Fendegast	99
North Carolina—C. C. Bates	97
North Dakota—A. R. Chezik	97
Ohio—J. E. Cain	97
Oklahoma—W. H. Heer	99
Pennsylvania—C. H. Newcomb	97
Rhode Island—W. J. Weaver	93
South Carolina—R. G. McCants	94
South Dakota—E. T. Myers	98
Tennessee—B. F. Duncan	95
Texas—H. E. Woodward	98
Utah—G. L. Becker	98
Vermont—D. M. Barclay	95
Virginia—R. A. Hall	97
Washington—F. M. Troeh	97
West Virginia—G. H. Mead	96
Wisconsin—C. H. Larson	97
Wyoming—W. R. Tarrant	97

BILLIARDS.

CLASS A CHAMPIONSHIP.

Corwin Huston of Detroit won the class A national amateur balkline billiard championship of the United States in a tournament held in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 25-March 8, 1918. The final standing was as follows:

Player—	W.	L.	Points.
Corwin Huston, Detroit	5	1	1,747
David McAndless Jr., Chicago	4	2	1,682
Chas. Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.	4	2	1,646
Eugene Milburn, Memphis	4	2	1,633
Charles White, Brooklyn	2	4	1,387
T. Henry Clarkson, Boston	1	5	1,346
Alex Elmisle, Milwaukee	1	5	1,337

Grand average for the tournament, 7.69.

THREE CUSHION LEAGUE

The Interstate Three Cushion league season ended May 18, 1918, with Pierre Maupome the winner with a score of 42 games won to 14 games lost. John Laxton was second and Otto Reisel third. Four players had best games of 37 innings, these being the three men named and Bob Cannefax.

AMBULANCE FUND TOURNAMENT.

August Kieckhefer of Chicago won the American Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund tournament held in Chicago and ending Feb. 21, 1918, with a score of ten games won to three lost. It was one of the most remarkable tournaments in the history of the three cushion game for good playing and closeness of finish. Had Bob Cannefax of St. Louis defeated Kieckhefer in the last game of the series there would have been a triple tie. Standing of the players:

	W.	L.	HR.*	BG.
Kieckhefer, Chicago	10	3	8	37
Ellis, Milwaukee	9	4	10	53
Cannefax, St. Louis	8	5	16	43
McCourt, Cleveland	8	5	8	57
Maupome, Cleveland	8	5	7	41
De Oro, New York	7	6	7	57
J. Moore, Chicago	6	7	12	62
Laxton, Detroit	6	7	8	41
Jackson, Detroit	6	7	9	47
Capron, Chicago	6	7	5	68
Morin, Chicago	5	8	8	48
G. Moore, New York	5	8	7	68
Heal, Toledo	4	9	13	59
Palmer, Detroit	3	10	7	49

*Best game in innings

DE ORO VS. OTIS.

In a three-block contest for the three cushion billiard championship of the world played in Havana, Cuba, Jan. 10, 11 and 12, Alfredo de Oro defeated Charles Otis of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the close score of 150 to 149.

KIECKHEFER VS. DE ORO.

Augie Kieckhefer and Alfredo de Oro played for the Brunswick trophy emblematic of the world's championship at three-cushion billiards in Chicago Feb. 7, 8 and 9, 1918, the former winning with a total score of 150 to 126 in 185 innings. For the three nights the scores were: Kieckhefer, 42, 58, 50; De Oro, 50, 45, 31.

KIECKHEFER VS. CANNEFAX.

Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago retained the world's three cushion billiard title by defeating Bob Cannefax of St. Louis in a three-block match in Chicago, March 13, 14 and 15, 1918, by a total score of 150 to 142. The highest runs of the match were: Cannefax, 6; Kieckhefer, 5.

KIECKHEFER VS. MAUPOME.

Augie Kieckhefer and Pierre Maupome played a three-block game for the three cushion billiard championship in Chicago April 17, 18 and 19, 1918. Kieckhefer winning by a total score of 150 to 145 in 198 innings.

KIECKHEFER VS. OTIS.

In a three-block championship three-cushion billiard match played in Chicago, Sept. 18, 19 and 20, 1918, Kieckhefer won from Charles Otis by a score of 150 to 123 in 178 innings.

KIECKHEFER VS. McCOURT.

In a three-block series played in Chicago Nov. 6-8, 1918, Augie Kieckhefer defeated Charles McCourt, 150 to 83, in 132 innings—a world's record.

RIFLE SHOOTING.**CLASSIC EVENTS.**

Following is a list of the men and teams winning important events at national rifle association tournaments in recent years:

President's Match.

- 1909—Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, U. S. navy.
1910—Sergt. W. A. Fraeger, U. S. marine corps.
1911—Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. marine corps.
1912—Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Massachusetts infantry.
1913—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. infantry.
1914—No contest.
1915—Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, U. S. marine corps.
1916—Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. marine corps.
1917—No contest.
1918—Sergt. H. J. Hoffner, U. S. M. C.; score, 285.

Wimbledon Cup.

- 1909—First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka, U. S. marine corps; score, 98.
1910—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 99.
1911—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 98.
1912—Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U. S. infantry; score, 97.
1913—Corp. Thomas E. Verser, 14th U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1914—No contest.
1915—Color Sergeant, J. E. Jackson, 1st Iowa infantry; score, 98.
1916—Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. marine corps; score, 99.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 92.

Leech Cup.

- 1909—Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1910—Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U. S. Eng.; score, 105.
1911—Lieut. S. W. Anding, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1912—Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 104.
1913—George W. Chesley, W. R. and G. club; score, 105.
1914—No contest.
1915—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Thomas, 3d U. S. cavalry; score, 102.
1916—W. H. Richards, Quinlup club; score, 104.

1917—No contest.

1918—S. A. McKone, Lawrence, Kas.; score, 93.

Marine Corps Cup.

- 1909—Capt. Douglas G. McDougal, U. S. marine corps; score, 187.
1910—Corp. O. A. Schofield, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 192.
1911—Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio N. G.; score, 195.
1912—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N. G.; score, 194.
1913—John W. Hessian, N. R. A.; score, 195.
1914—No contest.
1915—Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota infantry; score, 197.
1916—Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry; score, 196.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 183.

Regimental Team Match.

- 1910—6th Massachusetts infantry.
1911—2d Texas infantry.
1912—1st District of Columbia infantry.
1913—5th infantry, Massachusetts volunteer militia.
1914—No contest.
1915—1st regiment, Minnesota.
1916—1st Iowa infantry.
1917—No contest.

Company Team Match.

- 1909—Co. F, 1st Minnesota infantry.
1910—4th company, U. S. naval academy.
1911—Co. L, 1st West Virginia infantry.
1912—Co. E, 1st District of Columbia infantry.
1913—Co. A, 1st West Virginia infantry.
1914—No contest.
1915—Co. D, 3d District of Columbia infantry.
1916—Co. F, 1st Ohio infantry.
1917—No contest.

Enlisted Men's Team Match.

- 1911—U. S. navy; score, 552 (first competition).
1912—Massachusetts; score, 549.
1913—U. S. cavalry; score, 571.
1914—No contest.
1915—Massachusetts, second team.
1916—4th U. S. M. C. team; score, 557.
1917—No contest.

PALMA TROPHY.

Owing to the European war there has been no contest for the Palma trophy since 1913. Record of event to date:

Year.	Country.	Score.	Year.	Country.	Score.
1876	—United States.	.....	1903	—United States.	1,570
1877	—United States.	3,334	1907	—United States.	1,712
1880	—United States.	1,293	1912	—United States.	1,720
1901	—Canada.	.....1,522	1913	—United States.	1,714
1902	—Britain.	.....1,447			

SWIMMING.**NATIONAL A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.****Indoor.**

- Plunge for distance—Won by B. H. Princell, Chicago A. A., in the Detroit A. C. pool, in Detroit, Mich., March 30, 1918. Distance, 75 feet, in :41½ (world's record).
150 yard back stroke—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Training station, in the Detroit A. C. pool, March 30, 1918. Time, 1:49½. Time in preliminary heat, 1:48½. (World's record.)
500 yards, free style, for women—Won by Miss Claire Galligan of New York, in the Detroit A. C. pool, Detroit, Mich., March 30, 1918. Time, 7:44½.
50 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray in Chicago A. A. tank, Chicago, April 3, 1918. Time, :24½.
400 yard relay—Won by Illinois Athletic club team (Jones, Seigel, Raithe, Hebler), in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, April 4, 1918. Time, 3:48½.
Fancy diving—Won by Arthur Hartung, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 5, 1918, with 142.54 points.
100 yards (Women)—Won by Miss Olga Doerfner, Philadelphia, Pa., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 5, 1918. Time, 1:09½.
500 yards—Won by Norman Ross, Olympic A.

C. San Francisco, Cal., in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, April 10, 1918. Time, 5:53%. (New world's indoor and outdoor record.)
 200 yards, breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, I. A. C., in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, April 10, 1918. Time, 2:04½.
 226 yards—Won by Norman Ross, Olympic A. C., San Francisco, Cal., in Los Angeles A. C. tank, Los Angeles, Cal., April 25, 1918. Time, 2:24½.
 100 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, in the Olympic A. C. tank, San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1918. Time, :55%.
 50 yards (women)—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle of New York, N. Y., in Olympic A. C. tank, San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1918. Time, :31½.

Both the Chicago Athletic association and the Illinois Athletic club claimed the national swimming championship because of a dispute arising out of the manner in which the water polo event was decided. The contest was to have been decided in the I. A. C. tank April 4, but the Great Lakes team was unable to take part. The C. A. A. refused to permit new pairings and claimed a forfeit under a previous agreement. The championship committee of the N. A. A. U. upheld this claim, but President Charles A. Dean ordered games played May 14 when the I. A. C. team defeated the Great Lakes team 5 to 2. Under the committee ruling the C. A. A. won the championship with 39 points, Great Lakes being second with 28 points and the I. A. C. third with 25 points. Under President Dean's ruling the I. A. C. was first with 40 points, Great Lakes second with 37 points, the Olympic A. C. third with 17 points and the C. A. A. fourth with 15 points. Sept. 22 the championship committee of the N. A. A. U. officially awarded the Chicago Athletic association first and second places in the polo event, giving the organization the national indoor swimming championship.

Outdoor.

1 mile—Won by W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes, at Chicago, Sept. 2. Time, 28:08%.
 100 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes, at Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 24. Time, :56%.
 440 yards—Won by W. L. Wallen, at Chicago, Aug. 24. Time, 5:57%.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor.

50 yards—Won by Art Raitheh, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 3. Time, :25.
 440 yards—Won by W. L. Wallen, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 3. Time, 5:28%.
 200 yards, breast stroke—Won by Mike McDermott, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 3. Time, 2:45%.
 1 mile—Won by German Laubis, Great Lakes naval station, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 3. Time, 25:26%.
 880 yards, free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes naval station, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 1. Time, 11:51.
 Water polo—Won by I. A. C. team, in I. A. C. tank, Feb. 1, 5 to 2, over Chicago A. A. team.
 100 yards, free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes, in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 23. Time, :55.
 150 yards, back stroke—Won by A. Seigel, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 23. Time, 1:58.
 220 yards, free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes, in Detroit A. C., Feb. 23. Time, 2:17%.
 Thelma Darby of the Indianapolis Athletic and Canoe club won all the women's championship events in the Detroit A. C. tank Feb. 23, taking the 50 yard free style race in :33%, the 100 yard back stroke in 1:34% and the 100 yard breast stroke in 1:51 and the 100 yard free style in 1:22%.
 400 yard relay—Won by Illinois A. C. team, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 1. Time, 3:49%.
 Fancy diving—Won by W. P. Heyn, C. A. A., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 1. Points, 146.3.

Outdoor.

50 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes, at Chicago, Sept. 2. Time, :25%.
 100 yards, breast stroke—Won by E. N. Chapman, C. A. A., at Chicago, Sept. 2. Time, 1:20%.
 100 yards, back stroke—Won by Perry McGillivray, at Chicago, Aug. 17. Time, 1:15%.
 100 yards, free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, at Chicago, Aug. 17. Time, :58%.
 220 yards—Won by Bennett, Great Lakes, at Chicago, Aug. 17. Time, 2:48%.
 880 yards—Won by W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes, at Chicago, Aug. 3. Time, 12:30%.
 1 mile—Won by W. L. Wallen, at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7. Time, 16:50%.
 Fancy diving—Won by W. P. Heyn, C. A. A., at Chicago, Aug. 17. Points, 127.1.
 Fancy diving, women—Won by Miss Viola Burkhardt, at Chicago, Aug. 17. Points, 179.
 100 yards, back stroke, women—Won by Miss Helen Mills, at Chicago, Aug. 17. Time, 2:03.
 200 yards, free style, women—Won by Florence Gaither, at Chicago, Sept. 2. Time, 3:46.
 50 yards, women—Won by Miss Jacqueline Thompson, at Chicago, Aug. 17. Time, :41%.
 Relay—Won by Great Lakes No. 1, at Chicago, Sept. 14. Time, 4:07%.
 High diving—Won by W. P. Heyn, at Chicago, Aug. 31. Points, 151.
 High diving, women—Won by Miss A. Smith, at Chicago, Aug. 31. Points, 151.

RECORDS BROKEN BY NORMAN ROSS.

In an open 300 yard contest in the Illinois Athletic club's tank, Chicago, April 4, 1918, Norman Ross of San Francisco, Cal., swam 200 yards in 2:06%, 220 yards in 2:20%, 250 yards in 2:41% and 300 yards in 3:16%, all new world's records.

In the Illinois Athletic club's tank, Chicago, April 5, 1918, Ross swam 500 yards in 5:53%, unpaired, beating his own record of 6:04. It was an exhibition and will not stand as a world's record.

In the Chicago Athletic association's tank April 10, 1918, Ross swam 500 yards in 5:53%, breaking his own indoor record of 6:05% in competition and also the outdoor record of 6:04%, held by J. G. Hatfield of England. In the course of the performance Ross broke three intermediate world's records. He swam the first 330 yards in 3:45%, which broke the mark of 3:52% held by Harry Heber of the Illinois A. C. He stroked 400 yards in 4:38%, shattering the record of 4:52%, also held by Heber. The third record to go by the board was the 440 yard mark of 5:16%, held by himself. He swam the distance in 5:08%.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The ninth annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club took place Aug. 10, 1918. It was won by Perry McGillivray of the Great Lakes training station, who covered the distance of approximately two miles in 33:44. Record of the event:

1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.	44:41%
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.	36:12%
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	35:03%
1911—Joseph Steur, unattached	43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburgh, Univ. of Illinois	1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	45:54%
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	40:02
1915—No contest account Eastland disaster	
1916—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club	35:17
1917—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club	35:55
1918—P. McGillivray, Great Lakes	33:44

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2½ miles; in 1913, 2 miles; in 1914, 1½ miles; in 1916, 2½ miles, and in 1918, 2 miles.

CONFERENCE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Northwestern university won the western conference swimming championship in Patten gymnasium, Evanston, Ill., March 22, 1918, with 47½ points. Chicago university was second with 29½ points, Wisconsin third with 25,

Illinois fourth with 3 and Indiana fifth with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a point. The meet was remarkable for the breaking of five conference records. The new marks made were:

40 yards—Earle, Chicago.....19%
 20 breast—Biersach, Wisconsin.....2:45
 220 yards—Earle, Chicago.....2:31%
 100 yards—Earle, Chicago.....59
 440 yards—Simonsen, Northwestern.....5:41%
EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Princeton won the eastern individual intercollegiate swimming championships at Princeton, N. J., March 23, 1918, with 21 points. The University of Pennsylvania was second with 14 points and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology third with 8½. Yale had 6½, Amherst 3 and Rutgers 2 points.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
 40 yards—1:18%, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
 50 yards—2:23, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
 60 yards—2:29%, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
 75 yards—3:38%, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
 100 yards—5:4, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
 110 yards—1:02%, H. Hebner (U. S.).
 120 yards—1:08%, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
 150 yards—1:29%, H. E. Vollmer (U. S.).
 200 yards—2:06%, Norman Ross (U. S.).
 220 yards—2:20%, Norman Ross (U. S.).
 300 yards—3:16%, Norman Ross (U. S.).
 440 yards—5:08%, Norman Ross (U. S.).
 500 yards—5:53%, Norman Ross (U. S.).
 880 yards—11:11%, B. Kieran (Aus.).
 1 mile—23:16%, B. Kieran (Aus.).
 2 miles—54:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
 40 yards—1:19, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C.
 50 yards—2:24, Duke Kahanamoku.
 75 yards—3:38.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
 80 yards—4:1%, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
 100 yards—5:4, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
 120 yards—1:07%, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
 150 yards—1:29%, H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C.
 200 yards—2:04, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
 250 yards—2:19, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
 290 yards—2:53%, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
 300 yards—3:16%, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
 440 yards—5:08%, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
 500 yards—5:53%, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
 880 yards—11:14%, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
 1 mile—23:40%, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C.
 100 yards on back—1:13%, Harry Kruger.
 100 yards, breast stroke—1:11%, M. McDermott, I. A. C.
 150 yards, back stroke—1:50%, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
 160 yard, relay—1:17, I. A. C. team (P. McGillivray, A. C. Raithel, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner).
 200 yards, breast stroke—2:36%, Lester White, Hamilton club.
 500 yards, relay—4:40%, I. A. C. team (Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, A. C. Raithel, Harry Hebner, D. C. Jones).
 400 yards, relay—3:42%, I. A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, H. Hebner).
 Plunge for distance (1 minute time limit)—75 feet in :50%, D. V. A. Smith, Chicago; 60 feet in :48, D. V. A. Smith and Ben Princell, Chicago.
 Under water swim—320 feet, E. P. Swatek, I. A. C.

AIRPLANE RECORDS.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED.

The record for height attained by airplane is held by Capt. A. R. Schroeder, U. S. A., who, ascending from Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1918, reached an altitude of 28,900 feet. The record was officially confirmed. Following is a list of notable altitude flights since 1910:

Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.

Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).
 Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.
 Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.
 Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.
 Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 ft.
 Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.
 Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.
 Edmond Perreyon, Buc aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.
 Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.

Theodore MacCauley, San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25, 1914, 12,120 feet.
 Herr Linnekogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.
 Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.
 De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.
 Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.
 H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.
 H. G. Hawker, Brooklands, England, April 26, 1916, 24,408 feet.
 Capt. W. A. Robertson, Jr., San Diego, Cal., May 12, 1917, 15,400 feet.
 Miss Ruth Law, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27, 1917, 14,701 feet (record for women).
 Caleb Bragg, Port Washington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1917, 12,900 feet, in hydroacroplane carrying two passengers.
 Lieut. M. B. Kelleher, with one passenger, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1918, 23,500 feet.
 Capt. A. R. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1918, 28,900 feet.

RECORD FOR ENDURANCE.

The record for time spent in the air in non-stop aeroplane flights is held by Reinhold Boehm, a German aviator. At Johannisthal, Germany, July 11, 1914, he set the endurance record at 24 hours and 12 minutes. He used an ordinary Albatross army biplane and covered approximately 1,350 miles.

LONGEST NONSTOP FLIGHT.

Capt. G. Lauriat, Italy, Aug. 29, 1917, Turin to Naples and return, 920 miles; flew from Turin to London, Eng., Sept. 25, 1917, 656 miles.

BALLOONING.

BENNETT CUP RECORD.

Year.	Winner.	Distance.
1906—	America (American)	402 miles
1907—	Pommern (German)	880 miles
1908—	Helvetia (Swiss)	620 miles
1909—	America II. (American)	695 miles
1910—	America II. (American)	1,171 miles
1911—	Berlin II. (German)	471 miles
1912—	Picardie (French)	1,354 miles
1913—	Goodyear (American)	400 miles
1914, 1915 and 1917—	No contests.	

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in a balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Benjamins of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup Oct. 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaux made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Berliner with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

The record for distance traveled over water in a dirigible balloon is held by Walter Wellman, who on Oct. 15-18, 1910, made approximately 1,000 miles in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in the America.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 28,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Berson of Berlin, Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 33,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

The world's dirigible balloon record for altitude is 9,514 feet. It was made by the French dirigible Clement-Bayard III, May 20, 1912. The balloon carried six passengers.

ROQUE.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The seventh annual tournament of the American Roque league was held on the Washington park courts, Chicago, July 22-27, 1918. Following was the final standing:

Champion Division.

	W.	L.
F. C. Turner, Pasadena, Cal.	8	0
Joseph Kennedy, Chicago.	4	5
F. H. Selden, Kansas City, Mo.	4	5
H. E. Lyman, Topeka, Kas.	1	7

First Division.

	W.	L.	Pts.
H. O. Walker, Chicago.	7	1	235
C. G. Carlson, Great Lakes.	5	3	231
J. E. Jones, Chicago.	5	3	222
W. W. Wilson, Chicago.	4	3	191
J. C. Lathrop, Chicago.	2	6	172
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill.	3	6	152
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, O.	3	5	150
W. T. Thompson, Chicago.	4	3	148
H. S. Hanna, Chicago.	2	4	128
Matthias Gerlach, Ambia, Ind.	0	1	20

Second Division.

J. P. Shelley, Oxford, Ind.	9	0	288
G. A. Wacker, Edinburgh, Ill.	6	4	277
J. F. Nientker, Decatur, Ill.	4	6	248
J. H. O'Brien, Chicago.	6	2	221
James Wood, Chicago.	5	4	219
C. F. Ellis, Chicago.	6	2	213
I. W. Osborn, Cleveland, O.	4	6	198
M. H. Pence, New Paris, O.	3	6	169
M. T. Reeves, Columbus, Ind.	3	4	140
G. F. Lyon, Chicago.	1	8	134
G. H. Drummond, Chicago.	1	8	132
T. Hall, Chicago.	0	1	14

Third Division.

Herbert Sime, Chicago.	8	0	256
J. O. Henry, Decatur, Ill.	6	1	202
O. H. Hinds, LeMars, Ia.	4	3	183
T. I. Wasson, Marshalltown, Ia.	4	4	155
F. Z. Hale, Independence, Ia.	2	5	146
A. P. Goodhue, Chicago.	3	4	143
A. E. Larson, Chicago.	2	4	97
Henri Paul, Cedar Falls, Ia.	0	7	84
Wm. Blashfield, Hartford, Mich.	2	2	79
M. P. Harmon, South Bend, Ind.	0	1	5

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Western Roque association's annual championship tournament was held in Lincoln park, Chicago, Aug. 5-10, 1918. The final standing was:

First Division.

	W.	L.	Pts.
M. McPhail, Chicago.	4	1	122
C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind.	4	1	102
J. W. Gill, Evanston.	3	2	89
W. B. Parmelee, Chicago.	1	4	81
F. A. Holbrook, Chicago.	2	3	59
A. H. Moore, Chicago.	1	4	18

Second Division.

R. C. Peck, Decatur, Ill.	7	1	221
F. M. Kile, Decatur, Ill.	7	1	186
W. I. Lundy, Warsaw, Ind.	2	5	121
Dr. Elgas, Hartford, Mich.	1	5	106
F. E. Neel, Newport, Ind.	3	3	96
W. H. Wainwright, Warsaw, Ind.	2	2	81
W. A. Fogarty, Chicago.	0	3	76
W. Conklin, Hartford, Mich.	2	2	66
Dr. McDermott, Chicago.	0	1	24
Dr. Easton, Dowagiac, Mich.	0	1	15

Third Division.

B. E. Euchner, Chicago.	7	0	195
A. Seistrom, Chicago.	4	2	141
*S. Swisher, Campbellstown, O.	3	3	105
*W. Overhue, Sheldon, Ill.	2	1	73
F. S. Southwick, Chicago.	0	5	63
J. W. Kalb, Chicago.	0	5	26

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CASTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Light tackle accuracy fly—100%; F. E. Moffett, J. E. Amman and I. H. Bellows.
 Light tackle dry fly accuracy—100%; I. H. Bellows.
 Heavy tackle accuracy fly—100%; Dr. C. O. Dorchester.
 Salmon fly, longest cast—157 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
 Salmon fly, average for five casts—142 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
 Delicacy and accuracy fly—99:20-30%; L. E. DeGarmo.
 Hobbie distance fly, average for five consecutive shoots—32 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
 Hobbie distance fly, longest single shoot—46 feet; Dr. H. J. Morlan.
 Hobbie distance fly, longest cast—115 feet; Dr. H. J. Morlan.
 Light tackle distance fly, longest cast—125 feet; Dr. H. J. Morlan.
 Light tackle distance fly, average for five casts—110 feet; L. E. DeGarmo.
 ¼ ounce accuracy bait—99.7; F. E. Moffett, L. E. DeGarmo and J. E. Amman.
 ½ ounce accuracy bait—99.7; F. E. Moffett.
 Pork chunk, fishing tackle, heavy line—98.6; L. E. DeGarmo.
 ½ ounce accuracy bait (unknown distances)—99.5; F. E. Moffett.
 ½ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—217½ feet; F. E. Moffett.
 ½ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—229 feet; W. O. Holton.
 ¼ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—168½ feet; F. E. Moffett.
 ¼ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—195 feet; F. E. Moffett.
 All around American champion—Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

National Amateur Casting Association—President, Dr. H. J. Morlan, 30 North Michigan avenue, Chicago; secretary, F. E. Moffett, 225 East Illinois street, Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 214 West Huron street, Chicago, Ill.]

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

All round championship fly and bait casting—William Stanley, 40 demerits, Chicago, Aug. 22 to 25, 1918.
 Salmon casting—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (rod 15 feet), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
 Long distance fly—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod unlimited), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1915.
 Long distance fly—H. C. Golscher, 116 feet (5 ounce rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1915.
 Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.
 Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsyth, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.
 Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27½, 35, 42½, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914, and William Stanley, 99 10-15%, Chicago, Aug. 23, 1918.
 ½ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—F. A. Smithby, 99 7-10%, Chicago, Aug. 25, 1918.
 ¼ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.
 ½ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 222

feet, 1 inch (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
 1/2 ounce long distance bait—B. P. Flegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
 1/2 ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 243 feet 3 inches, Chicago, Aug. 17, 1912.
 1/2 ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Oscar Lane, 240 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915.
 1/2 ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Fred N. Peet, 153 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
 Two handed surf casting, 2 1/2 ounce—F. B. Rice, 269 1/2 feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

American Records.

Salmon casting (world record)—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (15 foot rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
 Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.
 Long distance fly casting (heavy rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1915.
 Long distance fly casting (5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.
 Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.
 Long distance bait casting, 1/4 ounce, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
 Long distance bait, 1/2 ounce, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 243 feet 3 inches, Chicago, Aug. 17, 1912.
 National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs—President, C. B. Willey, Chicago; secretary, J. B. Lane, Chicago.

SKI JUMPING.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Lars Haugen of Chippewa Falls, Wis., won the national ski jumping professional championship in the annual tournament of the National Ski association held at Cary, Ill., Jan. 2, 1918, with 268 1/2 points. His brother Anders Haugen of St. Paul, Minn., was second with 260 1/2 points. The amateur championship was won by Sverre Hendricksen of Virginia, Minn., with 232 1/2 points. Nels Ruid of Chicago was second with 227 1/2 points. Snow and wind prevented any records from being broken. The best leap of the day was 136 feet by Lars Haugen. The boys' tourney was won by Oliver Kaldahl of Glenwood, Minn. A two-mile cross country ski race for women was won by Miss Hildur Erlandsen of Chicago in 18:11.

Professional Winners.

- 1—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis... 268 1/2
 - 2—Anders Haugen, St. Paul, Minn... 260 1/2
 - 3—Sigurd Bergerson, Virginia, Minn... 249
 - 4—Fred Bruun, Chicago... 221 1/2
 - 5—Erling Landvick, Stoughton, Wis... 157 1/2
 - 6—Barney Reilly, Coleraine, Minn... Fell
 - 7—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago... Fell
 - 8—Hans Hansen, St. Paul, Minn... Fell
 - 9—K. Helland, Chippewa Falls, Wis... Fell
- Special prize for long standing jump—Lars Haugen, 113 feet.

Amateur Winners.

- 1—Sverre Hendricksen, Virginia, Minn... 232 1/2
- 2—Nels Ruid, Chicago... 227 1/2
- 3—Christ Jellum, Chicago... 224
- 4—Bernard Olson, Chicago... 215 1/2
- 5—Einar Jensen, Chicago... 215
- 6—Siegfried Steinwall, Chicago... 200 1/2
- 7—Arne Sletner, Chicago... 188
- 8—Henry Fleming, Eau Claire, Wis... 175
- 9—Ingolf Sand, Stoughton, Wis... 170 1/2

List of Champions.

(Professional.)

- 1909—John Evanson, Duluth, Minn.
- 1910—Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

- 1911—Francis Kempe, Red Wing, Minn.
- 1912—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
- 1913—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
- 1914—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
- 1915—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
- 1916—Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.
- 1917—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
- 1918—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

LONGEST SKI JUMP.

At Steamboat Springs, Col., March 2, 1917, Henry Hall of that place made a ski jump of 203 feet, breaking the record of 192 feet 9 inches made by Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago at the same place, Feb. 19, 1916.

Officers National Ski association, 1918-1919—President, G. C. Torguson, Glenwood, Minn.; vice-president, Ed. Hedlund, Ironwood, Mich.; secretary, C. Petersen, Chicago; treasurer, F. Flagstad, St. Paul, Minn.

BASKET BALL.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The University of Wisconsin basket ball team won the "big ten" or conference championship of 1918. The standing at the close of the season, March 16, was:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wisconsin	9	3	.750
Minnesota	7	3	.700
Northwestern	5	3	.625
Chicago	6	6	.500
Illinois	6	6	.500
Purdue	5	5	.500
Ohio State	5	5	.500
Indiana	3	3	.500
Iowa	4	6	.400
Michigan	0	10	.000

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The standing at the close of the eastern Intercollegiate Basket Ball league season, March 16, 1918, was:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pennsylvania	9	1	.900
Princeton	8	2	.800
Cornell	7	3	.700
Yale	4	6	.400
Columbia	2	8	.200
Dartmouth	0	10	.000

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

By defeating St. John's military academy five of Delafield, Wis., 23 to 14, Feb. 16, 1918, the Illinois Athletic club quintet won the Central Amateur Athletic union basket ball championship. The Beloit team was third in the race.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Winners in Singles.

- 1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
- 1902—C. H. Mackay, New York.
- 1903—Payne Whitney, New York.
- 1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia.
- 1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
- 1906—Percy D. Houghton, Boston.
- 1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
- 1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
- 1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago.
- 1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
- 1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
- 1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
- 1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
- 1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
- 1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York.
- 1916—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York.
- 1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo.

Gold Racquet Champions.

- 1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
- 1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
- 1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
- 1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
- 1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
- 1916—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
- 1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.

BICYCLE RACING.

William Benson, unattached, won the annual ten-mile bicycle race of the Franklin Skating and Athletic club at Palmer square, Chicago, June 16, 1918. With a 2 minute handicap he made the distance in 28:17. William Blum of the Franklin club won the time prize in 26:56.

John Del Santo of the Italian American Cycle club with an allowance of 20 minutes won the forty mile Wheeling and return race, Chicago, July 13, 1918. Jules Arens of the Belgian-American C. C. won the time prize in 1:49:43.

John Del Santo with a handicap of 2 minutes won the Kagen twelve-mile road race near Blue Island, Ill., Sept. 1, 1918, in 37:20. The time prize went to Jules Arens, who made the distance in 36:20.

George Ladendorf with a handicap of 7 minutes won the twenty-mile bicycle race of the Franklin club in Humboldt park, Chicago, Sept. 2, 1918, in 1:01:23. The time prize was taken by Walter Witzke in 53:14. Both were entered by the Franklin club.

Jules Arens won the eleven-mile class A

bicycle race of the Belgian-American C. C., Sept. 29, 1918, on the northwest side, Chicago, in 31:25.

POWER BOAT RACING.
GOLD CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS.

Year.	Boat.	Speed.
1904	Standard	23.6
1904	Vingt-et-un	25.3
1905	Chip	15.9
1906	Chip II	20.6
1907	Chip II	20.8
1908	Dixie II	30.9
1909	Dixie II	32.9
1910	Dixie III	33.6
1911	Mit II	36.1
1912	P. D. Q. II	36.8
1913	Ankle Deep	44.5
1914	Baby Speed Demon	56.49
1915	Miss Detroit	48.5
1916	Miss Minneapolis	49.7
1917	Miss Detroit II	56.5
1918	Miss Detroit III	52.0

*Winner on corrected time.

MOTORING.

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

Vanderbilt Cup.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904	Heath, Panhard, France	254.40	5:26:45
1905	Hemery, Darracq, France	283.00	4:26:08
1906	Wagner, Darracq, France	297.10	4:50:10½
1908	Robertson, Locomobile, America	258.60	4:00:45¼
1909	Grant, Alco, America	278.08	4:25:42
1910	Grant, Alco, America	278.08	4:15:58
1911	Mulford, Lozier, America	291.38	3:56:00½
1912	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	300.00	4:20:31
1914	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	295.00	3:53:41
1915	Resta, Peugeot, France	300.30	4:27:37
1916	Resta, Peugeot, France	294.00	3:22:48

No races in 1907, 1913, 1917 or 1918.

American Grand Prize.

1908	Wagner, Fiat, Italy	402.08	6:10:31
1910	Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany	415.20	6:03:05
1911	Bruce-Brown, Fiat, Italy	411.36	5:31:29
1912	Brang, Fiat, Italy	409.00	5:59:27
1914	Fullen, Mercer, America	403.24	5:13:30
1915	Resta, Peugeot, France	400.28	7:07:57
1916	Aitken, Peugeot, France	403.25	4:42:47

No races in 1909, 1913, 1917 or 1918.

French Grand Prix.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1906	Szisz, Renault, France	415.20	12:14:05
1907	Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy	478.30	6:45:33
1908	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Germany	478.30	6:55:43
1912	Bolliot, Peugeot, France	956.00	13:58:02
1913	Bolliot, Peugeot, France	300.00	6:07:00
1914	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Germany	467.00	7:08:18

No races in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

Gordon Bennett Cup.

1900	Charron, Panhard, France	351.00	9:09:39
1901	Girardot, Panhard, France	327.00	8:50:30
1902	Edge, Napier, England	388.00	10:42:00
1903	Jenatzy, Mercedes, Germany	336.00	8:36:00
1904	Thery, Brasler, France	350.00	5:40:03
1905	Thery, Brasler, France	342.00	7:02:42

1906—Race discontinued.

Elgin Trophy.

1910	Mulford, Lozier, America	305.20	4:52:29.84
1911	Zengle, National, America	305.20	4:35:39.08
1912	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	254.00	3:42:20
1913	Anderson, Stutz, America	301.68	4:13:38
1914	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:06:18
1915	Anderson, Stutz, America	301.84	3:54:25

1916-1917-1918—No races.

Chicago Automobile Club Cup.

1913	R. de Palma, Mercer, America	301.68	4:31:56
1914	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:05:01
1915	E. Cooper, Stutz, America	301.84	4:01:32

1916-1917-1918—No races.

Indianapolis Speedway Race.

1911	Harron, Marmon, America	500	6:42:08
1912	Dawson, National, America	500	6:21:06
1913	Goux, Peugeot, France	500	6:35:05
1914	Thomas, Delage, France	500	6:03:45
1915	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	500	5:33:55
1916	Resta, Peugeot, France	300	3:34:17

1917-1918—No races.

Chicago Derby.

1917	Cooper, Stutz, America	250	2:25:29
1918	Chevrolet, Frontenac, America	100	55:29.60

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Joe Dawson in a Chalmers car made a new world's record for twenty-four hours by running 1,900½ miles on the Sheepshead Bay speedway Aug. 2, 1917. The best previous record was 1,319 miles by Ralph Mulford on the same track May 1-2, 1916.

ONE-HOUR RECORD.

Driving a Packard on the Sheepshead Bay speedway at New York Nov. 12, 1917, Ralph De Palma made 12.4 miles in one hour. The best previous record was 107 miles by Jean Chassagne on the Brooklands track, England, in 1910.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS.

The coast to coast records were established in 1916. In the order of their occurrence the performances were as follows:

Robert Hammond in an Empire car drove from San Francisco to New York, a distance by the route taken of 3,384 miles, in 6 days 10 hours 59 minutes May 16-23. This lowered the record set the previous week by a Cadillac eight cylinder car, which made the trip from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days 11 hours 52 minutes.

Driving a Marmon 24, S. B. Stevens arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m., July 29, just 5 days 18 hours 30 minutes out from New York city.

W. F. Sturm, driving a Hudson Super-Six, made the distance from San Francisco to New York in exactly 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes Sept. 13-18 and then made the return trip in 5 days 17 hours 32 minutes, making the time for the round trip 10 days 21 hours 3 minutes. The distance traveled was 6,592 miles.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

B. F. Durham and Al Walden drove from Chicago to New York in 31 hours flat June 6-7, 1916, the total mileage by the route taken being 1,047.

SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1918.

On account of the great war speedway motor racing in 1918 was limited and on the whole not of a sensational character. Following were the principal events:

Uniontown, Pa., May 16—Barney Oldfield defeated Louis Chevrolet in five lap race (slightly more than five miles) in 3:18.51. The Liberty sweepstakes, five heats of twenty-four laps each, was won by Ralph Mulford in 15:58.52.

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., June 1—Harkness handicap, 100 miles; won by Ralph de Palma with a Packard, in 0:53:21. Louis Chevrolet in a Frontenac won the 10-mile futurity race in 5:57.75.

Chicago, June 22—Derby handicap, 100 miles, won by Louis Chevrolet (Frontenac), in 55:29.6.

Cincinnati, July 4—Liberty handicap, 100 miles, won by Ralph de Palma (Packard), in 53:11.4.

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Aug. 17—International sweepstakes won by Ralph de Palma. Time in 2-mile race, 1:05.6; in 10-mile race, 5:23.8; in 30-mile race, 16:31.2; in 50 mile race, 27:29.2.

Uniontown, Pa., July 18—112 mile Derby won by Louis Chevrolet (Frontenac), in 1:11:22.4.

Uniontown, Pa., Sept. 2—100 lap race won by Ralph Mulford (Frontenac), in 1:10:11.1.

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
¼ mile.....	8.16	Burman	Blitzen-Benz.	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
½ mile.....	16.60	Oldfield	Christie	Tacoma	July 5, 1915
1 kilometer.....	21.40	Burman	Blitzen-Benz.	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
1 mile.....	31.60	Oldfield	Christie	Tacoma	July 5, 1915
2 miles.....	58.20	Rader	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	July 25, 1917
3 miles.....	1:54.83	Ragg	Flat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
5 miles.....	3:00.00	Orr	Maxwell	Omaha	July 5, 1912
10 miles.....	4:55.75	Rader	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	July 25, 1917
20 miles.....	10:58.80	De Palma	Packard	New York	Aug. 13, 1917
30 miles.....	16:31.20	De Palma	Packard	New York	Aug. 17, 1918
40 miles.....	21:52.00	Aitken	Peugeot	New York	Oct. 23, 1916
50 miles.....	27:29.20	De Palma	Packard	New York	Aug. 17, 1918
100 miles.....	54:20.98	Chevrolet	Frontenac	New York	Sept. 22, 1917
150 miles.....	1:27:10.93	Anderson	Stutz	New York	Oct. 9, 1915
200 miles.....	1:56:21.40	Aitken	Peugeot	New York	Oct. 9, 1915
250 miles.....	2:23:04.02	Aitken	Peugeot	New York	Sept. 30, 1916
300 miles.....	2:55:32.23	Anderson	Stutz	New York	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles.....	3:24:42.00	Anderson	Stutz	New York	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles.....	4:04:49.08	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
450 miles.....	4:34:05.78	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
500 miles.....	5:07:26.00	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

1 kilometer.....	15.88	Burman	Blitzen-Benz.	Daytona	Apr. 23, 1911
1 mile.....	25.40	Burman	Blitzen-Benz.	Daytona	Apr. 23, 1911
2 miles.....	51.23	Burman	Blitzen-Benz.	Daytona	Apr. 23, 1911
5 miles.....	2:34.00	Hemery	Darracq	Daytona	Jan. 24, 1906
10 miles.....	5:14.40	Bruce-Brown	Benz	Daytona	Mar. 24, 1909
15 miles.....	10:00.00	Lancia	Fiat	Daytona	Jan. 29, 1906
20 miles.....	13:11.92	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles.....	35:52.31	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles.....	1:12:45.20	Bernin	Renault	Daytona	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles.....	1:55:10.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles.....	2:34:12.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles.....	3:14:55.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles.....	3:53:33.50	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
81.65 miles.....	1:00:00.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911

(Standing start)

1 mile..... 40.53..... Oldfield..... Benz..... Daytona..... Mar. 16, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile.....	46.20	Disbrow	Simplex	St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 8, 1914
2 miles.....	1:32.60	Disbrow	Simplex	St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 8, 1914
3 miles.....	2:27.81	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 14, 1912
4 miles.....	3:17.02	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 14, 1912
5 miles.....	4:06.58	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 14, 1912
10 miles.....	8:16.40	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
15 miles.....	12:23.20	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles.....	16:25.60	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
25 miles.....	20:28.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
50 miles.....	40:57.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
75 miles.....	1:08:56.00	Burman	Peugeot	Galesburg, Ill.	Oct. 22, 1914
100 miles.....	1:31:30.00	Alley	Duesenberg	Hamline, Minn.	Oct. 24, 1914
150 miles.....	2:30:51.00	Wisheart	Mercur	Columbus, O.	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles.....	3:21:48.00	Mulford	Mason Special	Columbus, O.	July 4, 1913

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913. It was abolished in Iowa in

1872 and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada hanging or shooting is optional with the condemned.

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New Jersey—Will D. Martin.....Albuquerque
James Gilbert Mason.....Des Moines
New Mexico—Dr. Randolph Cook.....Utica
Dr. W. G. Bassett.....Elmira
Francis E. Baldwin.....Salsburg
North Carolina—Thomas P. Johnston.....Cary
Dr. J. M. Templeton.....Granville
North Dakota—George Lippman.....Fargo
O. E. McCracken.....Columbus Grove
Ohio—Aaron S. Watkins.....Sandusky
Hewson L. Peeke.....Guthrie
Oklahoma—Ernest Allison Smith.....Enid
J. E. Brewer.....Imbler
Oregon—George L. Cleaver.....Portland
J. F. Newell.....Harrisburg
Pennsylvania—Dr. B. E. P. Prugh.....Franklin
David B. McCalmont.....Rumford
Rhode Island—Louis E. Remington.....West Barrington
Frederic T. Jencks.....Woonsocket
South Carolina—(Vacancy).....Watertown
South Dakota—C. V. Templeton.....Memphis
C. V. Templeton.....Dallas
Tennessee—Dr. Ira Landrith.....Cowanly, Wyo.
Texas—P. F. Paige.....Duluth, Minn.
H. L. Winchell.....Montpelier
Utah—Prof. W. N. Jouas.....George S. Wood.....Drewry's Bluff
Rev. Henry P. Olson.....Troutville
Vermont—L. W. Hanson.....Olympia
George S. Wood.....Tacoma
Virginia—E. R. McIntyer.....Pensboro
France M. Hammond.....Jane Lew
Washington—Walter F. McDowell.....Milwaukee
Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck.....Elkhart
West Virginia—Jay E. Cunningham.....Farmland, Ind.
J. Goodloe Jackson.....Thermopiles
Wisconsin—A. J. Benjamin.....Thermopiles
H. H. Tubbs.....Thermopiles
Wyoming—J. R. Cortner.....Thermopiles
A. B. Campbell.....Thermopiles

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Founded Oct. 3-4, 1917.

Headquarters—138 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.; eastern division, 15 East 40th street, New York, N. Y.
Nat. Chairman—David C. Coates, Chicago, Ill.
First Vice-Chairman—J. A. H. Hopkins, New York, N. Y.
Vice-Chairman—Miss Marie Brehm, Long Beach, Cal.
Secretary—George E. Dickson, 138 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—William F. Cochran, 1531 Munsey building, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Committee.

J. A. H. Hopkins, New York, chairman; W. G. Calderwood, Minnesota; Frank A. Pattison, New Jersey; Demarest Lloyd, Massachusetts; W. R. Gaylord, Wisconsin; Dorr H. Carroll, North Dakota; C. W. McClure, Georgia; S. W. Bingham, Massachusetts; O. H. P. Shelley, Montana; Prof. Robert D. Leigh, Oregon; James A. Smith, Utah; Mrs. Sarah E. Lyons, Minnesota; Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp, Kentucky; Allen W. McCurdy, New York; Gerrit T. Thorn, Wisconsin; Charles D. Sharrow, Michigan; Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Michigan; D. C. Finley, Missouri; Will Everett, Washington; Morton L. Johnson, Illinois; Otto Cullman, Illinois; Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, Illinois; Arthur G. Wray, Nebraska; L. H. Trieschmann, Connecticut; E. H. Winston, Illinois; John H. Hill, Illinois; Wallace Thayer, New York.

Platform.

In the platform adopted in Chicago, March 6, 7 and 8, 1918, the party declares that its aim is the attainment of democracy in government and industry. It is in favor of equal suffrage, the initiative, referendum and recall, the short ballot, proportional representation, prohibition, an executive budget, amended election laws, cabinet responsibility, absentee voting, freedom of speech and press, prison reform, uniform divorce laws, public ownership, municipal ownership, democratic taxation, extension of the postal system, abolition of speculation, and legislation in aid of labor.

SOCIALIST.

National Headquarters—803 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

National Executive Secretary—Adolph Germer, Chicago, Ill.

International Secretary—Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.

National Executive Committee.

Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.

James Oneal, New York, N. Y.
 Abraham Shiplooff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.
 Frederick A. Krafft, Ridgefield, N. J.
 Alfred Wagenknecht, Brecksville, O.
 Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Seymour Stedman, Chicago, Ill.
 John M. Work, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Stanley J. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
 Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark.
 Fred W. Holt, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Emil Herman, Everett, Wash.
 L. E. Katterfeld, Dighton, Kas.
 Walter Thomas Mills, Berkeley, Cal.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen, 45 Rose street, New York, N. Y.

National Executive Committee.

Sidney Armer, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.; J. P. Johnson, 101 Greenwood street, New Haven, Conn.; John M. Francis, 266 N. East street, Du Quoin, Ill.; Ernest Viewegh, 1318 N. Haugh street, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Sweeney, 10 Ashley street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Samuel Johnson, 1023 Fremont street, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry J. Poelling, 2458 E. Union avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.; Patrick E. De Lee, 152 4th street, Troy, N. Y.; John D. Goerke, 306 Superior avenue, N. E., Cleveland, O.; G. G. Anton, 4310 Otter street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Donald L. Munro, 1020 Bay street, Portsmouth, Va.; Thomas Taylor, 1318 1/2 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Wash.; Albert Schnabel, 1397 16th street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph Czaplko, 34 Lehigh avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Silling, 5914 Mervine street, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. Hanson, 89 Kenmore road, Medford, Mass.; Jordan Bacheff, 584 East 137th street, New York, N. Y.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and other sources.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1917.
Area (Cont'l U.S.) sq.m.	843,255	2,995,956	8,026,789	8,026,789	8,026,789	8,026,789	8,026,789
Population.....	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,994,575	*105,848,000
Wealth.....dols.		7,135,780,000	16,159,616,000	50,068,519,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,307,775	†187,739,000,000
Debt.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	59,964,402	2,381,169,956	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	†1,908,656,223
Money in circula'tion.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	5,721,433,020
Deposits, b'k'n't'l.dols.				542,261,563	833,701,034	2,458,092,759	†9,621,649,000
Deposits, savings.dols.		43,431,150	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	†5,418,022,275
Dep'ts, post'l sav.dols.							†326,804,819
Farms, value.....dols.	3,967,343,500	7,980,433,000	8,944,857,749	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,538	20,514,001,538	†40,991,449,096
Manufact'ng, val.dols.	1,019,106,616	1,855,861,676	4,282,325,442	5,369,529,191	13,004,400,143	13,004,400,143	†20,672,061,870
Receipts—Net ord.dols.	10,569,884	43,562,884	56,054,001	305,650,324	333,529,191	567,240,853	†8,558,516,510
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	53,167,512	194,388,774	196,522,065	293,164,871	†225,962,393
Internal reven.dols.	809,397	4,094,938	63,180,598	184,899,756	124,009,374	296,327,927	†8,694,703,334
Expend.—Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	63,180,598	293,657,005	264,847,637	487,713,792	†7,474,386,325
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	16,472,203	57,655,675	88,116,916	134,774,768	†840,276,880
Navy.....dols.	3,448,712	7,904,725	11,514,650	21,780,230	13,586,985	55,953,078	†257,166,437
Pensions.....dols.		64,131	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	140,877,316	†160,318,406
Imports, mdse.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,968,408	667,954,746	849,941,184	2,946,659,403
Exports, mdse.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	338,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	5,847,169,678
Product'n of gold.dols.		50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	90,000,000	79,171,006	†84,456,600
Silver.....dols.		50,000	150,800	16,484,000	34,717,000	35,741,100	†61,139,500
Coal.....tons		6,266,283	21,000,000	29,496,054	63,822,830	240,783,310	*†26,837,371
Petroleum.....gallons			2,000,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	*†12,632,220,656
Pig iron.....tons		563,755	21,223	1,665,179	3,835,191	13,789,242	*†39,434,797
Steel.....tons				68,750	1,247,335	10,183,329	*†42,773,680
Copper.....tons		650	7,200	12,600	27,000	270,588	*†860,647
Wool.....lbs.		52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	288,536,621	†285,573,000
Wheat.....bushels		100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,868	522,229,505	†650,828,000
Corn.....bushels		592,071,104	888,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	†3,159,494,000
Cotton.....bales	153,569	2,454,442	3,849,469	4,322,317	6,605,750	10,245,602	†11,044,227
Roads.....miles		9,921	90,263	52,922	93,267	198,964	*†206,051
Postoffices.....No.	903	18,417	28,436	42,969	42,969	76,638	†55,413
P. O. receipts.....dols.	280,804	5,499,854	8,513,067	19,772,221	33,315,479	102,354,679	†329,276,116
Patents issued.....No.		993	4,778	13,333	18,947	26,496	†42,760
Immigrants.....No.		369,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	†110,813

*Estimated July 1. †In 1912. ‡Net debt, June 30, 1917. §In 1917. ||Census of 1910. **In 1916.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1916).

Compiled by the bureau of statistics from reports on file in the department of state, Washington, D. C.

State.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Prog.	Pro. Hanly.	Soc. Benson.	S. L. Keimr.	Plurality	Total.
Alabama	22,809	99,409		1,034	1,925		76,600	131,177
Arizona	20,524	33,170		1,153	3,174		12,646	58,021
Arkansas	47,148	112,148		2,015	6,999		65,000	168,310
California	462,394	466,200		27,698	43,259		3,806	999,551
Colorado	102,308	178,816		2,793	10,049		76,508	293,966
Connecticut	106,514	99,786		1,789	5,179	606		213,874
Delaware	26,011	24,763		566	480		1,258	51,810
Florida	14,611	55,984		4,855	6,353		41,373	80,803
Georgia	11,225	125,546	20,653		967		114,620	158,990
Idaho	55,368	70,054		1,127	8,066		14,686	134,615
Illinois	1,152,549	950,229		26,047	61,394	2,488	202,320	2,192,707
Indiana	231,005	334,063	3,898	16,368	21,855		6,942	718,848
Iowa	230,449	221,689		3,371	10,976		58,750	516,485
Kansas	277,658	231,588		1,852	24,855		36,930	629,833
Kentucky	241,854	269,990		3,036	4,734	333	38,136	519,947
Louisiana	6,466	79,875	6,349		292		73,409	92,982
Maine	69,506	64,127		697	2,177		5,379	136,407
Maryland	117,347	138,359		2,903	2,674	756	21,012	262,059
Massachusetts	268,784	247,885		2,993	11,058	1,097	20,899	531,817
Michigan	329,097	285,151		8,139	16,120		53,946	648,607
Minnesota	179,544	179,152	290	7,793	20,117	468	392	387,364
Mississippi	4,253	80,422			1,484		76,169	86,159
Missouri	369,339	398,025		3,884	14,612	902	28,686	786,762
Montana	66,750	101,063	298		9,564		34,313	177,675
Nebraska	117,257	158,827		2,952	7,141		41,570	286,775
Nevada	12,127	17,776		348	3,065		5,649	33,316
New Hampshire	43,723	43,779		303	1,318		56	89,126
New Jersey	269,352	211,645		3,187	10,462	890	57,707	495,536
New Mexico	31,163	33,693		112	1,999		2,530	66,967
New York	869,115	759,426	10,172	19,031	45,944	2,666	109,689	1,706,354
North Carolina	120,988	168,383		51	490		47,395	289,912
North Dakota	53,471	55,206					1,735	108,677
Ohio	514,753	604,161		8,080	38,092		89,408	1,165,088
Oklahoma	97,233	148,113	234	1,646	45,190		60,880	282,416
Oregon	126,813	120,087		4,729	9,711		4,726	261,340
Pennsylvania	703,734	521,784		28,255	42,637		181,950	1,297,097
Rhode Island	44,858	40,394		470	1,914	180	4,464	87,516
South Carolina	1,550	61,846			1,35		60,296	63,831
South Dakota	64,217	59,191		1,774	3,760		5,026	128,942
Tennessee	116,223	153,282		1,477	2,542		37,059	272,194
Texas	64,999	286,514		1,985	18,963		221,515	372,461
Utah	54,137	84,025		149	4,460	144	29,888	142,915
Vermont	40,250	22,708		709	798		17,542	64,465
Virginia	49,356	102,824		783	1,060	67	53,468	153,990
Washington	167,244	183,388		6,868	22,300	730	16,144	381,030
West Virginia	143,124	140,403		175	6,140		2,721	289,842
Wisconsin	221,323	193,042		7,166	27,846		28,281	449,377
Wyoming	21,698	28,316		373	1,453		6,618	51,840
Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	41,894	220,506	585,113	13,403	1,362,105	770,720
Plurality		591,385						18,528,743

*No candidate. †Figures do not include blank or void ballots or votes cast for names not appearing on any of the electoral tickets specified in the table.

ALABAMA (Population, 1916, 2,332,608).

Counties.	President 1916					Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly	Pro. Hanly					
20938 Autauga	772	99	11	5	53401 Dallas	1565	23	7	4	
18178 Baldwin	766	216	148	10	28261 DeKalb	1757	1190	33	14	
32728 Barbour	1235	45	13	12	28245 Elmore	1631	147	9	7	
22791 Bibb	1247	217	106	17	18339 Escambia	1982	108	3	—	
21456 Blount	1488	1229	26	6	16248 Fayette	1026	697	18	15	
50196 Bullock	743	4	2	—	19369 Franklin	1044	954	39	7	
29030 Butler	1162	73	6	3	26230 Greene	1265	713	23	12	
39115 Calhoun	2231	442	29	25	22717 Geneva	383	9	—	—	
36056 Chambers	1679	168	7	14	27883 Hale	795	15	1	2	
20226 Cherokee	1136	608	27	5	20943 Henry	860	141	27	5	
23187 Chilton	881	1363	40	14	32414 Houston	1670	466	46	14	
18483 Catoosa	765	21	12	2	32918 Jackson	1907	567	32	16	
30987 Clarke	1397	25	12	—	325470 Jefferson	10677	2052	296	95	
21096 Clay	1196	677	1	3	27487 Lamar	1299	303	4	29	
13385 Cleburne	760	578	5	9	30936 Lauderdale	1678	369	47	13	
26119 Coffee	2029	426	17	4	21954 Lawrence	995	43	4	116	
24802 Colbert	1132	352	14	1	22867 Lee	1369	42	30	5	
21433 Conecuh	1086	42	17	2	16830 Limestone	1450	92	19	13	
16534 Coosa	987	485	34	3	31894 Lowndes	540	9	1	1	
32124 Covington	1738	305	107	24	26049 Macon	575	43	2	1	
28313 Crenshaw	1427	139	5	7	47041 Madison	2206	215	45	8	
28321 Cullman	1396	1351	9	7	38923 Marengo	1491	19	1	1	
21873 Dale	1260	597	4	9	17495 Marion	1325	807	1	8	
					28553 Marshall	1944	1183	33	10	

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Haaly
80854 Mobile	2968	832	75	21
27155 Monroe	1029	17	2	1
82178 Montgomery	3516	106	19	11
33781 Morgan	2120	364	44	38
31222 Perry	895	20	12	1
25055 Pickens	1179	218	18	4
30815 Pike	1789	50	11	6
24659 Randolph	1324	652	4	5
25937 Russell	752	3	4	—
26949 Shelby	1311	1428	8	9
20715 St. Clair	987	851	53	8
28699 Sumter	770	8	6	—
37921 Talladega	1539	447	4	6
31034 Tallapoosa	1892	129	33	3
47559 Tuscaloosa	2437	218	41	12
37013 Walker	2314	1860	107	20
14454 Washington	500	32	2	4
33810 Wilcox	866	1	—	—
12855 Winston	727	1107	6	7

Total	99409	28809	1925	1102
Plurality	70600			
Per cent.	75.75	21.96	1.47	.82
Total vote		131245		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 52,438 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,680; Taft, Rep., 9,732, and Debs, Soc., 3,029.

In 1918 Thomas E. Kirby, Dem., was elected governor and J. H. Bankhead, Dem., U. S. senator.

For Representatives in Congress, 1916.

- The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington.
Oscar L. Gray, Dem. 8,539
- The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox.
S. H. Dent, Jr., Dem. 13,409
E. H. Titus, Soc. 404
- The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell.
Henry B. Steagall, Dem. 12,681
- The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega.
Fred L. Blackmon, Dem. 8,543
J. B. Atkinson, Rep. 2,055
- The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa.
J. Thomas Heffin, Dem. 8,918
W. D. Harwell, Rep. 2,039
- The counties of Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Sumter and Tuscaloosa.
W. B. Oliver, Dem. 6,620
- The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Blount, Marshall and St. Clair.
John L. Burnett, Dem. 10,894
T. H. Davidson, Rep. 7,231
- The counties of Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan and Jackson.
E. B. Almon, Dem. 11,762
W. H. Hutchens, Rep. 1,812
T. G. Waddell, Soc. 229
- The county of Jefferson.
George Huddleston, Dem. 11,139
Francis Latady, Rep. 1,565
H. O. Hardin, Soc. 237
- The counties of Pickens, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Winston and Walker.
W. B. Bankhead, Dem. 8,091
N. H. Freeman, Rep. 6,813

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	34	104	138
Republicans	1	1	2
Progressives	1	1	1

State Officers. (All democrats.)
Governor—Thomas E. Kirby.
Secretary of State—John Purifoy.
State Treasurer—W. L. Lancaster.

ARIZONA (Population, 1916, 255,544).

Population (14) in 1910.	President 1916			
	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.
9196 Apache	648	311	16	5
34591 Cochise	6115	3203	694	120

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Haaly
8130 Coconino	1171	802	77	22
16780 Gila	3656	1495	510	42
23547 Graham	1597	497	119	44
Greenlee (new)	1492	672	156	14
34488 Maricopa	7634	5747	574	685
3773 Mohave	1335	643	243	5
11491 Navajo	1240	574	25	72
22818 Pima	2079	2616	150	47
9045 Pinal	1232	855	60	32
6766 Santa Cruz	726	666	42	8
15996 Yavapai	2893	1716	331	43
7783 Yuma	1222	727	177	14
Total	33170	20524	3174	1153
Plurality	12646			
Per cent.	56.16	35.37	5.47	1.98
Total vote		58021		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 10,174 votes; Taft, Rep., 2,975; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,881; Debs, Soc., 3,139; Chafin, Pro., 265.

For Governor, 1918.

Thomas E. Campbell, Rep.	25,927
Fred T. Colter, Dem.	25,588
George D. Smith, Soc.	444

For Representative in Congress, 1918.

Carl Hayden, Dem.	26,885
Thomas Maddock, Rep.	16,822
P. T. Robinson, Soc.	754

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	14	26	40
Republicans	5	9	14

State Officers.

Governor—Thomas E. Campbell, Rep.
Secretary of State—Mitt Simms, Dem.
State Auditor—Jesse L. Boyce, Dem.
State Treasurer—Harry S. Rose, Dem.
Attorney-General—Wiley E. Jones, Dem.
Supt. Public Instruction—C. O. Case, Dem.
Corporation Commissioner—David F. Johnson, Dem.
State Mine Inspector—G. H. Bolin, Dem.

ARKANSAS (Population, 1916, 1,739,723).

Population in 1910.	Pres., 1916		Pres., 1912.	
	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Rep. Pro.
11109 Arkansas	615	389	249	305
25268 Ashley	1518	462	1039	346
10389 Baxter	908	316	536	142
33389 Benton	3106	1289	2353	660
14318 Boone	1412	598	965	206
14518 Bradley	1159	314	772	177
9894 Calhoun	929	273	438	72
16829 Carroll	1512	1034	919	464
21987 Chicot	561	473	419	89
23686 Clark	1797	824	1051	376
23690 Clay	1949	971	1299	622
11903 Cleburne	862	271	517	138
13481 Cleveland	1126	230	685	275
23820 Columbia	2073	720	1101	340
22729 Conway	1401	1030	1435	527
27627 Crawford	1951	543	1259	229
23942 Craighead	1622	1195	969	407
22447 Crittenden	562	89	423	89
14042 Cross	927	252	491	293
12621 Dallas	1146	524	654	228
15274 Desha	960	369	314	62
21960 Drew	1626	836	882	424
23708 Faulkner	2050	816	1316	402
20638 Franklin	1871	589	1113	258
12133 Fulton	1096	388	590	153
27271 Garland	1669	1055	1016	300
9425 Grant	954	188	440	110
23852 Greene	2283	529	1251	286
28285 Hempstead	2097	1225	1248	836
15022 Hot Springs	1429	645	668	247
16898 Howard	1317	545	760	321
24776 Independence	1987	762	1225	412
14561 Izard	1267	285	746	215
23501 Jackson	1349	473	837	543
52734 Jefferson	2172	921	1659	579
19638 Johnson	1477	573	926	189
13741 Lafayette	889	368	498	208
20001 Lawrence	1706	298	929	218
24252 Lee	848	353	968	665

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt
15118 Lincoln	884	448..	390	292	152
13597 Little River..	842	364..	615	232	87
26560 Logan	2176	1185..	1319	338	765
27983 Lonoke	2176	615..	1129	264	425
16056 Madison	1456	1332..	922	786	231
10203 Mariou	781	274..	537	160	145
19555 Miller	1418	402..	846	331	195
30468 Mississippi ..	1249	417..	767	263	183
19907 Monroe	741	508..	537	400	201
12455 Montgomery..	937	432..	471	231	202
19344 Nevada	1375	651..	607	322	268
10612 Newton	550	675..	290	285	247
21774 Ouachita	1390	970..	913	793	131
9402 Perry	976	435..	522	163	216
33535 Phillips	1466	552..	826	198	189
12565 Pike	1177	605..	603	331	158
12791 Poinsett	1174	511..	593	205	157
17216 Polk	1240	443..	694	162	409
24527 Pope	2147	733..	1517	334	556
13953 Prairie	1061	655..	647	377	103
86761 Pulaski	6004	2594..	3369	1044	1547
18987 Randolph	1553	458..	997	264	178
11657 Salline	1567	231..	814	164	140
14302 Scott	1362	487..	640	206	225
14825 Searcy	629	919..	438	389	180
62278 Sebastian	3716	1366..	2395	514	748
16316 Sevier	1262	232..	732	173	166
11688 Sharp	976	251..	681	114	194
22548 St. Francis..	960	395..	563	296	273
8946 Stone	681	298..	337	113	90
20723 Union	1689	273..	1088	153	135
23509 Van Buren	1269	737..	675	254	266
33889 Washington..	2922	1625..	1881	565	552
18574 White	2815	673..	1448	370	481
30049 Woodruff	935	438..	903	473	258
26323 Yell	2099	781..	1461	426	438
Total	111957	47148..	68838	24467	21673
Plurality	64890	..	44371	..	..
Per cent	66.65	28.04..	55.50	19.73	17.48
Total vote...	168780	..	124029	..	..

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 6,899 votes and Hanly, Pro., 2,015. For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro. received 898 votes and Debs, Soc., 8,153.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Joe T. Robinson, Dem.....78,377
For Governor, 1918.

Charles H. Brough, Dem.....68,192
 Clay Fuiks, Soc.....4,792

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

- Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.
 T. H. Caraway, Dem.....10,343
- Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.
 W. A. Oldfield, Dem.....10,775
- Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marlon and Van Buren.
 J. N. Tillman, Dem.....14,995
- Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.
 Otis A. Wingo, Dem.....12,279
- Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.
 H. M. Jaconway, Dem.....11,045
- Counties of Desha, Grant, Garland, Hot Springs, Salline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.
 Samuel M. Taylor, Dem.....10,443
- Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.
 W. S. Goodwin, Dem.....8,962

Legislature.

The legislature has four republicans; remainder democrats.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Charles H. Brough.
 Secretary of State—Tom J. Terral.
 Treasurer—Rufus G. McDaniel.

CALIFORNIA (Population, 1916, 2,938,654).

Counties.	President 1916			
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.
Population (58) in 1910.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly
246131 Alameda	51417	43748	5439	1544
300 Alpine	60	23	—	—
9086 Amador	1209	1766	136	38
27301 Butte	8966	4888	445	389
9171 Calaveras	1175	1524	136	38
7732 Colusa	1011	1998	129	45
31674 Contra Costa	5731	6092	912	302
2417 Del Norte.....	499	471	141	25
7492 El Dorado.....	1068	1755	186	53
76567 Fresno	11707	14241	1675	912
7122 Glenn	1342	1797	109	94
33857 Humboldt	5786	4103	1070	361
13591 Imperial	2694	3273	368	329
6974 Inyo	846	966	153	52
37715 Kern	5611	9566	567	251
16230 Kings	2221	2905	259	220
5526 Lake	791	1164	182	
4302 Lassen	877	1422	146	30
504121 Los Angeles.....	135554	114070	8097	10061
8368 Madera	1323	1880	187	89
25114 Marin	4328	3789	425	106
3956 Mariposa	451	802	93	29
23929 Mendocino	3494	3371	456	150
15148 Merced	2132	2637	293	182
6191 Modoc	768	1222	84	29
2042 Mono	137	158	27	6
24140 Monterey	3599	3878	371	191
19800 Napa	3914	3088	308	155
14955 Nevada	1586	2548	286	90
34436 Orange	10609	6474	648	1020
18237 Placer	1964	3375	322	148
5259 Plumas	663	1025	106	24
34696 Riverside	7452	4561	785	836
67806 Sacramento	10696	14528	853	546
8041 San Benito.....	1440	1688	94	40
56706 San Bernardino..	11932	9398	809	1410
61665 San Diego.....	16978	16815	1627	1132
416912 San Francisco.....	63093	78225	6358	1404
50731 San Joaquin.....	7861	11454	801	557
19383 San Luis Obispo..	2854	3539	565	169
26585 San Mateo.....	5207	4485	554	179
27728 Santa Barbara ..	4463	5198	479	347
82539 Santa Clara.....	16592	14185	1023	887
26140 Santa Cruz.....	4228	4511	386	324
18926 Shasta	2008	2828	452	113
4098 Sierra	360	594	56	9
13801 Siskiyou	2059	3447	432	109
27559 Solano	3536	5678	330	192
48394 Sonoma	9733	8377	937	293
22522 Stanislaus	4401	5490	743	1067
6328 Sutter	1211	1543	81	49
11401 Tehama	1759	2534	345	181
3301 Trinity	424	661	104	17
35440 Tulare	6845	7299	913	533
9979 Tuolumne	1057	1584	242	44
18347 Ventura	3980	2835	266	138
13926 Yolo	2334	2922	170	79
10042 Yuba	1580	1980	102	31
Total	462516	466289	43263	27713
Plurality	3773	..	..	..
Per cent.....	46.26	46.64	4.33	2.77
Total vote.....	999781	..	..	..

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 283,610 votes; Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Debs, Soc., 79,201; Chafin, Pro., 25,326; Taft, Rep., 3,914.

For Governor, 1918.

William D. Stephens, Rep., Prog., Pro.....387,547
 Henry H. Roser, Soc.....29,003
 Theodore A. Bell, Ind.....251,189
 James Rolph, Jr., Write-In.....20,605

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

- Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.
 Clarence F. Lea, Dem.....42,063
- Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.
 John E. Raker, Dem.....28,249

3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.	
C. F. Curry, Rep.-Dem.....	51,690
A. K. Clifford, Soc.....	4,746
4. San Francisco (part).	
Julius Kahn, Rep.....	33,476
William Short, Soc.....	30,745
5. San Francisco (part).	
John I. Nolan, Rep.-Dem.....	40,375
Thomas F. Feeley, Soc.....	6,032
6. County of Alameda.	
J. A. Elston, Rep.-Dem.....	57,087
Luella Twining, Soc.....	7,721
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.	
H. E. Barbour, Rep.....	33,476
Henry Hawson, Dem.....	30,745
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.	
Everis A. Hayes, Rep.....	27,641
Hugh S. Hersman, Dem.....	31,167
9. Los Angeles (part).	
Charles H. Randall, Pro.-Dem.....	38,782
Montaville Flowers, Rep.....	31,689
Grace S. Henry, Soc.....	2,718
10. Los Angeles (part).	
H. Z. Osborne, Rep.-Dem.-Pro.....	72,773
James H. Ryckman, Soc.....	9,725
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.	
William Kettner, Dem.-Rep.-Soc.....	45,915

<i>Legislature.</i>		<i>Senate.</i>		<i>House. J. B.</i>	
Republicans	30	72	102		
Democrats	9	8	17		
Independents	1	0	1		

State Officers.

Governor—William D. Stephens, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Young, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
 Controller—John S. Chambers, Rep.
 Treasurer—Friend William Richardson, Rep.
 Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Rep.
 Surveyor-General—W. S. Kingsbury, Rep.

COLORADO (Population, 1916, 962,060).

Counties.	President 1916					
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Pro.	Soc.	
Population (63)	Wilson.	Hughes.		Hanly.	Benson	
In 1910.						
8892 Adams	1308	488	2	4	64	
Alamosa	2652	1443	19	12	129	
10263 Arapahoe	2129	1165	3	21	125	
3302 Archuleta	830	473	8	3	11	
2516 Baca	1294	826	6	24	208	
5043 Bent	1473	833	3	30	55	
30330 Boulder	7419	3986	21	163	482	
7622 Chaffee	2546	864	4	21	73	
3687 Cheyenne	802	553	2	10	82	
5001 Clear Creek	1289	474	3	1	32	
11285 Conejos	1721	928	11	5	6	
5498 Costilla	1023	579	30	9	25	
Crowley	1160	847	6	29	51	
1947 Custer	539	403	2	5	35	
13688 Delta	2817	1612	5	61	282	
213381 Denver	43029	23185	63	409	1826	
642 Dolores	251	46	—	—	30	
3192 Douglas	820	612	1	5	13	
2985 Eagle	1136	397	—	7	36	
5331 Elbert	1230	951	9	19	90	
43321 El Paso	3381	7159	24	321	552	
18181 Fremont	3395	2257	1	69	243	
10144 Garfield	2479	1139	—	36	161	
4131 Gilpin	763	407	1	5	15	
1862 Grand	624	378	1	3	11	
5897 Gunnison	1618	736	2	11	115	
646 Hinsdale	178	94	—	1	29	
13820 Huerfano	2632	2027	12	31	25	
1013 Jackson	331	157	—	4	5	
14231 Jefferson	3368	2040	6	21	139	

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Hanly.	Benson
2899 Kiowa	936	723	6	21	141
7483 Kit Carson	1571	1030	1	30	147
10600 Lake	2672	993	7	190	38
10812 La Plata	2590	1029	3	21	158
25270 Larimer	4968	2797	7	94	417
33643 Las Animas	5300	3511	41	43	152
5917 Lincoln	1702	1129	4	32	119
9549 Logan	2679	1422	8	23	111
22197 Mesa	4394	2323	3	231	544
1239 Mineral	278	135	—	2	48
Moffat	740	512	2	4	31
5029 Montezuma	1458	425	—	9	76
10291 Montrose	2571	1315	1	40	252
9577 Morgan	2371	1541	4	29	111
20201 Otero	3963	2678	12	104	167
3514 Ouray	961	399	2	3	56
2492 Park	674	372	3	2	28
3179 Phillips	795	532	2	9	56
4566 Pitkin	915	263	2	3	100
9520 Prowers	2168	1683	2	61	244
52223 Pueblo	10710	6545	18	137	731
2332 Rio Blanco	702	468	—	4	12
6553 Rio Grande	1756	836	2	26	47
7561 Routt	1972	849	1	16	114
4160 Saguache	1254	631	4	5	46
3063 San Juan	693	214	2	7	74
4700 San Miguel	1325	573	3	7	71
3061 Sedgwick	519	539	6	8	67
2093 Summit	717	268	—	7	28
1435 Teller	3515	1693	5	17	231
6002 Washington	1748	989	3	29	129
39177 Weld	8600	5395	6	208	324
8499 Yuma	2466	1436	4	31	224

Total	17816	102308	409	2793	10049
Plurality	76508				
Per cent.....	60.75	34.75	14	.95	3.41
Total vote.....			294375		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 114,232 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,806; Taft, Rep., 58,386; Debs, Soc., 15,418; Chafin, Pro., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....	107,726
John F. Shafroth, Dem.....	104,347
Richardson, Soc.....	5,606

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. City and county of Denver.	
Benjamin C. Hillard, Ind.....	6,112
William N. Vaile, Rep.....	27,315
Stack, Dem.....	15,364
Underhill, Soc.....	1,039
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.	
Charles B. Timberlake, Rep.....	41,562
R. E. Jones, Dem.....	26,044
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero, Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.	
Edward Keating, Dem.....	29,075
Guy W. Hardy, Rep.....	31,715
Holcomb, Soc.....	1,453
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.	
Edward T. Taylor, Dem.....	22,423
Logan, Rep.....	11,696

<i>Legislature.</i>		<i>Senate.</i>		<i>House. J. B.</i>	
Republicans	17	37	54		
Democrats	17	28	45		
Progressive	1	..	1		

State Officers.

Governor—O. H. Shoup, Rep.
 Secretary of State—James R. Noland, Dem.
 Treasurer—Robert H. Higgins, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Leslie E. Hubbard, Dem.

CONNECTICUT (Population, 1916, 1,244,479).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (8)	Pres. 1916.	
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.
245322	Fairfield	20873	25962
250182	Hartford	24398	23265
70260	Litchfield	6183	7288
45637	Middlesex	3765	4524
337282	New Haven	30416	30175
91253	New London	8322	8283
26459	Tolland	2032	2758
48361	Windham	3797	4259

Total	99786	106514
Plurality		6728
Per cent.	46.6	49.8
Total vote	213874	

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 5,179 votes; Hanly, Pro., 1,789, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 74,561 votes; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Chaffin, Pro., 2,068; Debs, Soc., 10,056; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,260.

For United States Senator, 1916.

McLean, Rep.	107,020
Cummings, Dem.	98,649
Plunkett, Soc.	5,279
Manchester, Pro.	1,768
Hucksar, Soc.-Lab.	619

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. County of Hartford.	
Augustine Lonergan, Dem.	21,169
George A. Quigley, Rep.	16,868
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.	
Richard P. Freeman, Rep.	16,251
Frank P. Fenton, Dem.	13,467
3. County of New Haven (except twelve towns).	
John Q. Tilson, Rep.	17,401
Arthur B. O'Keefe, Dem.	15,711
4. County of Fairfield.	
Schuyler Merritt, Rep.	19,008
Lester O. Peck, Dem.	15,386
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.	
James P. Glynn, Rep.	13,455
James L. Seery, Dem.	12,640

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both branches.

State Officers.

Governor—Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep.
Secretary—Frederick L. Perry, Rep.
Treasurer—Frederick S. Chamberlin, Rep.
Comptroller—Morris C. Webster, Rep.

DELAWARE (Population, 1916, 213,380).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (3)	Pres., 1916.		Pres., 1912.	
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Roosevelt, Taft.
32721	Kent	4210	3815	4071	567
123188	New Castle	14894	16166	13009	7091
46413	Sussex	5649	6032	5551	1229

Total	24,753	26013	22631	8887	15000
Plurality		1260	6631		
Per cent.	47.71	50.14	9.53	19.45	28.46
Total vote	51876		45693		

For president in 1916, Hanly, Pro., received 650 votes and Benson, Soc., 480; in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 556 votes and Chaffin, Pro., 623.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Lewis Heisler Ball, Rep.	21,519
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.	20,113
William H. Conner, Soc.	420

For Representative in Congress, 1918.

Albert F. Polk, Dem.	19,652
Caleb R. Layton, Rep.	21,226
William H. Crawford, Soc.	420

Legislature.

	Senate, House, J. B.	
Democrats	5	12
Republicans	12	23

State Officers.

Governor—John G. Townsend, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Lewis E. Eliason, Dem.
State Treasurer—George M. Fisher, Rep.
Auditor—Daniel Thompson, Rep.
Attorney-General—David G. Reinhardt, Rep.

FLORIDA (Population, 1916, 893,493).

Population in 1910.	Counties, (52)	President, 1916.			
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Pro. Hanly.	Soc. Benson.
34305	Alachua	2030	440	42	33
4805	Baker	439	52	41	30
	Bay	725	279	77	99
14090	Bradford	1302	153	21	18
4717	Brevard	599	174	69	76
	Broward	382	158	50	110
7465	Calhoun	539	209	25	68
6731	Citrus	601	46	23	25
6116	Clay	350	79	47	47
17689	Columbia	861	226	71	28
11933	Dade	1654	629	283	301
14200	DeSoto	1755	385	208	228
75163	Duval	5456	1339	581	581
36549	Escambia	2183	416	67	99
5201	Franklin	312	81	57	32
22198	Gadsden	875	57	58	40
11825	Hamilton	675	113	9	15
4997	Hernando	446	38	38	38
78374	Hillsborough	4627	691	675	622
11557	Holmes	763	427	109	182
29821	Jackson	1975	410	62	34
17210	Jefferson	646	104	5	4
6710	Lafayette	849	45	27	30
9509	Lake	886	330	23	68
6294	Lee	751	167	79	135
19427	Leon	875	191	62	42
10361	Levy	712	216	16	25
4700	Liberty	230	57	38	14
16919	Lindsey	721	22	38	22
9550	Manatee	1033	289	110	116
26941	Marion	1567	462	189	151
21563	Monroe	730	345	107	249
10525	Nassau	420	94	43	40
	Oskaloosa	603	303	16	29
19107	Orange	1261	415	30	51
5507	Osceola	511	453	98	100
5577	Palm Beach	725	311	173	194
7502	Pasco	779	236	94	82
	Pinellas	1503	555	197	173
24148	Polk	2574	578	71	158
13096	Putnam	879	418	68	93
13208	St. John	1132	326	118	136
4075	St. Lucie	703	134	73	110
14897	Santa Rosa	896	111	59	19
	Seminole	706	155	55	80
6696	Sumter	599	70	44	30
18603	Suwanee	1209	56	29	126
7103	Taylor	547	51	1	11
16510	Volusia	1541	886	116	109
4802	Wakulla	387	13	23	32
16480	Walton	753	549	97	79
16403	Washington	626	159	74	144

Total	55984	14611	4786	5358
Plurality	41873			
Per cent.	69.34	18.09	5.94	6.63
Total vote	80734			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 36,417 votes; Taft, Rep., 4,279; Roosevelt, Prog., 4,535; Debs., Soc., 4,806; Chaffin, Pro., 1,854.

For United States Senator, 1916.

Park Trammell, Dem.	58,391
W. R. O'Neal, Rep.	8,774
R. L. Goodwin, Soc.	3,304

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, DeSoto, Lee and Lake.	
H. J. Drane, Dem.	8,446
2. Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia.	

Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Alachua, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion and Taylor, Frank Clark, Dem..... 6,320

3. Counties of Bay, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Oskaloosa, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla.

J. H. Smithwick, Dem..... 6,644

10.4 Counties of Brevard, Broward, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole and Volusia.

W. J. Sears, Dem..... 10,301

Legislature.

The legislature is solidly democratic.

State Officers.

Governor—S. J. Catts, Pro.
 Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Van C. Swearingin, Dem.
 Treasurer—J. C. Luning, Dem.
 Comptroller—Ernest Amos, Dem.

GEORGIA (Population, 1916, 2,856,065).

Population in 1910.	Counties (148)	President 1916			
		Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.
12318	Appling	413	44	117	4
	Bacon	287	46	—	—
7973	Baker	435	—	94	—
18354	Baldwin	579	65	42	1
11244	Banks	989	126	118	—
	Barrow	712	148	102	—
25388	Bartow	1325	92	326	5
11863	Ben Hill	627	8	134	—
22773	Berrien	2102	32	49	25
56646	Bibb	2048	201	58	25
	Bleckley	362	6	14	—
23832	Brooks	969	103	25	—
7602	Bryan	295	17	9	—
26464	Bulloch	1410	29	87	—
27268	Burke	673	19	14	—
13624	Butts	595	52	27	—
11334	Calhoun	265	9	2	—
7690	Camden	251	4	4	—
10374	Campbell	508	77	66	—
	Candler	442	—	28	—
30855	Carroll	1621	118	413	31
7184	Catoosa	624	32	210	2
4722	Charlton	169	52	11	1
79690	Chatham	3797	368	616	23
5586	Chattahoochee	156	5	4	—
13608	Chattooga	1066	20	240	1
16661	Cherokee	855	292	461	50
23273	Clarke	1036	113	31	9
8360	Clay	225	9	10	—
10452	Clayton	517	3	75	—
8424	Clinch	374	53	8	—
28397	Cobb	1750	127	434	—
21953	Coffee	2091	120	29	84
19789	Colquitt	1305	53	171	5
12328	Columbia	521	6	18	—
25800	Coweta	1179	85	26	—
8310	Crawford	411	2	4	—
16423	Crisp	577	4	100	1
4139	Dade	616	25	52	24
4686	Dawson	440	273	29	—
29045	Decatur	1147	35	116	88
27881	DeKalb	1690	12	197	4
20127	Dodge	788	64	35	4
20554	Dooly	737	—	31	—
16035	Dougherty	836	37	17	—
8953	Douglas	416	61	78	—
18122	Early	442	4	9	8
3309	Echols	173	—	—	—
9971	Effingham	450	8	64	—
24125	Elbert	1756	—	183	—
25140	Emanuel	1500	28	266	—
	Evans	334	34	58	—
12574	Fannin	720	166	933	—
10966	Fayette	494	25	70	—
36736	Floyd	2137	50	396	—
11940	Forsyth	1146	166	236	—
17894	Franklin	1540	44	206	—
17733	Fulton	8945	1311	1040	124

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Beason
9237	Gilmer	742	258	560
4669	Glascocock	126	8	156
15720	Glynn	477	45	36
15861	Gordon	1010	190	242
18457	Grady	675	39	84
18512	Greene	676	53	153
28824	Gwinnett	1528	222	270
10134	Habersham	1032	48	406
25730	Hall	1662	141	367
19189	Hancock	562	30	22
13514	Haralson	837	137	779
17886	Harris	550	23	31
16216	Hart	750	22	237
11189	Heard	439	11	62
19927	Henry	868	78	89
23609	Houston	806	52	12
10461	Irwin	503	31	24
20169	Jackson	1185	71	102
16552	Jasper	537	14	6
6050	Jen. Davis	299	14	56
21379	Jefferson	588	63	145
11320	Jenkins	402	7	20
12897	Johnson	715	20	150
13101	Jones	398	27	6
35501	Laurens	1269	64	143
11679	Lee	316	3	4
12924	Liberty	245	26	103
8714	Lincoln	333	6	56
24436	Lowndes	1870	60	88
5444	Lumpkin	455	55	171
15016	Macon	440	21	97
16851	Madison	1241	19	181
9147	Marion	330	42	96
10325	McDuffie	466	70	65
6442	McIntosh	114	20	4
25180	Meriwether	1118	36	96
7986	Miller	464	15	7
7239	Milton	462	11	92
22114	Mitchell	921	41	96
20450	Monroe	721	52	65
19638	Montgomery	1002	21	66
19717	Morgan	643	59	58
9763	Murray	1162	301	136
36227	Muscogee	1833	110	44
18449	Newton	943	102	39
11104	Oconee	497	—	166
18680	Oglethorpe	657	18	42
14124	Paulding	670	10	783
9041	Pickens	497	420	344
10749	Pierce	489	85	25
19495	Pike	766	65	106
20203	Polk	1172	—	713
22835	Pulaski	383	13	23
13876	Putnam	462	8	—
4594	Quitman	125	2	15
5562	Rabun	633	87	181
18841	Randolph	645	43	23
58886	Rockdale	2708	238	524
8916	Rockdole	450	7	35
5213	Schley	222	2	35
20202	Screven	625	36	98
19741	Spalding	835	41	152
9728	Stephens	500	15	60
13437	Stewart	474	23	14
29092	Sumter	1065	38	40
11696	Talbot	511	17	14
8766	Tallapoosa	255	7	14
18569	Tattnall	574	49	200
10839	Taylor	405	57	113
13288	Telfair	773	25	29
22003	Terrell	677	40	13
29071	Thomas	1298	42	173
11487	Tift	1034	42	173
11296	Toombs	425	33	86
3932	Towns	358	481	6
26228	Troup	1227	38	240
10075	Turner	400	145	172
10736	Twiggs	365	20	15
6918	Union	532	523	—
12757	Upson	734	18	259
18692	Walker	1832	439	300
25393	Walton	1305	83	91
22957	Ware	1066	133	59
11860	Warren	292	47	89
28174	Washington	954	18	156
13069	Wayne	460	29	25
6151	Webster	248	20	16

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Denson
Wheeler	372	31	40	—
5110 White	639	6	200	—
15934 Whitfield	1093	16	707	60
13486 Wilcox	590	12	58	—
23441 Wilkes	785	17	52	—
10078 Wilkinson	371	28	20	—
19147 Worth	690	31	68	—

Total	122907	11227	20670	969
Plurality	111680			
Per cent.	78.90	7.21	13.27	.62
Total vote		155773		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 5,191 votes; Wilson, Dem., 93,076; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Chafin, Pro., 147, and Debs, Soc., 1,026.

For United States Senator, 1918.

W. J. Harris, Dem.	53,731
G. H. Williams, Rep.	7,078

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Candler, Chatham, Effingham, Evans, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.

J. W. Overstreet, Dem. 4,253

2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
Frank Park, Dem. 3,953

3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
Charles R. Crisp, Dem. 3,244

4. Counties of Carroll, Chattoohoe, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.
W. C. Wright, Dem. 4,991

5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
W. D. Upshaw, Dem. 5,251

6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
J. W. Wise, Dem. 4,707

7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
Gordon Lee, Dem. 5,960
T. R. Glenn, Rep. 1,261

8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
C. H. Brand, Dem. 5,797

9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
Thomas M. Bell, Dem. 6,911
John M. Johnson, Rep. 1,570

10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
Carl Vinson, Dem. 3,440

11. Counties of Appling, Bacon, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.
W. C. Lankford, Dem. 4,959

12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
W. W. Larsen, Dem. 3,808

Legislature.

The legislature consists of 44 senators and 155 representatives. There are no divisions on party lines.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Hugh Dorsey.
Secretary of State—S. Guy McLendon.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.
Comptroller—W. A. Wright.

IDAHO (Population, 1916, 488,586).

Counties.	President 1916				Pro. Handy
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	
Population (37) in 1916.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Denson.		
29088 Ada	5299	5207	359	101	
Adams (new)	667	645	129	3	
19242 Barnock	2240	4084	298	24	
7729 Bear Lake	1233	1376	31	3	
Benewah	933	134	37	21	
Boundary	598	653	99	7	
23306 Bingham	1885	2906	145	13	
8387 Blaine	1231	1830	173	16	
5250 Boise	657	1048	113	15	
13558 Bonner	1417	2003	409	26	
Bonneville (new)	1736	2341	85	9	
25323 Canyon	3570	4478	645	267	
7197 Cassia	1320	1629	289	17	
Clearwater (new)	839	678	242	12	
3001 Custer	454	879	63	13	
4785 Elmore	658	1104	82	8	
Franklin (new)	1089	1425	30	2	
24696 Fremont	1654	2695	194	7	
Gen	750	990	146	14	
Gooding (new)	1093	1089	97	18	
12384 Idaho	1892	2265	370	25	
Jefferson (new)	993	1606	115	11	
22747 Kootenai	2741	2855	714	112	
18818 Latah	2777	2811	435	149	
4786 Lemhi	723	1080	79	2	
Lewis (new)	901	1255	118	20	
12676 Lincoln	1121	1084	95	7	
Madison (new)	1132	1371	21	—	
Minidoka (new)	963	1135	540	21	
24860 Nez Perce	1753	2675	245	65	
15170 Oneyda	1014	1298	29	2	
4044 Owyhee	594	775	82	18	
Power (new)	1024	1079	50	7	
13963 Shoshone	2431	4239	485	16	
Teton (new)	650	726	21	3	
13543 Twin Falls	3083	3974	592	52	
11101 Washington	1545	1802	109	21	

Total	55368	70054	8066	1127
Plurality		14686		
Per cent.	41.21	51.97	5.98	.84
Total vote		134615		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,510 votes; Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960, and Chafin, Pro., 1,537.

For United States Senator, 1918.

For term expiring March 4, 1925.

W. E. Borah, Rep.	63,587
Frank L. Moore, Dem.	31,018

For term expiring March 4, 1921.

Frank R. Gooding, Rep.	47,497
John F. Nugent, Dem.	48,467

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Burton L. French, Rep.	27,084
L. I. Purcell, Dem.	15,672
2. Addison T. Smith, Rep.	32,274
O. R. Jeppeson, Dem.	18,827

For Governor, 1918.

D. W. Davis, Rep.	57,626
H. F. Samuels, Dem.	38,499

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republican	30	46	76
Democratic	11	18	29

State Officers.

Governor—D. W. Davis, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Moore, Rep.
Secretary of State—Robert O. Jones, Rep.
State Treasurer—John W. Eagleson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Roy L. Black, Rep.

ILLINOIS (Population, 1916, 6,152,257).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (102)	U. S. Senator 1918.					President 1916.				
		Rep. McCormick.	Dem. Leland.	Soc. Liard.	Pro. Vannoy.	S.-L. Francis.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.	S.-L. Kähler.
64588	Adams	4453	5547	453	107	78..	14268	11858	389	263	30
22741	Alexander	2267	1324	12	11	2..	7940	5395	116	47	7
17075	Bond	1808	870	48	55	3..	2652	3626	38	394	4
15481	Boone	1845	484	44	4	4..	1211	5181	190	91	5
10397	Brown	621	1015	5	4	1..	2856	1579	17	120	—
43975	Bureau	3746	2752	123	35	19..	5793	8213	249	335	24
8610	Calhoun	615	712	9	8	2..	1181	1163	29	30	5
18035	Carroll	2500	621	60	11	8..	1980	4496	94	137	3
17372	Cass	1459	1959	80	17	2..	4485	3183	152	236	16
51829	Champaign	5735	3151	97	51	15..	5601	14652	254	799	13
34594	Christian	3236	3369	132	31	18..	7982	6923	421	339	27
23517	Clark	2517	1480	21	24	2..	5311	4356	51	142	6
18661	Clay	1388	1480	40	6	2..	3574	3379	145	83	11
22832	Clinton	1580	1350	689	11	28..	4201	3423	302	100	11
34517	Coles	3645	2992	39	26	4..	7772	8314	88	177	6
240623	Cook	158883	201219	22663	438	1852	379438	436956	32471	2309	1060
26281	Crawford	2576	2263	50	34	7..	5570	5084	142	181	8
14281	Cumberland	1522	1374	18	12	4..	2960	2879	41	85	8
33467	DeKalb	3815	1146	105	38	15..	3386	9764	316	231	—
18906	DeWitt	2251	1686	89	14	—	4460	4380	99	204	3
19591	Douglas	2062	1248	39	15	3..	3768	4564	150	259	7
33432	DuPage	3951	1829	306	28	22..	4816	9610	378	480	10
27336	Edgar	2904	2963	45	27	3..	6710	6099	136	202	7
10049	Edwards	1457	473	4	15	1..	1389	2885	5	133	—
20055	Effingham	1839	1679	63	12	6..	4529	3207	72	131	7
28075	Fayette	2810	2229	101	32	6..	5669	3207	72	205	8
17096	Ford	2085	695	53	15	4..	2054	4670	125	189	5
25943	Franklin	3244	2805	245	31	28..	6419	6371	704	114	116
49549	Fulton	4485	3278	267	38	31..	8686	9735	1175	401	74
14628	Gallatin	962	1199	38	12	3..	2920	1985	85	89	7
22363	Greene	1535	1955	36	8	2..	6150	3400	—	—	—
24162	Grundy	2091	814	25	11	2..	2241	4811	101	94	2
18227	Hamilton	1583	1570	35	18	8..	3644	3239	75	38	5
30638	Hancock	3173	3025	86	42	11..	7711	6472	166	367	10
7015	Hardin	722	570	11	6	1..	1181	1168	29	30	5
9724	Henderson	1196	533	16	12	4..	1611	2528	60	119	3
41736	Henry	4905	2077	221	24	17..	7220	11401	620	276	12
35543	Iroquois	3716	1847	86	17	4..	4977	8503	87	342	7
35143	Jackson	3879	2580	86	9	16..	6780	8356	185	122	4
18157	Jasper	1690	1674	9	11	1..	3884	3110	57	117	5
29111	Jefferson	2759	2623	52	18	4..	6685	6028	101	182	9
13954	Jersey	1149	1215	14	8	2..	3052	2644	20	112	3
22657	Jo Daviess	2628	1478	124	17	16..	3505	5775	143	199	7
14331	Johnson	1451	716	23	5	2..	1822	3273	69	64	2
91862	Kane	8509	4376	590	54	49..	9875	23869	906	655	45
40752	Kankakee	3959	2806	67	23	11..	6096	10594	91	211	16
10777	Kendall	1851	345	5	7	2..	1008	3316	19	56	—
46159	Knox	5209	2160	104	30	13..	6785	10918	435	417	8
55068	Lake	4842	2318	219	36	38..	5447	12905	715	184	25
90132	LaSalle	8882	6918	479	61	43..	14625	20662	851	321	—
22561	Lawrence	2153	1919	30	32	5..	5052	4481	190	353	—
27750	Lee	3424	1497	94	17	8..	4087	7985	144	263	—
40465	Livingston	4614	2234	63	20	11..	6462	9891	97	350	4
30216	Logan	2982	2198	104	25	10..	5726	5933	310	310	15
54186	Macoupin	5708	3670	222	49	10..	11181	13997	632	617	34
50685	Madison	4095	4501	417	44	54..	10012	8875	1089	328	31
89847	Madison	7790	6141	863	48	68..	16302	17594	1091	287	43
35094	Marion	2879	3029	168	46	23..	7892	6434	425	209	12
15679	Marshall	1855	1313	36	18	5..	2593	3579	110	121	7
17377	Mason	1598	1631	4	17	1..	3886	3029	53	168	3
14200	Massac	1628	354	15	8	3..	1236	3926	38	117	6
26887	McDonough	3381	2065	60	38	8..	5740	7192	250	364	3
32509	McHenry	3578	1609	96	25	12..	3278	9024	58	172	1
68008	McLean	6102	4067	176	90	31..	11699	14988	450	1016	7
12796	Menard	1329	1231	12	10	2..	2689	2693	60	106	10
19723	Mercer	2495	1235	32	22	4..	3430	5308	69	199	2
13508	Monroe	1840	840	76	3	2..	2104	2825	27	8	—
35311	Montgomery	3411	3562	119	61	12..	7903	7065	607	218	31
34420	Morgan	3363	2948	64	11	8..	7104	7536	157	191	10
14630	Moultrie	1474	1347	9	14	2..	3370	2963	55	161	6
27864	Ogle	3819	1204	43	31	6..	3207	8639	69	368	5
100255	Peoria	9313	7677	327	33	61..	18718	18615	718	344	83
22088	Perry	2503	1805	78	79	24..	4445	4796	170	214	24
16376	Platt	1819	981	18	10	4..	3028	4012	88	98	4
28622	Pike	2331	2772	39	72	9..	7005	5293	239	249	13
11215	Polk	1167	420	10	3	—	1158	2924	57	25	5
15650	Pulaski	1507	848	7	1	1..	2159	3363	87	49	1
7561	Putnam	768	354	7	1	2..	785	1444	42	40	—
29120	Randolph	3082	2098	103	31	15..	5397	5517	132	181	13
15970	Richland	1457	1421	26	34	2..	3431	2992	79	132	2
70404	Rock Island	6701	4643	1343	61	113..	16914	16169	2855	384	88
30204	Saline	3452	2117	192	26	16..	6930	7061	787	176	30
91024	Sangamon	9666	7887	440	53	35..	17958	20900	1001	576	29

Population.	McCormick.	Lewis.	Lloyd.	Vannum.	Francis.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Reimer.
14852 Schuyler	1437	1515	23	24	4..	3392	2595	36	215	4
10067 Scott	1046	1146	12	5	5..	2457	2826	21	46	—
31693 Shelby	2766	2950	46	44	6..	7515	5911	83	357	5
10098 Stark	1282	563	15	3	—	1390	2387	31	28	1
119870 St. Clair	9490	8767	1154	55	86..	22622	22144	1152	423	75
36821 Stephenson	3953	2481	290	23	24..	5463	8620	433	228	20
34027 Tazewell	3423	2748	131	27	22..	6743	6662	341	258	14
21856 Union	1225	1862	12	9	3..	5171	3135	60	74	7
77996 Vermillion	7403	5333	157	107	21..	13864	16330	605	1673	24
14913 Vashish	1266	1268	60	11	3..	3264*	2600	86	179	2
23313 Warren	2354	1653	46	25	5..	4498	6294	154	199	7
18759 Washington	2274	984	169	11	13..	2794	4657	105	85	—
25697 Wayne	2485	1727	26	15	2..	4934	5383	59	173	7
23052 White	2076	2038	41	12	12..	5066	4137	151	83	16
34507 Whiteside	4307	1411	89	29	13..	3839	10045	127	482	14
84371 Will	7837	4929	407	34	27..	11378	19831	317	171	18
45098 Williamson	4828	2965	184	29	14..	8172	10262	580	124	42
63153 Winnebago	6618	2579	893	53	27..	6198	14893	1439	352	15
20506 Woodford	2232	1339	43	23	7..	3619	4273	87	192	11
Total	479967	426943	37167	3151	3268.	950229	1152549	61394	26074	2488
Plurality	53024						202320			
Per cent.	50.50	44.92	3.91	.33	.34..	43.33	52.57	2.80	1.19	.11
Total vote.			950496					2192734		

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 253,593 votes; Wilson, Dem., 405,048; Roosevelt, Prok., 336,478; Debs, Soc., \$1,278; Chafin, Pro., 15,710, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 4,066.

For State Treasurer, 1918.

Fred E. Sterling, Rep.	506,038
James J. Brady, Dem.	364,235
Robert L. Harvey, Soc.	34,241
Orrin L. Dayton, Pro.	3,116

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1918.

Francis G. Blair, Rep.	508,769
Edwin Strauss, Dem.	354,405
Emma Pischel, Soc.	36,692
Eldon G. Burritt, Pro.	3,140

For University Trustees, 1918.

Cairo A. Trimble,* Rep.	573,434½
John M. Herbert,* Rep.	563,312½
Mrs. Margaret Day Blake,* Rep.	565,573½
John M. Crebs, Dem.	425,267½
S. B. Montgomery, Dem.	418,897
Mrs. Mary Onahan Gallery, Dem.	418,193

*Elected.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

At Large—Richard Yates, Rep.	501,974
William E. Mason, Rep.	479,533
William Elza Williams, Dem.	361,505
Michael H. Cleary, Dem.	356,168
Clarence C. Brooks, Soc.	33,835
Frank Watts, Soc.	32,065
Charles P. Corson, Pro.	3,110
Edward E. Blake, Pro.	3,187

1. City of Chicago (part).	
Martin B. Madden, Rep.	12,580
George Mayer, Dem.	9,776
G. J. Carlisle, Soc.	381

2. City of Chicago (part).	
James R. Mann, Rep.	29,099
Leo S. LeBosky, Dem.	17,895
Robert H. Howe, Soc.	1,927

3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Paloa, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.	
William W. Wilson, Rep.	24,011
Fred J. Crowley, Dem.	19,372
Joseph A. Ambrose, Soc.	1,989

4. City of Chicago (part).	
John W. Rainey, Dem.	15,514
Carl G. Hoffman, Soc.	886

5. City of Chicago (part).	
Louis C. Mau, Rep.	3,789
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.	10,517
Emil Jaeger, Soc.	919

6. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Proviso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook county.	
Hervey C. Foster, Rep.	22,692
James McAndrews, Dem.	32,638
William F. Kruse, Soc.	3,101

7. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maline, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park, in Cook county.

Niels Juul, Rep.	35,428
Frank M. Padden, Dem.	26,261
J. Louis Engdahl, Soc.	7,387

8. City of Chicago (part).	
Dan Parillo, Rep.	3,201
Thomas Gallagher, Dem.	11,472

9. City of Chicago (part).	
Fred A. Britten, Rep.	12,654
James H. Poage, Dem.	10,074
Charles Kissling, Soc.	1,131

10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook county.	
Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.	33,004
Philip J. Finnegan, Dem.	16,933
Irwin St. John Tucker, Soc.	3,284

11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.	
Ira C. Copley, Rep.	25,744
Carl F. Schultz, Soc.	1,954

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.	
Charles E. Fuller, Rep.	25,623
Oscar Ogren, Soc.	1,895

13. Counties of Carroll, Lee, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.	
John C. McKenzie, Rep.	20,861
Shep. H. Zimmerman, Soc.	809

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.	
William J. Graham, Rep.	20,635
Edmond B. Passmore, Soc.	1,731

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.	
Edward J. King, Rep.	21,334
Edward P. Allen, Dem.	13,148
J. W. Conery, Soc.	942

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.	
Clifford Ireland, Rep.	20,617
Leander O. Eagleton, Dem.	14,759
J. J. Van Huss, Soc.	611

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.	
Frank L. Smith, Rep.	19,123
O. S. Schneider, Dem.	8,321

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.	
Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.	22,427
Frank M. Crangle, Dem.	14,402
Peter N. Christensen, Soc.	371

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Piatt.	
William B. McKinley, Rep.	26,259
Thomas B. Jack, Dem.	16,474
J. A. Bishop, Soc.	483

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.
 Frank E. Blane, Rep.....14,184
 Henry T. Rainey, Dem.....17,355

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.
 Loren E. Wheeler, Rep.....20,380
 James M. Graham, Dem.....19,064
 James Bradley, Soc..... 991

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.
 William A. Rodenberg, Rep.....21,925
 J. Nick Perrin, Dem.....18,592
 Marshall E. Kirkpatrick, Soc..... 2,240

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.
 E. B. Brooks, Rep.....20,619
 Martin D. Foster, Dem.....19,397
 Gustav Fritz, Soc..... 1,317

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.
 Thomas S. Williams, Rep.....18,689
 James R. Campbell, Dem.....13,412
 J. J. McGulnn, Soc..... 382

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.
 Edward E. Denison, Rep.....22,886
 D. T. Woodard, Dem.....15,000

Vote on Propositions, 1918.
 Calling a constitutional convention to prepare

a new constitution to be submitted to the voters for their approval. This proposition required a majority of all the votes cast at the election. For the proposition, 562,012; against the proposition, 162,202; total number of votes cast at the election, 975,545; majority for the proposition, 74,240.

The act providing that all private banks shall become state banks. This proposition required a majority of all the votes cast on the proposition. For the proposition, 403,453; against the proposition, 83,704; majority for the proposition, 319,754.

The \$60,000,000 bond issue to construct good roads, the interest and principal to be paid out of the automobile license paid into the secretary of state's office. This proposition required a majority of all the votes cast for members of the general assembly. Total number of votes cast for members of the general assembly, 598,321; for the proposition, 661,815; against the proposition, 154,396; majority for the proposition, 212,405.

Legislature. Senate, House, J. B.
 Republicans34 91 125
 Democrats17 62 79

State Officers.
 Governor—Frank O. Lowden, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.
 Auditor—Andrew Russel, Rep.
 Treasurer—Fred E. Sterling, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Rep.

INDIANA (Population, 1916, 2,816,817).

Counties.	President 1916					President 1912						
	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Prog.	Soc.	S. L. Hanly, Benson-Reimer.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Taft.	Prog. Chas. Hoover, Vot.	Soc. S. L. Dets.	S. L. Hoover		
21840 Adams	2875	1796	7	171	23	4	2961	917	159	732	30	6
95386 Allen	9470	10169	928	421	1003	99	8959	3423	602	4246	1512	127
24813 Bartholomew	3441	3287	40	145	66	2	3147	1321	238	1604	196	15
12688 Benton	1502	1872	6	53	23	—	1425	1030	103	796	30	2
15820 Blackford	1867	1955	4	126	105	9	1851	399	146	1163	256	9
24673 Boone	3513	3353	37	125	82	6	3280	1181	156	2014	90	14
7975 Brown	1046	506	—	31	10	2	909	305	52	253	12	2
17970 Carroll	2401	2468	5	118	34	2	2275	1487	132	926	83	—
36368 Cass	5140	4879	12	200	121	10	4421	1573	207	3094	187	29
30250 Clark	3572	3173	7	43	73	7	3315	805	50	2453	137	15
32585 Clay	3435	3102	14	119	562	12	3297	1494	174	1614	697	31
26674 Clinton	4622	3638	8	184	119	7	3255	2182	189	1821	219	24
12657 Crawford	1508	1201	4	152	58	3	1159	663	179	542	128	4
27747 Davess	3143	3191	21	128	210	17	2759	2005	150	1061	327	39
21396 Dearborn	3010	2318	5	97	62	3	2957	1366	89	701	146	9
18793 Decatur	2374	2717	16	109	69	2	2246	1263	130	1436	88	7
25054 DeKalb	3372	2898	8	232	136	11	2766	1125	244	1623	437	16
51414 Delaware	5946	6919	46	407	432	21	4313	2018	637	4059	1199	52
19843 Dubois	3072	1492	5	55	19	10	3059	666	54	606	106	7
49008 Elkhart	5723	5850	13	603	708	44	4300	1199	563	4533	856	102
14415 Fayette	2074	2360	21	64	58	5	1455	1030	68	1214	231	21
30293 Floyd	3350	3200	9	68	140	8	3236	669	90	2530	341	20
20439 Fountain	2437	2634	149	88	130	9	2449	1560	123	1067	140	1
15335 Franklin	2426	1495	12	73	8	1	2306	929	80	1360	30	1
16879 Fulton	2231	2325	119	63	33	1	2022	1427	213	694	70	8
30137 Gibson	3765	3576	17	226	201	16	3250	2266	226	1270	295	7
51426 Grant	5827	6059	31	980	1019	61	4390	3939	1015	2118	1323	184
36873 Greene	3990	3878	29	199	839	20	3373	2156	148	1563	1203	143
27026 Hamilton	2799	3951	21	362	72	7	2463	2247	399	1834	90	19
19030 Hancock	2779	2138	11	166	47	3	2594	738	149	1375	133	9
20232 Harrison	2373	2086	18	98	64	—	2106	900	93	1219	118	13
20840 Hendricks	2453	3046	18	118	88	10	2372	1439	142	1495	48	7
23758 Henry	3560	4386	165	378	265	17	2687	2479	508	1550	437	56
39177 Howard	3924	4777	12	456	840	63	2824	2152	453	2184	1107	119
23932 Huntington	3333	3761	21	450	149	11	3119	2108	399	1536	252	12
24727 Jackson	3312	2422	5	139	74	6	3225	921	96	1236	175	14
13044 Jasper	1488	1955	5	23	10	—	1292	1238	69	694	14	1
24961 Jay	3070	3075	7	348	169	6	2786	1282	398	1696	218	10
20483 Jefferson	2518	2675	11	113	56	3	3235	1563	158	943	137	5
14203 Jennings	1686	1791	9	60	34	1	1577	955	69	839	81	8
20394 Johnson	3108	2428	35	107	53	6	2890	924	211	1408	49	13
39183 Knox	5380	4805	11	142	923	103	4448	2805	205	1316	892	65
27936 Kosciusko	3447	4025	15	232	134	12	2817	1767	307	2096	210	23
15148 Lagrange	1512	1958	11	93	43	3	1233	758	93	1402	22	1
82864 Lake	5946	13263	60	108	651	84	5136	5176	139	5659	1182	191
45797 Laporte	5276	5726	14	83	240	48	4847	2701	120	2749	397	48
30625 Lawrence	3108	3813	21	66	246	2	2579	1633	91	2106	398	33
65224 Madison	8106	7449	18	484	1579	116	6676	1771	455	4751	1947	157

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Hanly.	Benson.	Ralmer.	Wilson.	Taft.	Chas'n.	Roosevelt.	Debs.	R'mer	
263661	Marion	35043	40699	177	744	2224	143..	29805	12280	1241	18396	5268	418
24175	Marshall	3221	2855	22	216	77	5..	2859	1196	192	1490	164	17
12950	Martin	1549	1534	2	22	26	2..	1440	975	27	553	22	3
29350	Miami	3854	3390	75	214	303	18..	3366	1426	253	1995	422	32
23426	Monroe	2796	3033	32	105	58	5..	2396	1388	130	1497	84	16
29296	Montgomery	4107	4300	41	106	147	10..	3821	2747	222	1246	173	7
21182	Morgan	2616	2860	20	94	113	10..	2608	1353	176	1236	185	26
10504	Newton	1278	1377	155	43	36	5..	965	892	96	633	26	2
24009	Noble	3069	3417	4	130	35	2..	2888	1443	99	1760	106	8
4329	Ohio	632	597	1	25	3	—	553	406	39	120	9	—
17192	Orange	2091	2481	15	42	62	5..	1830	1521	55	849	53	5
14053	Owen	1812	1585	14	42	95	—	1621	711	66	784	161	12
22214	Parke	2329	2598	9	184	212	22..	2031	1891	254	684	346	11
18078	Perry	2089	1762	11	15	28	1..	1931	520	30	1130	34	5
19684	Pike	2212	2172	4	69	187	16..	1984	1515	68	489	298	4
20540	Porter	1871	2913	21	87	76	1..	1352	1510	45	1241	120	12
21670	Posey	2722	2291	5	86	26	2..	2767	1193	140	745	132	4
13212	Pulaski	1387	1474	203	63	27	1..	1250	729	222	586	135	14
20520	Putnam	2965	2453	21	86	132	11..	2922	1954	92	1079	91	7
29013	Randolph	2682	4045	68	526	128	7..	2158	1988	366	2471	272	20
19452	Ripley	2549	2688	13	67	67	3..	2431	1492	77	884	163	23
19349	Rush	2569	2950	21	160	57	3..	2312	1931	185	1075	77	6
8323	Scott	1068	802	5	31	4	—	1033	327	34	631	18	—
26802	Shelby	3900	3201	35	242	81	2..	3432	1254	235	1969	319	21
20676	Spencer	2335	2560	14	122	50	4..	2428	1268	117	1142	151	6
10567	Starke	1334	1550	1	35	44	5..	1208	787	49	696	54	6
14274	Stauben	1427	2418	6	255	24	4..	1266	1290	477	1210	—	5
84312	St. Joseph	9709	7961	371	436	657	60..	5391	3146	452	5240	1285	87
32439	Sullivan	3880	2630	16	205	667	65..	3707	1406	274	1068	1045	93
9914	Switzerland	1446	1214	—	58	36	2..	1442	882	62	322	75	5
40063	Tippecanoe	4918	6386	40	208	108	9..	4442	3006	173	2838	191	3
17459	Tipton	2337	2166	7	203	62	4..	2185	1262	201	914	113	13
6260	Union	826	997	3	38	19	—	705	643	63	342	38	1
77438	Vanderburg	10028	9966	43	185	717	34..	7219	4839	187	2738	2572	127
18855	Vermilion	2343	2607	4	133	771	130..	1780	1621	230	680	550	21
87930	Vigo	11165	8934	103	616	1677	101..	7256	3103	707	4988	1862	144
26926	Wabash	3168	3849	25	293	277	29..	2371	1363	285	2432	308	50
10899	Warren	1011	1823	5	67	45	5..	872	1183	64	695	46	—
21911	Warrick	2244	2396	159	88	57	5..	2218	1421	254	819	310	5
17445	Washington	2414	1811	7	48	29	2..	2233	712	63	1113	61	—
43757	Wayne	5007	6112	42	303	285	32..	3806	1851	229	4457	1032	116
22418	Wells	2228	1947	6	285	56	4..	2760	812	301	1080	132	7
17602	White	2262	2442	6	71	36	4..	2059	1613	99	822	41	8
16892	Whitley	2510	2191	4	170	26	2..	2206	1582	154	990	70	4
	Total	334063	341005	3898	16368	21855	1659..	281890	151267	19248	162007	36931	3130
	Plurality		6942					119883					
	Per cent.	46.47	47.44	.54	2.28	3.04	.23..	43.07	23.11	2.94	24.76	5.64	.48
	Total vote.				718848					654473			

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1.	The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick. George K. Denton, Dem.....18,837 Oscar R. Luhring, Rep.....20,440
2.	The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan. Fred F. Bays, Dem.....19,731 Oscar E. Bland, Rep.....23,943 Zinri M. Garten, Soc.....999
3.	The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington. William E. Cox, Dem.....19,989 James W. Dunbar, Rep.....20,556 Alvin L. Ogie, Soc.....302
4.	The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland. Lincoln Dixon, Dem.....20,428 John S. Benham, Rep.....20,745
5.	The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermillion and Vigo. Ralph W. Moss, Dem.....19,213 Everett Sanders, Rep.....20,271 J. Harvey Caldwell, Soc.....668
6.	The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne. Harry G. Strickland, Dem.....17,755 Richard N. Elliott, Rep.....21,266 John Nipp, Soc.....206
7.	The county of Marion. Chalmer Schlosser, Dem.....20,284 Merrill Moores, Rep.....29,714 Wm. H. Henry, Soc.....1,010
8.	The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells. Wm. H. Eichhorn, Dem.....19,421 Albert H. Vestal, Rep.....24,124
9.	The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton. Charles F. Howard, Dem.....18,948 Fred S. Furnell, Rep.....25,486 James Horn, Pro.....568 John E. Broshear, Soc.....583
10.	The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White. George R. Hirschman, Dem.....16,064 Wm. R. Wood, Rep.....26,384 Erwin S. Whitmer, Soc.....504
11.	The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash. George W. Rauch, Dem.....19,849 Milton W. Krauss, Rep.....24,358 George Lanning, Soc.....905
12.	The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley. Harry W. Hilgeman, Dem.....17,538 Louis W. Fairfield, Rep.....22,251 Henry Hohman, Soc.....884
13.	The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke. Henry A. Barnhart, Dem.....23,274 Andrew J. Hickey, Rep.....27,269 Warren Evans, Soc.....1,096
	Legislature. Senate. House. J. B.
	Democrats .....16 18 34
	Republicans .....34 82 116
	State Officers.
	Governor—James P. Goodrich, Rep.
	Lieutenant-Governor—Edgar D. Bush, Rep.
	Secretary of State—Wm. A. Roach, Rep.
	Auditor—Otto L. Klauss, Rep.
	Treasurer—Usa McMurtree, Rep.
	Attorney-General—Ele Stansbury, Rep.

IOWA (Population, 1916, 2,220,321).

Counties. Population in 1910.	President 1916					President 1912				
	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Pro.Soc. Hanly.	Lab.Soc. Reimer.	Lab.Soc. Benson.	Dem. Wilson.	Prog. Roosevelt.	Rep. Taft.	Soc. Debs.	Pro. Chafin.
14420 Adair	1922	1619	10	—	17..	1195	890	1248	31	38
10998 Adams	1401	1365	9	—	16..	1215	571	913	32	52
17328 Allamakee	2411	1714	8	2	24..	1767	1273	1269	39	13
28701 Appanoose	3327	2510	32	16	461..	2058	969	2356	359	65
12671 Audubon	1581	1247	6	2	7..	963	968	692	10	13
23156 Benton	3189	2556	29	8	106..	2472	1234	1831	199	72
44865 Black Hawk	6742	4270	79	23	247..	3702	4724	1601	411	211
27626 Boone	2955	2338	70	19	256..	1601	2835	802	537	105
15843 Bremer	2684	1132	11	1	19..	1944	741	1013	24	42
19748 Buchanan	3000	1808	24	—	23..	1866	1455	1271	23	104
15981 Buena Vista	2045	1454	17	—	48..	921	1852	755	61	46
17119 Butler	2722	877	18	—	40..	926	1553	903	28	87
17090 Calhoun	2276	1515	42	2	66..	1182	1324	963	85	65
20117 Carroll	2408	2085	22	2	18..	2326	1188	664	53	51
19047 Cass	2763	1801	8	1	51..	1510	1096	1724	103	62
17765 Cedar	2862	1595	14	2	30..	1938	1364	1036	43	39
25011 Cerro Gordo	3556	2289	49	—	105..	1742	1813	1334	212	100
16741 Cherokee	1578	1646	24	—	22..	930	1680	381	56	45
15375 Chickasaw	1969	1997	13	—	20..	1891	662	1022	35	21
10736 Clarke	1507	1175	33	1	19..	910	535	882	21	81
12766 Clay	1649	1234	17	1	75..	707	1347	679	50	41
25576 Clayton	3347	2379	17	2	72..	2319	1471	1239	142	90
45394 Clinton	5576	3903	69	11	291..	3633	3188	1890	403	91
20041 Crawford	2756	1919	11	—	44..	2193	1181	1169	66	61
23628 Dallas	2900	2495	40	8	95..	1718	1361	1825	200	144
13315 Davis	1476	1811	18	—	39..	1745	1184	1184	44	31
16347 Decatur	1962	2111	24	2	36..	1654	773	1351	90	55
17888 Delaware	2837	1332	22	3	49..	1389	1145	1394	83	43
86145 Des Moines	4132	3827	73	21	292..	3169	2090	2136	537	132
8137 Dickinson	1249	893	5	—	35..	502	850	457	38	15
57450 Dubuque	5772	6063	11	5	372..	6237	3421	1620	415	31
9816 Emmet	1409	809	7	—	34..	486	738	602	99	18
27919 Fayette	3872	2311	39	5	140..	2379	2240	1192	250	160
17119 Floyd	2691	1250	25	5	99..	1244	1256	1216	142	43
14780 Franklin	2464	691	11	2	22..	694	1403	776	67	129
15623 Fremont	1732	2085	35	6	45..	1762	861	973	65	38
16023 Greene	2545	1455	41	5	8..	980	1166	1324	29	63
13574 Grundy	2127	1015	6	2	14..	1149	1465	421	12	48
17374 Guthrie	2316	1805	28	2	37..	1390	1303	1258	74	72
19242 Hamilton	3037	1125	39	2	78..	1041	2282	831	68	68
12731 Hancock	1726	913	15	1	24..	710	899	860	8	30
20921 Hardin	3335	1481	56	7	46..	1072	2362	732	87	201
23162 Harrison	2610	2932	49	2	96..	2157	1336	1528	226	74
18640 Henry	2470	1728	31	6	24..	1580	856	1663	47	105
12920 Howard	1562	1560	38	3	34..	1416	837	750	69	63
12182 Humboldt	1676	809	8	—	20..	634	1377	477	16	39
11296 Ida	1412	1244	14	—	92..	1087	1144	530	18	13
18409 Iowa	2484	1763	23	2	18..	1841	875	1237	24	45
21258 Jackson	2533	2186	22	6	66..	2259	1003	1174	109	255
27634 Jasper	3092	3282	48	5	141..	2487	1531	1766	397	164
15951 Jefferson	2167	1784	37	1	29..	1511	786	1378	72	115
25914 Johnson	2704	3650	15	2	32..	3327	763	1645	92	59
19050 Jones	2848	1966	18	—	26..	2169	689	1622	34	83
21160 Keokuk	2822	2486	48	2	51..	2434	1232	1361	74	119
21971 Kossuth	2647	1748	16	2	26..	1813	1860	857	21	35
36702 Lee	4395	3983	49	11	139..	3891	2299	2016	285	156
60720 Linn	8212	6131	119	11	278..	5422	3038	4326	487	242
12855 Louisa	1876	1081	16	3	37..	881	891	1070	58	43
13462 Lucas	1672	1536	40	8	234..	968	855	939	110	52
14624 Lyon	1760	1137	1	—	46..	896	1361	412	89	19
15621 Madison	1871	1711	39	4	25..	1185	1121	1274	89	104
29860 Mahaska	3143	3151	133	4	98..	2576	1705	1682	202	283
22995 Marion	2459	3094	31	3	145..	2276	1419	1191	297	72
30279 Marshall	4172	2414	101	5	224..	2192	3106	926	324	199
15811 Mills	1707	1600	27	3	38..	1312	1093	850	67	33
13485 Mitchell	1963	1033	16	—	37..	1082	1171	590	29	30
16633 Monona	1777	1910	—	—	25..	1358	1289	1109	36	32
25429 Monroe	2144	2095	47	12	451..	2485	1495	1385	586	61
16604 Montgomery	2333	1431	18	3	82..	1206	1713	917	106	32
29505 Muscatine	3929	2694	34	12	573..	2697	2796	789	758	88
17262 O'Brien	2021	1787	10	—	29..	1506	1659	629	53	32
8956 Osceola	1258	874	7	—	28..	786	1609	520	29	14
24002 Page	2993	1747	68	3	106..	1462	2216	980	197	132
13845 Palo Alto	1594	1630	22	1	40..	1274	755	953	101	62
23129 Plymouth	2666	2268	62	1	30..	2038	2005	825	28	46
14808 Pocahontas	1808	1658	13	4	37..	1176	1277	760	67	29
110438 Polk	11295	12327	211	59	764..	7239	8110	4665	1695	866
55832 Pottawattamie	5992	6263	78	9	187..	4393	4538	1753	489	93
19589 Potosi	2748	1880	61	—	99..	1631	1792	902	107	113
12904 Ringgold	1733	1351	15	1	35..	958	909	916	45	70
16555 Sac	2057	1629	16	1	25..	1124	1819	1622	53	42
60900 Scott	3239	5212	40	46	1148..	5632	4977	1568	144	58
16552 Shelby	1898	2060	12	1	25..	1841	1073	872	33	29
25248 Sioux	2261	2049	7	3	37..	1453	2566	675	55	15

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Hanly.	Reimer.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Debs.	Cham
24083 Story	3722	1772	76	5	49	1224	2515	1247	76	1727
22156 Tama	3061	2572	40	5	57	2446	1722	1179	45	73
16312 Taylor	2219	1775	18	1	44	1372	899	1365	40	78
16616 Union	2050	1985	37	2	30	1528	1115	1076	75	79
15020 Van Buren	1994	1735	32	4	32	1495	675	1538	52	63
37743 Wapello	4398	3994	41	10	786	3102	1838	2755	699	76
18194 Warren	2182	1910	55	2	30	1396	1102	1386	53	114
19925 Washington	2745	2139	44	1	34	2003	1330	1267	84	116
16184 Wayne	1926	1935	32	3	71	1581	796	1193	88	113
34629 Webster	3917	3196	52	5	151	2370	1371	2123	316	147
11914 Winnebago	1713	584	29	—	23	390	1035	532	142	132
21729 Winneshek	2876	1956	15	2	121	2105	2136	802	61	26
67616 Woodbury	5735	8819	79	8	212	4564	5463	2441	440	165
9950 Worth	1463	566	12	2	34	402	1147	354	42	37
17951 Wright	2599	1135	11	—	65	755	1856	805	54	75
Soldiers	1108	1102	6	2	23	—	—	—	—	—
Total	280419	221699	3371	459	10976	185325	161819	119895	16967	8440
Plurality	58750	—	—	—	—	23506	—	—	—	—
Per cent	54.04	42.73	.65	.09	1.92	37.63	32.87	24.34	3.45	1.71
Total vote	—	—	518745	—	—	—	—	492356	—	—

For United States Senator, 1918.

William S. Kenyon, Rep.....	230,264
Charles R. Keyes, Dem.....	121,830

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington. Charles A. Kennedy, Rep.....	15,921
Edward L. Hirsch, Dem.....	10,358
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott. Harry E. Hull, Rep.....	19,958
Nathan D. Ely, Dem.....	14,398
William E. McIntosh, Soc.....	2,140
3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright. Burton E. Sweet, Rep.....	22,997
Capt. Harry B. Clark, Dem.....	12,527
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshek, and Worth. Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep.....	20,643
Joseph C. Campbell, Dem.....	11,283
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama. James W. Good, Rep.....	20,655
Sherman W. DeWolf, Dem.....	11,078
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello. C. W. Ramseyer, Rep.....	17,082
Buell McCash, Dem.....	12,988
H. Grimes, Soc.....	397
7. Counties of Dalias, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren. Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.....	18,182
H. C. Evans, Dem.....	8,493
Charles Gay, Soc.....	560
8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne. Horace M. Towner, Rep.....	20,409
D. Fulton Rice, Dem.....	11,258
9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby. William R. Green, Rep.....	22,234
10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago. L. J. Dickinson, Rep.....	23,635
J. R. Files, Dem.....	13,153
11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury. William D. Boies, Rep.....	21,665
Thomas J. Steele, Dem.....	16,461
G. F. Dietrich, Soc.....	308

For Governor, 1918.

Official vote not available for this edition of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book. Gov. William L. Harding re-elected on unofficial returns.

	Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	45	93	138	
Democrats	5	15	20	

State Officers.

Governor—William L. Harding, Rep.
Secretary of State—William S. Allen, Rep.
Auditor of State—Frank S. Shaw, Rep.
Treasurer of State—Edwin A. Hoyt, Rep.
Attorney-General—H. M. Hayner, Rep.

KANSAS (Population, 1916, 1,829,545).

Population (1916)	President 1916			
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.
27640 Allen	4120	4043	354	105
13829 Anderson	2385	2739	227	77
28107 Atchison	4624	4634	101	153
9916 Barber	1632	2061	172	118
17876 Barton	2883	3281	211	106
24097 Bourbon	3370	5209	302	85
21314 Bowring	4282	3503	190	125
23059 Butler	2614	4248	296	215
7527 Chase	1556	1583	80	51
11429 Chautauqua	2885	1797	345	29
35162 Cherokee	4350	6188	931	116
4248 Cherokee	498	787	177	105
4093 Clark	653	1102	59	85
15251 Clay	2691	2631	227	93
18388 Cloud	2870	2837	189	294
15205 Coffey	2799	3124	161	61
3281 Comanche	730	963	111	93
21790 Cowley	5282	5943	612	204
51178 Crawford	7067	8064	3279	129
8976 Decatur	1007	2421	146	47
24361 Dickinson	4322	4971	180	116
14422 Doniphan	2826	1916	91	35
24724 Douglas	4968	3831	171	255
7033 Edwards	1157	1431	90	159
10128 Elk	1769	2051	163	41
12170 Ellis	1136	2335	55	32
16444 Ellsworth	1944	1936	74	69
6908 Finney	1234	1370	185	103
11393 Ford	2336	3043	185	235
20884 Franklin	3833	4128	304	284
12681 Geary	1730	1740	97	23
6044 Gove	642	861	55	43
8700 Graham	1150	1801	241	36
1087 Grant	200	208	32	9
3121 Gray	660	889	90	68
1355 Greeley	210	168	69	35
10660 Greenwood	2957	2948	174	53
3360 Hamilton	511	522	101	26
14748 Harper	1797	2648	195	214
19200 Harvey	3468	3129	332	161
993 Haskell	248	349	57	31
2920 Hodgeman	564	761	45	136
16361 Jackson	3439	2896	34	60
15326 Jefferson	3162	2904	116	77
18148 Jewell	2021	4180	135	248
18288 Johnson	3707	3928	137	88
3206 Kearny	558	488	109	51
13386 Kingman	1891	2626	187	259
6174 Kiowa	301	956	40	302
31423 Labette	5327	6421	656	98
7603 Lane	363	659	81	29

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.
41207 Leavenworth	5534	6002	536	104
10142 Lincoln	1716	2106	54	64
14735 Linn	2699	2930	256	51
4240 Logan	590	709	70	37
24927 Lyon	4210	5581	356	308
22415 Marion	3453	2789	274	105
23880 Marshall	4581	4275	185	106
21521 McPherson	3791	3730	238	213
5055 Meade	972	977	71	143
20030 Miami	3086	4047	199	61
14089 Mitchell	2413	3197	137	78
49474 Montgomery	9539	8053	764	175
12387 Morris	2288	2377	87	53
1333 Morton	405	457	51	42
19072 Nemaha	3591	3579	61	69
23754 Neosho	4052	4890	238	57
5833 Ness	1516	2876	177	47
11614 Norton	3770	4276	287	163
19905 Osage	2149	2621	82	229
12827 Osborne	2003	2691	117	123
11811 Ottawa	1484	2124	120	121
9359 Pawnee	2271	2912	149	96
14150 Phillips	3688	2334	61	43
17522 Pottawatomie	1820	2607	130	241
11156 Pratt	803	1271	165	52
6380 Rawlins	6832	6649	941	425
37853 Reno	2882	3805	147	85
17447 Republic	2493	2800	188	369
15108 Rice	3320	2637	299	87
15783 Riley	1621	2394	111	108
11282 Rooks	1223	1478	173	62
7826 Rush	2011	1934	79	30
10800 Russell	3976	4846	225	143
20338 Saline	415	684	110	45
3047 Scott	1071	13368	868	924
72095 Sedgwick	678	1103	97	84
4091 Seward	12597	9452	510	402
61874 Shawnee	760	1189	55	23
5651 Sheridan	582	1196	87	23
4549 Sherman	2605	3431	175	131
15365 Smith	1811	2148	174	194
12510 Stafford	130	170	22	32
1034 Stanton	391	646	46	85
2453 Stevens	4078	5518	458	305
30654 Sumner	641	1299	101	19
5455 Thomas	867	1094	68	32
5308 Trego	2640	1706	89	43
12721 Wabausee	3841	497	79	8
2759 Wallace	3765	3316	127	73
20223 Washington	318	333	43	23
2006 Wichita	2970	3493	553	87
19810 Wilson	1361	1794	161	44
9450 Woodson	13863	17850	1028	380
10068 Wyandotte	286	235	2	2
Weldier vote				
Total	277658	314588	24685	12882
Plurality		36930		
Per cent.	44.09	49.95	3.92	2.04
Total vote		629813		

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 74,845 votes; Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.

For United States Senator, 1918.
 Arthur Capper, Rep., 280,476
 William H. Thompson, Dem., 148,565
 Eva Harding, Soc., 11,400

For Governor, 1918.
 Henry J. Allen, Rep., 286,484
 W. C. Lansdon, Dem., 132,444
 George W. Kiehege, Soc., 12,703

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.
 1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.
 D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep., 33,573
 Frank E. Whitney, Dem., 17,020
 George Stahlman, Soc., 1,802
 2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.
 Edward C. Little, Rep., 32,510
 H. S. Martin, Dem., 23,145
 Gertrude C. Harman, Soc., 1,153
 3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.

P. P. Campbell, Rep.	32,721
O. E. Pile, Dem.	22,779
S. J. Mattox, Soc.	2,810
R. T. Herrick, Ind.	1,408
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson. Homer Hoch, Rep.	26,800
Dudley Doolittle, Dem.	17,697
W. S. Armour, Soc.	1,011
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington. James G. Strong, Rep.	29,567
Guy T. Helvering, Dem.	17,950
Cay Myers, Soc.	1,069
6. Counties of Cherokee, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace. Hays B. White, Rep.	30,299
J. R. Connelly, Dem.	23,740
Daniel Beeby, Soc.	1,594
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita. J. N. Tinscher, Rep.	37,722
Jouett Shouse, Dem.	27,535
Mrs. C. C. Jefferys, Soc.	1,811
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner. W. A. Ayers, Dem.	22,044
C. C. Mack, Rep.	20,209
S. O. Coble, Soc.	820

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers.

Governor—Henry J. Allen, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Charles S. Huffman, Rep.
 Secretary of State—L. J. Pettifoin, Rep.
 Treasurer—Walter L. Payne, Rep.
 Auditor—Fred W. Knapp, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Richard J. Hopkins, Rep.

KENTUCKY (Population, 1916, 2,379,639).

Population in 1910.	President, 1916.				
	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.	Reimer.
16503 Adair	1675	1863	14	1	—
14882 Allen	1647	2147	34	4	2
10146 Anderson	1521	1065	26	1	—
12690 Ballard	2222	692	13	75	1
25293 Barren	3370	2462	33	23	—
13988 Bath	1796	1360	16	8	—
28447 Bell	1373	3321	19	54	2
9420 Boone	2008	531	9	—	—
17462 Bourbon	2715	2167	31	7	—
23444 Boyd	2738	2833	60	62	2
14668 Boyle	2052	1494	23	3	—
10308 Bracken	1676	1082	18	47	1
17540 Breathitt	2067	1534	22	3	—
21034 Breckinridge	2172	2549	55	13	2
9487 Bullitt	1508	826	7	1	—
15805 Butler	1158	2456	23	10	—
14063 Caldwell	1605	1672	17	49	—
19867 Calloway	3334	1026	18	135	—
59369 Campbell	7290	5696	96	513	2
9048 Carlisle	1646	494	12	433	—
8110 Carroll	1757	535	18	1	—
21966 Carter	1954	2318	28	19	1
15479 Casey	1352	1949	30	8	2
38845 Christian	3644	4594	44	54	1
17987 Clark	2620	1731	31	6	—
17789 Clay	820	2271	6	5	1
8153 Clinton	379	1260	14	—	—
13296 Crittenden	1455	1794	24	19	1
9846 Cumberland	653	1394	15	—	—
41020 Davess	5396	4078	70	29	2
10469 Edmonson	935	1339	14	7	2
9814 Elliott	1151	525	10	1	—
12273 Estill	1180	1524	21	—	1
47715 Fayette	6348	5472	70	19	2
16066 Fleming	2240	1836	40	1	2

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.	Prog.	Reimer.
18623 Floyd	2217	1823	10	16	—	5
21135 Franklin	3345	1426	18	12	—	3
14114 Fulton	2200	747	28	17	—	4
4697 Gallatin	1060	283	4	—	1	—
11894 Garrard	1375	1628	20	4	—	1
10531 Grant	1411	1078	36	3	—	—
33339 Graves	5197	1936	17	131	—	5
18953 Grayson	1953	2368	28	13	—	2
11871 Green	1239	1412	19	—	1	—
18475 Greenup	1820	1821	32	92	—	4
8512 Hancock	833	918	12	32	1	3
22696 Hardin	3272	1887	12	16	1	2
10566 Harlan	690	2670	22	53	—	1
16873 Harrison	2778	1409	52	7	—	—
18173 Hart	2048	2031	20	36	6	—
29352 Henderson	3699	2218	49	125	2	3
13716 Henry	2595	1302	23	5	—	2
11750 Hickman	1982	539	15	24	—	—
34291 Hopkins	3757	3615	31	102	—	4
10734 Jackson	252	1968	16	3	—	—
262920 Jefferson	28840	28386	205	883	12	93
12613 Jessamine	1727	1326	65	—	2	—
17482 Johnson	1253	2500	22	41	2	2
70855 Kenton	10402	5267	103	411	10	24
10791 Knott	1454	571	4	—	—	—
22116 Knox	1326	3192	20	24	3	—
10701 Larue	1350	936	12	1	1	—
19872 Laurel	1171	2383	18	78	3	3
20067 Lawrence	1910	1928	26	18	—	—
9531 Lee	793	1135	12	1	—	4
8976 Leslie	133	1516	4	2	1	—
10623 Letcher	1121	2220	11	12	1	1
16887 Lewis	1276	2324	40	69	1	4
17897 Lincoln	2212	1868	35	41	2	3
10627 Livingston	1287	923	12	83	—	3
24977 Logan	3373	2501	43	31	—	3
9423 Lyon	1191	748	12	9	—	5
26951 Madison	3295	3017	22	10	2	1
13654 Magoffin	1433	1535	23	5	2	3
16330 Marion	2063	1396	15	3	—	—
15771 Marshall	2263	1201	20	46	—	2
7291 Martin	280	1100	8	15	1	1
18611 Mason	2820	2127	46	7	—	—
35064 McCracken	4356	3058	28	211	3	18
McCree	324	1630	5	22	1	1
13241 Meade	1589	1439	24	41	—	—
9783 Meade	1317	839	8	36	—	1
6153 Menefee	730	369	—	1	1	—
14063 Mercer	2093	1531	31	4	—	2
10453 Metcalfe	1046	1170	15	4	1	1
13663 Monroe	882	2008	7	1	2	1
12868 Montgomery	1705	1195	11	12	2	1
16259 Morgan	2319	1123	14	7	4	4
28598 Muhlenburg	2900	3533	22	146	—	5
16836 Nelson	2639	1546	31	4	—	2
19601 Nicholas	1829	964	29	6	2	2
27642 Ohio	2723	3286	48	156	3	2
7248 Oldham	1455	642	14	5	—	2
14248 Owen	2911	663	23	10	—	2
7979 Owsley	197	1173	9	3	—	—
11985 Pendleton	1728	1206	26	13	1	2
11255 Perry	904	2217	26	53	1	4
31679 Pike	3414	4212	42	31	—	4
6268 Powell	757	587	—	—	—	—
35986 Pulaski	2531	4136	59	16	2	2
4121 Robertson	663	415	5	—	—	—
14473 Rockcastle	968	1932	7	8	—	3
9438 Rowan	851	941	12	5	1	—
10861 Russell	859	1298	24	5	—	—
19556 Scott	2611	1486	21	7	2	4
18041 Shelby	2919	1863	17	5	1	2
11460 Simpson	1887	955	11	5	—	—
7567 Spencer	1271	591	6	1	—	—
11961 Taylor	1360	1332	19	5	—	—
16488 Todd	2051	1671	31	28	—	2
14539 Trigg	1722	1533	14	60	4	3
6512 Trimble	1319	259	21	5	1	—
19886 Union	2754	1184	5	49	1	—
30579 Warren	4228	3002	54	11	4	6
13940 Washington	1654	1654	12	3	—	—
17518 Wayne	1373	1638	22	1	—	3
20874 Webster	2673	2082	28	20	—	—
31982 Whitley	1171	3919	15	33	2	4
9864 Wolfe	1108	645	6	—	—	—
12571 Woodford	1786	1300	11	9	—	—
Total	269990	241854	3036	4734	122	321
Plurality	27253					
Per cent	51.84	46.59	58	91	.02	.06
Total vote			518028			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 219,584 votes; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 102,766; Debs, Soc., 11,647; Chafin, Pro., 3,233; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 956.

For United States Senator, 1918.
A. O. Stanley, Dem., 184,385
Ben L. Bruner, Rep., 178,797

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.
1. The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
Allen W. Barkley, Dem., 19,998
W. G. Howard, Rep., 9,947
2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
David H. Kincheloe, Dem., 18,749
Ben T. Robinson, Rep., 13,740
3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmondson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.
R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Dem., 18,032
Bishop S. Huntsman, Rep., 16,443
4. The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
Ben Johnson, Dem., 18,834
John P. Haswell, Jr., Rep., 17,075
5. The county of Jefferson.
Swager Sherley, Dem., 20,703
Charles F. Ogden, Rep., 21,788
6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.
Arthur B. Rouse, Dem., 19,039
Virgil Weaver, Rep., 8,342
7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.
J. C. Cantrill, Dem., 19,612
A. B. Hammond, Rep., 12,590
8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.
Harvey Helm, Dem., 15,270
Robert L. Davidson, Rep., 13,673
9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.
W. J. Fields, Dem., 21,810
Trumbo Sindigas, Rep., 18,106
10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry (Knott county missing).
David Hays, Dem., 6,511
John W. Langley, Rep., 13,284
11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.
Nat W. Elliott, Dem., 7,656
J. M. Robison, Rep., 24,730

Legislature. Senate, House, J.B.
Democrats 25 63 88
Republicans 12 37 49

State Officers.
Governor—A. O. Stanley, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—James D. Black, Dem.*
Secretary of State—James P. Lewis, Rep.
Treasurer—Sherman Goodpaster, Dem.
Auditor—R. L. Greene, Dem.
Attorney-General—Charles R. Morris, Dem.
*Governor after March 4, 1919, A. O. Stanley having been elected U. S. senator Nov. 5, 1918.

LOUISIANA (Population, 1916, 1,829,130.)

Population in 1910.	Parishes. (64)	President.	Rep. Dem.	Prog. Soc.	
		Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	
31847 Acadia		202	1165	22	1
Allen		81	708	2	—
23887 Ascension		106	531	61	—
24128 Assumption		221	489	373	—
34102 Avoyelles		44	1253	12	—
Beauregard		59	968	2	—

Population.	Hughes, Wilson.	Prog. Benson
21776 Blenville	20	1229
21738 Bossier	9	675
58290 Caddo	151	3109
62767 Calcasieu	165	1798
8593 Caldwell	20	564
4288 Cameron	10	163
10415 Catahoula	20	459
20659 Claiborne	15	1563
14273 Concordia	10	264
27689 DeSoto	17	1104
34580 East Baton Rouge	130	1482
11637 East Carroll	3	219
20055 East Feliciana	21	489
Evangeline	26	308
11989 Franklin	10	684
15958 Grant	31	640
31262 Iberia	134	302
30954 Iberville	160	471
13318 Jackson	27	980
18247 Jefferson	56	1041
Jefferson Davis	200	656
28733 Lafayette	73	1066
33111 La Fourche	157	629
9402 LaSalle	20	610
18485 Lincoln	42	932
10627 Livingston	35	503
10676 Madison	3	244
18786 Morehouse	3	164
36455 Natchitoches	45	1187
39075 Orleans (city)	2581	30936
25830 Ouachita	95	1215
12529 Plaquemines	43	461
25284 Pointe Coupee	37	301
44545 Rapides	134	2184
11402 Red River	4	567
15769 Richland	7	650
19874 Sabine	30	1147
5277 St. Bernard	23	363
11207 St. Charles	30	297
9172 St. Helena	9	319
23009 St. James	185	520
14338 St. John the Baptist	115	289
66661 St. Landry	117	139
23070 St. Martin	36	971
39368 St. Mary	162	652
18917 St. Tammany	95	782
29160 Tangipahoa	159	1826
17060 Tensas	5	204
28320 Terre Bonne	113	606
20451 Unions	22	1106
28390 Vermilion	78	1340
17384 Vernon	—	—
18386 Washington	66	1094
19186 Webster	6	1040
12636 West Baton Rouge	28	237
6249 West Carroll	14	311
13449 West Feliciana	8	261
18357 Winn	50	868
Total	6466	79875
Plurality	73409	6349
Per cent	6.98	85.95
Total vote	92974	6.74

For United States Senators, 1918.
 J. E. Rausdell, Dem. (long term).....44,224
 Edward J. Gay, Dem. (short term).....44,345

- For Representatives in Congress, 1918.
1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.
 Albert Estopinal, Dem.....11,060
 2. Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.
 H. Garland Dupre, Dem.....10,391
 3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, La Fourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne and Vermilion.
 Whit P. Martin, Dem.....2,888
 4. Parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Blenville, Claiborne.
 John T. Watkins, Dem.....5,299
 5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and Lincoln.
 Riley J. Wilson, Dem.....3,831
 6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena,

St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.
 Jared Y. Sanders, Dem.....3,659
 7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.
 L. Lazaro, Dem.....3,584
 8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.
 J. B. Aswell, Dem.....4,082

Legislature.
 Both branches of the legislature are democratic.
 State Officers. (All democrats.)
 Governor—Ruffin G. Pleasant.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Fernand L. Mouton.
 Secretary of State—James J. Bailey.
 Treasurer—Henry Hunsicker.

MAINE (Population, 1916, 772,480).

Population in 1916.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	Pres. 1916
59822 Androscoggin	4496	5464	279	47
74664 Aroostook	5775	2420	43	50
112014 Cumberland	11768	9785	321	76
19119 Franklin	1988	1908	63	26
35575 Hancock	3191	3303	125	21
52803 Kennebec	6731	6527	223	51
28981 Knox	2211	3434	179	22
18216 Lincoln	1781	1718	51	14
36256 Oxford	4026	3615	96	33
85285 Penobscot	7322	7395	135	70
19887 Piscataquis	2141	1763	30	20
18574 Sagadahoc	1828	1791	91	20
36301 Somerset	3567	3134	236	24
23333 Waldo	2418	2589	104	21
42905 Washington	3890	3459	63	36
68526 York	6373	6853	142	64
Total	69506	64118	2186	595
Plurality	5388			
Per cent	50.96	47.00	1.60	.44
Total vote	138405			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 51,113 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,493; Taft, Rep., 26,545; Debs, Soc., 2,511; Chafin, Pro., 944.
 For United States Senator, 1918.
 Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....67,431
 Elmer E. Newbert, Dem.....54,339

For Governor, 1918.
 Carl E. Milliken, Rep.....64,069
 Bertrand G. McIntire, Dem.....53,918
 For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.
 Louis B. Goodall, Rep.....15,565
 Lucius B. Swett, Dem.....13,389
2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.
 Wallace W. White, Jr., Rep.....17,928
 D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem.....15,144
3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington.
 John A. Peters, Rep.....20,293
 Edward Chase, Dem.....14,930
4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis.
 Ira G. Hersey, Rep.....14,275
 Leon G. C. Brown, Dem.....10,313

Legislature. Senate House, J. B.
 Republicans29 110 139
 Democrats2 41 43

State Officers.

Governor—Carl E. Milliken, Rep.
 Secretary—Joseph E. Alexander, Rep.
 Treasurer—Joseph W. Simpson, Rep.

MARYLAND (Population, 1916, 1,362,807).

Population in 1916.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Soc.S.L.	Pres. 1916
62411 Allegany	4859	5760	147	377	29
39553 Anne Arundel... ..	4111	2705	134	137	29
122399 Baltimore	15226	12633	336	158	53

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.	R'mer
10325 Calvert	910	975	37	27	8
19216 Caroline	1965	1666	55	7	19
33934 Carroll	4016	3602	108	16	32
23759 Cecil	2587	1959	42	13	26
16286 Charles	1363	1374	80	9	33
28669 Dorchester	2750	2468	76	11	15
52673 Frederick	6094	5725	119	75	13
20105 Garrett	1031	1808	35	67	13
27965 Harford	3345	2302	60	16	9
16196 Howard	1913	1346	35	11	18
16857 Kent	1886	1673	20	12	16
32089 Montgomery	3805	2913	85	43	8
36147 Prince George	3493	3058	76	83	24
16839 Queen Anne	2206	1242	43	3	5
17030 St. Mary	1443	1064	57	33	14
26455 Somerset	1885	2364	105	38	11
19620 Talbot	2180	1753	131	19	8
48671 Washington	5642	5093	91	267	7
26815 Wicomico	3285	2539	88	5	5
21841 Worcester	2138	1520	107	31	31
558485 Baltimore city.	60226	49805	836	1216	330
Total	138359	117347	2903	2674	756
Plurality	21012				
Per cent.	52.80	44.78	1.11	1.02	.29
Total vote.....			262039		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., had 112,674 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Taft, Rep., 54,966; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chañn, Pro., 2,244; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 322.

For United States Senator, 1916.

Joseph Irwin France, Rep.....	113,662
David J. Lewis, Dem.....	109,740
James W. Prizzell, Pro.....	3,325
S. L. V. Young, Soc.....	2,550
Frank N. H. Lang, Soc.-Lab.....	1,143

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline, Kent and Cecil.	
Jesse D. Price, Dem.....	13,913
William N. Andrews, Rep.....	14,219
2. Baltimore city, wards 15 and 16; counties of Carroll, Harford and Baltimore.	
Carville D. Benson, Dem.....	17,985
Charles J. Hull, Rep.....	14,758
William H. Champlin, Soc.....	568
3. Baltimore city, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th precincts of the 18th ward.	
Charles P. Coady, Dem.....	12,422
Charles A. Jording, Rep.....	8,244
William A. Toole, Soc.....	604
4. Baltimore city, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th ward.	
J. Charles Linthicum, Dem.....	14,689
Walter E. Kneikham, Rep.....	10,718
Charles B. Lazzell, Soc.....	368
5. Baltimore city, wards 21, 23 and 24 and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 18th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel and Howard.	
Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.....	13,266
Frank M. Duvall, Dem.....	10,987
James L. Smiley, Soc.....	464
6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick.	
Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep.....	14,872
Henry D. Etchison, Dem.....	11,469
S. L. V. Young, Soc.....	708

Legislature. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans	11	44	55
Democrats	16	56	72
People's	2	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Emerson C. Harrington, Dem.
 Secretary—Thomas W. Simmons.
 Treasurer—John M. Dennis.
 Comptroller—Hugh H. McMullen, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS (Pop., 1916, 3,719,156).

Population (14) in 1910.	President 1916—			
	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. S. L. Hanly.
27542 Barnstable ...	2336	1892	39	55
105259 Berkshire ...	9787	8357	484	103
318573 Bristol ...	22578	18065	932	332
4504 Dukes	464	309	9	5
436477 Essex	35999	32489	2093	426
43600 Franklin	4353	3054	166	60
231369 Hampden	18207	17028	761	204
63327 Hampshire	5748	4202	190	83
669915 Middlesex	60802	49844	1660	609
2962 Nantucket	249	307	6	1
187506 Norfolk	19284	12702	615	188
144337 Plymouth	13515	11009	1041	142
731388 Suffolk	42492	61047	1998	353
399657 Worcester	32541	27540	1064	432
Absent voters.	19	40	—	—

Total	268784	247885	11058	2993	1097
Plurality	20899				
Per cent.	50.54	46.61	2.08	.56	.21
Total vote....			531817		

For governor in 1917 McCall, Rep., received 226,145 votes; Mansfield, Dem., 135,666; Hayes, Soc.-Lab., 5,243; McCarty, Soc., 16,608; Lawrence, Pro., 4,265.

For United States Senator, 1918.

David I. Walsh, Dem.....	207,478
John W. Weeks, Rep.....	188,287
Thomas W. Lawson, Ind.....	21,985

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).	
Allen T. Treadway, Rep.....	15,953
Thomas F. Cassidy, Dem.....	11,394
2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).	
Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.....	20,277
3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	
Calvin D. Paige, Rep.....	15,267
Eaton D. Sargent, Dem.....	9,982
4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	
Samuel E. Winslow, Rep.....	14,141
John F. McGrath, Dem.....	12,792
5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	
John J. Rogers, Rep.....	20,496
6. County of Essex (part).	
Wilfred W. Lufkin, Rep.....	21,147
Estus E. Eames, Soc.....	2,648
7. County of Essex (part).	
Charles C. Johnson, Rep.....	16,754
Michael F. Phelan, Dem.....	14,437
8. County of Middlesex (part).	
Frederick W. Dallinger, Rep.....	16,234
James F. Aylward, Dem.....	11,717
9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).	
Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.....	17,597
Henry C. Rowland, Dem.....	8,022
10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.	
John F. Fitzgerald, Dem.....	7,241
Peter F. Tague, Ind.....	7,003
H. T. Fletcher, Rep.....	1,071
11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 13, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.	
George H. Tinkham, Rep.....	13,644
Francis J. Horgan, Dem.....	10,529
12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.	
James A. Gallivan, Dem.....	18,349
Harrison H. Atwood, Rep.....	7,709
13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).	
Robert Luce, Rep.....	18,257
Aloysius J. Doon, Dem.....	12,538

14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26 in Boston).
 Richard Olney II., Dem. 18,009
 Louis F. R. Langelier, Rep. 13,832
15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).
 William S. Greene, Rep. 12,952
 Arthur J. B. Cartier, Dem. 8,031
16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).
 Joseph Walsh, Rep. 13,874
 Frederick Tudor, Dem. 8,357

	<i>Legislature.</i>	Senate. House. J. B.	
Republicans	30	181	211
Democrats	10	59	69

State Officers.

Governor—Samuel McCall, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Channing H. Cox, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Albert P. Langtry, Rep.
 Treasurer and Receiver-General—Charles L. Bur-
 rill, Rep.
 Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Henry C. Atwill, Rep.

MICHIGAN (Population, 1916, 3,054,854).

Counties. (83)	President, 1916.					President 1912.					
	Rep. Hug.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro.S.L. Hanly.	Pro.S.L. Heimer.	Rep. Wilton.	Dem. Chafin.	Pro. Debs.	Soc. S.L.-R.	Pro. S.L.-R. Koosevit.	
5703 Alcona	573	453	38	10	3..	292	145	9	82	1	465
7675 Alger	687	650	55	24	6..	294	264	18	52	—	471
39819 Allegan	4803	3591	223	136	10..	2130	1935	133	295	26	3119
19965 Alpena	2020	1392	61	12	2..	710	1112	24	63	4	1660
15692 Antrim	1336	932	150	52	8..	601	455	36	181	—	1234
9640 Arenac	911	938	59	32	4..	423	453	43	116	3	959
6127 Baraga	748	462	88	8	2..	297	281	17	37	—	511
22633 Barry	3157	2491	112	99	7..	1590	1806	121	105	5	1889
68238 Bay	6708	5996	317	66	43..	2614	2989	238	521	83	4760
10638 Benzle	900	770	159	64	14..	565	331	102	266	8	649
53622 Berrien	7511	6054	231	132	63..	2757	4234	179	445	—	4353
25605 Branch	3100	3062	93	98	3..	1879	2185	126	170	8	1839
56638 Calhoun	6484	8037	648	194	49..	3469	3793	229	989	166	4472
20624 Cass	2518	2666	142	60	9..	1472	2081	75	344	—	1442
19157 Charlevoix	1877	1152	307	70	24..	1300	568	46	409	6	1203
17872 Cheboygan	1576	1389	89	21	5..	900	979	31	146	15	1178
24472 Chippewa	2365	1768	140	47	8..	890	883	251	193	7	1605
9240 Clare	1049	769	76	33	2..	561	437	30	126	7	663
23129 Clinton	3381	2094	39	64	1..	1737	1729	91	41	3	1826
3934 Crawford	409	459	19	6	1..	261	187	9	35	1	250
30108 Delta	3088	1781	24	40	16..	1114	1061	45	246	—	1922
20524 Dickinson	2393	1291	213	43	7..	1381	361	43	234	7	1338
30499 Eaton	3202	3461	107	97	14..	2335	2481	112	123	19	2304
18561 Emmet	1724	1363	290	45	7..	835	925	56	420	—	1104
64555 Genesee	9353	9311	416	197	38..	3447	3016	255	659	35	5948
8412 Gladwin	935	729	62	36	6..	339	336	26	88	5	563
23333 Gogebie	2204	1540	123	128	9..	825	572	147	124	21	1368
23784 Grand Traverse	1917	1848	331	63	26..	910	943	58	292	19	1697
28820 Gratiot	3434	2960	60	121	9..	1810	1836	83	45	3	2135
29673 Hillsdale	3463	3424	43	178	5..	1443	2238	176	60	6	3971
88098 Houghton	8013	4615	273	401	14..	3575	2385	371	448	10	5472
34758 Huron	4743	1816	74	59	2..	1821	1238	51	69	2	3188
53310 Ingham	7846	7664	623	235	59..	3519	3927	326	573	50	4810
33550 Ionia	3950	3911	139	159	9..	2045	2766	168	173	12	2599
9753 Iosco	984	729	24	19	1..	519	426	25	30	2	814
15164 Iron	2139	877	125	21	5..	1037	221	25	108	27	883
23029 Isabella	2700	2143	73	87	5..	1424	1403	64	142	4	1777
53426 Jackson	6938	8058	203	219	14..	2465	4290	204	378	33	6841
60427 Kalamazoo	9561	7164	794	243	21..	2659	3685	407	1448	40	4177
8097 Kalkaska	724	430	80	20	6..	449	298	44	129	4	479
159145 Kent	16095	20364	939	502	3..	6538	9437	452	1900	60	13617
7156 Keweenaw	860	194	21	26	2..	497	60	17	33	1	505
4939 Lake	588	347	29	5	—	230	189	9	46	—	480
26033 Lapeer	3345	1937	23	101	9..	1735	1208	104	39	4	2322
10608 Leelanau	984	763	56	21	2..	624	349	23	86	4	687
47907 Lenawee	6247	5519	78	159	9..	2399	4247	218	141	—	3512
17736 Livingston	2460	2297	9	65	4..	1407	1963	104	14	1	1457
4404 Luce	527	257	6	17	—	234	192	8	11	—	271
9249 Mackinac	1082	908	31	6	—	612	733	28	—	—	396
32606 Macomb	4552	3108	42	93	9..	2519	2838	110	31	6	1808
26688 Manistee	2360	2177	106	52	9..	1237	1804	79	290	14	1316
46739 Marquette	5263	2625	318	93	13..	2617	1000	109	492	22	3625
21832 Mason	2198	1689	175	72	—	843	1072	104	176	3	1737
19466 Mecosta	2455	1478	255	84	7..	1054	971	85	203	6	1654
25648 Menominee	2671	1854	117	48	2..	1192	1199	34	193	4	1825
14005 Midland	2104	1454	60	15	6..	906	671	43	45	1	1443
10606 Missaukee	1160	917	26	25	2..	672	346	35	83	8	903
32917 Monroe	3787	4202	47	82	1..	2251	2933	89	70	9	1890
32069 Montcalm	3894	2801	108	140	10..	1876	1381	114	290	19	2853
3755 Montmorency	396	272	54	7	1..	325	163	3	16	—	239
40577 Muskegon	5692	4465	601	128	27..	1526	1679	73	639	29	4331
19220 Newaygo	2417	1625	—	90	16..	961	778	78	246	9	1861
49576 Oakland	7730	6659	292	200	25..	4087	3676	252	217	4	3317
18379 Oceana	1957	1387	170	82	10..	856	804	115	121	11	1847
8907 Ogemaw	878	743	42	61	1..	539	317	42	78	6	731
8650 Ontonagon	2193	1285	18	47	—	721	359	21	137	—	513
17889 Osceola	1235	888	122	25	5..	1328	612	96	103	5	1417
2027 Oscoda	245	175	5	5	—	110	68	1	3	1	159

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson	Hanly.	Reimer.	Taft.	Wilson.	Chafin.	Debs.	Reimer.	Roosevelt.
6552 Otsego	531	519	9	16	6..	449	195	15	12	—	381
45361 Ottawa	5484	3941	244	85	6..	1831	2043	125	335	16	4416
11249 Presque Isle.....	1407	806	60	8	6..	732	263	12	59	1	899
2274 Roscommon	311	239	24	3	5..	136	150	6	30	2	295
89290 Saginaw	9544	8434	312	144	27..	5040	5850	175	1292	—	5679
33930 Sanilac	4639	1867	38	117	2..	2170	1172	113	72	4	3227
8681 Schoolcraft	994	623	45	15	9..	596	341	14	49	3	575
33246 Shiawassee	3826	3308	150	233	7..	2314	1959	265	250	13	2908
52341 St. Clair	6538	4617	129	99	9..	2974	3011	112	241	23	4423
25499 St. Joseph	3132	3567	191	62	7..	1224	2396	90	326	10	2399
34913 Tuscola	4461	2329	52	171	13..	2568	1257	148	58	11	3357
33185 Van Buren.....	4392	3225	167	66	16..	2192	2006	83	257	—	2828
44714 Washtenaw.....	6505	6279	136	106	—	2495	4164	121	118	16	3642
531590 Wayne	70056	60935	3204	980	9..	27034	22916	583	3693	265	35170
20769 Wexford	2333	1683	115	95	—	1076	820	127	311	17	1716
Total	337952	283993	16012	8085	831..	152244	150751	8934	23211	1252	214584
Plurality	63959										62340
Per cent						27.63	27.36	1.62	4.21	.23	38.95
Total vote			646873				550976				

For United States Senator, 1918.

Truman H. Newberry, Rep.....	220,054
Henry Ford, Dem.....	212,487
Edward O. Foss, Soc.....	4,763
William J. Faulk, Pro.....	1,133

For Governor, 1918.

Albert E. Sleeper, Rep.....	266,738
John W. Bailey, Dem.....	158,142
Ernest J. Moore, Soc.....	7,068
John S. McCall, Pro.....	1,637
Paul O. Hinds, Soc.-Lab.....	790

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Wayne county (part). Frank E. Doremus, Dem.....	22,549
James W. Hanley, Rep.....	14,063
Nathan N. Welch, Soc.....	752
2. Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne (part), Lenawee and Monroe counties. Earl C. Michener, Rep.....	20,831
Samuel W. Beakes, Dem.....	16,276
Milton V. Bretmeyer, Soc.....	247
Ernest J. Moore, Soc.-Lab.....	39
3. Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo counties. John M. C. Smith, Rep.....	15,418
Howard W. Cavanagh, Dem.....	8,891
Will H. Resseguie, Soc.....	281
4. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties. Edward L. Hamilton, Rep.....	20,904
James O'Hara, Dem.....	10,342
5. Kent and Ottawa counties. Carl E. Mapes, Rep.....	22,917
Peter J. Danhoff, Dem.....	10,783
George W. Eldridge, Soc.....	585
6. Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne (part) counties. Patrick H. Kelley, Rep.....	29,183
Oscar Sand, Soc.....	801
7. Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties. Louis C. Crampton, Rep.....	20,573
John W. Scully, Dem.....	7,155
John Dubel, Soc.....	344

8. Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties. Joseph W. Fordney, Rep.....	22,240
Miles J. Purcell, Dem.....	13,153
9. Benzie, Grand Traverse, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford counties. James C. McLaughlin, Rep.....	17,624
Charles M. Black, Dem.....	8,317
Edward Genia, Soc.....	604
10. Alcona, Arenac, Bay, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties. Gilbert A. Currie, Rep.....	18,409
Henry C. Haller, Dem.....	8,312
George A. Alpin.....	362
11. Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmett, Kalkaska, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle and Schoolcraft counties. Frank D. Scott, Rep.....	16,365
Michael J. Doyle, Dem.....	8,183
12. Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette and Ontonagon counties. W. Frank James, Rep.....	17,315
Albert S. Ley, Dem.....	6,681
John Kuskiila, Soc.....	804
13. Wayne county (part). Charles A. Nichols, Rep.....	24,525
Louis W. McLearn, Dem.....	11,617
Maurice Sugar, Soc.....	516

	Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	32	98	130	
Democrats	0	2	2	

State Officers.

Governor—Albert E. Sleeper, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. D. Dickinson, Rep.
Treasurer—Samuel Odell, Rep.
Secretary of State—Coleman C. Vaughan, Rep.
Attorney-General—Alexander J. Grosbeck, Rep.
Auditor—O. B. Fuller, Rep.

MINNESOTA (Population, 1916, 2,279,603).

Pop. Station 1910.	Counties. (86)	—President 1916—				—U. S. Sen. 1916—				—Governor 1916—			
		Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem. Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	S.-L.		
10371 Aitkin		1122	877	285	42..	1194	546	562..	1487	385	398	126	44
12493 Anoka		1262	1171	77	66..	1272	704	595..	1767	540	114	171	37
18840 Becker		1761	1453	181	91..	1884	870	686..	2306	697	224	222	50
19337 Beltrami		1831	1912	716	56..	1798	1168	725..	2226	787	773	180	78
11615 Benton		1020	945	81	22..	1144	653	307..	1343	563	92	82	37
9367 Big Stone		810	869	77	48..	894	503	371..	1175	413	83	139	33
29337 Blue Earth		2864	2211	95	131..	2594	1718	1143..	3797	1229	127	311	60
20134 Brown		2078	1101	252	39..	1996	1030	440..	2370	725	254	115	66
17559 Carlton		1096	1116	425	90..	1158	749	611..	1451	549	510	208	34
17455 Carver		1950	960	34	24..	1819	1076	323..	2298	731	40	79	48
11620 Cass		982	1260	281	42..	1078	710	613..	1460	564	302	128	46
13458 Chippewa		1311	1134	261	93..	1513	545	915..	1951	407	293	219	39
13537 Chisago		1749	944	130	32..	1583	361	828..	2468	226	126	83	32
19640 Clay		1549	1716	104	84..	1819	933	670..	2254	831	144	201	54
6870 Clearwater		493	544	158	36..	596	272	351..	846	143	178	81	33
1336 Cook		125	162	63	13..	172	88	80..	216	48	66	27	10

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.	Kellogg.	Lawler.	Calderw'd.	Burnquist.	Dwyer.	Dental.	Anderson's	son
12651 Cottonwood	1425	762	116	63.	1172	355	751.	1744	305	103	167	19
16861 Crow Wing	1715	1568	445	101..	1898	1031	775..	2318	824	517	178	62
25171 Dakota	1881	2373	144	110..	1904	2021	715..	2507	1507	205	224	85
12094 Dodge	1260	895	45	53..	1194	417	576..	1623	333	51	145	16
17669 Douglas	1709	1398	176	113..	1722	641	984..	2372	506	186	330	47
19949 Faribault	2184	1123	76	151..	1997	637	928..	2564	542	105	308	49
25680 Fillmore	2950	1315	92	164..	2595	712	1178..	3483	616	82	304	41
22282 Freeborn	2413	1347	106	152..	2303	670	1052..	2952	560	119	363	53
31637 Goodhue	3471	1875	122	178..	2803	938	2020..	4522	725	144	345	68
9114 Grant	878	778	66	61..	929	278	501..	1346	199	68	125	11
53840 Hennepin	27957	36395	3302	771..	30574	22434	12594..	39756	19790	6206	2414	663
14297 Houston	1783	744	23	28..	1542	568	526..	1898	533	37	122	39
9831 Hubbard	685	799	171	37..	854	459	275..	956	378	188	98	18
12615 Isanti	1123	985	217	56..	984	306	905..	1748	166	249	162	37
17208 Itasca	1163	1504	429	47..	1423	1086	462..	1636	890	527	112	54
14491 Jackson	1503	1272	75	41..	1443	745	608..	1965	632	84	138	39
6461 Kanabec	776	608	174	23..	804	314	362..	1085	214	209	56	18
18969 Kandiyohi	1612	1968	167	104..	1602	715	1551..	2784	488	216	399	40
9669 Kittson	709	749	107	44..	776	303	529..	1217	211	87	117	27
6431 Koochiching	474	1089	255	19..	698	679	322..	917	545	295	64	36
15435 Lac qui Parle	1614	1047	100	98..	1655	490	702..	2224	357	101	222	18
8011 Lake	401	506	366	50..	462	344	435..	574	205	520	93	11
18609 Le Sueur	1430	1723	53	46..	1378	1500	582..	2022	1184	73	115	58
9874 Lincoln	777	1174	40	42..	863	623	458..	1262	517	42	145	42
15722 Lyon	1389	1893	200	78..	1599	938	872..	2216	748	207	530	49
18691 McLeod	1772	1305	69	59..	1681	1088	552..	2224	824	120	151	55
3249 Mahanomen	262	411	43	4..	319	275	102..	391	212	61	21	28
16338 Marshall	1461	1513	204	83..	1632	713	841..	2279	507	214	248	56
17518 Martin	1741	1756	88	107..	1895	935	761..	2651	633	90	201	49
17022 Meeker	1780	1475	67	54..	1707	801	903..	2462	578	258	158	54
10705 Mille Lacs	1127	1113	243	39..	1255	495	702..	1739	339	278	133	47
24053 Morrison	1887	1650	228	100..	1812	1385	739..	2354	1100	229	179	79
22640 Mower	2520	1572	64	82..	2259	960	915..	3001	827	91	190	64
11755 Murray	1137	1193	69	37..	1286	745	351..	1615	584	79	100	18
14125 Nicollet	1288	814	38	53..	1090	679	496..	1326	429	46	119	25
15210 Nobles	1413	1280	46	82..	1453	815	425..	1860	668	64	104	25
13446 Norman	1046	1076	227	130..	1120	440	921..	1597	371	227	305	22
22497 Olmsted	2101	1928	90	112..	2116	978	1146..	2886	931	95	240	59
46036 Otter Tail	4328	2858	502	258..	4382	1569	1793..	5524	1155	560	571	143
Pennington (new)	868	1004	237	35..	1005	457	641..	1365	368	273	155	46
15873 Pine	1531	1507	341	70..	1414	1002	897..	2217	737	35	159	57
9553 Pipestone	1010	732	151	32..	993	468	438..	1235	364	158	116	20
36001 Polk	2471	3498	381	155..	2944	1722	1745..	4180	1351	505	473	101
12746 Pope	1321	1121	57	78..	1486	395	658..	1984	301	37	234	49
23675 Ramsey	13317	22291	1684	516..	14826	17895	5190..	21260	12789	2467	1010	482
15940 Red Lake	463	694	50	21..	661	396	200..	762	362	56	69	22
18425 Redwood	2029	1361	121	49..	1969	840	691..	2508	636	138	158	49
23123 Renville	2432	1660	115	191..	2196	952	1260..	3133	753	150	357	65
25911 Rice	2408	2083	56	98..	2527	1440	849..	3299	1075	82	254	132
10222 Rock	1196	705	66	33..	1218	404	289..	1396	355	54	95	22
11838 Roseau	821	834	405	55..	877	424	720..	1187	307	425	185	42
163274 St. Louis	10834	12066	2544	615..	11689	9568	3938..	13681	7829	2954	1539	368
14888 Scott	972	1361	13	24..	885	1342	245..	1185	1100	28	97	56
8136 Sherburne	965	731	41	47..	1036	349	376..	1279	274	59	134	27
15540 Sibley	1737	973	37	34..	1597	759	534..	2094	583	45	120	45
47733 Stearns	4312	3350	141	104..	3725	3311	959..	2743	2502	187	389	159
16146 Steele	1734	1497	41	47..	1855	1043	592..	2808	936	48	122	45
8293 Stevens	943	787	24	40..	940	588	254..	1182	463	37	91	20
12949 Swift	1339	1151	85	55..	1190	708	782..	1798	605	87	176	38
23407 Todd	1919	1922	339	132..	2087	1317	881..	2544	1075	409	313	83
8049 Traverse	774	779	27	9..	834	482	189..	1086	368	34	43	17
18554 Wabasha	1787	1449	41	84..	1750	1138	557..	2152	973	52	184	47
8652 Wadena	938	651	116	20..	980	408	290..	1118	368	132	71	32
13466 Waseca	1522	1178	47	60..	1511	926	507..	1962	738	60	118	54
26013 Washington	2167	1610	149	118..	2265	1070	755..	2910	801	154	196	41
11382 Watonwan	1300	801	30	35..	1215	442	419..	1667	354	32	76	23
9063 Wilkin	690	808	42	21..	816	497	246..	1009	403	64	79	25
33398 Winona	2916	2907	133	87..	2145	2220	812..	3711	816	183	284	135
28082 Wright	2683	2262	87	97..	2539	1406	1199..	3591	1111	156	289	107
15406 Yellow Medicine	1501	1238	149	107..	1581	516	783..	2191	377	133	231	57

Total	179544	179152	20117	7793	185171	117543	78426	246852	93115	26306	29885	5476
Plurality	392				67673		152737					
Per cent	46.35	46.24	5.19	2.02	48.58	30.84	20.58	62.94	23.83	6.73	5.09	1.41
Total vote			387378			881140		390634				

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 64,334 votes; Wilson, Dem., 106,426; Roosevelt, Prog., 125,856; Debs, Soc., 27,505; Chafin, Pro., 7,886; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,212.

For president in 1916 Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 468 votes and Meter, Pro. (elector), 290.

For Governor, 1918.

Joseph A. A. Burnquist, Rep.	166,515
Fred E. Wheaton, Dem.	76,793
Olaf O. Stageberg, National	6,648
L. P. Berot, Soc.	7,794

David H. Evans, Farmer-Labor.....111,948
 For United States Senator, 1918.

Knute Nelson, Rep.....206,555
 Willis G. Calderwood, National.....137,274

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.
 1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.
 Sydney Anderson, Rep.....29,337
 2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray,

Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.	Franklin F. Ellsworth, Rep.	24,583
Franklin Simon, Dem.		11,161
3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.	Charles R. Davis, Rep.	20,092
John J. Farrell, Dem.		17,530
4. County of Ramsey.	Walter Mallory, Rep.	11,498
Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem.		18,736
5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.	Walter H. Newton, Rep.	21,607
W. C. Robertson, Dem.		15,912
6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd and Wadena.	Harold Knutson, Rep.	22,633
P. J. Russell, Dem.		8,660
7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.	Andrew J. Volstead, Rep.	21,406
E. E. Lobeck, National.		16,587
8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.	Clarence B. Miller, Rep.	12,964
W. L. Cars, Ind.		17,266
9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahonmen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.	Halvor Steenerson, Rep.	26,303
10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.	Thomas D. Schall, Rep.	25,966
Henry A. Finlayson, Dem.		10,534

There are no party divisions. Under the law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

State Officers.

Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Frankson, Rep.
Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, Rep.
Auditor—Jacob A. O. Preus, Rep.
Treasurer—Henry Rines, Rep.
Attorney-General—Clifford L. Hilton, Rep.

MISSISSIPPI (Population, 1916, 1,951,674).

Population in 1910.	Counties.	President 1916			
		Dem.	Wiscon.	Rep.	Prog.
25265	Adams	671	42	1	2
18159	Alcorn	1452	125	13	11
22954	Amite	1024	16	6	2
28851	Attala	1267	110	25	7
10245	Benton	718	38	—	—
48905	Bolivar (no election).				
17726	Calhoun	1225	45	33	16
23139	Carroll	943	34	15	4
22846	Chickasaw	1215	47	40	—
14357	Choctaw	873	53	30	6
17403	Claiborne	435	5	1	1
21630	Clarke	1092	49	26	10
20203	Clay	832	27	1	2
34217	Coahoma	697	21	3	2
35914	Copiah	1486	20	4	2
16909	Covington	836	63	72	7
23130	De Soto	861	12	—	4
20722	Forrest	1146	54	62	12
15193	Franklin	769	22	6	2
6599	George	341	32	29	3
6050	Greene	399	32	4	6
15727	Grenada	649	28	6	4
11207	Hancock	512	68	2	9
34658	Harrison	1395	197	54	11
63726	Hinds	2220	97	20	8
39683	Holmes	1070	21	14	8
10260	Issaquena	84	3	2	—
14526	Itawamba	1407	184	1	19
35451	Jackson	743	87	22	8

Population.	Wiscon.	Hughes.	Benson.	Prog.
18498 Jasper	1040	33	37	5
28221 Jefferson	456	3	1	—
12660 Jefferson Davis	634	45	4	5
29885 Jones	1664	196	215	24
20348 Kemper	939	71	18	3
21883 Lafayette	1570	47	9	16
11741 Lamar	744	89	49	47
46919 Lauderdale	3058	157	85	14
13080 Lawrence	725	18	6	2
18298 Leake	1434	31	28	—
28894 Lee	1683	91	5	7
36290 Le Flore	853	28	2	1
28597 Lincoln	1282	105	21	7
30703 Lowndes	1028	29	8	6
32505 Madison	782	36	20	2
15599 Marion	792	51	3	1
26796 Marshall	1017	8	1	2
35178 Monroe	1684	82	15	7
17706 Montgomery	997	35	25	6
17980 Neshoba	1459	69	43	11
23085 Newton	1341	19	60	5
28703 Noxubee	656	10	1	1
19676 Oktibbeha	911	48	1	3
34274 Panola	1262	29	—	2
10593 Pearl River	521	35	1	2
7685 Perry	395	32	23	—
37272 Pike	1451	53	12	3
19683 Pontotoc	1314	110	2	9
16931 Prentiss	1342	164	30	15
11593 Quitman	272	12	1	1
22944 Rankin	1104	8	12	4
16723 Scott	1106	25	18	5
15594 Sharkey	246	6	3	3
17201 Simpson	966	24	6	4
16603 Smith	1271	30	18	9
Stone	451	31	5	6
28787 Sunflower	879	20	2	1
29078 Tallahatchie	1061	6	—	1
19714 Tate	1074	18	3	4
14631 Tippah	1547	82	11	5
13067 Tishomingo	1031	175	18	16
18646 Tunica	173	—	—	—
18997 Union	1666	89	9	13
Walshall	665	12	11	2
37488 Warren	1204	73	6	10
48933 Washington	836	47	2	3
14709 Wayne	787	47	34	8
14853 Webster	944	143	47	9
18075 Wilkinson	460	8	4	4
17139 Winston	1152	47	28	3
21519 Yalobusha	1175	49	7	15
44672 Yazoo	1146	25	7	2
Total	80422	4253	1469	498
Plurality	76169			
Per cent.	92.82	4.91	1.70	.57
Total vote.		86642		

For Representatives in Congress, 1916.

- The counties of Alcorn, Attala, Neshoba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
E. S. Candler, Dem. 10,886
- The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
H. D. Stephens, Dem. 10,192
J. G. Adams, Soc. 255
- The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
B. G. Humphreys, Dem. 4,780
- The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha and Attala.
T. U. Sisson, Dem. 10,886
- The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
W. W. Venable, Dem. 13,011
C. C. Evans, Soc. 740
- The counties of Covington, Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson Davis, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson, Stone and Pearl River.
B. P. Harrison, Dem. 12,639
F. T. Maxwell, Soc. 716

7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson.
 Percy E. Quin, Dem. 7,496
 8. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.
 J. W. Collier, Dem. 6,147

Legislature.

The members of the legislature are democrats.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

- Governor—Theodore C. Bilbo.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Lee M. Russell.
 Secretary—J. W. Power.
 Treasurer—Dr. J. P. Taylor.
 Attorney-General—Ross A. Collins.

MISSOURI (Population, 1916, 3,410,692).

Population (1916)	President 1916.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Soc.
22700 Adair	2275	2681	37	243
15282 Andrew	1553	2087	21	16
13604 Atchison	1697	1626	27	27
21687 Audrain	3572	1741	16	26
23869 Barry	2752	2683	17	148
16747 Barton	2217	1597	39	153
25869 Bates	3255	2597	67	129
14881 Benton	1285	1842	27	26
14576 Bollinger	1538	1624	13	69
30533 Boone	5691	2180	22	30
93020 Buchanan	10973	7761	91	279
20624 Butler	2135	2717	14	173
14605 Caldwell	1683	2069	23	3
24400 Callaway	3882	2009	12	16
11582 Camden	930	1261	8	41
27621 Cape Girardeau	2993	3753	43	75
23098 Carroll	2822	2978	37	43
5504 Carter	586	469	6	66
22973 Cass	3337	2104	42	60
16080 Cedar	1410	1874	27	75
23503 Chariton	3135	2183	36	22
15832 Christian	938	1978	14	141
20302 Clark	1692	1782	12	28
20302 Clay	3902	1307	12	37
21957 Clinton	2153	1551	47	18
15297 Cole	2915	2746	10	31
20311 Cooper	2537	2830	29	19
13576 Crawford	1312	1642	18	47
15613 Dade	1618	1941	23	54
13181 Dallas	1022	1428	12	46
17605 Daviess	2875	2342	42	12
12531 DeKalb	1647	1640	31	12
13245 Dent	1457	1252	5	66
16664 Douglas	737	1730	14	164
30328 Dunklin	3723	1924	8	375
29830 Franklin	2468	4325	42	94
12847 Gasconade	510	2513	13	19
16829 Gentry	2404	1823	46	33
63331 Greene	7179	7534	122	540
16744 Grundy	1789	2481	53	46
20466 Harrison	2205	2741	77	62
27242 Henry	3653	2977	49	69
8741 Hickory	5522	1144	11	59
14539 Holt	1615	2030	28	14
15653 Howard	2866	1121	19	16
21065 Howell	1861	2132	23	223
8563 Iron	1027	874	8	25
28352 Jackson	4456	22943	339	1095
89673 Jasper	10513	9358	197	911
27878 Jefferson	3021	3310	19	130
26297 Johnson	3701	2966	29	62
12403 Knox	1657	1460	22	37
17363aclede	1755	1877	8	87
30154 Lafayette	4073	4049	30	93
26583 Lawrence	2809	3229	44	260
15514 Lewis	2357	1429	20	24
17033 Lincoln	2468	1642	19	11
25253 Linn	3447	2801	47	81
19453 Livingston	2609	2424	35	39
13539 McDonald	1631	1414	26	93
30868 Macon	3805	2034	50	162
11273 Madison	1310	1230	8	21
10888 Marion	1319	725	7	20
30572 Marlion	4534	2759	52	52
12335 Mercer	1042	1733	31	28
16717 Miller	1395	1862	8	88
14557 Mississippi	1874	1330	7	48

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Haley.	Benson.
14375 Moniteau	1675	1748	16	35
18304 Monroe	3738	742	14	85
15604 Montgomery	1988	2079	33	18
12863 Morgan	1368	1578	6	13
19488 New Madrid	2715	2039	19	99
27136 Newton	2158	2929	64	249
28333 Nodaway	3874	3540	44	41
14681 Oregon	1799	660	5	82
14283 Osage	1383	1769	8	24
11926 Ozark	654	1331	9	26
19559 Pemiscot	1396	1988	8	10
14898 Perry	2447	2076	3	95
33913 Pettis	4665	4319	63	252
15796 Phelps	1837	1487	8	36
22556 Pike	3244	2392	12	25
14429 Platte	2974	921	8	11
21561 Polk	2149	2613	30	63
11438 Pulaski	1339	1003	5	40
14308 Putnam	1085	2106	43	59
12913 Ralls	1994	826	14	9
26182 Randolph	5080	2111	36	45
24151 Ray	3380	1718	29	32
9592 Reynolds	1209	592	4	34
13099 Ripley	1325	1053	10	105
24695 St. Charles	1924	3518	11	35
16412 St. Clair	1881	1718	34	114
35738 St. Francois	3675	3015	23	157
10607 Ste. Genevieve	1218	1137	3	14
82417 St. Louis	7587	12485	98	451
68709 St. Louis city	74053	83798	431	3482
39448 Saline	4503	2966	56	24
11869 Scotland	1592	1243	14	51
22372 Scott	2816	2285	24	203
11443 Shannon	1212	788	3	141
14864 Shelby	2550	1195	23	21
27807 Stoddard	3274	2482	28	314
11559 Stone	622	1525	6	116
18598 Sullivan	2446	2420	28	40
9134 Taney	678	1123	7	84
21458 Texas	2290	1809	27	86
28827 Vernon	3779	2211	37	195
9123 Warren	487	1752	3	41
13378 Washington	1394	1657	7	24
15181 Wayne	1594	1528	14	91
17377 Webster	1903	2114	33	61
8007 Worth	1079	892	36	7
18315 Wright	1593	2176	16	77
Total	397908	369339	2881	14608
Plurality	28659			
Per cent	50.64	47.01	.49	1.86
Total vote		785736		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 330,746 votes; Taft, Rep., 207,821; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Chaflin, Pro., 5,380; Debs, Soc., 28,466; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,778.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep.	302,680
Joseph W. Folk, Dem.	267,397
Caleb Lipscomb, Soc.	6,725
W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab.	904

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

- The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.
 M. A. Romjue, Dem. 17,184
 F. C. Millspangh, Rep. 14,255
 Edward H. Willey, Soc. 272
- The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.
 W. W. Rucker, Dem. 19,769
 George H. Cox, Soc. 179
- The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.
 J. W. Alexander, Dem. 15,910
 John E. Frost, Rep. 14,117
 William Garrett, Soc. 55
- The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Neway, Platte.
 C. E. Booher, Dem. 15,707
 J. C. McNeely, Rep. 14,587
 Joseph Kunzelman, Soc. 94

5. Jackson county.
 W. T. Bland, Dem.....31,561
 A. L. Reeves, Rep.....18,540
 W. J. Adams, Soc..... 227
6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.
 Clement C. Dickinson, Dem.....14,898
 William O. Atkeson, Rep.....13,188
 Louis Schneider, Soc..... 177
7. The counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.
 Sam C. Majors, Dem.....20,300
 James D. Salts, Rep.....20,222
 J. H. Allison, Soc..... 281
8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Monticau, Morgan, Osage.
 W. L. Nelson, Dem.....13,326
 North T. Gentry, Rep.....13,133
9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.
 Champ Clark, Dem.....18,248
 B. H. Dyer, Rep.....16,719
 Henry Schumaker, Soc..... 341
10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.
 For long term—
 Harlow E. Reed, Dem.....30,080
 Cleveland A. Newton, Rep.....50,400
 W. M. Brandt, Soc..... 2,881
 Ernest Snively, Soc-Lab..... 289
 For short term—
 Fred Essen, Rep.....49,416
 Harlow E. Reed, Dem.....30,536
11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.
 W. L. Igoe, Dem.....16,229
 W. C. Long, Soc..... 631
12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3 and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.
 Samuel Rosenfeld, Dem.....8,538
 L. C. Dyer, Rep.....12,612
 Chris Rocker, Soc..... 225
13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.
 Arthur T. Brewster, Dem.....13,773
 Marion E. Rhodes, Rep.....14,776
 William Cunningham, Soc..... 191
14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.
 Joseph J. Russell, Dem.....21,001
 Edwin D. Hayes, Rep.....21,471
 James Campbell, Soc..... 22
15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.
 Perl D. Decker, Dem.....17,826
 I. V. McPherson, Rep.....19,133
 David Landes, Soc..... 557
16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.
 Thomas L. Rubey, Dem.....13,490
 S. A. Shelton, Rep.....13,266
 H. M. Fonty, Soc..... 253

Legislature. Senate. House. J. B.

Democrats	26	77	103
Republicans	8	65	78

State Officers.

Governor—Frederick D. Gardner, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Wallace Crossley, Dem.
 Secretary of State—John L. Sullivan, Dem.
 Auditor—George E. Hackmann, Rep.
 Treasurer—George H. Middelkamp, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Frank W. McAllister, Dem.
 State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Sam A. Baker, Rep.

MONTANA (Population, 1916, 459,494).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (41)	President 1916.		
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.
6466	Beaverhead	1463	1455	89
	Big Horn	740	506	16
	Blaine	1261	857	77
3491	Broadwater	1100	584	53
13962	Carbon	1926	1726	380
28833	Cascade	6612	3253	758
17191	Chouteau	2738	1486	187
14123	Custer	2602	1591	144
12725	Dawson	2835	2105	190
12958	Deer Lodge	4171	1860	109
	Fallon	1845	1169	95
17385	Fergus	5749	3290	382
18785	Flathead	2978	2913	550
14079	Gallatin	3661	2527	116
2942	Granite	812	574	89
	Hill	3242	1709	428
5601	Jefferson	1124	712	104
21853	Lewis and Clark	4337	3423	291
3638	Lincoln	1186	807	292
7229	Madison	1672	1279	67
4190	Meagher	1482	1158	47
	Mineral	788	252	188
23596	Missoula	4069	2926	562
	Musselshell	2036	1738	274
10731	Park	2050	1957	300
	Phillips	1252	999	104
5964	Powell	1373	939	83
	Prairie	622	539	22
11666	Ravalli	1967	1623	233
	Richland	1947	1223	184
7985	Rosebud	1608	1337	95
3713	Sanders	1178	793	151
	Sheridan	3264	1724	371
56848	Silver Bow	13084	6784	1563
	Stillwater	1197	1042	69
4023	Sweet Grass	839	890	44
9546	Teton	2273	1603	292
	Toole	1075	698	195
13630	Valley	2102	1111	56
	Wibaux	585	466	56
22944	Yellowstone	4259	3281	251
	Total	101104	66909	9467
	Plurality	34195		
	Per cent.	56.97	37.69	5.34
	Total vote.		177480	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 27,941 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,456; Taft, Rep., 18,512; Debs, Soc., 10,885, and Chafin, Pro., 32.

For United States Senator, 1918,
 Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....46,160
 O. M. Landstrum, Rep.....40,229
 Jeannette Rankin, Nat.....26,013

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. John M. Evans, Dem.....	25,528
Frank B. Linderman, Rep.....	22,398
2. Carl W. Riddick, Rep.....	24,969
Harry B. Mitchell, Dem.....	22,825

Legislature. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	30	63	93
Democrats	13	32	45

State Officers.

Governor—Samuel V. Stewart, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—William W. McDowell, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart, Rep.
 Attorney-General—S. C. Ford, Rep.
 State Treasurer—H. L. Porter, Rep.
 State Auditor—George E. Porter, Rep.
 Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper, Rep.

NEBRASKA (Population, 1916, 1,271,375).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (93)	President. 1916.				President 1912.				
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Pro. Benson. Hanly.	Rep. Taft.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Debs.	Pro. Chas'n.	Prog. Roosevelt	
20900	Adams	2657	2041	98	63	801	2117	188	125	943
14003	Antelope	1881	1495	32	44	877	1228	50	33	947
	Arthur	286	143	9	2	—	—	—	—	—
1444	Banner	166	142	17	1	53	57	35	3	128
1672	Blaine	246	184	13	8	126	165	33	7	107
13145	Boone	2005	1225	35	37	570	1360	51	40	942
6131	Box Butte	914	591	28	19	229	520	97	20	424
8826	Boyd	852	809	47	14	281	651	57	23	653
6083	Brown	901	528	42	18	296	483	92	21	415
21907	Buffalo	2877	2216	136	64	1081	2061	261	57	1256
12726	Burt	1425	1508	23	21	365	1040	41	20	1065
15403	Butler	2382	1120	25	23	823	1756	40	37	586
19786	Cass	2596	1927	135	66	967	2009	154	66	1132
15191	Cedar	1715	1727	21	23	722	1515	9	17	1045
3613	Chase	551	369	40	24	216	294	38	24	265
10414	Cherry	1794	1091	124	34	639	1052	229	35	631
4551	Cheyenne	824	563	41	22	232	348	78	21	281
15721	Clay	1375	1737	69	35	557	1694	52	63	1292
11610	Colfax	1628	897	47	5	620	998	80	12	390
13782	Cuming	1424	1551	51	7	759	1484	30	8	476
25668	Custer	3609	2047	227	88	1051	2426	353	79	1874
6564	Dakota	1022	612	22	8	409	612	50	12	357
8254	Dawes	1088	751	49	17	298	583	65	15	610
15961	Dawson	1989	1444	60	40	451	1613	76	54	1207
1786	Deuel	340	181	16	4	64	135	25	1	157
11477	Dixon	1350	1208	29	26	582	823	24	38	955
22145	Dodge	2644	2446	160	57	1324	1987	209	74	934
168546	Douglas	24796	14557	1755	309	6212	12953	2154	124	7930
4098	Dundy	570	347	43	17	148	304	72	10	347
14674	Fillmore	1911	1561	42	34	972	1736	78	44	787
10203	Franklin	1345	1081	38	31	334	1148	58	31	779
8572	Frontier	1138	736	67	27	293	657	120	37	582
12083	Furnas	1607	1163	43	26	354	1266	83	55	815
30225	Gage	3385	3383	83	75	1336	2593	173	88	2159
3538	Garden	598	306	34	16	136	282	48	18	369
3417	Garfield	426	302	57	9	192	234	135	5	245
4933	Gosper	617	434	20	11	129	524	10	16	283
1097	Grant	241	157	6	6	82	93	7	2	52
8047	Greeley	1289	627	43	15	371	913	65	21	376
20361	Hall	2483	2555	159	60	1047	2086	249	58	974
13459	Hamilton	1816	1444	31	50	450	1433	87	63	1054
9578	Harlan	1267	834	95	25	325	922	142	64	613
3011	Hayes	382	219	39	9	106	139	41	8	246
5415	Hitchcock	733	435	25	10	128	471	60	28	371
15545	Holt	2213	1568	77	37	778	1456	130	43	1196
981	Hooker	218	109	3	5	103	122	19	2	57
10783	Howard	1695	698	54	18	481	1115	87	24	544
16852	Jefferson	1841	1813	177	37	655	1399	226	43	1208
10187	Johnson	1117	1373	14	14	672	890	27	21	649
9106	Kearney	1396	760	46	17	338	1012	44	33	657
3692	Keith	544	389	46	12	188	304	85	5	236
3452	Keyapaha	401	316	40	14	258	221	70	11	246
1942	Kimball	388	223	20	14	78	109	18	3	208
18358	Knox	2329	1910	53	23	1028	1864	81	26	930
73793	Lancaster	9093	7042	314	222	2566	6685	445	24	4143
15684	Lincoln	2192	1309	213	43	690	1129	400	60	910
1521	Logan	283	172	25	8	97	153	17	6	110
2188	Loup	219	164	36	9	131	114	59	7	148
19101	Madison	184	106	15	9	1181	1720	56	37	1016
2470	McPherson	2358	2428	47	39	114	180	45	8	232
10379	Merrick	1349	1178	49	49	526	951	40	112	695
4584	Morrill	888	470	57	12	227	392	75	25	400
8926	Nance	1165	930	17	16	630	716	22	27	536
13095	Nemaha	1658	1438	46	35	672	1374	58	45	842
13019	Nuckolls	1732	1411	70	27	738	1312	78	38	852
19223	Otoe	2344	2121	53	39	922	1946	71	51	1054
10582	Pawnee	1171	1228	33	38	598	958	53	51	711
2570	Perkins	397	210	41	5	101	254	32	3	190
10451	Phelps	1425	971	71	33	254	974	76	33	1072
10122	Pierce	1030	1228	15	14	694	948	15	17	461
19006	Platte	2412	1918	41	28	589	2015	45	32	1227
10521	Polk	1600	1060	46	50	485	996	89	140	785
11056	Red Willow	1418	977	144	24	256	927	191	26	782
17448	Richardson	2650	2039	64	70	965	1980	107	53	1350
3627	Rock	449	375	46	6	231	280	56	15	289
17866	Saline	1646	1469	32	33	1185	1942	58	69	739
9274	Sarpy	1320	885	33	16	404	857	71	23	440
21179	Saunders	2671	1957	89	61	864	2080	90	59	1510
8855	Scotts Bluff	1587	1144	169	29	314	495	230	32	657
15895	Seward	1797	1855	24	15	788	1575	27	27	968
7328	Sheridan	1158	604	74	26	377	630	123	31	512
8578	Sherman	1208	706	79	19	455	675	124	20	595
6599	Stout	737	344	33	13	151	375	63	8	396

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Taft.	Wilson.	Debs.	Chafin.	Roosevelt
7542 Stanton	899	736	17	12..	471	725	16	5	297
14775 Thayer	1581	1772	74	28..	703	1491	87	50	964
1191 Thomas	261	244	18	7..	86	172	22	3	104
8704 Thurston	1255	717	26	13..	436	834	63	12	492
9480 Valley	1388	840	51	15..	552	789	121	44	561
12738 Washington	1555	1297	76	16..	599	1132	91	20	906
10397 Wayne	1006	1203	19	29..	600	808	20	9	725
12008 Webster	1469	1191	61	41..	536	1163	79	71	915
2292 Wheeler	270	163	59	2..	71	194	38	4	179
18721 York	2206	2011	48	61..	962	1886	86	92	1086
Total	158827	117771	7141	2907..	54029	109008	10174	3419	72614
Plurality	41056					36394			
Per cent	55.26	40.97	2.49	1.01..	21.75	43.66	4.09	1.37	29.13
Total vote		287270				242908			

Note—Nebraska returns for the November election in 1918 were delayed by the canvass of the soldiers' vote and were not available for this edition of the Almanac and Year-Book.

For United States Senator, 1918.

- G. W. Norris, Rep.....Elected
- John H. Morehead, Dem.....

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

- Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.
C. F. Reavis, Rep.....Elected
Frank A. Peterson, Dem.....
- Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.
A. W. Jefferis, Rep.....Elected
C. O. Lobeck, Dem.....
- Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.
R. E. Evans, Rep.....Elected
D. V. Stephens, Dem.....
- Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.
M. O. McLaughlin, Rep.....Elected
W. H. Smith, Dem.....
- Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.
W. E. Andrews, Rep.....Elected
A. C. Shallenberger, Dem.....
- Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sloux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.
Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep.....Elected
C. W. Pool, Dem.....

Legislature (1916). Senate. House. J. B.

Democrats	23	60	83
Republicans	10	40	50

State Officers.

- Governor—S. R. McKelvie, Rep.
- Secretary—D. M. Amsbery, Rep.
- Auditor—G. W. Marsh, Rep.
- Treasurer—Dan B. Cropsey, Rep.
- Attorney-General—Clarence A. Davis, Rep.

NEVADA (Population, 1916, 106,734).

Population (16) in 1910.	Pres. 1916			Presid't 1912		
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
2511 Churchill ..	831	531	184..	157	357	212
3321 Clark	1115	529	194..	114	360	108
1895 Douglas ..	301	337	43..	80	144	22
1830 Eureka	263	239	15..	65	226	20
4825 Humboldt ..	1681	1004	291..	208	719	339
1786 Lander	473	321	130..	69	197	53
8133 Elko	2020	1072	225..	403	852	259
9695 Esmeralda ..	1135	709	418..	246	713	379
3489 Lincoln	654	202	51..	100	275	28
3568 Lyon	769	669	174..	135	437	239
Mineral	617	385	99..	59	219	131
7513 Nye	1601	1019	536..	346	861	714
3089 Ormsby	610	534	63..	150	294	166

Population	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Taft.	Wilson.	Debs.	Roosevelt
3045 Storey	463	403	6..	166	400	82	212
17434 Washoe	3341	3225	397..	646	1446	306	1149
7441 White Pine, 1922	948	239..	259	515	302	431	

Total	17766	12127	3065..	3196	7986	3313	5620
Plurality	5639				2366		
Per cent	53.34	36.4	9.19..	16.3	40.36	16.9	26.59
Total vote		33306			20115		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 348 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

- Charles B. Henderson, Dem.....Elected (Returns delayed.)

For Representative in Congress, 1918.

- Charles R. Evans, Dem.....Elected (Returns delayed.)

Legislature. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	12	27	39
Democrats	9	25	34
Socialists	1	1	2

State Officers.

- Governor—Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem.
- Lieutenant-Governor—Maurice Sullivan, Dem.
- Secretary of State—George Brodigan, Dem.
- Treasurer—Ed Malley, Dem.
- Comptroller—George A. Cole, Dem.
- Attorney-General—George B. Thatcher, Dem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Pop., 1916, 442,506).

Population in 1910.	Pres. 1916	
	Wilson.	Hughes
21309 Belknap	2310	2579
16316 Carroll	2063	2259
30659 Cheshire	2779	3337
30753 Coos	3247	2762
41652 Grafton	4614	4795
26072 Hillsborough	10937	9927
153385 Merrimack	5967	5970
52188 Rockingham	5637	5865
38951 Strafford	4040	4037
19337 Sullivan	2215	2192

Total	43779	43723
Plurality	56	
Per cent	50.03	49.97
Total vote	87502	

For president in 1916 Hanly (Pro.) received 296 votes.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,927 votes; Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,981, and Chafin, Pro., 535.

For United States Senator, 1918.

- Henry W. Keyes, Rep.....37,787
- Eugene E. Reed, Dem.....32,763

To fill vacancy.

- George H. Moses, Rep.....35,528
- John B. Jameson, Dem.....34,459

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

- The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
Sherman E. Burroughs, Rep.....18,658
William N. Rogers, Dem.....17,122

2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part), Edward H. Wason, Rep. 19,343
 Harry F. Lake, Dem. 14,923

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	19	247	266
Democrats	5	159	164

State Officers.

- Governor—John H. Bartlett, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Edwin C. Bean, Rep.
 Treasurer—John W. Plummer, Rep.

NEW JERSEY (Population, 1916, 2,948,017).

Population in 1916.	Counties. (21)	President, 1916—			
		Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Pro. Benson.	Pro. Haney.	Dem. S.L. Wilson.
71894	Atlantic	9713	122	133	5467
158092	Bergen	18494	595	113	11530
66565	Burlington	8803	115	158	6535
142029	Camden	18318	1101	350	14010
19745	Cape May	2904	37	66	2097
55153	Cumberland	5692	308	323	4573
512886	Essex	54167	2280	184	34596
37368	Gloucester	5522	118	538	3745
537231	Hudson	42518	1811	73	44663
33569	Hunterdon	3408	45	65	4462
125657	Mercer	14213	460	154	10621
114426	Middlesex	11851	185	103	9975
94734	Monmouth	11624	103	120	10729
74704	Morris	8530	214	172	6798
21318	Ocean	3286	31	28	2076
215902	Passaic	18754	1561	128	13340
26999	Salem	4080	68	84	3553
38820	Somerset	4707	34	50	3653
23781	Sussex	2461	70	42	3093
140197	Union	16705	1040	97	10328
43187	Warren	3302	107	201	5374
Total		268982	10405	3182	211018
Plurality		57964			
Per cent.		54.40	2.11	.64	42.68
Total vote		494442			

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 88,834 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 145,409; Wilson, Dem., 178,282; Debs, Soc., 15,900; Chafin, Pro., 2,875.

For United States Senator, 1918.

- Walter E. Edge, Rep. 175,209
 George M. LaMonte, Dem. 151,454
 Grafton E. Day, Nat. Pro. 5,696
 James M. Reilly, Soc. 14,643
 William J. Wallace, Single Tax, 2,331

To fill vacancy.
 David Baird, Rep. 166,924
 Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Dem. 152,237
 Grafton E. Day, Nat. Pro. 8,119
 James M. Reilly, Soc. 13,217

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.
 William J. Browning, Rep. 23,296
 Edwin S. Dickerson, Dem. 10,557
 George F. Nofstker, Soc. 1,051
 Charles E. Lane, Nat. Pro. 1,815
2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.
 Isaac Bacharach, Rep. 20,302
 John T. French, Dem. 8,498
 Levi B. Sharp, Nat. Pro. 1,191
3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.
 Thomas J. Scully, Dem. 19,518
 Robert E. Carson, Rep. 16,824
 Gilbert E. Mason, Nat. Pro. 581
4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.
 Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep. 17,480
 George O. Vanderbilt, Dem. 14,373
5. Counties of Union and Morris.
 Ernest R. Ackerman, Rep. 17,900
 Richard E. Clement, Dem. 13,297
 James B. Furber, Soc. 1,737
 William H. C. Clarke, Nat. Pro. 445
5. (To fill vacancy.)
 William F. Birch, Rep. 17,170

- Richard E. Clement, Dem. 13,520
 James B. Furber, Soc. 1,747
6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).
 John R. Ramsey, Rep. 18,374
 Robert A. Stobald, Dem. 15,285
 Charles P. DeYoe, Nat. Pro. 812
7. Part of Passaic county.
 Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep. 12,291
 Joseph A. Delaney, Dem. 8,461
 William H. Derrick, Soc. 1,645
 Charles M. Berdan, Nat. Pro. 394
 George T. Anderson, National. 198
8. Counties of Essex (part) and Hudson (part).
 Cornelius A. McLennon, Dem. 12,315
 William B. Ross, Rep. 12,045
 William Kane Tallman, Soc. 952
9. County of Essex (part).
 Daniel F. Minahan, Dem. 10,797
 Richard Wayne Parker, Rep. 9,230
 Stephen Bircher, Soc. 1,300
 Benjamin F. Biershing, Ind. 169
10. County of Essex (part).
 Frederick R. Lehhlag, Rep. 12,400
 Dallas Flanagan, Dem. 11,826
 Charles H. Poole, Soc. 1,445
11. County of Hudson (part).
 John J. Egan, Dem. 14,136
 Edward C. Brennan, Rep. 4,916
 Gertrude Reilly, Soc. 1,891
12. County of Hudson (part).
 James A. Hamill, Dem. 17,677
 Theodore Bierch, Rep. 6,028
 Valentine Bausch, Soc. 1,277

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	6	30	36
Republicans	15	30	45

State Officers.

- Governor—Walter E. Edge, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
 Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
 Comptroller—Newton A. Bugbee, Rep.

NEW MEXICO (Population, 1916, 410,283).

Population in 1916.	Counties. (26)	President, 1916.—			
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Pro. Benson.	Pro. Haney.
23606	Bernalillo	2399	2714	77	6
16850	Chaves	2279	862	185	5
16460	Colfax	2024	1839	38	1
11443	Curry	1205	356	323	2
12893	Dona Ana	1079	1606	22	—
12400	Eddy	1405	425	99	6
14813	Grant	2305	1869	96	4
10927	Guadalupe	1173	1067	36	—
7822	Lincoln	870	889	43	2
3913	Luna	796	418	45	4
12963	McKinley	564	669	2	5
12611	Mora	1505	1590	13	—
7069	Otero	824	561	28	2
14912	Quay	1562	598	234	26
16719	Rio Arriba	1528	1892	1	—
12064	Roosevelt	1088	230	150	11
8579	Sandoval	734	611	—	—
8504	San Juan	637	385	46	—
22930	San Miguel	2263	2933	29	9
14770	Santa Fe	1406	1820	15	7
3536	Sierra	493	460	23	—
14761	Socorro	1573	1954	16	6
12008	Taos	910	1320	46	2
10119	Torrance	679	948	68	3
11404	Union	1996	1495	246	12
13320	Valencia	394	1540	17	—
Total		33691	31161	1999	112
Plurality		2530			
Per cent.		50.31	46.54	2.98	.17
Total vote		66963			

For president in 1912, Wilson, Dem., received 20,407 votes; Taft, Rep., 17,733; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,347 and Debs, Soc., 2,859.

For United States Senator, 1918.

- Albert B. Fall, Rep. Elected
 (Returns delayed.)

For Representative in Congress, 1918.

Benigno C. Hernandez, Rep.....Elected
(Returns delayed.)

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both houses.

State Officers.

Governor—Octaviano A. Larrazola, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Benjamin F. Pankey, Rep.
Secretary of State—Mannel Martinez, Rep.
Treasurer—Charles U. Strong, Rep.
Auditor—Edward H. Sargent, Rep.
Attorney-General—O. O. Askern, Rep.

NEW YORK (Population, 1916, 10,273,375).

Counties.	Population in 1910.	President 1916							Governor 1914				
		Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Am. Pro. Hanj.	Soc. S. L. Benson.	S. L. Reim.	Gymn.	Dem. Davenp.	Rep. Streb.	Prog. Sulser.	Pro. S. L. Hunter.		
173666 Albany	26416	18754	107	160	285	41.	11540	25712	457	260	1157	135	
41412 Allegany	6208	3191	100	486	94	2.	1082	4401	563	101	878	3	
Bronx (new)	40192	47564	535	95	6995	306.	26427	29865	1897	4910	5148	279	
78809 Broome	11316	8865	79	883	209	13.	3220	6858	277	163	1999	15	
65919 Cattaraugus	3680	6563	138	421	377	9.	2235	6401	454	288	986	11	
67106 Cayuga	7816	6991	—	336	117	14.	2330	6819	341	172	636	11	
105126 Chautauqua	14280	7146	435	863	923	47.	2097	10586	694	748	2062	35	
54662 Chemung	6348	7460	57	609	220	5.	3232	4093	159	100	2154	21	
35575 Chenango	5150	3835	50	345	54	6.	522	3453	310	32	791	8	
43220 Clinton	4960	4130	24	143	24	5.	2337	3838	98	18	292	4	
43658 Columbia	6227	4938	84	71	71	2.	2449	4936	206	18	291	2	
29249 Cortland	4473	2693	52	314	105	2.	767	3738	151	34	269	2	
45575 Delaware	6202	4981	62	248	153	7.	113	4538	271	85	970	9	
87661 Dutchess	10879	8839	196	151	133	26.	3782	9838	342	144	553	13	
528985 Erie	52718	45425	—	447	2303	447.	23340	49662	3239	1940	2314	173	
33458 Essex	4605	2373	33	62	21	1.	1016	3127	551	34	370	2	
45717 Franklin	5084	3593	59	172	17	3.	1865	4119	218	17	207	7	
44534 Fulton	5680	4084	69	297	425	28.	1650	4231	803	743	677	27	
37615 Genesee	5535	2798	63	267	19	4.	1138	4363	361	34	392	6	
30214 Greene	3616	3621	29	104	59	4.	1244	3334	82	62	395	11	
4373 Hamilton	609	623	—	11	3	1.	440	417	44	3	87	—	
56356 Herkimer	7641	6268	288	176	188	11.	3364	5715	947	210	863	5	
80297 Jefferson	11105	7089	74	454	324	17.	2642	8613	490	207	569	5	
1634351 Kings	118962	125095	1077	445	10220	415.	73566	95382	4760	8285	1924	426	
4849 Lewis	3400	2675	28	120	12	1.	1253	2559	295	7	178	14	
38037 Livingston	5108	3590	74	196	18	5.	1627	4335	308	18	408	5	
39289 Madison	5813	3936	65	260	126	13.	1568	4680	385	103	385	9	
283212 Monroe	39016	21760	251	1110	1443	134.	9791	33587	3072	1426	1496	48	
57567 Montgomery	6644	5346	60	104	112	18.	2702	6000	401	217	711	18	
83930 Nassau	13746	8409	133	73	127	15.	4726	8547	756	82	298	13	
2762522 New York	111047	138520	1328	261	12013	485.	90666	85478	5604	8804	1333	466	
92036 Niagara	11939	8356	233	312	316	16.	3253	10926	430	235	550	12	
154157 Oneida	18549	16041	144	525	367	30.	7312	14565	1998	376	1650	39	
200298 Onondaga	27477	19867	212	1369	1113	64.	11774	21427	1752	920	1650	51	
52286 Ontario	7489	5285	—	349	53	4.	2045	5972	472	42	386	2	
115751 Orange	15119	10192	487	217	238	23.	5281	10334	1386	163	2245	35	
32000 Orleans	4854	2529	36	159	19	2.	1090	3835	145	20	278	4	
71664 Oswego	9846	6209	—	959	46	3.	2885	7556	326	32	807	7	
47216 Otsego	5859	5975	71	326	74	3.	1558	4337	353	46	1253	48	
14665 Putnam	1703	1289	8	18	5	—	606	1265	70	7	85	—	
284041 Queens	34609	31258	—	115	2355	104.	21808	22043	983	1924	508	97	
122276 Rensselaer	14629	13816	327	201	213	26.	10935	13729	1327	273	678	30	
85369 Richmond	7174	8809	115	109	204	28.	5768	5477	255	161	173	21	
46873 Rockland	4977	4467	54	55	85	9.	1843	3790	349	75	723	16	
89005 St. Lawrence	13024	6056	111	407	67	11.	3041	3767	744	80	563	4	
61817 Saratoga	3004	6711	40	290	154	4.	3308	7191	196	127	426	11	
83235 Schenectady	9378	8963	381	328	144	71.	3547	7013	601	2389	3482	52	
23835 Schoharie	2825	3456	25	233	11	2.	885	2240	175	39	300	3	
14004 Schuyler	1946	1628	6	136	13	—	372	1340	40	7	629	1	
26972 Seneca	3281	2845	30	327	25	1.	1286	2946	96	22	583	2	
83362 Steuben	10084	8029	349	645	196	11.	3208	5620	658	309	3898	9	
96138 Suffolk	12649	8155	73	174	168	16.	1658	9487	447	128	1749	15	
33808 Sullivan	4328	3657	24	65	110	7.	2016	3243	131	83	471	6	
25624 Tioga	3330	2748	41	172	94	6.	835	2204	125	37	654	2	
33647 Tompkins	4659	3454	79	316	121	10.	1319	3340	360	104	918	3	
91769 Ulster	10680	7803	55	354	71	5.	3455	9263	246	54	707	27	
32223 Warren	4835	2825	48	97	126	11.	1360	4085	167	75	178	12	
47778 Washington	7287	3907	30	135	108	3.	1890	6225	278	48	276	1	
50179 Wayne	7341	4795	124	427	22	2.	1524	5798	610	44	586	6	
28305 Westchester	33663	22383	885	195	932	103.	14728	26179	2029	691	572	47	
31880 Wyoming	4893	2783	60	208	22	4.	1001	4080	270	22	444	2	
18642 Yates	2920	1666	21	129	24	—	492	2179	141	19	273	2	
Total	863851	756880	9659	19031	45985	2665.	541269	686701	45586	37793	126270	2350	
Plurality	118630	—	—	—	—	—	15432	—	—	—	—	—	
Per cent.	50.93	44.52	1.12	2.71	16.	37.57	47.69	3.17	2.62	8.76	1.17	—	
Total vote.	—	—	—	1700071	—	—	—	1439969	—	—	—	—	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 655,475 votes; Taft, Rep., 455,428; Debs, Soc., 63,381; Chafin, Pro., 19,427; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021.

For Governor, 1918.

Alfred E. Smith, Dem.....993,362
Charles S. Whitman, Rep.....985,047
Charles W. Erwin, Soc.....123,071
Olive M. Johnson, Soc.-Lab.....5,138

For United States Senator, 1916.

William M. Calder, Rep.....836,301
William F. McCombs, Dem.....604,051
Bainbridge Colby, Prog.....15,166
Colvin, Pro.....19,425
Cannon, Soc.....61,159
Gillhaus, Soc.-Lab.....4,084

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part). Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.....53,180 George Seeburg, Soc.....1,850	18. Part of New York city (New York county). John F. Carew, Dem.....20,445 John M. Leder, Rep.....4,742 Pauline Newman, Soc.....4,721 Claude Maybell, Pro.....74
2. County of Queens (part). Charles P. Caldwell, Dem.....53,593 William Burkie, Soc.....8,900	19. Part of New York city (New York county). Walter M. Chandler, Rep.....22,817 Joseph Rowan, Dem.....24,431 Theresa Malkiel, Soc.....3,278 Ralph E. Myers, Pro.....240
3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). John MacCrate, Rep.-Dem.....14,472 Joseph A. Whitehorn, Soc.....5,075 Michael Forgarty, Bus. Men.....10,223 William A. Ross, Soc.....1,552	20. Part of New York city (New York county). Isaac Siegel, Rep.....9,191 Charles H. Simmons, Pro.....36 Morris Hillquit, Soc.....5,974
4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....22,804 R. W. Bowman, Rep. and Pro.....6,527 George S. Rumpier, Soc.....1,026	21. Part of New York city (New York county). John A. Bolles, Rep.....25,434 Jerome F. Donovan, Dem.....32,716 George F. Miller, Soc.....3,140 Edward A. Packer, Pro.....205
5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). George B. Green, Rep.....23,589 John B. Johnston, Dem.....31,677 Hugo Peters, Soc.....1,524	22. Part of New York city (New York county). Anthony J. Griffin, Dem.....22,374 Sadie Kort, Rep.....5,213 Patrick J. Murphy, Soc.....3,331 John G. Tait, Pro.....1,145
6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.....26,547 Franklin Taylor, Dem.....26,105 Bernard J. Riley, Soc.....4,261	23. Part of New York city (New York county). Owen A. Haley, Rep.....17,750 Richard F. McKinney, Dem.....38,852 Max Geisler, Soc.....14,057
7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). James P. Maher, Dem.....19,453 John Hill Morgan, Rep.....9,212 James O'Neal, Soc.....4,486	24. Part of New York city (New York and Westchester counties). James V. Ganly, Dem.....28,209 Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep.....26,793 Irvin E. Klein, Soc.....8,940
8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). William E. Cleary, Dem.....23,745 Allison L. Adams, Rep.....14,656 Abraham H. Shulman, Soc.....6,094 Albert E. Neidy, Pro.....192	25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part). James W. Husted, Rep.....22,156 Arthur O. Sherman, Dem.....16,117 Bradford Jones, Soc.....1,017 Colin F. Jewell, Pro.....320
9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). Oscar W. Swift, Rep. and Pro.....27,174 David J. O'Connell, Dem.....28,427 W. B. Robinson, Soc.....6,728	26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess. George A. Coleman, Dem.....20,603 Edmund Platt, Rep.....29,793 Alfred E. Perkins, Soc.....880 Elbert Knapp, Pro.....969
10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.....17,301 George W. Martin, Dem.....15,630 A. S. Shiplacoff, Soc.....9,941	27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie. Charles B. Ward, Rep.....31,724 John K. Evans, Dem.-Pro.....25,526 Roland E. Miles, Soc.....803
11. County of Richmond (Staten island) and part of lower New York city. Daniel J. Riordan, Dem.....21,196 William H. Michales, Rep.....6,988 Elnor Byrns, Soc.....889 George Weber, Pro.....724	28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in Rensselaer county. Rollin B. Sanford, Rep.....41,759 Joseph A. Lawson, Dem.....31,468 Allin Depew, Soc.....1,358
12. Part of New York city (New York county). Meyer London, Soc.....6,519 Henry M. Goldfogie, Rep.-Dem.....7,269 Wilbur F. Rawlius, Pro.....16 Benjamin W. Burger, Ind.....2	29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington, Saratoga and Warren. James S. Parker, Rep.....41,848 Gustavus A. Rogers, Dem.....23,344 D. V. Litchan, Soc.....944 Charles E. Robbins, Pro.....1,358
13. Part of New York city (New York county). Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.-Rep.....6,813 Algernon Lee, Soc.....3,471 Flavius G. Perry, Pro.....27	30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton. George R. Lunn, Dem.....23,591 Frank Crowther, Rep.....24,263 Herbert M. Merrill, Soc.....2,769
14. Part of New York city (New York county). Fiorello H. La Guardia, Rep.-Dem.....14,209 Scott Nearing, Soc.....6,157 Alfred H. Saunders, Pro.....89	31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence. Bertrand H. Snell, Rep.....30,558 Elizabeth Arthur, Dem.....30,383 Franklin D. Wallace, Pro.....1,565 Samuel G. Cline, Soc.....141
15. Part of New York city (New York county). Peter J. Dooling, Dem.....23,143 Jacob J. Wiener, Rep.....5,324 Fanny Witherspoon, Soc.....939 Herbert D. Burnham, Pro.....140	32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison. Luther W. Mott, Rep.....36,889 Charles A. Hitchcock, Dem.....17,655 Stephen R. Lockwood, Pro.....3,261 George H. Rockburn, Sr., Soc.....592
16. Part of New York city (New York county). Thomas Rock, Rep.....6,090 Thomas P. Smith, Dem.....20,911 Samuel E. Beardsley, Soc.....2,044	
17. Part of New York city (New York county). Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Dem.....19,225 Frederick C. Tanner, Rep.....17,522 Jullius Halpern, Soc.....1,445 Richard G. Green, Pro.....119	

33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.	
Clarence E. Williams, Dem.....	23,177
Homér P. Snyder, Rep.....	30,937
John Latimore, Soc.....	1,438
Enoch Ohmstrand, Pro.....	1,690
34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.	
William H. Hill, Rep.....	38,443
L. P. Butts, Dem.....	21,628
A. G. Breckinridge, Soc.....	495
Julius E. Rogers, Pro.....	6,366
35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.	
Walter W. Macee, Rep.....	42,538
Ben Wiles, Dem.....	23,193
Frank Heck, Soc.....	2,789
Edward G. Dietrich, Pro.....	3,202
36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.	
Norman J. Gould, Rep.....	40,857
Everett E. Caiman, Dem.....	16,774
37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.	
Alanson B. Houghton, Rep.....	38,137
Frederick W. Palmer, Dem.....	21,664
Chauncey L. Hurlbut, Soc.....	828
38. Monroe county (part).	
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep.....	36,773
Jacob Gerling, Dem.....	16,404
John W. Dennis, Soc.....	4,086
Algernon S. Crapsey, Pro.....	1,906
39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.	
Archie D. Sanders, Rep.....	35,330
Clara B. Mann, Dem.....	14,731
George Weber, Soc.....	1,223
40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).	
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep.....	35,480
Matthew D. Young, Dem.....	17,782
Lee P. Smith, Soc.....	3,038
41. County of Erie (part).	
Charles B. Smith, Dem.....	16,241
Clarence MacGregor, Rep.....	16,364
Franklin P. Brill, Soc.....	7,023
42. County of Erie (part).	
James M. Mead, Dem.....	16,270
William P. Waldow, Rep.....	15,293
Hattie Krueger, Soc.....	3,087
John H. Stoddy, Pro.....	652
43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.	
Daniel A. Reed, Rep.....	35,564
Frank H. Mott, Dem.....	11,280
Gust. C. Peterson, Soc.....	1,696

<i>Legislature.</i>	<i>Senate.</i>		<i>House.</i>	<i>J.B.</i>
Republicans.....	29	94	123	
Democrats.....	22	54	76	
Socialists.....	—	2	2	

State Officers.

Governor—Alfred E. Smith, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—H. C. Walker, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo, Rep.
 Comptroller—Eugene M. Travis, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Charles D. Newton, Rep.
 Treasurer—James L. Wells, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1916, 2,402,738).

Counties.		Pres. 1916.		President 1912.	
<i>Population (1900)</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Prog.</i>
1910	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt.
28712 Alamance.....	2476	2278..	2132	150	1637
11592 Alexander.....	954	1187..	852	523	497
7745 Alleghany.....	796	641..	652	208	256
25465 Anson.....	2046	301..	1487	125	118
19074 Ashe.....	1898	1939..	1643	478	1241
Avery.....	360	1158..	217	138	950
30877 Beaufort.....	1957	1274..	1605	295	548
23039 Bertie.....	1461	116..	1571	43	61
18006 Bladen.....	1261	651..	1140	33	511
11432 Brunswick.....	810	989..	777	280	456
49798 Buncombe.....	4229	3830..	2716	426	2285
21408 Burke.....	1621	1474..	1365	48	1288

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt.
26240 Cabarrus.....	2080	2814..	1738	389	1584
20579 Caldwell.....	1725	1659..	1627	482	1167
5649 Camden.....	368	86..	303	40	62
15776 Carteret.....	1165	1246..	1153	218	537
14858 Caswell.....	849	338..	705	154	45
27918 Catawba.....	2569	2624..	2110	203	1872
22635 Chatham.....	1839	1601..	1652	70	1343
14136 Cherokee.....	1362	1362..	906	734	477
11303 Chowan.....	610	91..	663	60	77
3909 Clay.....	400	453..	372	17	387
29494 Cleveland.....	2764	1497..	2351	81	943
28020 Columbus.....	2143	1327..	1668	155	892
25594 Craven.....	1780	542..	1819	79	190
35284 Cumberland.....	1971	1217..	1678	235	870
7893 Currituck.....	945	87..	622	6	8
4841 Dare.....	470	363..	397	238	80
29404 Davidson.....	2675	2801..	2484	1509	1143
13394 Davie.....	910	1245..	823	810	845
25442 Duplin.....	1824	1527..	1757	34	1066
35276 Durham.....	2463	1337..	2197	124	1204
32010 Edgecombe.....	2028	138..	1851	102	77
47311 Forsyth.....	4115	3585..	3042	1689	1262
24692 Franklin.....	2057	396..	1856	71	346
37063 Gaston.....	3019	2542..	2333	244	1279
10455 Gates.....	826	309..	618	95	179
4749 Graham.....	476	460..	416	261	223
25102 Granville.....	1713	648..	1561	192	343
13083 Greene.....	1066	294..	894	124	152
60497 Guilford.....	4616	3670..	3830	460	1979
37646 Halifax.....	2312	299..	2300	42	135
22174 Hargett.....	1992	1603..	1364	148	1035
21020 Haywood.....	2403	1523..	2068	354	861
16262 Henderson.....	1166	1795..	1092	801	380
15436 Hertford.....	977	209..	742	61	105
Hoke.....	780	110..	626	63	40
8840 Hyde.....	840	277..	636	76	300
34315 Iredell.....	3335	2073..	2528	392	1047
12998 Jackson.....	1306	1288..	1210	315	729
41401 Johnston.....	3468	2857..	2757	1335	1083
8721 Jones.....	712	233..	635	35	125
11376 Lee.....	1054	573..	862	451	60
22769 Lenor.....	1666	667..	1568	122	347
17132 Lincoln.....	1321	1369..	1280	49	1066
12191 Macon.....	1146	1069..	1020	134	841
20132 Madison.....	972	1965..	897	430	1320
17797 Martin.....	1472	281..	1251	229	34
13528 McDowell.....	1274	1218..	1037	348	773
67031 Mecklenburg.....	4508	1257..	3967	284	533
17245 Mitchell.....	462	1298..	385	203	716
14967 Montgomery.....	1222	1196..	1012	144	846
17010 Moore.....	1337	1047..	1167	252	673
32727 Nash.....	2189	826..	1862	172	576
32637 New Hanover.....	2355	492..	2021	140	107
22323 Northampton.....	1518	45..	1625	57	53
14125 Onslow.....	1197	785..	901	66	550
15064 Orange.....	1230	1158..	997	172	821
9866 Pamlico.....	710	527..	694	74	329
16693 Pasquotank.....	1177	270..	972	77	184
15471 Perquimans.....	970	400..	967	19	268
11054 Person.....	645	288..	647	228	44
17256 Person.....	953	917..	820	784	184
35340 Pitt.....	2839	719..	2303	347	433
27640 Polk.....	679	750..	675	153	501
9491 Randolph.....	2747	3031..	2665	370	1809
19673 Richmond.....	1553	650..	1819	82	174
51945 Robeson.....	2894	1453..	2706	154	663
36442 Rockingham.....	2316	1957..	1939	694	773
37521 Rowan.....	3053	2320..	2748	280	1537
28385 Rutherford.....	2445	1871..	2180	82	1553
29982 Sampson.....	1369	2727..	1265	84	2520
15363 Scotland.....	938	137..	751	9	75
19909 Stanly.....	2110	1941..	1702	105	1548
20151 Stokes.....	1569	1852..	1144	1450	210
29705 Surry.....	2029	2977..	1919	2277	608
10103 Swain.....	829	1128..	766	220	858
7191 Transylvania.....	821	841..	631	107	537
5219 Tyrrell.....	416	392..	297	224	100
33277 Union.....	2662	702..	1786	92	457
19425 Vance.....	1451	558..	1204	168	234
63229 Wake.....	4627	2461..	3396	282	1517
20266 Warren.....	1217	227..	987	112	46
611062 Washington.....	651	486..	503	384	149
13556 Watanga.....	1141	1352..	933	420	819
35698 Wayne.....	2625	1446..	2293	95	1090
30282 Wilkes.....	1632	3470..	1636	331	2571
28269 Wilson.....	2052	730..	1741	82	561

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt.
15428 Yadkin	879	1721..	713	791	599
12702 Yancey	1273	1082..	1112	60	1036

Total	168383	120890..	144507	29139	69667
Plurality	47495	..	75377		
Per cent.....	58.05	41.71..	59.24	11.94	28.35
Total vote.....	289837	..	244455		

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 509 votes and Hanly, Pro., 55.

For United States Senator, 1918.

F. M. Simmons, Dem.....143,524

John M. Morehead, Rep.....93,697

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.

John H. Small, Dem.....10,427

C. R. Pugh, Rep.....3,401

2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.

Claude Kitchin, Dem.....9,986

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.

Samuel M. Robinson, Dem.....10,205

Claude B. Wheatley, Rep.....7,090

4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.

Edward W. Pou, Dem.....12,853

Robert H. Dixon, Rep.....6,023

5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.

Charles M. Stedman, Dem.....21,076

John W. Kurfess, Rep.....16,635

6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.

H. P. Godwin, Dem.....9,575

Alexander L. McCaskill, Rep.....3,702

7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hope, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin.

Leonidas D. Robinson, Dem.....18,275

James D. Gregg, Rep.....14,116

8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.

Robert L. Doughton, Dem.....16,105

Frank A. Linney, Rep.....13,326

9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.

E. Y. Webb, Dem.....16,982

Charles A. Jonas, Rep.....12,830

10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Harwood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.

James J. Britt, Rep.....15,271

Zebulon Weaver, Dem.....16,323

Legislature. Senate. House. J.B.

Democrats 43 96 139

Republicans 7 24 31

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas W. Bickett.

Lieutenant-Governor—O. Max Gardner.

Secretary—J. Bryan Grimes.

Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.

NORTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1916, 739,201).

Counties. President 1916— Pres. 1912—

Population (52) Rep. Dem. Soc. Pro. Rep. Dem. Prog.

In 1910. Hughes. Wilson. Benson. Hanly. Taft. Wilson. F. Roosevelt

5407 Adams..... 469 532 63 11.. 205 249 305

18066 Barnes..... 1467 1678 75 34.. 570 940 655

12681 Benson..... 1210 922 101 29.. 515 594 716

10188 Billings..... 306 276 36 5.. 671 547 495

17295 Bottineau 1294 1471 329 36.. 700 825 625

4668 Bowman..... 374 685 88 4.. 302 361 258

Burke..... 518 922 197 14.. 264 368 207

13087 Burleigh... 1182 1267 129 22.. 720 609 552

33935 Cass..... 3093 3203 157 73.. 1316 1814 1669

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.	Taft.	Wilson.	F. Roosevelt
15659 Cavalier....	1502	1149	68	8..	561	932	746
9839 Dickey.....	1037	920	99	13..	494	728	354
Divide.....	707	950	126	11..	404	375	459
5302 Dunn.....	566	1208	46	4..	285	246	297
4800 Eddy.....	505	650	89	12..	199	376	290
9796 Emmons.....	1090	609	25	2..	104	524	374
5313 Foster.....	549	662	14	10..	285	403	232
G. Val'y.....	499	697	63	10..	...	...	...
27888 G. Forks... 2159	2814	125	50..	955	1492	1327	
6274 Griggs.....	521	668	27	27..	144	484	314
6557 Het'nger....	656	661	67	11..	442	381	288
5962 Kidder.....	804	650	134	23..	322	218	210
10724 LaMoore... 1045	990	141	20..	436	588	419	
6168 Logan.....	567	260	51	6..	269	146	225
17627 McHenry... 1349	1456	200	37..	589	959	672	
7251 McIntosh... 950	270	7	1..	202	125	607	
5720 McKenzie... 692	1316	185	16..	285	293	228	
14578 McLean... 1054	1210	247	20..	505	583	526	
4665 Mercer.....	730	353	52	3..	147	142	389
25289 Merton... 2785	1835	299	23..	1011	1017	1262	
8491 Mountrail 740	1263	231	34..	407	307	347	
10140 Nelson..... 1013	861	77	36..	448	526	511	
3577 Oliver..... 346	327	48	3..	131	139	178	
14749 Pembina... 1469	1400	16	12..	615	975	807	
9740 Pierce..... 703	489	74	22..	264	455	276	
15199 Ramsey... 1169	1331	90	13..	739	917	472	
10345 Ransom... 1093	1121	45	27..	495	490	540	
Renville..... 532	1012	119	24..	224	420	341	
19659 Richland. 2097	1772	41	28..	1034	1580	742	
9558 Rolette..... 690	762	132	6..	339	396	322	
3202 Sargent... 1050	868	67	11..	605	641	277	
5103 Sheridan... 807	310	25	10..	306	170	447	
Sloux..... 232	200	24	7..	...	...	...
Slope..... 516	867	91	7..	...	...	...
12504 Stark..... 1409	953	57	6..	387	678	597	
7616 Steele..... 676	575	71	6..	237	253	444	
18189 Stutsman. 1664	1846	109	24..	757	1100	706	
8963 Townner... 665	769	77	11..	352	532	317	
12545 Traill..... 1423	664	72	43..	365	507	755	
19491 Walsh..... 1670	2003	126	13..	586	1206	863	
42185 Ward..... 1743	2791	301	84..	686	1071	1065	
11814 Wells..... 1226	810	48	9..	356	494	611	
20249 Williams... 903	1780	495	26..	549	696	402	
Total.....	53471	55206	5705	997..	23090	29555	25726
Plurality.....	2620	3829
Per cent. 45.94	48.23	4.9	37..	26.67	34.14	29.71	

Total vote	114603	..	86580
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For Governor, 1918.

Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp.....54,517

Joseph Doyle, Dem.-Ind.....37,733

For Representatives in Congress, 1916.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill, Towner and Walsh.

H. T. Helgesen, Rep.....20,709

Bangs, Dem.....13,236

Gram, Soc.....1,414

2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoore, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.

George M. Young, Rep.....22,227

McDonald, Dem.....7,638

Olson, Soc.....1,150

3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward, Williams, Sioux and Slope.

P. D. Norton, Rep.....20,393

Simon, Dem.....8,293

Klemens, Soc.....2,586

Legislature. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans 43 96 139

Democrats 6 16 22

State Officers.

Governor—Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp.

Secretary of State—Thomas Hall, Rep.-Nonp.

Treasurer—John Steen, Rep.

Attorney-General—William Langer, Rep.

OHIO (Population, 1916, 5,150,356).

Counties. Population in 1910. (88)	President 1916				President 1912					
	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Pro. Benson.	Pro. Haley.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Taft.	Soc. Debs.	Pro.S.-L. Chaftin.	Prog. Reimer's Sevier.	
24755 Adams	2819	2887	107	34	2279	1863	113	54	7	563
56580 Allen	5713	7905	411	111	5696	2638	977	140	27	2387
22975 Ashland	2534	4000	97	48	3364	1017	274	64	16	1559
59547 Ashtabula	6608	5306	569	143	3181	2214	1552	142	30	5189
47798 Athens	5554	4101	338	73	2393	3090	1056	106	27	2811
31246 Auglaize	2763	4124	246	42	3726	1401	460	56	8	1025
76856 Belmont	7526	7911	1387	222	5412	5267	2731	433	64	1584
24832 Brown	2227	3959	45	11	3451	1650	125	39	2	569
70271 Butler	5850	10806	1625	111	7763	3431	3500	99	83	1787
15761 Carroll	2286	1672	61	66	1293	1096	108	128	8	1039
26351 Champaign	3695	3338	70	30	2763	2392	172	62	6	1423
66435 Clark	8715	8848	538	192	5217	6036	1909	246	46	3239
26551 Clermont	3549	4247	106	27	3610	2543	269	51	9	1115
23680 Clinton	3520	2602	52	47	2010	2916	146	72	5	841
76619 Columbiana	8118	7788	999	421	4816	4601	1916	915	32	3811
30121 Coshocton	2831	4629	284	159	3465	1984	667	148	22	968
34036 Crawford	2673	6014	215	68	4733	1432	588	93	22	1176
637425 Cuyahoga	51287	71533	5662	418	43610	14176	10096	373	545	33824
42933 Darke	4322	6186	115	242	5027	3107	296	596	9	1175
24498 Defiance	2565	3359	97	34	2784	872	331	51	7	1459
27182 Delaware	3461	3754	49	104	2934	2584	123	157	8	1510
38327 Erie	4170	5152	317	32	3504	2695	961	54	30	1675
39201 Fairfield	3380	6172	111	81	5101	1672	188	138	6	1774
21744 Fayette	4772	2816	67	31	2261	2186	141	69	3	844
221567 Franklin	24107	35103	1172	345	20697	12791	5005	398	87	11377
23914 Fulton	2933	3607	69	28	1805	929	164	55	8	2304
25745 Gallia	2860	2277	67	24	1765	1355	170	48	5	2027
14670 Geauga	1806	1345	43	24	873	579	77	24	7	1618
29733 Greene	4458	2913	209	115	2107	3242	533	151	17	993
42716 Guernsey	4228	4312	776	130	2726	3426	1342	180	45	1373
460732 Hamilton	64030	51990	3739	310	42909	42119	7542	384	167	16828
37860 Hancock	4268	5416	211	81	4309	2241	614	104	16	1757
30467 Hardin	4119	4304	113	31	3912	2775	313	93	25	1236
19076 Harrison	2517	1911	50	36	1714	1950	147	76	5	704
25119 Henry	2482	3252	91	38	2894	840	204	55	11	1166
28711 Highland	3727	3964	60	45	3314	2757	185	80	7	1116
23650 Hocking	2357	2907	134	27	2295	1354	368	46	14	935
17909 Holmes	955	2846	43	21	2429	465	123	29	4	581
34206 Huron	4048	4136	139	57	3317	1707	356	71	22	2810
30791 Jackson	3116	2922	127	38	2049	1860	612	53	29	1584
65423 Jefferson	6658	5250	500	109	3171	4777	1193	205	27	2042
30181 Knox	3646	4578	96	63	3632	2530	396	96	14	1226
22927 Lake	2887	2596	106	29	1429	1155	299	29	15	2115
39488 Lawrence	4363	2821	165	33	2042	2650	407	45	6	1937
55590 Licking	5835	8183	268	114	4438	3385	605	110	23	1203
30084 Logan	4345	3483	45	56	2727	1977	229	84	9	2278
76037 Lorain	6868	7658	464	52	4591	2226	1556	67	25	5156
192728 Lucas	16711	30779	3000	136	13999	5622	5173	216	158	12442
19902 Madison	2309	2667	16	24	2172	2271	66	45	1	681
116151 Mahoning	11256	13013	741	215	6838	5839	2422	312	67	5226
33971 Marion	4264	5273	264	49	4024	3218	639	98	15	934
23598 Medina	2754	2984	111	36	2108	685	302	55	10	2514
25594 Meigs	3184	2628	189	30	1738	2129	548	63	19	1353
27536 Mercer	2065	3803	55	184	3591	1324	126	67	5	70
45047 Miami	5772	5582	433	86	4310	3615	1010	111	23	2056
24244 Monroe	1504	3322	51	36	3199	1055	123	77	7	380
163763 Montgomery	19683	24339	2618	235	15544	10341	7079	250	88	6236
16097 Morgan	2136	1833	105	67	1633	1448	141	126	3	705
16815 Morrow	2062	2345	39	95	1880	1240	102	132	7	1124
57488 Muskingum	7597	6728	276	201	5376	4134	1015	221	20	3207
18601 Noble	2290	2175	32	53	1842	1804	96	76	5	681
22360 Ottawa	1798	3347	46	8	2728	791	104	22	8	957
22330 Paulding	2647	2316	85	23	2296	1542	153	53	2	1223
35396 Perry	3953	3366	381	67	3147	1739	806	104	36	2220
26158 Pickaway	2629	3820	21	42	3311	2282	82	68	5	569
15723 Pike	1616	2091	29	17	1691	1184	81	34	4	443
30307 Portage	3142	4269	215	57	2855	1162	681	101	5	2583
23834 Preble	2881	3387	59	53	2859	2135	177	76	1	910
29972 Putnam	2243	4294	53	38	4000	1000	144	69	15	1182
47667 Richland	4886	6985	343	69	5201	2389	925	97	28	2058
40069 Ross	4857	5154	109	50	4494	3600	464	122	16	1096
35171 Sandusky	3557	5264	132	84	4333	1576	446	77	18	2103
48463 Scioto	6356	4908	521	124	3508	3609	1222	168	28	2012
42421 Seneca	4301	6451	320	89	5082	2362	567	147	20	2062
24663 Shelby	2352	3801	110	38	3305	1613	245	52	9	678
122987 Stark	14159	15316	1506	322	9908	6033	3606	309	71	6802
108253 Summit	11593	19343	1260	343	7786	3502	3436	378	117	7473
52766 Trumbull	6167	6091	684	138	3347	2633	1640	161	38	3556
57035 Tuscarawas	5404	7608	806	54	4978	3417	2177	105	70	1749
21871 Union	3182	2747	47	31	2362	2051	121	59	5	1209
29119 Van Wert	3802	3753	131	43	3287	2490	260	60	10	1050
13096 Vinton	1420	1433	53	7	1228	952	203	15	8	681
24497 Warren	3610	2937	60	35	2101	2788	207	61	10	1100
45422 Washington	4745	5267	335	97	4637	3326	618	121	17	1222

Population	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.	Wilson.	Taft.	Debs.	Chafin.	Belmer.	B'everit
38058 Wayne	3676	5930	135	106..	4737	1674	350	137	14	2351
25198 Williams	3132	3552	131	58..	2875	1145	219	81	15	2081
46330 Wood	5034	5796	202	76..	4356	2020	473	133	21	3021
20760 Wyandot	2078	3250	33	11..	2848	1409	93	22	4	854
Total	514753	604161	38092	8080.	424834	278168	90144	11511	2630	229807
Plurality		90408			146666					
Per cent	44.18	51.86	3.27	.69.	40.94	26.87	8.70	1.11	.25	22.19
Total vote		1165086					1037094			

For United States Senator, 1916.

Myron T. Herrick, Rep.	535,391
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.	571,488
C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc.	38,187
Aaron S. Watkins, Pro.	12,060
Jacob S. Coxey, Ind.	2,965

For Governor, 1918.

James M. Cox, Dem.	486,403
Frank B. Willis, Rep.	474,459

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Part of Hamilton county.	
Nicholas Longworth, Rep.	27,030
Sidney G. Stricker, Dem.	20,826
2. Part of Hamilton county.	
A. E. B. Stephens, Rep.	25,406
Richard A. Powell, Dem.	21,868
John Gartleman, Soc.	1,495
3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.	
Charles W. Dustin, Rep.	26,625
Warren Gard, Dem.	29,653
4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.	
J. E. Russell, Rep.	22,136
B. F. Welty, Dem.	22,580
5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.	
John S. Snook, Dem.	17,162
Charles J. Thompson, Rep.	19,071
6. Counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike and Scioto.	
Charles C. Kearns, Rep.	18,592
A. G. Turnipseed, Dem.	16,591
7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.	
Simeon D. Fess, Rep.	34,594
George Thorne, Dem.	21,043
John A. Rehm, Soc.	486
8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.	
John A. Key, Dem.	18,441
E. Clint Cole, Rep.	20,688
9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.	
Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem.	22,848
James M. Ashley, Rep.	18,398
Solon T. Klotz, Soc.	2,085
10. Counties of Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.	
Israel M. Foster, Rep.	18,438
11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.	
Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep.	17,608
H. C. Claypool, Dem.	15,287
12. County of Franklin.	
Clement L. Brumbaugh, Dem.	23,441
John C. Speaks, Rep.	22,216
Jacob L. Bachman, Soc.	799
13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.	
James T. Begg, Rep.	21,522
Arthur W. Overmeyer, Dem.	18,775
William O. McClory, Soc.	341
14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.	
Martin L. Davey, Dem.	25,932
Charles Dick, Rep.	24,170
Cyrus M. Mantell, Soc.	1,490
15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.	
C. Ellis Moore, Rep.	20,063
George White, Dem.	18,169

16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.

Roscoe C. McCullough, Rep.	29,803
J. C. Breitenstein, Dem.	17,694
Joseph Bower, Soc.	1,157

17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richland.

William A. Ashbrook, Dem.	24,436
William M. Morgan, Rep.	22,499

18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.

Frank Murphy, Rep.	22,899
William B. Francis, Dem.	20,272

19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.

John G. Cooper, Rep.	26,857
Joseph Cooke, Soc.	1,224

20. Part of Cuyahoga county.

Charles A. Mooney, Dem.	19,776
Jerry R. Zmunt, Rep.	13,759
C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc.	2,429

21. Part of Cuyahoga county.

John J. Babka, Dem.	15,511
Harry L. Vail, Rep.	10,417
Tom Clifford, Soc.	1,829

22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.

Henry I. Emerson, Rep.	32,735
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	Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. E.
Republicans	21	77	98	
Democrats	12	47	59	

State Officers.

Governor—James M. Cox, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Clarence J. Brown, Rep.
Secretary of State—Harvey C. Smith, Rep.
Auditor—A. V. Donahay, Dem.
Treasurer—R. W. Archer, Rep.
Attorney-General—John G. Price, Rep.

OKLAHOMA (Population, 1916, 2,202,081).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (77)	Pres., 1916			Pres., 1912		
		Wilson.	Rep.	Soc.	Wilson.	Rep.	Taft.
10535	Adair	1190	1010	212..	916	850	
18132	Alfalfa	1390	1378	471..	1173	1714	
13808	Atoka	1480	925	524..	1100	669	
13631	Beaver	1382	918	436..	926	1070	
19699	Beckham	1850	527	890..	1566	643	
17960	Blaine	1214	1341	678..	744	831	
29854	Bryan	2974	1267	787..	2278	711	
35685	Caddo	2735	2272	1112..	2514	2413	
23501	Canadian	2200	1590	423..	2047	1794	
25358	Carter	2949	1013	935..	1860	652	
16778	Cherokee	1594	1379	273..	1094	962	
21862	Choctaw	1945	957	614..	1392	692	
4553	Cimarron	388	388	138..	342	263	
18843	Cleveland	1753	885	579..	1471	938	
15817	Coal	1418	824	567..	1109	571	
41489	Comanche	2130	1221	790..	1931	1320	
	Cotton	1500	685	366..	1063	587	
17404	Craig	1901	1647	189..	1772	1391	
26223	Creek	3496	2820	1286..	1631	1902	
32321	Custer	1771	1507	595..	1774	1683	
11469	Delaware	1227	839	221..	933	732	
14182	Dewey	1600	796	391..	1075	1086	
15375	Ellis	1960	983	590..	918	1373	
33050	Garfield	2347	2554	632..	2353	2900	
28545	Grant	2697	804	1001..	2114	740	
30309	Groady	3243	1272	819..	2577	1121	
18760	Grant	1706	1517	298..	1559	1729	
16449	Greer	1675	369	482..	1334	351	
11328	Harmon	1091	147	257..	895	197	
8189	Harper	793	662	408..	523	679	
18875	Haskell	1486	976	477..	1388	902	

Population	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Wilson.	Taft
2040 Hughes	2188	1219	793.	1769	1228
23737 Jefferson	2096	409	684.	1819	588
17430 Jefferson	1739	493	621.	1118	361
16734 Johnson	1727	756	671.	1289	506
26999 Kay	2340	2482	373.	2380	2508
18825 Kingfisher	1364	1728	417.	1235	1527
27526 Kiowa	2279	1017	1111.	1831	1167
11321 Latimer	950	668	335.	722	482
29127 LeFlore	2576	1944	643.	2019	1538
34779 Lincoln	2258	2388	1047.	2127	2459
31740 Logan	1701	2270	557.	1700	2546
10236 Love	1125	268	365.	750	199
15248 Major	763	946	636.	689	1200
11619 Marshall	1352	449	618.	958	315
13596 Mayes	1574	1229	227.	1391	1077
15659 McClain	1541	678	492.	1273	583
20681 McCurtain	1763	795	643.	1059	704
20961 McIntosh	1743	898	552.	1325	970
12744 Murray	1305	458	350.	987	321
52743 Muskogee	4069	2532	324.	3681	2385
14945 Noble	1246	1243	216.	1188	1266
14223 Nowata	1355	1334	178.	1012	1087
19995 Okfuskee	1337	670	526.	952	651
85232 Oklahoma	7971	5291	1215.	6963	5706
21115 Okmulgee	2406	1860	754.	1243	1140
20101 Osage	2052	1528	423.	1900	1713
15713 Ottawa	1877	1642	215.	1384	1315
17332 Pawnee	1491	1396	528.	1316	1332
23735 Payne	2140	1767	833.	1534	1669
47650 Pittsburg	3441	1909	868.	2767	1574
24831 Pontotoc	2418	913	936.	1842	642
43595 Pottawatomie	3276	2042	1119.	3082	2107
10118 Pushmataha	1059	645	449.	747	479
12861 Roger Mills	1148	538	566.	902	716
17736 Rogers	1990	1435	531.	1637	1258
19964 Seminole	1444	872	921.	1172	715
25005 Sequoyah	1632	1179	524.	1416	1115
22252 Stephens	2343	607	1027.	1735	598
14249 Texas	1249	811	295.	764	683
18650 Tillman	2250	625	367.	1801	638
34985 Tulsa	4497	3857	849.	2747	2029
22086 Wagoner	1640	749	299.	888	555
17484 Washington	1839	1728	313.	1561	1477
25034 Washita	2107	958	703.	1665	1100
17507 Woods	1417	1358	478.	1247	1673
16592 Woodward	1130	1092	605.	1083	1403

Total	149748	97299	48901.	119156	90786
Plurality	52449			28370	
Per cent.	50.74	32.99	16.27.	46.84	35.08
Total vote.		295048		253801	

President in 1916, Hanly (Pro.) received 1,646 votes.
 For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 2,185 votes, and Debs, Soc., 41,674.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.	
T. A. Chandler, Rep.	14,506
E. B. Howard, Dem.	15,394
E. Sonnanstine, Soc.	550
2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner, W. W. Hastings, Dem.	11,601
Tineh, Rep.	7,685
J. A. Lewis, Soc.	415
3. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	
C. D. Carter, Dem.	15,624
Fowler, Rep.	6,982
Price, Soc.	791
4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole.	
Tom D. McKeown, Dem.	13,881
Walte, Rep.	9,687
Conley, Soc.	772
5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne.	
Joe B. Thompson, Dem.	13,297

McAleer, Rep.	9,206
Langston, Soc.	636
Turner, Ind.	13
6. Counties of Blaine, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.	
Scott Ferris, Dem.	12,621
Holmes, Rep.	8,925
Diehl, Soc.	1,061
7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.	
Jim McClintic, Dem.	11,190
Leedy, Rep.	6,014
Enfield, Soc.	6,014
8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.	
Dick T. Morgan, Rep.	15,349
Hyde, Dem.	10,630
Braham, Soc.	1,181
Herrick, Ind.	56

Legislature.

Legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—J. B. A. Robertson.
 Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.
 Secretary of State—J. S. Morris.
 Attorney-General—S. P. Froeling.
 Treasurer—A. N. Leececraft.
 Superintendent Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson.
 Examiner and Inspector—Fred Parkinson.
 Commissioner Labor—Claude E. Connally.
 Commissioner Charities—William D. Mathews.

OREGON (Population, 1916, 835,741).

Population in 1910.	President 1916			
	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly
18076 Baker	2541	2397	324	69
10663 Benton	2902	2488	120	207
29931 Clackamas	6349	5334	556	222
16106 Clatsop	2568	2239	320	65
10580 Columbia	2023	1451	182	92
17959 Coos	3209	2352	708	74
9315 Crook	1675	2699	209	38
2044 Curry	541	512	118	8
19674 Douglas	3922	2679	420	117
3701 Gilliam	557	870	25	17
5607 Grant	941	1210	145	17
4059 Harney	872	1239	189	22
8016 Hood River	1314	1188	158	58
25756 Jackson	3538	4874	321	230
Jefferson	581	904	62	60
9567 Josephine	1660	1656	230	42
8554 Klamath	1631	1853	170	18
4658 Lake	793	971	98	27
33783 Lane	7553	5880	607	261
5587 Lincoln	1167	915	190	37
22662 Linn	4524	4675	318	253
8601 Malheur	1682	1937	293	54
39780 Marion	3916	5689	473	475
4357 Morrow	3748	830	92	26
226261 Multnomah	41458	35755	1852	1082
123469 Polk	2899	2844	187	120
4243 Sherman	717	747	18	48
6266 Tillamook	1547	1175	95	53
20309 Umatilla	3664	4606	256	122
16191 Union	2253	3086	259	63
8364 Wallowa	1198	1960	165	20
16336 Wasco	2243	2287	103	80
21522 Washington	4888	3363	219	222
2484 Wheeler	629	570	10	6
18285 Yamhill	4010	3342	219	443
Total	126813	120087	9711	4729
Plurality	6726			
Per cent.	48.39	45.82	3.71	1.81
Total vote.		261651		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 34,673 votes; Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Chafin, Pro., 4,360; Debs, Soc., 13,213, and Roosevelt, Prog., 37,500.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.	W. C. Hawley, Rep.	57,345
	Harlin Talbert, Soc.	6,624
2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.	N. J. Slinnot, Rep.	18,312
	James H. Graham, Dem.	10,461
	H. Warmholtz, Soc.	1,107
3. The county of Multnomah.	C. N. McArthur, Rep.	23,277
	John S. Smith, Dem.	15,728
	A. W. Lafferty, Rep.-Natl.	7,661

Legislature, 1918.

	Senate	House	J.B.
Democrats	3	6	9
Republicans	24	54	78
Independents	3	0	3

State Officers.

Governor—James Withycombe, Rep.	Secretary of State—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.
Treasurer—O. P. Hoff, Rep.	Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Churchill, Rep.	

PENNSYLVANIA (Pop., 1916, 8,522,017).

Population (1910)	President 1916			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.S.-L.	Hany.R'mer
34319 Adams	3963	3290	82	184
1018463 Allegheny	52833	77483	7815	2052
67580 Armstrong	3590	6024	316	364
73853 Beaver	5805	6864	904	526
38879 Bedford	3263	3729	238	112
18222 Berks	19267	11937	3146	393
108855 Blair	7002	9893	491	519
54226 Bradford	3655	6178	200	707
76530 Bucks	7494	9280	238	172
72689 Butler	4544	5458	211	1351
166131 Cambria	9416	10688	725	593
7844 Cameron	452	713	15	25
52846 Carbon	4099	4275	179	138
43424 Center	4120	4392	122	146
105213 Chester	8514	11845	204	295
36658 Clarion	3269	2595	175	278
93768 Clearfield	6180	5676	816	624
31545 Clinton	2967	2794	344	82
48167 Columbia	5785	3013	116	272
61565 Crawford	5814	5437	526	590
54479 Cumberland	6432	5296	167	421
161652 Dauphin	11483	13954	841	470
117906 Delaware	7742	16315	212	464
35871 Elk	2186	2829	295	163
115547 Erie	9641	8833	1000	1085
167449 Fayette	10416	8838	849	425
9485 Forest	463	617	110	113
58775 Franklin	5336	5674	325	276
9708 Fulton	1199	802	11	11
28882 Greene	3930	2066	67	83
38504 Huntingdon	2181	3806	169	162
66210 Indiana	2398	4887	381	808
63090 Jefferson	3253	4332	445	341
15013 Juniata	1497	1254	32	24
269570 Lackawanna	15727	17658	598	764
167029 Lancaster	10116	20292	551	1117
70632 Lawrence	3966	5134	602	680
59565 Lebanon	3821	5876	211	320
118832 Lehigh	11920	10588	890	300
343186 Luzerne	19989	25348	1249	575
80813 Lycoming	6640	6010	1087	728
47868 McKean	3161	4300	487	348
77689 Mercer	6390	5866	725	766
27785 Mifflin	1965	2105	277	95
22941 Monroe	3248	1456	17	65
169590 Montgomery	13658	20431	721	257
14868 Montour	1530	1068	16	48
127667 Northampton	11000	9610	457	588
11420 Northumberland	9333	8722	1012	305

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hany.R'mer
24136 Perry	2348	2575	30	50
1549608 Philadelphia	90800	194163	4716	874
8033 Pike	971	598	14	20
29729 Potter	1733	2286	243	179
207894 Schuylkill	13396	17806	909	239
16800 Snyder	1249	1797	48	20
67717 Somerset	2857	6008	527	306
11293 Sullivan	1037	888	21	74
37746 Susquehanna	3145	3891	28	263
42829 Tiooga	2294	5347	91	316
16249 Union	1272	1902	44	57
56329 Venango	3938	3856	553	1060
39578 Warren	2628	3413	346	749
143650 Washington	7747	10367	1056	587
29236 Wayne	2019	2859	52	191
231304 Westmoreland	13829	15283	2591	1017
15509 Wyoming	1444	1698	41	74
136465 York	16314	12276	730	1268
Total	521784	703734	42637	28525
Plurality		181950		
Per cent.	40.23	54.26	3.29	2.19
Total vote.			1297097	.03

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 273,305 votes; Wilson, Dem., 395,619; Roosevelt, Prog., Bull Moose and Washington, 447,426; Chafin, Pro., 19,553.

For Governor, 1918.

William C. Sprull, Rep.	552,447
Eugene C. Boniwell, Dem.	307,154
Charles Sehl, Soc.	18,706
E. J. Fithian, Pro.	27,360
R. C. Macauley, Single Tax.	1,075

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

At large—*William J. Burke, Rep.	546,373
*Thomas S. Crago, Rep.	527,961
*Mahlon M. Garland, Rep.	529,510
*Anderson H. Walters, Rep.	525,615
Joseph F. Gorman, Dem.	276,836
Fred Ickler, Dem.	264,065
J. Calvin Strayer, Dem.	268,743
Samuel R. Turner, Dem.	265,065
Socialist (highest)	23,273
Prohibition (highest)	29,309
Single Tax (highest)	2,217
*Elected.	

1. Philadelphia county (part).	William S. Vare, Rep.	26,120
	John Leonard Silvey, Soc.	751
	Paul B. Cassidy, Dem.	7,146
2. Philadelphia county (part).	George S. Graham, Rep.	20,578
	John H. Berkley, Dem.	4,295
	Harry Seidman, Soc.	302
3. Philadelphia county (part).	J. Hampton Moore, Rep.	20,099
	William A. Hayes, Dem.	5,646
4. Philadelphia county (part).	George W. Edmonds, Rep.	19,187
	Jacob H. Root, Soc.	685
	Joseph E. Fabian, Dem.	7,874
5. Philadelphia county (part).	Peter E. Costello, Rep.	25,169
	Emanuel R. Clinton, Dem.	10,987
6. Philadelphia county (part).	George P. Darrow, Rep.	42,376
	John K. Laughlin, Dem.	15,722
	John A. Fidler, Wash.	643
7. Chester and Delaware counties.	Thomas S. Butler, Rep.	23,882
	James G. Milbourn, Dem.	6,702
	Howard B. Melody, Soc.	227
	Luther S. Kaufman, Pro.	583
8. Berks and Montgomery counties.	Henry Winfield Watson, Rep.	23,127
	Harry E. Grim, Dem.	12,213
	Elmer S. Young, Soc.	607
	Theodore Koons, Pro.	526

9. Lancaster county.
 William W. Griest, Rep.....17,398
 Austin E. McCullough, Dem..... 4,537
 S. S. Watts, Pro..... 618

10. Lackawanna county.
 John R. Farr, Rep.....11,564
 Patrick M. Lane, Dem.....11,762
 Edward Robling, Soc..... 217

11. Luzerne county.
 John J. Casey, Dem.....16,547
 E. N. Carpenter, Rep.....16,505

12. Schuylkill county.
 John E. Reber, Rep.....13,500
 James J. Moran, Dem..... 9,712
 F. C. Clarke, Soc..... 353

13. Berks and Lehigh counties.
 Arthur G. Dewalt, Dem.....19,776
 J. Wilmer Fisher, Rep.....15,608
 L. Birch Wilson, Jr., Soc..... 2,397
 E. J. Fithian, Pro..... 338

14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.
 Louis T. McFadden, Rep.....11,257
 A. M. Cornell, Dem..... 4,873
 Edwin P. Young, Pro..... 807
 William Shellenberger, Soc..... 117

15. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.
 Edgar R. Kiess, Rep.....14,153
 P. A. McGowan, Soc..... 653
 Charles E. Spotts, Dem..... 7,372

16. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.
 John V. Leshar, Dem.....11,782
 Albert W. Day, Rep.....11,599
 J. S. Ray, Soc..... 351
 W. W. Hafner, Pro..... 546

17. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties.
 Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.....16,762
 Scott S. Leiby, Dem.....11,348
 George Bingham, Soc..... 298

18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.
 Aaron S. Kreider, Rep.....24,981
 John W. Coldren, Soc..... 1,023
 J. A. Sprekel, Pro..... 2,905

19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.
 John M. Rose, Rep.....19,846
 Bernard J. Clark, Dem.....11,857
 R. G. Seaman, Soc..... 722

20. Adams and York counties.
 Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.....13,525
 Edward S. Brooks, Rep.....15,362
 C. W. Thompson, Soc..... 394

21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.
 William E. Tobias, Dem..... 8,966
 Evan J. Jones, Rep.....12,673
 Harry W. Brown, Rep..... 809

22. Butler and Westmoreland counties.
 Edward E. Robbins, Rep.....17,160
 George H. McWhorter, Dem..... 9,904
 Max Cenis, Soc..... 1,627

23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties.
 Bruce F. Sterling, Dem.....14,029
 Samuel A. Kendall, Rep.....14,550
 Louis L. Mellinger, Soc..... 459
 Daniel Sturgeon, Pro..... 822

24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties.
 Henry W. Temple, Rep.....18,851
 William M. Hartman, Dem..... 7,398
 Walter V. Tyler, Soc..... 1,033

25. Crawford and Erie counties.
 Charles N. Crosby, Dem..... 8,763
 Milton W. Shreve, Rep.....11,137
 Ralph W. Tillotson, Soc..... 1,068
 William H. Kerschner, Pro..... 900

26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties.
 Henry J. Steele, Dem.....11,872
 Francis A. March, Jr., Rep..... 9,781
 D. S. Bachman, Pro..... 2,035

27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.
 Nathan L. Strong, Rep.....14,804
 Don C. Corbett, Dem..... 5,686
 F. H. Brantlinger, Soc..... 444

28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.
 E. H. Beschlin, Dem.....10,367
 Willis J. Hulings, Rep.....13,441
 M. V. Ball, Soc..... 637

29. Allegheny county (part).
 Stephen Geyer Porter, Rep.....19,045
 Henry Peter, Soc..... 1,138
 C. G. Porter, Pro..... 1,222

30. Allegheny county (part).
 M. Clyde Kelly, Rep.....21,559
 H. J. Lohr, Soc..... 2,262

31. Allegheny (part).
 John M. Morin, Dem.....14,081
 William A. Prosser, Soc..... 772
 F. C. Brittain, Pro..... 560

32. Allegheny (part).
 Guy E. Campbell, Dem.....20,567
 John W. Slayton, Soc.....1,553
 William C. Wallace, Pro..... 1,458

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.
State Officers. (All republican.)
 Governor—William C. Sproul.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Edward E. Beidelman.
 Secretary of State—Cyrus E. Woods.
 Treasurer—Harmon M. Kephart.
 Secretary Internal Affairs—James F. Woodward.

RHODE ISLAND (Pop., 1916, 614,315).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (5)	—President 1916—				
		Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	S.-I.
17602	Bristol	1576	1306	43	18	8
36378	Kent	5069	4498	173	40	24
39395	Newport	3317	2556	38	26	13
424417	Providence	32263	27630	1486	298	113
24942	Washington	2633	2055	18	47	1

Total	44853	38045	1758	429	159
Plurality	6813				
Per cent	52.62	44.63	2.06	.50	.19
Total vote	85249				

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 27,703 votes; Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Chadin, Pro., 616; Debs, Soc., 2,049; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 236, and Roosevelt, Prog., 16,878 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918:

Le Baron B. Colt, Rep.....	42,682
A. A. Archambault, Dem.....	36,031

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).
 Clark Burdick, Rep.....14,478
 T. F. Green, Dem.....11,556

2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).
 Walter R. Stines, Rep.....14,710
 Stephen J. Casey, Dem.....10,914

3. County of Providence (part).
 Ambrose Kennedy, Rep.....14,037
 William G. Troy, Dem.....12,176

Legislature, 1916. Senate, House, J. B.

Republicans	25	63	88
Democrats	13	35	48

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—R. Livingston Beekman.
 Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker.
 Treasurer—Walter A. Read.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1916, 1,625,475).

Population (45) in 1910.	Pres., 1916.			Pres., 1912.		
	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Wilson.	Pro. Ross'Veit.	Rep. Ross'Veit.
34804 Abbeville	900	8	1095	4	9	9
41849 Aiken	1750	26	1452	4	2	2
69568 Anderson	2609	6	2158	66	25	25
18544 Bamberg	820	—	616	1	3	3
34209 Barnwell	1454	21	1139	5	15	15
30355 Beaufort	376	105	464	62	50	50
23487 Berkeley	457	6	323	13	5	5
16634 Calhoun	665	41	35.	460	16	15
85594 Charleston	1929	129	1760	100	34	34
26179 Cherokee	1271	13	1259	7	16	16
29425 Chester	1182	17	1286	20	—	—
29331 Chesterfield	1833	3	1170	4	—	—
32188 Clarendon	894	18	932	32	—	—
35390 Colleton	974	31	797	12	14	14
36927 Darlington	1462	5	833	2	—	—
22615 Dillon	972	—	680	11	2	2
17891 Dorchester	716	44	576	13	18	18
28281 Edgefield	959	5	779	18	3	3
29442 Fairfield	726	—	622	8	3	3
35671 Florence	1912	26	1496	65	6	6
22270 Georgetown	470	2	405	37	10	10
68377 Greenville	3384	81	3.	3140	—	—
34225 Greenwood	1636	13	3.	1307	11	17
25126 Hampton	852	—	631	—	—	—
26995 Horry	1638	—	863	7	3	3
Jasper	243	—	198	—	—	—
27094 Kershaw	989	14	708	25	7	7
26650 Lancaster	1426	1	1140	5	6	6
41550 Laurens	1895	14	1.	1566	17	6
25318 Lee	779	14	—	571	6	6
32040 Lexington	2060	31	46.	1201	30	3
20596 Marion	1019	3	—	710	11	3
31189 Marlboro	1071	2	—	719	—	—
McCormick	637	—	—	—	—	—
34586 Newberry	1719	19	20.	1206	12	6
27337 Oconee	885	59	—	760	69	58
55893 Orangeburg	2641	159	—	1550	95	40
25422 Pickens	1139	7	—	815	18	15
55143 Richland	2283	292	12.	1557	161	23
20943 Saluda	1227	1	5.	850	3	—
83465 Spartanburg	4503	112	1.	3616	185	37
38472 Sumter	1357	142	—	910	52	31
28911 Union	1476	—	—	1609	56	20
37262 Williamsburg	1212	57	—	729	18	6
47718 York	1393	23	—	1641	12	12

Total	61846	1550	135.	48357	1293	536
Plurality	60296	—	—	47064	—	—
Per cent	96.71	2.42	21.	96.04	2.57	1.06
Total vote	63951	—	—	59350	—	—

In 1916, 162 votes were cast for "progressive" electors and 258 for "progressive republican" electors. For president in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 164 votes.

In 1918 Robert A. Cooper, Dem., was elected governor without opposition. Nat B. Dial, Dem., was elected U. S. senator for the long term and W. W. Pollock, Dem., for the short term. They had no opposition.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties. R. S. Whaley, Dem.....	2,328
2. Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties. James F. Byrnes, Dem.....	3,155
3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties. Fred H. Dominick, Dem.....	3,698
4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties. Sam J. Nichols, Dem.....	4,069
5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties. W. F. Stevenson, Dem.....	3,640
6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties. J. W. Ragsdale, Dem.....	3,262

7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter counties.
A. F. Lever, Dem..... 4,761
R. H. Richardson, Rep..... 176

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. A. Cooper.
Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove.
State Treasurer—S. T. Carter.
Attorney-General—S. M. Wolfe.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1916, 698,509).

Population (63) in 1910.	President, 1916.		
	Rep. Dem. Hughes.	Wilson.	Soc. Pro. Benson. Hanly
6143 Aurora	735	793	23 45
15776 Beadle	1662	1828	21 24
Bennett	67	222	4 4
11061 Bon Homme	1231	1278	40 20
14178 Brookings	1628	1385	46 94
25867 Brown	2659	2676	472 77
6451 Brule	729	975	40 6
1589 Buffalo	80	182	1 2
4993 Butte	537	930	135 10
5244 Campbell	644	163	14 11
14839 Charles Mix	1450	2011	41 12
10301 Clark	1226	1016	28 56
8711 Clay	1000	1207	25 14
34092 Coddington	1550	1344	47 50
2929 Corson	503	641	41 7
4458 Custer	392	488	50 1
1625 Davison	1516	1374	66 48
14372 Day	1758	907	121 86
17778 Deuel	908	534	14 24
1145 Dewey	352	379	14 4
6400 Douglas	815	997	3 3
754 Edmunds	894	634	41 43
7763 Fall River	668	922	44 10
7616 Faulk	759	629	25 22
10303 Grant	1098	772	48 67
13061 Gregory	1434	1396	72 17
Haakon	399	475	86 12
17475 Hamlin	1039	692	26 36
7870 Hand	801	905	49 27
6237 Hanson	767	712	9 13
4223 Harding	520	597	119 15
6271 Hughes	611	536	39 9
12319 Hutchinson	1636	519	53 27
3307 Hyde	438	305	40 5
Jackson	282	279	6 5
5120 Jerauld	612	589	5 58
12560 Kingsbury	1339	1096	70 90
10711 Lake	1398	1027	92 23
19694 Lawrence	2074	2157	114 20
12712 Lincoln	1591	936	62 50
10848 Lyman	981	1052	97 17
9589 McCook	1194	1021	48 24
6791 McPherson	992	224	16 7
8021 Marshall	808	885	56 24
12640 Meade	858	1224	141 20
Mellette	379	436	15 2
7661 Miner	1006	880	24 17
29631 Minnehaha	4318	3494	197 194
8695 Moody	973	898	89 22
12453 Pennington	1108	1339	122 24
11348 Perkins	890	929	118 13
4466 Potter	512	408	7 11
14897 Roberts	1259	1191	187 32
6607 Sanborn	711	898	28 56
15981 Spink	1660	1622	74 59
14975 Stanley	254	381	19 10
2462 Sully	281	268	8 —
8323 Tripp	1074	1341	40 10
15840 Turner	1573	1134	18 28
10676 Union	1108	1313	19 25
6488 Walworth	761	590	28 4
13135 Yankton	1429	1493	45 25
Ziebach	275	211	10 5
Total	64261	59191	3760 1774
Plurality	5070	—	—
Per cent	49.31	45.85	2.89 1.35
Total vote	—	—	128986

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 58,311 votes; Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Chaun, Pro., 3,910, and Debs, Soc., 4,662.

For Governor, 1918.

Peter Norbeck, Rep.....	48,787
James B. Bird, Dem.....	17,346
Mark P. Bates, Nonp.....	24,919
O. S. Anderson, Soc.....	711
Knute Lewis, Ind.....	1,344

For United States Senator, 1918.

Thomas Sterling, Rep.....	50,911
Orville V. Rinehart, Dem.....	35,535
W. T. Rafferty, Ind.....	6,164

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.	
C. A. Christopherson, Rep.....	19,240
Robert E. Dowdell, Dem.....	14,752
J. D. Wlplf, Ind.....	1,333

2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully and Walworth.	
Royal C. Johnson, Rep.....	21,162
James W. McCarter, Dem.....	8,200
Roller Glendenning, Soc.....	862
E. F. Atwood, Pro.....	1,592

3. Counties of Armstrong, Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Haakon, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach.	
Harry L. Gandy, Dem.....	10,030
Harry A. Atwater, Rep.....	7,703
J. E. Basford, Soc.....	210

Legislature. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	42	85	127
Democrats	2	11	13
Nonpartisans	1	7	8

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Peter Norbeck.
 Lieutenant-Governor—W. H. McMasters.
 Secretary of State—C. A. Burkhardt.
 Treasurer—C. H. Helgerson.
 Attorney-General—C. C. Caldwell.

TENNESSEE (Population, 1916, 2,288,004).

Population (96) in 1910.	President 1916			
	Wilson.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.
17711 Anderson	540	1733	20	—
22667 Bedford	2340	1360	—	1
12452 Benton	1313	805	24	—
6329 Bledsoe	423	681	—	—
20809 Blount	1015	2462	1	18
16336 Bradley	784	1482	18	6
27387 Campbell	435	1670	46	—
10825 Cannon	320	456	24	—
23971 Carroll	2001	2217	40	1
18838 Carter	498	2261	—	—
10540 Cheatham	1117	439	6	—
9090 Chester	862	645	42	—
22504 Claiborne	1053	1938	19	—
9009 Clay	680	578	17	—
19399 Cocke	595	1478	13	1
15625 Coffee	1837	489	20	—
16076 Crockett	1608	1144	—	—
9327 Cumberland	428	924	3	—
149478 Davidson	8958	3168	194	—
10093 Decatur	887	893	17	—
15434 DeKalb	1407	1343	10	—
19955 Dickson	2105	1008	40	1
27721 Dyer	1997	459	36	—
30257 Fayette	1812	116	2	—
7445 Fentress	348	925	44	3
20491 Franklin	2469	711	55	—
41630 Gibson	3412	1410	32	1
32629 Giles	3209	1488	5	1
13888 Grainger	843	1529	—	3

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes, Benson, Hanly
31083 Greene	2254	3055
8322 Grundy	736	319
13650 Hamblen	741	795
89267 Hamilton	5828	4697
10778 Hancock	386	1229
23011 Hardeman	1724	485
17521 Hardin	979	1811
23587 Hawkins	1142	1739
25910 Haywood	1677	61
17030 Henderson	978	1373
25434 Henry	2988	1393
16527 Hickman	1479	1026
6224 Houston	627	207
13908 Humphreys	1148	452
15026 Jackson	1506	740
5210 James	230	606
17755 Jefferson	520	1648
13191 Johnson	263	1812
94187 Knox	4214	5791
8704 Lake	727	130
21105 Lauderdale	1572	532
17569 Lawrence	1787	1837
6993 Lewis	387	414
25998 Lincoln	2791	552
13612 Loudon	423	698
14559 Macon	980	1600
21046 McMinn	1090	1726
16356 McNairy	1461	1618
39357 Madison	2659	1149
18820 Marion	1155	1432
16872 Marshall	1652	451
40456 Maury	2169	720
6131 Meigs	541	698
20713 Monroe	1263	1459
33672 Montgomery	1976	991
4800 Moore	722	71
11458 Morgau	563	1265
29946 Obion	3170	591
15854 Overton	1512	1030
8815 Perry	663	493
5087 Pickett	418	501
14116 Polk	767	837
20023 Putnam	2100	1333
15410 Rhea	661	768
22860 Roane	669	1395
25466 Robertson	2106	733
33199 Rutherford	2941	1116
12947 Scott	206	1486
4202 Sequatchie	335	238
22296 Sevier	301	2837
191439 Shelby	10967	4515
18548 Smith	2196	941
14860 Stewart	1711	591
28120 Sullivan	2601	1776
25621 Sumner	2565	627
29459 Tipton	2035	383
5874 Trousdale	688	217
7201 Unicoi	226	961
11414 Union	389	1190
2784 Van Buren	405	151
16534 Warren	1860	632
28968 Washington	1831	2723
12062 Wayne	1855	624
31929 Weakley	3609	1768
15420 White	1037	587
24213 Williamson	2035	600
25394 Wilson	2536	839

Total	150966	115641	2538	144
Plurality	33325			
Per cent.	56.06	42.95	.94	.05
Total vote.....		269289		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 147 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

J. K. Shields, Dem.....	99,677
H. C. Evans, Rep.....	61,093

For Governor, 1918.

A. H. Roberts, Dem.....	99,680
H. B. Lindsay, Rep.....	60,623

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.	
Sam R. Sells, Rep.....	12,859

2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union.
 J. W. Taylor, Rep.....13,868
 H. Johnson, Dem.....4,877
3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McClain, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.
 John A. Moon, Dem.....12,566
4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.
 Cordell Hull, Dem.....11,646
5. The counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.
 Edwin L. Davis, Dem.....11,089
6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.
 Joseph W. Byrns, Dem.....10,794
7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.
 L. P. Padgett, Dem.....10,178
8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.
 T. W. Sims, Dem.....9,010
9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley.
 F. J. Garrett, Dem.....11,129
10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton.
 Hubert Fisher, Dem.....11,606

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic on joint ballot.

State Officers.

Governor—A. H. Roberts, Dem.
 Secretary of State—R. R. Sneed, Dem.
 Treasurer—W. P. Hickerson, Dem.

TEXAS (Population, 1916, 4,429,566).

Counties.	President 1916				
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	So.	Soc.
Population in 1910	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.	
29650 Anderson	1984	501	5	187	
975 Andrews	71	—	—	3	
17705 Angellina	1344	75	2	335	
2106 Aransas	179	24	2	6	
6525 Archer	527	104	6	34	
2632 Armstrong	352	43	5	6	
10004 Atascosa	635	119	12	44	
17699 Austin	960	673	—	10	
4921 Bandera	537	168	3	44	
25344 Bastrop	1335	550	3	21	
8411 Baylor	711	47	4	74	
12090 Bee	584	152	2	29	
49186 Bell	3615	356	34	162	
119676 Bexar	7008	5483	36	187	
4511 Blanco	628	235	3	19	
1386 Borden	84	1	3	3	
19615 Bosque	1561	179	4	73	
4827 Bowie	1941	414	6	273	
13299 Brazoria	1033	581	34	80	
18919 Brazos	1027	273	5	3	
5220 Brewster	207	44	1	7	
2162 Briscoe	260	4	—	22	
Brooks	101	63	2	1	
22935 Brown	1986	181	6	104	
18687 Burleson	1208	2	23	262	
10755 Burnet	913	115	7	23	
24237 Caldwell	1216	225	2	15	
3635 Calhoun	338	84	8	64	
12973 Callahan	959	74	5	83	
27158 Cameron	1260	420	11	25	

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.
9551 Camp	721	206	2	35
2127 Carson	326	78	3	7
27587 Cass	1505	707	—	124
1850 Castro	176	69	2	5
4234 Chambers	239	101	3	43
29038 Cherokee	2002	241	4	245
9538 Childress	948	31	3	77
17043 Clay	1324	177	5	54
6412 Coke	484	29	3	42
22618 Coleman	1700	96	2	182
49021 Collin	4141	594	3	190
5224 Collingsworth	589	31	6	54
18397 Colorado	1041	358	6	76
8494 Comal	432	74	—	36
27188 Comanche	1494	148	13	301
6654 Concho	418	36	2	53
26602 Cooke	2273	353	3	106
21703 Coryell	1802	188	3	72
4396 Cottle	455	12	67	1
331 Crane	—	—	—	—
1296 Crockett	65	16	—	5
1765 Crosby	456	31	—	46
Culberson	124	2	—	1
4001 Dallam	363	81	7	39
135748 Dallas	13410	2554	105	184
2320 Dawson	288	14	2	14
3942 Deaf Smith	356	77	3	16
14566 Delta	1254	72	9	115
31258 Denton	2844	451	10	157
22501 DeWitt	1056	1068	2	21
3092 Dickens	389	15	—	39
3460 Dimmit	193	74	1	—
5284 Donley	636	42	15	54
8964 Duval	597	37	—	3
23421 Eastland	1086	146	13	294
1178 Ector	120	2	—	—
3768 Edwards	299	73	1	5
53629 Ellis	4718	324	11	74
52539 El Paso	3603	1770	34	111
32095 Erath	2024	184	17	287
35649 Falls	2037	729	29	232
44801 Fannin	3493	471	9	236
28796 Fayette	1902	1212	6	40
12596 Fisher	950	46	6	229
4638 Floyd	600	43	7	78
5726 Ford	475	41	—	83
18168 Fort Bend	783	329	68	16
9321 Franklin	684	62	—	42
20557 Freestone	1575	637	1	98
8895 Frio	140	55	2	4
1255 Gaines	80	—	—	4
44479 Galveston	3543	1263	46	73
1995 Garza	330	14	—	14
9447 Gillespie	405	1463	2	12
1143 Glasscock	96	8	—	4
9909 Gollad	605	548	5	59
28055 Gonzales	1675	649	6	51
3405 Gray	482	69	2	35
65996 Grayson	5092	1024	20	285
14140 Gregg	820	159	2	25
21205 Grimes	1108	108	2	25
24913 Guadalupe	830	1812	1	7
7566 Hale	908	80	7	43
8279 Hall	925	49	6	88
15315 Hamilton	1231	201	1	28
935 Hansford	166	47	9	14
11213 Hardeman	932	94	6	123
12947 Hardin	1279	158	7	90
115693 Harris	10131	3009	74	433
37243 Harrison	1374	172	10	60
1298 Hartley	161	30	1	1
16249 Haskell	1200	95	2	369
15518 Hays	995	123	5	10
3170 Hemphill	496	141	13	23
20131 Henderson	1790	269	1	354
13728 Hidalgo	1364	260	7	27
47679 Hill	3951	382	17	86
137 Hockley	—	—	—	—
10005 Hockley	693	64	1	84
31038 Hopkins	2563	218	14	231
29564 Houston	1730	373	—	162
8881 Howard	747	30	1	99
48116 Hunt	4242	424	17	155
892 Hutchinson	114	28	3	6
1283 Irion	150	5	—	11
11817 Jack	862	121	4	115
6471 Jackson	403	123	5	65

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson
14000 Jasper	906	75	4	41
1678 Jeff Davis	284	74	2	1
38182 Jefferson	3082	488	31	155
Jim Hogg	187	11	—	—
Jim Wells	335	100	4	35
34460 Johnson	3040	275	12	170
24299 Jones	1798	114	10	214
14942 Karnes	889	238	4	5
35223 Kaufman	2780	427	—	172
4517 Kendall	232	590	1	5
2655 Kent	212	2	—	25
5505 Kerr	621	272	4	30
3261 Kimble	223	13	—	13
810 King	47	3	—	—
3401 Kinney	233	201	1	7
Kleberg	427	106	1	44
9625 Knox	884	64	2	105
46544 Lamar	3412	309	7	96
540 Lamb	150	14	4	4
9532 Lampasas	848	113	3	33
4747 Laskie	340	40	1	3
26418 Lavaca	1784	936	6	241
13132 Lee	971	836	1	82
18583 Leon	579	335	—	162
10686 Liberty	704	224	4	82
34621 Limestone	2188	225	6	107
2634 Lipscomb	850	116	10	47
3442 Live Oak	397	119	6	51
6520 Llano	716	72	2	23
249 Loving	—	—	—	—
3624 Lubbock	633	34	4	27
1713 Lynn	331	15	—	8
10318 Madison	730	120	6	41
10472 Marlon	445	166	2	1
1549 Martin	125	14	—	22
5683 Mason	386	157	—	32
13594 Matagorda	748	252	12	79
5151 Maverick	192	246	1	2
13405 McCulloch	847	61	—	117
73250 McLennan	4979	940	12	122
1091 McMullen	115	29	—	—
13415 Medina	758	650	7	26
2707 Menard	267	44	—	32
3464 Midland	339	24	1	27
36780 Millam	2198	576	4	230
9694 Mills	640	123	3	106
8856 Mitchell	803	39	1	80
15123 Montague	1803	235	5	242
25679 Montgomery	850	179	3	141
561 Moore	103	6	—	—
10439 Morris	659	163	163	52
2396 Motley	393	9	—	28
27406 Nacogdoches	1766	92	3	141
47070 Navarro	3527	294	6	100
10850 Newton	493	34	8	23
11999 Nolan	1048	91	1	79
21955 Nueces	1830	404	21	142
1602 Ochiltree	238	41	—	8
812 Oldham	138	42	4	—
9528 Orange	758	92	33	—
19506 Palo Pinto	1431	124	11	282
20424 Panola	1228	125	2	71
26331 Parker	1797	173	17	240
1555 Parmer	194	64	6	10
2071 Pecos	394	96	4	2
17459 Polk	918	107	2	113
12424 Potter	1288	166	6	99
5218 Presidio	245	27	1	—
6787 Rains	509	77	—	289
312 Randall	341	63	12	6
392 Rangan	59	2	1	—
Real	242	14	3	25
28564 Red River	2021	356	6	141
4392 Reeves	346	43	1	5
2814 Refugio	408	232	9	47
950 Roberts	220	27	1	3
27454 Robertson	1313	218	2	44
8072 Rockwall	828	27	17	—
20858 Runtels	1487	195	6	133
26946 Rusk	1849	521	2	196
8582 Sabine	681	22	6	54
11264 San Augustine	682	18	1	51
9542 San Jaelnto	442	255	1	1
7307 San Patricio	594	130	8	65

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson
11245 San Saba	955	66	5	90
1893 Schleicher	163	10	—	1
10924 Scurry	994	40	3	78
4201 Shackelford	378	51	2	36
26423 Shelby	1767	131	6	176
1376 Sherman	152	39	2	9
41746 Smith	2422	773	16	270
3931 Somervell	278	20	—	84
13151 Starr	516	115	—	—
7980 Stephens	572	12	—	103
1493 Sterling	205	6	1	—
5320 Stonewall	502	21	—	119
1569 Sutton	130	13	—	—
4012 Swissier	381	62	2	10
198572 Tarrant	10269	1551	65	329
26293 Taylor	2134	120	2	118
1430 Terrell	181	59	—	2
1474 Terry	146	1	—	—
4563 Throckmorton	330	10	1	76
16422 Titus	1164	189	22	95
17882 Tom Green	1243	92	12	63
55620 Travis	3682	690	18	71
12768 Trinity	906	156	3	91
10253 Tyler	635	24	—	31
19960 Uplshur	1346	198	10	121
501 Upton	42	6	1	—
11233 Uvalde	728	92	1	13
8613 Valverde	446	135	2	5
25651 Van Zandt	2040	232	11	648
14990 Victoria	897	476	6	35
16061 Walker	763	315	1	24
12738 Waller	635	182	2	6
2589 Ward	178	23	2	8
25561 Washington	1119	1306	3	3
22503 Webb	676	472	—	—
21123 Wharton	948	351	17	85
5258 Wheeler	554	56	7	83
16094 Wichita	2108	347	28	94
12000 Wilbarger	1242	99	2	116
Willacy	110	10	—	—
42228 Williamson	2701	656	14	80
17066 Wilson	869	345	7	30
442 Winkler	21	—	—	—
26450 Wise	2023	263	155	9
23417 Wood	1719	248	12	416
602 Yoakum	85	1	—	1
13657 Young	1175	71	71	71
3809 Zapata	26	214	—	—
1889 Zavalla	239	43	2	17
Total	285124	64356	2054	19135
Plurality	220768	—	—	—
Per cent.	76.92	17.36	.55	5.17
Total vote.	—	370669	—	—

For United States Senator, 1918.

Morris Sheppard, Dem.	248,742
J. Webster Flanagan, Rep.	36,164
M. A. Smith, Soc.	12,362

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.
1. Eugene Black, Dem.	—	15,295
2. J. C. Box, Dem.	—	12,188
3. James Young, Dem.	—	5,320
4. Sam Rayburn, Dem.	—	7,640
5. Hatton W. Summers, Dem.	—	21,670
6. Rufus Hardy, Dem.	—	10,021
7. Clay Stone Briggs, Dem.	—	8,420
8. Joe H. Eagle, Dem.	—	14,630
9. Joseph J. Mansfield, Dem.	—	12,760
10. James P. Buchanan, Dem.	—	11,372
11. Tom Conally, Dem.	—	12,416
12. James C. Wilson, Dem.	—	18,784
13. Lucian W. Parrish, Dem.	—	11,162
14. Carlos Bee, Dem.	—	8,722
15. John N. Garner, Dem.	—	12,657
16. Claude B. Hudspeth, Dem.	—	18,942
17. James L. Blanton, Dem.	—	14,386
18. Marvin Jones, Dem.	—	11,234

Legislature. Senate. House. J.B.

Democrats	31	142	173
Republican	—	1	1

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—W. P. Hobby.
 Lieutenant-Governor—W. A. Johnson.
 Comptroller of Public Accounts—H. B. Terrell.
 Treasurer—John W. Baker.
 Commissioner of General Land Office—J. T. Robinson.
 Attorney-General—C. M. Cureton.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—Anne Webb Blanton.
 Commissioner of Agriculture—Fred Davis.
 Adjutant-General—James A. Harley.

UTAH (Population, 1916, 434,983.)

Population in 1910.	Counties. (27)	President 1916			
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.
13894	Box Elder	2954	244	34	—
23062	Cache	5314	3757	75	2
8624	Carbon	1472	1291	147	4
10121	Davis	2124	1644	22	2
	Duchesne	1450	685	410	—
6760	Emery	1401	879	88	—
3660	Garfield	843	517	16	1
1595	Grand	307	212	19	—
3933	Iron	1151	829	76	—
10702	Juab	2214	1247	151	—
1652	Kane	327	304	14	—
6118	Millard	1781	1259	94	6
2467	Morgan	484	464	8	—
1734	Plute	419	268	55	—
1883	Rich	456	323	—	—
131426	Salt Lake	30682	17637	1778	70
2377	San Juan	445	213	15	—
16704	Sanpete	3385	2910	78	1
9775	Sevier	2031	1722	67	—
8200	Summit	1495	1190	240	1
7924	Tooele	1531	1125	113	1
7050	Uinta	1459	712	94	4
37942	Utah	8203	5202	410	11
8920	Wasatch	881	818	14	—
5123	Washington	1397	701	4	—
1749	Wayne	393	223	9	—
35179	Weber	8139	4704	368	46
	Total	34025	54136	4460	149
	Plurality	29889	—	—	—
	Per cent.	58.84	37.92	3.12	.10
	Total vote	142770	—	—	—

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 42,100 votes; Wilson, Dem., 36,579; Roosevelt, Prog., 24,174; Debs, Soc., 9,027.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Plute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Uinta, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.
Milton H. Welling, Dem.....25,327
Wattis, Rep.....20,478
Keef, Soc.....347
2. Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.
James H. Mays, Dem.-Prog.....23,930
Spry, Rep.....16,134
Kempton, Soc.....721

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Dem.-Prog.	16	44	69
Republicans	4	—	4
Socialist	—	1	1

State Officers.

Governor—Simon Bamberger, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Hardin Bennion, Dem.
 Treasurer—Daniel O. Larson, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Dan B. Shields.
 Auditor—Joseph Ririe.

VERMONT (Population, 1916, 363,699.)

Population in 1910.	Counties. (14)	President 1916			
		Rep. Dem.	Pro. Soc.	Hughes.	Wilson.
20010	Addison	2765	874	53	11
21378	Bennington	2602	1590	33	83
26031	Caledonia	3024	1887	68	24

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly	
42447	Chittenden	3786	2772	58	43
7384	Essex	734	544	8	7
29866	Franklin	2796	2107	43	11
3761	Grand Isle	407	434	1	3
12585	Lamolle	1474	643	51	27
18703	Orange	2151	1379	46	51
23337	Orleans	2758	1047	41	7
48139	Rutland	5926	2785	134	84
41702	Washington	4216	2732	98	335
26933	Windham	3375	1698	37	42
33681	Windsor	4236	2216	38	70

Total	40250	22708	709	798
Plurality	17542	—	—	—
Per cent.	62.45	35.23	1.09	1.23
Total vote	64465	—	—	—

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 23,305 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,070; Wilson, Dem., 15,350; Chafin, Pro., 1,154.

For United States Senator, 1916.

Carroll S. Page, Rep.....47,362
 Oscar C. Miller, Dem.....14,956
 N. E. Greenalet, Soc.....1,366

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamolle and Rutland.
Frank L. Greene, Rep.....15,309
John Higgins, Dem.....5,179
2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.
Porter H. Dale, Rep.....16,145
J. B. Keardon, Dem.....5,618

For Governor, 1918.

Perceval W. Clement, Rep.....28,358
 William B. Mayo, Dem.....13,859

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	30	220	350
Democrats	—	26	26
Independent	—	1	1

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Perceval W. Clement.
 Treasurer—Walter F. Scott.
 Secretary of State—Harry A. Black.
 Auditor—Benjamin Gates.

VIRGINIA (Population, 1916, 2,192,019.)

Population in 1910.	Counties. (100)	Pres. 1916		Pres. 1912		
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Prog. Taft.	
36650	Accomac	1745	299	1825	153	110
29871	Albemarle	1376	223	1215	144	126
15329	Alexandria city	1038	364	951	132	104
10231	Alexandria	515	412	346	86	153
14173	Alleghany	544	432	394	125	263
8720	Amelia	403	80	325	32	50
18932	Amherst	1142	93	765	64	60
8904	Appomattox	700	133	654	28	51
32445	Augusta	1751	845	1556	568	272
6538	Bath	387	219	329	159	39
29549	Bedford	1628	298	1219	142	343
5154	Bland	356	420	289	206	118
17727	Botetourt	900	775	889	517	191
6247	Bristol city	489	184	405	86	64
19244	Brunswick	772	82	643	67	43
12334	Buchanan	720	827	524	223	389
15304	Buckingham	625	181	603	97	110
3245	Buena Vista city	153	92	155	43	48
1007	Campbell	637	185	810	97	126
22043	Caroline	637	198	690	144	126
21116	Carroll	838	1424	765	874	346
5253	Charles City	139	57	121	37	23
15785	Charlotte	865	227	609	175	123
6765	Charlottesville city	618	117	454	39	24
21299	Chesterfield	689	141	702	61	75
7468	Clarke	590	49	576	39	14
5745	Clifton Forge city	455	104	293	63	61
4711	Craig	369	209	337	62	150
13472	Culpeper	849	184	752	108	49
9195	Cumberland	446	73	362	10	31
19020	Danville city	1151	229	1062	93	79
9199	Dickenson	650	753	529	398	157
15442	Dinwiddie	592	85	512	58	75

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt.
21225 Elizabeth City..	411	132..	347	43	56
9105 Essex	302	77..	278	72	11
20566 Fairfax	1179	472..	992	187	150
22526 Fauquier	1204	367..	1187	182	87
14092 Floyd	472	893..	409	222	712
8223 Fluvanna	513	81..	409	53	58
26480 Franklin	1481	1094..	1238	415	601
12787 Frederick	1194	366..	922	181	112
5874 Fred'ksburg city	380	173..	414	51	100
11623 Giles	839	596..	725	267	247
12477 Gloucester	582	142..	510	74	56
9237 Goochland	413	193..	322	114	82
19856 Grayson	967	1244..	842	382	290
6937 Greene	221	239..	238	141	95
11890 Greensville	392	76..	294	31	72
40044 Halifax	1781	493..	1260	426	127
Hampton city	350	56..	353	13	31
17200 Hanover	760	102..	609	87	4
Harrisonb'g city	346	319..	—	—	—
23437 Henrico	690	140..	952	93	105
18459 Henry	851	567..	707	216	369
5317 Highland	370	310..	313	221	84
— Hopewell city	24	3..	—	—	—
14929 Isle of Wight	679	140..	708	75	101
3624 James City	127	34..	128	19	15
6378 King George	223	217..	256	49	103
9576 King and Queen	271	157..	346	68	48
8547 King William	342	119..	305	69	63
9752 Lancaster	461	58..	479	82	16
23840 Lee	1287	1569..	1023	699	677
21167 Loudoun	1490	404..	1386	256	87
16578 Louisa	710	263..	578	91	141
12780 Lunenburg	814	110..	508	66	50
29494 Lynchburg city	1465	353..	1487	111	218
10055 Madison	572	348..	402	210	63
9715 Manchester city	—	—	—	—	—
8922 Mathews	549	90..	523	45	34
28956 Mecklenburg	1317	222..	1039	191	91
8852 Middlesex	373	155..	374	128	22
17268 Montgomery	765	891..	684	349	531
26886 Nansemond	663	70..	544	53	65
16821 Nelson	1063	249..	706	163	95
4682 New Kent	192	69..	160	30	46
20205 Newport News city	939	465..	938	100	231
67452 Norfolk city	3234	963..	3539	195	451
52744 Norfolk county	1612	684..	1089	422	215
16672 Northampton	802	109..	726	83	76
10777 Northumberland	503	111..	470	102	52
13462 Nottoway	608	91..	683	72	70
13486 Orange	608	153..	619	87	57
14147 Page	842	613..	703	340	138
17195 Patrick	872	815..	698	434	350
24127 Petersburg city	1185	161..	1122	75	44
50709 Petersburg	2012	801..	1558	527	321
33190 Portsmouth city	1368	376..	1529	64	321
6099 Powhatan	223	112..	230	109	51
14266 Prince Edward	668	108..	584	72	46
7848 Prince George	258	72..	204	42	48
11526 Princess Anne	515	67..	422	40	63
12026 Prince William	754	192..	814	82	93
17246 Pulaski	1057	721..	781	196	484
4202 Radford city	206	115..	185	36	95
8044 Rappahannock	401	84..	356	94	9
127628 Richmond city	6987	1210..	5632	405	483
7415 Richmond c'nty	329	180..	542	110	40
34874 Roanoke city	2246	610..	1913	268	502
19623 Roanoke county	850	460..	696	108	191
21171 Rockbridge	1019	601..	949	433	212
34963 Rockingham	1660	1322..	1761	937	421
23474 Russell	1570	1440..	1298	583	623
23514 Scott	1319	1743..	1311	587	1075
20942 Shenandoah	1440	1425..	1336	706	493
20926 Smyth	1134	1321..	1022	609	578
26302 Southampton	1045	128..	861	95	49
9935 Spotsylvania	398	249..	390	58	158
8070 Stafford	444	422..	347	141	183
10604 Staunton city	511	311..	632	65	287
Suffolk city	437	158..	480	71	63
9715 Surrey	430	90..	360	57	37
13664 Sussex	486	96..	435	59	53
24946 Tazewell	1108	1591..	979	586	371
8589 Warren	583	214..	571	122	39
6041 Warwick	97	53..	123	17	30
32330 Washington	1863	1717..	1721	590	996
9813 Westmoreland	328	126..	341	69	43
2714 Will'sburg city	97	21..	113	11	14

Population	Wilson	Hughes	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt
5864 Winchester city	468	196..	447	141	63
34162 Wise	1468	1862..	1279	851	573
20872 Wythe	1334	1370..	1110	633	650
7757 York	247	51..	211	34	26

Total	102324	49358..	90332	23288	21777
Plurality	53466				
Per cent	66.76	32.07..	65.95	17.00	15.89
Total vote	153994				136976

For president in 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,062 votes; Hanly, Pro., 683, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 67. For president in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 820 votes; Chafin, Pro., 709.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....	40,403
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For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

- The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg. S. O. Bland, Dem..... 4,835
- The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk. Edward E. Holland, Dem..... 3,420
- The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg. Andrew J. Montague, Dem..... 3,073
- The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg. Walter A. Watson, Dem..... 2,506
- Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville. E. W. Saunders, Dem..... 3,880
- Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd, Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg. Carter Glass, Dem..... 2,705
- The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester and Harrisonburg. Thomas W. Harrison, Dem..... 3,767
- The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria. E. C. Carlin, Dem..... 4,511
- The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol. C. Bascom Slemple, Rep..... 8,089
- The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge. H. D. Flood, Dem..... 4,699

Legislature. Senate. House. J.B.

Democrats	36	88	124
Republicans	4	12	13
Democratic majority	32	76	108

State Officers. (All Democrats.)

- Governor—Westmoreland Davis.
 Lieutenant-Governor—B. F. Buchanan.
 Attorney-General—John B. Saunders.
 Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
 Treasurer—A. W. Harman, Jr.
 Auditor—C. Lee Moore.

WASHINGTON (Pop., 1916), 1,534,221.

Population in 1910.	Counties. (39)	Pres. 1916	
		Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson
10920	Adams	1235	1287
5831	Asotin	992	1125
7937	Benton	1411	1298
15104	Chelan	3004	2757
6755	Clallam	1455	1328
26115	Clarke	4413	3720
7042	Columbia	1144	1156
12561	Cowlitz	2107	1280
9227	Douglas	1124	1914
4900	Ferry	580	908
5153	Franklin	671	1105
4199	Garfield	843	722
8698	Grant	1207	1555
	Grays Harbor	4987	4978
4704	Island	802	854
8337	Jefferson	1090	864
284638	King	38679	52246
17647	Kitsap	2630	3496
18561	Kittitas	2286	2595
10180	Klickitat	1552	1470
32127	Lewis	5161	4321
17539	Lincoln	2254	2816
5156	Mason	759	780
12887	Okanogan	1881	2882
12532	Pacific	2662	1539
	Pend d'Oreille	915	1081
120812	Pierce	16737	18942
3603	San Juan	586	665
29241	Skagit	4120	4927
2887	Skamania	484	453
59209	Snohomish	8598	8398
139404	Spokane	19475	21305
25297	Stevens	2677	3181
17581	Thurston	3209	2966
3285	Wahkiakum	489	340
31931	Walla Walla	4103	4421
49511	Whitcom	7597	5636
33980	Whitman	4927	5866
41709	Yakima	7153	6116
	Total	166399	182993
	Plurality		26594
	Per cent.	44.74	49.19
	Total vote		371936

For President in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 6,868 votes; Benson, Soc., received 22,544 votes, and Chafin, Pro., 9,810.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. City of Seattle and Kitsap county.	
John F. Miller, Rep.	23,326
J. M. Hawthorne, Dem.	20,488
Hulet M. Wells, Soc.	2,333
2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.	
Lindley H. Hadley, Rep.	19,797
Joseph A. Sloan, Dem.	15,059
James M. Salter, Soc.	2,045
3. Counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.	
Albert Johnson, Rep.	29,178
Theodore Moss, Dem.	12,407
O. T. Clark, Soc.	2,243
4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.	
John W. Summers, Rep.	17,439
William E. McCroskey, Dem.	13,335
Walter Price, Soc.	776
5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane and Stevens.	
J. Stanley Webster, Rep.	22,426
C. C. Dill, Dem.	20,061
Peter Harrison, Soc.	473

Legislature. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans	39	87	126
Democrats	3	10	13

State Officers.

Governor—Ernest Lister, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Louis F. Hart, Rep.

Secretary of State—I. M. Howell, Rep.
State Treasurer—W. W. Sherman, Rep.
Attorney-General—W. V. Tanner, Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA (Pop., 1916, 1,386,038).

Population in 1910	Counties. (55)	President 1916.		
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.
15858	Barbour	1848	2083	57
21999	Berkeley	2938	2802	86
10331	Boone	1397	1504	105
22023	Braxton	2957	2332	9
11098	Brooke	1261	1422	120
46685	Cabell	6446	5728	229
11258	Calhoun	1317	936	13
10238	Clay	1047	1021	26
12072	Doddridge	1061	1893	41
51903	Fayette	5377	5511	361
11379	Gilmer	1695	943	9
7833	Grant	391	1438	5
24833	Greenbrier	3170	2601	86
11694	Hamshire	2181	745	10
10485	Hancock	891	1434	117
9163	Hardy	1425	701	6
48381	Harrison	5970	6262	584
20956	Jackson	2032	2474	29
15889	Jefferson	2544	1181	44
81457	Kanawha	10276	10096	598
18281	Lewis	2248	2263	102
20491	Lincoln	2113	2104	50
14476	Logan	3270	2107	62
42794	Marion	5493	4443	443
32388	Marshall	2997	3699	229
23019	Mason	2336	2454	101
38371	Mercer	4836	4788	55
16674	Mineral	1747	1865	79
19431	Mingo	2472	2223	10
24334	Monongalia	2227	3412	297
13055	Monroe	1609	1584	8
7848	Morgan	666	1208	30
47856	McDowell	3692	7086	26
17639	Nicholas	2467	2056	69
57572	Ohio	6074	7349	509
9349	Pendleton	1276	838	9
8074	Pleasants	899	876	7
14740	Pocahontas	1849	1550	50
26341	Preston	1694	3838	103
18587	Putnam	1837	1925	131
25633	Raleigh	3319	3791	151
26028	Randolph	3024	2165	253
17875	Ritchie	1657	2225	89
21543	Roane	2186	2406	38
18420	Summers	2389	1781	24
16554	Taylor	1672	2002	87
18675	Tucker	1388	1531	158
16211	Tyler	1336	1900	68
16629	Upshur	1019	2553	68
24081	Wayne	2989	2215	43
9680	Webster	1513	854	14
23855	Wetzel	2797	1910	77
9047	Wirt	1072	951	12
38001	Wood	4817	4521	142
10392	Wyoming	1199	1484	7
	Total	140403	143124	6150
	Plurality			2721
	Per cent.	48.46	49.44	2.10
	Total vote			289677

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 113,046 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 78,977; Taft, Rep., 56,667; Debs, Soc., 15,336 and Chafin, Pro., 4,534.

For United States Senator, 1916.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.	144,243
W. E. Chilton, Dem.	138,585

For Representatives in Congress, 1916.

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Kanawha, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.	
Thomas W. Fleming, Rep.	21,574
M. M. Neely, Dem.	22,138
2. Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.	
George M. Bowers, Rep.	24,055
Samuel V. Woods, Dem.	23,195
3. Counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison,	

Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upsbur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.
 Stuart F. Reed, Rep. 23,442
 Fleming N. Alderson, Dem. 22,762

4. Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.
 T. A. Null, Dem. 22,855
 Harry C. Woodyard, Rep. 23,139

5. Counties of Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.
 George R. C. Wiles, Dem. 23,859
 Edward Cooper, Rep. 25,563

6. Counties of Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.
 Martin V. Godbey, Rep. 24,415
 Adam B. Littlepage, Dem. 25,963

Legislature. Senate House, J.B.
 Republicans 20 42 62
 Democrats 10 52 62

State Officers.
 Governor—A. H. Roberts, Dem.
 Secretary—Houston Golf Young, Rep.
 Treasurer—William S. Johnson, Rep.

WISCONSIN (Population, 1916, 2,500,350).

Counties.	Population in 1916. (71)	President 1916.				Governor 1914.				Ind. Blaine
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Pro. Benson.	Pro. H. L. Dancy.	Dem. Karel.	Rep. Philpp.	Gov. Amring.		
8604 Adams	824	957	48	42	219	451	32	206		
21965 Ashland	1582	1998	187	78	1123	1384	182	215		
29114 Barron	1863	2746	138	250	880	1170	97	324		
15987 Bayfield	996	1320	226	41	325	853	165	266		
54098 Brown	5771	4132	220	201	3691	2738	342	153		
16006 Buffalo	1043	1492	65	39	490	865	34	293		
9026 Burnett	638	1007	169	52	228	743	103	182		
16701 Calumet	1382	1979	76	24	1526	1027	38	63		
32103 Chippewa	2233	3324	71	88	1990	1881	43	235		
30074 Clark	1614	3371	130	84	1080	1787	83	341		
31129 Columbia	2299	3395	82	126	1491	2361	48	797		
16288 Crawford	1764	1883	34	38	1303	1110	25	466		
77435 Dane	9859	6931	192	291	5178	3537	144	4131		
47436 Dodge	4519	4887	112	128	4104	3044	57	331		
18711 Door	1204	1656	39	45	726	1271	24	88		
47422 Douglas	2940	3007	801	154	2240	2474	563	332		
25260 Dunn	1447	2556	171	83	389	1044	134	414		
32721 Eau Claire	2290	2922	187	114	1291	1602	138	663		
3381 Florence	162	412	9	11	70	347	13	43		
51610 Fond du Lac	6021	5781	128	154	4061	3208	130	676		
6782 Forest	637	738	17	22	237	689	25	69		
39007 Grant	3459	4718	72	133	1753	2470	42	911		
21641 Green	1687	2422	66	168	861	1511	76	604		
15491 Green Lake	1352	1647	34	47	908	1155	31	147		
22497 Iowa	2230	2271	20	135	1227	1621	9	519		
8306 Iron	475	672	43	40	177	672	41	25		
17075 Jackson	963	1866	50	29	569	1117	37	221		
34306 Jefferson	3645	3785	86	120	2728	2385	76	333		
19569 Juneau	1442	2292	109	65	901	1549	35	347		
32929 Kenosha	2316	3537	501	86	2351	2460	296	208		
16784 Kewaunee	2011	1104	17	16	1865	833	12	93		
43396 LaCrosse	4123	3597	278	108	2112	2451	127	1231		
20075 Lafayette	2059	2544	19	83	1339	1602	15	431		
17062 Langlade	1755	1538	81	37	1329	1189	54	174		
19064 Lincoln	1282	2189	100	36	983	1528	123	196		
44978 Manitowoc	4338	4224	459	70	3779	2604	656	90		
55054 Marathon	3677	5838	607	95	3377	3642	405	375		
33812 Marinette	2265	2767	145	92	1211	2250	156	179		
10741 Marquette	923	1377	15	29	601	1001	8	159		
43187 Milwaukee	34812	27831	16943	425	19852	22267	17588	2970		
28881 Monroe	1391	3013	123	106	995	1638	50	489		
25657 Oconto	1892	2570	70	40	1350	1752	79	140		
11433 Oneida	1054	1089	254	13	547	923	106	202		
49102 Outagamie	4442	5302	164	101	3233	3317	105	680		
17123 Ozaucuke	1577	1610	51	20	1585	751	44	62		
7577 Pepin	622	766	25	26	429	398	29	76		
22079 Pierce	1650	1945	73	81	832	841	43	338		
21367 Polk	1713	2080	196	74	295	798	115	308		
30945 Portage	3000	2520	71	69	1933	1736	41	423		
13795 Price	1049	1620	147	57	419	896	207	116		
57424 Racine	6081	4495	606	455	2731	2862	395	568		
18809 Richland	1845	2061	89	239	649	1040	45	853		
55533 Rock	4015	7011	224	227	2186	3856	227	1236		
11180 Rusk	926	989	115	48	320	737	76	206		
25910 St. Croix	2352	2731	178	84	1464	1679	111	285		
32869 Sauk	2257	3779	43	255	1073	2063	30	577		
6227 Sawyer	562	550	52	17	281	460	19	56		
31884 Shawano	3367	3415	131	67	876	1310	80	467		
54888 Sheboygan	3885	5562	983	85	3451	4029	786	523		
13641 Taylor	845	1544	135	40	732	845	127	176		
22928 Trempealeau	1573	2138	29	70	825	1034	16	567		
28116 Vernon	1830	2912	49	175	554	1429	26	621		
8019 Vilas	467	531	82	16	262	254	84	40		
29614 Walworth	2440	3988	58	199	1284	2011	48	377		
8196 Washburn	644	938	78	34	297	793	51	64		
23744 Washington	2732	2892	76	49	2060	2007	76	93		
37106 Waukesha	4192	3768	151	224	2421	2964	128	737		
32732 Waupaca	1740	4492	99	120	898	2703	129	651		

Population	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Haaly.	Karel.	Phillip.	Amering.	Blaine.
18886 Waushara	1015	2345	78	46..	227	1117	53	390
62116 Winnebago	5242	5923	406	160..	3107	4205	291	1334
30583 Wood	2625	2954	200	86..	1883	1933	193	364
Militia vote	1090	1087	19	14..	—	—	—	—
Total	193042	221323	27802	7166..	119509	140787	25917	32560
Plurality		28281				21278		
Per cent.	42.96	49.26	6.19	1.59..	36.72	43.26	7.96	10.01
Total vote		449333					325430	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem. received 164,228 votes; Chain, Pro., 8,586; Taft, Rep., 130,695; Debs, Soc., 33,481; Roosevelt, Prog., 62,460; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 522.

For United States Senator, 1918.
 April 2, to fill vacancy.
 Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep. 163,983
 Joseph E. Davies, Dem. 148,923
 Victor Berger, Soc. 110,487
 A. J. Benjamin, Pro. 233

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.
 1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
 Calvin Stewart, Dem. 6,295
 Clifford E. Randall, Rep. 11,418
 Samuel E. Walkup, Soc. 3,197
 Henry Allen Cooper, Ind. 10,245

2. Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington.
 John Clifford, Dem. 12,532
 Edward E. Voigt, Rep. 15,289
 Oscar Ameringer, Soc. 6,936

3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.
 James G. Monahan, Rep. 18,398
 Ernest N. Warner, Ind. 4,397
 Edward J. Reynolds, Ind. 2,232

4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, South Milwaukee, Cudahy and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee county.
 John G. Kleczka, Rep. 16,524
 Edmund Melius, Soc. 11,890

5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay.
 Joseph P. Carney, Dem. 12,450
 William H. Stafford, Rep. 10,678
 Victor L. Berger, Soc. 17,930

6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago. To fill vacancy—
 Bondeul A. Husting, Dem. 10,621
 Florian Lampert, Rep. 12,363
 G. H. Thompson, Soc. 7,009
 General election—
 Bondeul A. Husting, Dem. 10,856
 Byron E. Van Keuren, Pro. 318
 Florian Lampert, Rep. 12,728
 G. H. Thompson, Soc. 6,737

7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.
 Arthur A. Bentley, Dem. 6,109
 Oliver Needham, Pro. 501
 John J. Esch, Rep. 16,140

8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.
 John W. Brown, Dem. 6,862
 Edward E. Browne, Rep. 13,755
 Leo Krzycki, Soc. 5,904

9. Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie.
 Andrew R. McDonald, Dem. 10,702
 David G. Clason, Rep. 16,352

10. Counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau.
 James A. Frear, Rep. 16,900
 William H. Frawley, Ind. 1,814

11. Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn.
 To fill vacancy—
 Adolphus P. Nelson, Rep. 15,769
 J. F. Jensen, Soc. 168
 General election—
 Adolphus P. Nelson, Rep. 16,418
 John P. Jensen, Soc. 2,976

	Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	27	77	104	
Democrats	2	5	7	
Socialists	4	17	21	

State Officers. (All republicans.)
 Governor—Emanuel L. Philipp.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Edward F. Dithmar.
 Secretary of State—Merlin Hull.
 State Treasurer—Henry Johnson.
 Attorney-General—John J. Blaine.
 Superintendent of Schools—Charles P. Cary.

WYOMING (Population, 1916, 184,212).

Population in 1910.	Counties.			
	(2)	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.
11574 Albany	1313	1571	72	33
8896 Big Horn	1239	1493	29	8
Campbell	448	690	12	10
11282 Carbon	1217	1661	155	10
6294 Converse	766	879	20	15
6492 Crook	848	1181	51	9
11822 Fremont	1407	1752	75	17
Goshen	770	1096	49	21
Hot Springs	523	760	95	23
3453 Johnson	814	812	28	2
26127 Laramie	2428	2759	78	55
Lincoln	1426	2378	142	10
4766 Natrona	912	1377	30	8
Niobrara	533	599	14	22
4909 Park	1092	1146	69	22
Platte	806	1276	62	53
16324 Sheridan	1914	2906	205	23
11575 Sweetwater	1287	1496	152	4
16982 Uinta	822	1295	51	6
Washakie	344	455	16	3
Weston	791	734	47	14
Total	21698	28316	1453	373
Plurality		6618		
Per cent.	41.66	54.62	2.8	7.2
Total vote		51840		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 14,560 votes; Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232, and Debs, Soc., 2,760.

For United States Senator, 1918.
 Francis E. Warren, Rep. 23,975
 John E. Osborne, Dem. 17,528

For Representative in Congress, 1918.
 Frank W. Mondell, Rep. 26,244
 Hayden M. White, Dem. 14,639

For Governor, 1918.

	Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	43	60	
Democrats	10	11	21	

State Officers.
 Governor—Robert D. Carey, Rep.
 Secretary of State—W. E. Chaplin, Rep.
 Treasurer—A. D. Hoskins, Rep.
 Auditor—I. C. Jefferis, Rep.
 Supt. Public Instruction—Katherine Morton, Rep.
 Attorney-General—D. A. Preston, Dem.

POTASH PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

At the direction of the president, the chemicals division of the war industries board in December, 1918, turned over to the department of the interior the problem of increasing the potash production of the United States. This action was taken in order that an established branch of the government may permanently set itself to the task of emancipating the American farmer from the grip of Germany's monopoly on the world's supply of fertilizer material.

Before the signing of the armistice the war industries board had already attacked the problem. Chairman Baruch himself had appeared before a congressional committee in behalf of an amendment to the revenue bill which would give encouragement to private industries which would undertake the risk of establishing potash production in this country. The chemicals division, on the other hand, in co-operation with other departments of the government, had turned its attention to the specific task of extracting potash from waste products. A committee of experts, representing the steel and iron industry of the country and certain scientific departments of the government, was in process of formation, under the auspices of the chemicals division, at the time hostilities ceased. Its purpose was to determine as quickly as possible the feasibility, from a commercial standpoint, of extracting potash from the fumes of blast furnaces.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, Germany, by reason of her monopoly of the potash supply, had gradually extended her arm around the food crops of the world. It was to Germany that the farmers of this and other countries had to look for the principal ingredients of their fertilizers. Nowhere else were to be found the vast potash deposits, contained in rock salt, which insured to the German potash exporters a natural supply sufficient to meet the demands of the world for several thousands of years to come.

When the outbreak of the European war suddenly cut off this supply the situation of the American farmer was for a time desperate. Under the stimulus of necessity, efforts were launched by private industries to meet the situation, and in consequence there has been a considerable development in the amount of potash produced in this country. By no means, however, has this development approached the requirements of the country. Before the war the American imports of pure potash from Germany for the year ending July, 1914, amounted approximately to 250,000 tons. In 1917 there were produced in the United States 32,000 tons, and in 1918 it was estimated that the output would amount to about 60,000 tons.

The war industries board undertook to approach the problem in a larger way, and it is proposed by arrangement between the chemicals division and the department of the interior for the program to be carried forward by the latter department.

The suggestion of extracting potash from blast furnace fumes is based on the fact that potash in varying quantities is found not only in the iron ores but in the coke and lime used in reducing the ores. In Alabama the ores are particularly rich in potash. At present this potash is allowed to escape during the processes of the blast furnaces. Divided into microscopic particles of dust it is volatilized and carried off with the waste fumes.

Several methods of saving this potash have been suggested by scientists. Of these the most feasible appears to be the electric precipitation process devised by Dr. Fred D. Cottrell of the bureau of mines. This involves cooling the gases as they emerge from the blast furnaces and passing them through a series of sheet-steel tubes eight to twelve

inches in diameter. Through the center of these tubes is run a wire, or chain, carrying a high-voltage charge of static electricity. This electric charge tends to electrify the fine particles of potash dust, causing them to consolidate or "colonize," and drop down the sides of the tubes. A fair-sized installation for this process requires as many as 400 of these tubes through which to pass the gases. It is this process which the Bethlehem Steel company has experimented with on a small scale.

Another method tried out involves the spraying of the gas fumes with water and passing them through moist bags, which retain the potash. This method has been tried out in extracting potash from the fumes given off in the manufacture of cement. Its first practical application took place when a cement plant located near Redlands, Cal., undertook in response to neighborhood protests, to cut down the volume of fumes emitted from its chimneys. Other cement plants have tried it out, and in the east the Security Cement and Lime company at Hagerstown, Md., has been foremost in the recovery of potash from cement dust. Cement mixture contains potash in proportions varying from 1 per cent to 1½ per cent. When calcining cement clinkers the addition of salt to the coal that is burned in the kiln renders the potash soluble in water.

At a conference of experts held in the office of C. H. MacDowell, director of the chemicals division of the war industries board, the opinion prevailed that it would be entirely feasible to develop commercially a method of extracting the potash from blast furnace fumes, particularly in regions where the blast furnaces are located near ores in which potash occurs in quantities sufficient to insure substantial recoveries. The problem presents many technical difficulties, since care must be taken in developing a by-product process not to interfere with the primary output.

The potash deposits in Germany resulted from the crystallization of sea water. In all of the 202 mines in that country, the potash is found in water-soluble form and for certain purposes can be used just as it comes from the mines without further refining. At Searles Lake, Cal., potash in this water-soluble form has been found in small quantities, and two factories have been established there to extract it. In Nebraska it has been possible to recover potash in fair quantities from certain alkali lakes located in that state. In Utah Mr. MacDowell himself established a plant at which pure potash is recovered from alunite.

Elsewhere experiments have been made in recovering potash from certain by-products such as beet-root molasses and wool scourings. Other sources of supply being studied are the potash shales of Alabama and Georgia, the green sands of New Jersey and the leucite deposits of Wyoming. There is, in fact, a considerable development now under way in the production of potash from leucite; and production likewise has been undertaken in Utah from certain brines contained in salt deposits west of Salt Lake City.

Unquestionably it is going to cost much more to produce potash in Germany and Alsace. War taxes, high food costs and other fundamentals will bring this about so that it will be a long time before European potash is brought to this country at the low cost prevailing before 1914.

SHORTAGE IN WORLD'S SUPPLY OF FATS.

In support of its policy to keep farmers of the United States fully informed of world food conditions and probable needs for certain commodities the United States food administration in December, 1918, completed a summary of

unusual importance to producers. The world balance sheet of food products showed a shortage of 3,000,000,000 pounds of fats and 3,000,000 tons of high protein feeds. Among fats were included pork products, dairy products, and vegetable oils.

Commodities of which there were sufficient supplies, if used with economy, were wheat, rye, beans, peas, rice, and feeds other than those high in protein. Sufficient beef was in sight to load all refrigerating ships to capacity.

There was enough sugar for our normal consumption if other nations retained their present short rations. If they increased their rations, there would be a shortage. Coffee was the only common food commodity of which there was a world surplus. With the possible exception of high protein feeds, the United States had sufficient food and feed for its own people, but to fulfill its pledge of 20,000,000

tons to Europe by July 1, 1919, there must be continued conservation and avoidance of waste.

The world shortage of fats was explained by Mr. Hoover as "due primarily to the fact that Europe has been steadily underfeeding its dairy herd, has made steady inroads into its herd of hogs during the war, and to the facts that there has been a great degeneration in the production of vegetable oils in certain regions owing to the inability to secure shipping."

According to food administration calculations, even with all our supplies and best efforts, the world will be far deficient in its normal amounts of fats for two or three years at least. The future of the American producer who is equipped for general farming seems to lie in liberal crops of meat products and home-grown feeds with which to grow live stock economically.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

President Wilson issued the following appeal to the voters of the United States Oct. 25, 1918.

"My Fellow Countrymen: The congressional elections are at hand. They occur in the most critical period our country has ever faced or is likely to face in our time. If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourselves unmistakably to that effect by returning a democratic majority to both the senate and house of representatives.

"I am your servant and will accept your judgment without cavil, but my power to administer the great trust assigned me by the constitution would be seriously impaired should your judgment be adverse, and I must frankly tell you so, because so many critical issues depend upon your verdict. No scruple of taste must in grim times like these be allowed to stand in the way of speaking the plain truth.

"I have no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism. I feel too deeply the sacrifices which have been made in this war by all our citizens irrespective of party affiliations to harbor such an idea. I mean only that the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperatively necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the government under a unified leadership and that a republican congress would divide the leadership.

"The leaders of the minority in the present congress have unquestionably been pro-war, but they have been anti-administration. At almost every turn since we entered the war they have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands and put it under the control of instrumentalities of their own choosing.

"This is no time either for divided council or for divided leadership. Unity of command is as necessary now in civil action as it is upon the field of battle. If the control of

the house and senate should be taken away from the party now in power an opposing majority could assume control of legislation and oblige all action to be taken amidst contest and obstruction.

"The return of a republican majority to either house of the congress would moreover be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership. Spokesmen of the republican party are urging you to elect a republican congress in order to back up and support the president, but even if they should in this impose upon some credulous voters on this side of the water they would impose on no one on the other side. It is well understood there as well as here that the republican leaders desire not so much to support the president as to control him.

"The peoples of the allied countries with whom we are associated against Germany are quite familiar with the significance of elections. They would find it very difficult to believe that the voters of the United States had chosen to support their president by electing to the congress a majority controlled by those who are not in fact in sympathy with the attitude and action of the administration.

"I need not tell you, my fellow countrymen, that I am asking your support not for my own sake or for the sake of a political party, but for the sake of the nation itself in order that its inward unity of purpose may be evident to all the world. In ordinary times I would not feel at liberty to make such an appeal to you. In ordinary times divided councils can be endured without permanent hurt to the country. But these are not ordinary times.

"In these critical days it is your wish to sustain me with undivided minds. I beg that you will say so in a way which it will not be possible to misunderstand either here at home or among our associates on the other side of the sea. I submit my difficulties and my hopes to you.

"WOODROW WILSON."

FOUND EMPLOYMENT FOR MILLIONS.

From its reorganization in January until the end of October, 1918, the United States employment service directed to employment, almost entirely in war industry, approximately 2,500,000 workers. It also increased its local employment offices from ninety to 900 in the same period. These figures represent an increase of about 1,000 per cent in both labor-finding activities and in the establishment of local employment offices.

The steady rate at which the service has grown in extent and accomplishment is indicated by the fact that in January 62,642 persons were sent to jobs, while in October 547,826 were directed to employment. Furthermore, during the week ending Nov. 2,

the last week but one of war conditions, 162,754 workers were directed—a rate of 650,000 a month.

Returns made by employers and workers show that approximately 2,000,000 of the 2,500,000 workers directed were placed. It is impossible to know how many of the remainder were placed, owing to the failure of some employers and workers to notify the service of the acceptance of workers or jobs.

These totals are proof that the employment service has made good. For at the outset of the reorganization it was estimated that the war industries of the country would require between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 workers up to the end of 1918.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AMERICANIZED.

The following report was issued from the alien property custodian's office in Washington, D. C., in November, 1918:

The powerful German hold on the sugar industry of the Hawaiian islands has been crushed. The control of Hawaii's most important industry has been restored to its people. This is the effect of the announcement of A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, that he had completed the Americanization of the H. Hackfeld Co., the great German owned corporation which for years has played so important a part in the sugar situation of the Hawaiian islands. In 1917 plantations controlled by this German company produced 140,000 tons of cane sugar.

Mr. Palmer Americanized this German concern by organizing a new company known as the American Factors (Ltd.), and selling the entire assets and business of the German Hackfeld Co. to the American company, whose stockholders are all loyal American citizens, most of them residents of the Hawaiian islands. As a result 640 American residents of Hawaii have become stockholders in the new corporation, which has a capitalization of \$7,500,000, because the assets of the H. Hackfeld Co. were valued at that amount.

The Americanization of the H. Hackfeld Co. is one of the most important and most interesting of the steps taken by the alien property custodian to crush for all time the German control of America's most important industries. This concern was one of the important links in this control, and was the center of pro-German propaganda in the Pacific.

The H. Hackfeld Co. was capitalized at \$4,000,000. It had undivided profits and reserves amounting to \$3,924,933. In 1917 the net earnings of the corporation were \$1,661,624. Some of the companies which it controlled were: Oahu Sugar Co. (Ltd.), Pioneer Mill Co. (Ltd.), Lihue Plantation Co. (Ltd.), Kakaha Sugar Co. (Ltd.), Makee Sugar Co., Koloa Sugar Co., Grove Farm Plantation, Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Kipahulu Sugar Co., and Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. (Ltd.).

The American Factors (Ltd.) has a capital of 50,000 shares at a par value of \$150, or \$7,500,000. In comparison with the old capital stock of \$4,000,000 this would make the new shares as of a value of about 187½; in other words, the stockholders of the H. Hackfeld Co. are securing for themselves 7½ per cent more than was stated by the company when under German management to be their true worth or value.

The shares in the American Factors (Ltd.) were offered to the public, and no one individual was allowed to buy more than 500 shares. Corporations or groups of persons, including families of not less than five, were permitted to subscribe to a maximum amount of 2,500 shares; the amounts of these subscriptions were subject to a reduction, the smallest subscribers receiving preference in every case.

The subscribers received stock trust certificates which when surrendered on the expiration of three years after the date of the termination of war between the United States and Germany entitle the holder to receive the certificate of stock mentioned in the stock trust certificate and until then to receive the payments equal to the dividends, if any have been collected by the trustees. All of the shares of stock will be transferred to seven trustees under trust agreement to continue during the war with Germany and thereafter for three additional years. All subscribers were obliged to satisfy the alien property custodian as to their loyalty.

The trustees selected to manage the American Factors (Ltd.) are George Sherman, R. A. Cooke, F. C. Atherton, C. R. Hemerway, Richard H. Trent, A. W. T. Bottomley, and G. T. Wilcox, all of Honolulu.

The H. Hackfeld Co. was controlled by J. F. Hackfeld, a subject and resident of Germany, through J. F. Hackfeld (Ltd.), which was organized for the purpose of naturalizing himself as far as possible without having to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. He went to the Hawaiian Islands many years ago and built up a business which, with the assistance given him under the kartel system, amounted to many millions of dollars when the United States entered the European war.

According to the by-laws of the H. Hackfeld Co. there were only three officers, and in case of the death or disability of any officer, the officer of the next rank automatically filled the position. The by-laws also provided that any one officer had the authority in case of the absence of the rest of the officers to perform any act deemed necessary, the same as if all were present. The three officers of the company were J. F. Hackfeld, George Rodiak and J. F. C. Hagens.

In January of this year (1918) J. F. Hackfeld was in Germany, and George Rodiak, the next ranking officer of the corporation, was in San Francisco, having been convicted of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. Hagens remained in Honolulu and on Jan. 10 he called a meeting of H. Hackfeld (Ltd.) and sold six American citizens 11,000 shares in the Hackfeld Co. These 11,000 shares, together with the holdings of Hagens and German naturalized Americans, and one American family, made the control of H. Hackfeld Co. Mr. Palmer persuaded the Americans who purchased this stock to rescind the sale.

The H. Hackfeld Co., through its subsidiary companies, has been practically the deciding factor in the sugar industry in the Hawaiian islands. They have ordinarily produced from 20 to 30 per cent of the sugar of the islands. The company is one of many ramifications. They own or control the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. (Ltd.), which furnishes phosphates to the Hawaiian sugar growers; they have in the past brought this phosphate from South America in their own boats to the Hawaiian islands.

H. Hackfeld Co. also conducted a general merchandise business, wholesale as well as retail, and owned the B. F. Ehlers Co., of Honolulu, which is the largest department store west of San Francisco. The company has branches in New York and San Francisco. This is now known as the Liberty store.

George Rodiak, one of their former officers, pleaded guilty in the courts of the United States in San Francisco to having violated the neutrality laws of the United States, in that he fitted out certain ships in order that these ships might assist the German raiders in the Pacific ocean. At the outbreak of the European war in 1914 ships flying the German flag which entered the port of Honolulu for harbor were taken care of by H. Hackfeld Co. The Pommern was one of these vessels; she came from Australia with a cargo of British merchandise. It is said that H. Hackfeld Co. assisted the German raiders on the Pacific ocean in replenishing their supplies, especially with coal.

All enemy-owned property in the Hawaiian islands, Philippines, Porto Rico, Panama, the Virgin islands, and the other insular possessions has been administered by the alien property custodian through the division of insular possessions, of which Walter D. Denegre is chief.

The Great War.

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
 Armistice signed—Nov. 11, 1918.
 Duration of war—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
 United States entered—April 6, 1917.
 Nations involved—27.
 Killed to Nov. 11, 1918—8,000,000.
 Cash cost to Dec. 30, 1918—\$200,000,000,000.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY
 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
 TURKEY
 BULGARIA

vs.

UNITED STATES
 GREAT BRITAIN
 CANADA
 INDIA
 AUSTRALIA
 NEW ZEALAND
 SOUTH AFRICA
 FRANCE
 RUSSIA
 BELGIUM
 SERBIA
 MONTENEGRO
 JAPAN
 ITALY
 ROUMANIA
 PORTUGAL
 CUBA
 PANAMA
 GREECE
 LIBERIA
 CHINA
 SAN MARINO
 SIAM
 BRAZIL
 GUATEMALA
 COSTA RICA
 NICARAGUA
 HAITI

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
 Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
 Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
 Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
 Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
 Brazil against Germany, Oct. 26, 1917.
 Bulgaria against Roumania, Sept. 1, 1916.
 Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
 China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
 China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
 Costa Rica against Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24, 1918.
 Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
 Cuba against Austria, Dec. 16, 1917.
 France against Austria, Aug. 12, 1914.
 France against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
 France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
 France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
 Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
 Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
 Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
 Germany against Roumania, Aug. 28, 1916.
 Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.
 Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
 Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
 Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
 Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
 Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 23, 1916 (provisional government).
 Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
 Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916 (provisional government).
 Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
 Guatemala against Germany, April 21, 1918.
 Haiti against Germany, July 12, 1918.
 Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
 Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
 Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
 Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
 Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
 Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
 Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.

Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
 Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
 Nicaragua against Austria, May 6, 1918.
 Nicaragua against Germany, May 7, 1918.
 Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
 Panama against Austria, Dec. 10, 1917.
 Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914 (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
 Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).
 Roumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).
 Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
 Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
 San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
 Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
 Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
 Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
 Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
 Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
 Turkey against allies, Nov. 11, 1914.
 Turkey against Roumania, Aug. 29, 1916.
 United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
 United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Austria with Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
 Austria with Portugal, March 16, 1916.
 Austria with Serbia, July 26, 1914.
 Austria with United States, April 8, 1917.
 Belgium with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
 Bolivia with Germany, April 14, 1917.
 Brazil with Germany, April 11, 1917.
 China with Germany, March 14, 1917.
 Costa Rica with Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
 Ecuador with Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
 Egypt with Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
 France with Austria, Aug. 11, 1914.
 France with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
 Germany with Italy, May 23, 1918.
 Great Britain with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
 Greece with Turkey, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
 Greece with Austria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
 Guatemala with Germany, April 27, 1917.
 Haiti with Germany, June 16, 1917.
 Honduras with Germany, May 17, 1917.
 Japan with Austria, Aug. 25, 1914.
 Liberia with Germany, May 8, 1917.
 Nicaragua with Germany, May 18, 1917.
 Peru with Germany, Oct. 5, 1917.
 Roumania with Bulgaria, Aug. 30, 1916.
 Russia with Bulgaria, Oct. 5, 1915.
 Russia with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
 Turkey with United States, April 20, 1917.
 United States with Germany, Feb. 3, 1917.
 Uruguay with Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

SURRENDER DATES.

Russia to Germany and her allies, Dec. 16, 1917.
 Roumania to Germany (treaty signed), May 6, 1918.
 Bulgaria to France and allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
 Turkey to Britain and allies, Oct. 30, 1918.
 Austria-Hungary to allies and United States, Nov. 3, 1918.
 Germany to allies and United States, Nov. 11, 1918.

PROCLAMATION OF WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

President Woodrow Wilson on Dec. 11, 1917, issued the following:

By the president of the United States of America—a proclamation:

Whereas, the congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved, by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearing date of Dec. 7, 1917, as follows: "Whereas, the imperial and royal Austro-

Hungarian government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and that the president be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States."

Whereas, by sections 4067, 4068, 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes, provision is made relative to natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of a hostile nation or government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be in the United States and not actually naturalized;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the aforesaid sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the president; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations, and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and toward such of said persons as conduct themselves in accordance with law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with as much friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties pre-

scribed by law shall be liable to restraint, or to give security or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes and as prescribed in regulations duly promulgated by the president;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

(1) No native, citizen, denizen or subject of Austria-Hungary, being a male of the age of 14 years and upward and not actually naturalized, shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the president shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes;

(2) No such person shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the president may prescribe;

(3) Every such person of whom there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the president, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy, or such other officers as the president shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the president.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the president:

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

PANAMA VS. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The republic of Panama, which declared war on Germany April 7, 1917, followed the example of the United States with regard to Austria-Hungary and formally declared war on the dual monarchy Dec. 10, 1917, the national assembly passing the following resolution:

"The national assembly of Panama: in view of the message of the president in which he advises the national assembly of the declaration of war made by the congress of the United States of America on the Austro-Hungarian empire and considering that the republic of Panama has expressed before in its laws and resolutions its firm willingness to lend to the United States of America all the powers and co-operation it may be capable of in the present war, making common cause with the democratic nations which are fighting to impede the predominance of the world by the Teuton powers, be it

"Resolved, That the republic of Panama be declared in a state of war from to-day, Dec. 10, 1917, with the Austro-Hungarian empire.

"That the president be invested with the necessary powers to co-operate with the United States of America in the prosecution of the war in accordance with the principles of international law."

GUATEMALA AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

Guatemala, which broke off diplomatic relations with Germany April 28, 1917, entered the ranks of the allies when on April 21, 1918,

it adopted a decree assuming the same attitude of belligerency toward the German empire as the United States. Robert Lansing, the secretary of state, was notified of the action in the following note from the Guatemalan minister in Washington:

"Mr. Secretary of State: I have to-day [Apr. 21] received from the president of Guatemala a cablegram saying:

"Minister of Guatemala, Washington:
"By decree dated to-day of the national legislative assembly, Guatemala assumes the same attitude of belligerency toward the German empire as the United States.

"M. ESTRADA, C."

"In having the honor of transmitting to your excellency the president's cablegram, and pending receipt of a copy of the decree of the national legislative assembly, it is, as always, a pleasure to me to make known to your excellency the decision of the government of Guatemala in accordance with the desires of her people to stand beside the United States in defense of the rights of America and of humanity so ruthlessly and persistently menaced by the German autocracy in their efforts to substitute throughout the world a military despotism for liberty and civilization.

"Guatemala, like the United States, will maintain her belligerency until a stable peace founded on respect for right and justice can be established as a guaranty to the nations. I seize this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOAQUIN MENDEZ."

NICARAGUA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

With only four dissenting votes the congress of Nicaragua declared war May 7, 1918, on Germany and her allies. The action was taken at the suggestion of President Chamorro. The congress also adopted a declaration of solidarity with the United States and other American republics at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary and authorized the president to take steps for the utilization in full measure of the nation's forces in the war.

HAITI DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

The council of state of Haiti, acting in accordance with the legislative powers given it under the new constitution, on the 15th of July, 1918, unanimously voted a declaration of war on Germany as demanded by the president of the republic.

HONDURAS DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

Honduras, which broke diplomatic relations with Germany May 18, 1918, followed that action July 19 with a formal declaration of war.

BATTLE NAMES ON AMERICAN BANNERS.

When Marshal Foch received the distinguished service cross presented to him in the name of President Wilson by Gen. Pershing at Senlis, France, Nov. 12, 1918, the commander in chief of the allies said:

"I shall never forget that tragic day in March when you placed at my disposition the entire resources of your army. To-day we have gained the greatest battle in history and saved the most sacred cause—the liberty of the world.

"For the last two months the American army has fought in a most difficult region a fierce and ceaseless battle. For all time the words 'La Meuse' can be borne with merited pride upon the standards of the American army."

Following is a list of the more important battle names which Americans are entitled to place upon their standards:

Seicheprey, Apr. 20.
Cantigny, May 28.
Chateau Thierry, June 4.
Chateau Thierry (second battle), July 15.

Marne, June 4-July 15.
Bouresches, June 13.
Bellevue wood, June 15.
Vaux, July 1.
Chinilly ridge, Aug. 8.
Hamel, July 4.
Soissons, July 18.
Troy, July 18.
Beaurepaire farm, July 18.
Vierzy, July 19.
Mont St. Pere, July 21.
Charteves, July 21.
Jaulkonne, July 21.
Trigny, July 24.
Epieds, July 24.
Foret de Fere, July 24.
Roncheres wood, July 29.
Clerkes, July 29.
Serzy, July 29.
Hill 260, July 29.
St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-13.
Thiaucourt, Sept. 12.
Vincennes, Sept. 12.
Montfaucon, Sept. 27-28.
Exermont, Sept. 27-28.
Gercourt, Sept. 27-28.
Septsarges, Sept. 27-28.
Cuisv. Sept. 27-28.
Malacourt, Sept. 27-28.
Ivoiry, Sept. 27-28.
Epinonville, Sept. 27-28.
Charpenry, Sept. 27-28.
Verzy, Sept. 27-28.
Marcheville, Sept. 27-28.
Rjeville, Sept. 27-28.
Hindenburg line, Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
Reims, Oct. 2-9.
St. Etienne, Oct. 2-9.
Gesnes, Oct. 4.
Aire valley, Oct. 4.
Chate-Chery, Oct. 7.
Consenvoye, Oct. 7.
Haumont wood, Oct. 7.
Fleville, Oct. 9.
Bantheville, Oct. 23.
Ancreville, Nov. 1.
Doulecon, Nov. 1.
Audevanne, Nov. 1.
Landres et St. Georges, Nov. 1.
Chrenery, Nov. 1.
Sotfalls Bosschen, Nov. 3.
Audenarde, Nov. 3.
Authe, Nov. 3.
Chatillon-sur-Bar, Nov. 3.
Fosse, Nov. 3.
Nouart, Nov. 3.
Halles, Nov. 3.
Meuse (crossed), Nov. 5.
Meuse (at Sedan), Nov. 6.
Meuse hills, Nov. 7-10.

Note—The names of battles and the dates are mainly those used by Gen. Pershing in his report to the secretary of war.

CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

No comprehensive or reliable compilation of the total casualties in the war has yet been made owing to the absence of official figures from some of the combatants. The following figures were the best available up to Dec. 5, 1918:

AMERICAN.

Gen. Pershing reported the casualties in the American expeditionary forces up to Nov. 26, 1918, to be:

Killed in action, 28,363.
Died of wounds, 12,101.
Died of disease, 16,034.
Died of other causes, 1,980.
Total dead, 58,428.
Missing in action, 14,290.
Prisoners, 2,163.
Severely wounded, 54,761.
Undetermined, 43,168.
Slightly wounded, 92,036.
Total wounded, 189,955.
Total casualties, 264,846.

Later reports added 4,310 to the number killed in action or died of wounds; 1,823 to the number of dead of disease and 40,330 to the number of casualties, thus making the total reach 281,309.

Naval.

On Nov. 26 Surgeon-General Braisted announced that the deaths in the United States navy from "war causes" amounted to 1,233.

BRITISH.

British casualties during the war, including all the theaters of activities, totaled 3,049,991, it was announced in the house of commons by James Ian MacPherson, parliamentary secretary for the war office. Of this number the officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,634 and the men 2,907,357.

The total of British losses in killed on all fronts during the war was 658,665, the secretary said. Of these 37,836 were officers and 620,829 were men.

The total British wounded in the war was more than 2,000,000, the parliamentary secretary's figures showing the aggregate to be 2,032,122. The losses in missing, including prisoners, totaled 359,145. Of the wounded 32,644 were officers and 1,939,478 were men. Of the missing, including prisoners, 12,094 were officers and 347,051 were men. The figures given include troops from India and the dominions.

The total casualties in France and Belgium were 2,719,652. Of this total 32,769 officers were killed and died of wounds or other causes and 526,843 men. The wounded totaled 1,833,345, comprising 83,142 officers and 1,750,203 men. The missing, including prisoners, totaled 326,695, comprising 10,846 officers and 315,849 men.

In Italy the British losses totaled 6,738. Of these eighty-six officers and 941 men were killed, 334 officers and 4,612 men were wounded. Of the 765 missing thirty-eight were officers and 727 men.

The Dardanelles expedition cost the British 119,729 casualties. Of this number 1,785 officers were killed or died and 31,737 men. The wounded were 3,010 officers and 75,508 men. The missing, including prisoners, were 258 officers and 431 men.

On the Saloniki front the losses were 27,318. Of these they killed were 285 officers and 7,330 men, the wounded 818 officers and 16,058 men, the missing 114 officers and 2,713 men.

The total British losses in the Mesopotamian campaigns were 97,579, according to Mr. MacPherson's figures. Of these the fatalities were 31,109, comprising 1,340 officers and 29,769 men.

The wounded totaled 51,115, comprising 2,429 officers and 48,686 men. The missing and prisoners totaled 15,355, comprising 566 officers and 14,789 men.

In Egypt the total losses were 57,853. Those killed or who died of wounds were 15,892, comprising 1,098 officers and 14,794 men. The wounded totaled 38,073, comprising 2,311 officers and 35,762 men. The missing and prisoners totaled 3,888, comprising 183 officers and 3,705 men.

It was officially announced Nov. 27 that during the war the forces of Great Britain actually lost nearly 1,000,000 men killed or dead through various causes. Recently it was stated the British losses totaled 658,704, but this number did not take into consideration men reported missing, who actually lost their lives, but of whom there is no trace, nor did it account for men who died at the front from sickness.

Naval.

The British naval casualties from the outbreak of the war to Nov. 11 numbered 39,766, the admiralty announced Nov. 26. These were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, officers..... 2,466
Men 30,895
Wounded, missing or prisoners, officers: 1,042
Men 5,363

In addition 14,661 officers and men of British merchant vessels and fishing boats lost their lives by enemy action while pursuing their ordinary vocations, and 3,295 were taken prisoner.

Canadian.

Canada's war casualties up to eleven days before the armistice totaled 211,358, it was announced Nov. 12, 1918. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.

Australian.

Some conception of what Australia did in the war and of the losses sustained by the commonwealth can be gained from figures which were officially issued Oct. 31, 1918. Out of a population of 5,000,000 Australia sent abroad 336,000 men. The total casualties numbered 290,191, including 54,890 dead. Recruiting in Australia before the armistice was signed was at the rate of 4,240 a month.

GERMAN.

The German losses were placed at 6,330,000 by the socialist newspaper Vorwaerts of Berlin, on Nov. 20. The newspaper's estimate, which was unofficial, said that up to Oct. 31 1,580,000 German soldiers had been killed and the fate of 260,000 was not known. Four million soldiers were wounded and 490,000 were prisoners. This made a total casualty list of 6,330,000.

Karl Bleibtreu, a German military statistician, in a statement published in Das Neue Europa of April 22, 1918, gave the German losses from Aug. 2, 1914, to Jan. 21, 1918, as 4,456,961 men, including only those killed in action or taken prisoners. The figures were official from Aug. 2, 1914, to July 31, 1917, and then estimated to Jan. 31, 1918.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

It was reported Nov. 29, 1918, that Austria-Hungary had lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded in the war. Of these 800,000 men, including 17,000 officers, were killed in action.

ITALIAN.

The losses in the Italian armies since Italy entered the war amounted to 1,350,000 in killed and permanently disabled, according to a statement by Francesco Nitti, minister of the treasury, in Rome, Sept. 18, 1918.

FRANCE.

No official figures on the French losses had been published up to Dec. 5, 1918. They were estimated in London in November at 1,300,000 killed and 2,000,000 wounded or missing. Considering the number of men in the French armies and the desperate fighting in which they were engaged from the beginning of the war the chances are that the losses were greater than those indicated by the figures given.

TOTAL KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Using the figures as given in the preceding reports as a basis and adding the best available figures as to Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Turkey and Roumania the number of men who were killed in action or died of wounds in the world's war was:

United States	50,000
Great Britain	1,000,000
Germany	1,580,000
Austria-Hungary	800,000
France	1,500,000
Italy	1,000,000
Australia	55,000
Canada	35,000
Russia	1,500,000
Belgium	75,000
Serbia	80,000
Turkey	150,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	50,000

Total 7,975,000
The total military casualties in the war probably aggregated at least 35,000,000.

FIRST AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

The war department is authority for the statement that Sept. 4 is the anniversary of the first casualties in the American expeditionary force. The four men killed and the nine wounded were members of the medical department of the army, noncombatants engaged in merciful work.

On Sept. 4, 1917, a German airplane attacked the hospital group at Dannes Camiers, where the members of United States army bases No. 5 (Harvard unit, Boston) and No. 12 (Northwestern university, Chicago) were operating British general hospitals Nos. 11 and 18, respectively. Five bombs fell in or close to the ward barracks, and their explosion resulted in the death or injury of the first members of the American expeditionary force killed in the performance of their duty by the enemy.

ROYAL HOUSES DEPOSED BY GREAT WAR.

The world war put an end, apparently forever, to several of the oldest and most powerful dynasties in history and many kings and princes lost their crowns and titles. It has been estimated that at least 278 German monarchs and princes lost their place in the



Underwood & Underwood.
WILLIAM II.
Germany.



Underwood & Underwood.
CHARLES I.
Austria-Hungary.



NICHOLAS II.
Russia.



KING BORIS
Bulgaria.



Underwood & Underwood.
FREDERICK WILLIAM
Germany.



KING FERDINAND
Bulgaria.

Almanach de Gotha among the reigning houses of Europe. The most famous dynasties to suffer deposition, permanently or temporarily, were the Romanoff in Russia, the Hohenzollern in Prussia and the German empire, Hapsburg in Austria and the Wittelsbach in Ba-

The names of the killed and wounded follow:

Killed.

First Lieutenant William Fitzsimmons.
Private (first class) Leslie G. Woods.
Private (first class) Rudolph Rubine, Jr.
Private (first class) Oscar C. Tugo.

Wounded.

First Lieutenant Clarence A. McGuire.
First Lieutenant Thaddeus D. Smith.
First Lieutenant Rae W. Whidden.
Private (first class) Elmer C. Sloan.
Private (first class) Allen Mason.
Private Aubrey S. McLeod.
Private John J. Stanton.
Private Hirman P. Brower.
Private J. D. Ewington.

varia. A partial list of the dethroned monarchs and princes follows, with the dates of their downfall.

Nicholas II, czar of Russia, March 15, 1917.
Constantine I, king of Greece, June 13, 1917.
King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Oct. 3, 1918.
King Boris of Bulgaria, Nov. 2, 1918.
Emperor William II, of Germany, Nov. 9, 1918.

Emperor Charles I. of Austria-Hungary, Nov. 11, 1918.

Ludwig III, of Bavaria, Nov. 13, 1918.

Duke Ernst Augustus of Brunswick, Nov. 12, 1918.

Friedrich August II, of Saxony, Nov. 12, 1918.

Grand Duke William Ernst of Saxe-Weimar, Nov. 12, 1918.

Prince Leopold of Lippe-Detmold, Nov. 12, 1918.

Grand Duke Friedrich II, of Baden, Nov. 12, 1918.

Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig of Hesse, Nov. 12, 1918.

The dates given for the deposition of some of the minor German rulers are those reported at the time and may not be exact, but they are approximately so.

NOTED DEAD IN WAR (1918).

The dates given are those on which the deaths were reported.

BRITISH.

Lieut.-Commander Alan Campbell, Jan. 4.
Harold A. V. St. George Harmsworth, Feb. 12.
Maj. Philip K. Glazebrook, M. P., March 13.
Col. Percy Arthur Clive, M. P., May 4.
Earl of Ross, June 10.
Lord Alexander Thynne, M. P., Sept. 17.
Maj.-Gen. Louis J. Lipsett, Oct. 19.

FRENCH.

Gen. Lize, Jan. 8.
Capt. De Laage, May 24.
Gen. Pierre de Vallieres, May 28.
Count Gilbert de Lafayette, June 12.
Lieut. de Reszke, June 20.
Capt. Count Bertrand de Lesseps, Sept. 9.
Roland Garros, Oct. 5.

RUSSIAN.

Gen. Dumbadze, March 14.
Gen. Rennenkampf, May 11 (reported).

AMERICAN.

Brig.-Gen. Robert E. L. Michie, June 5.
John Purroy Mitchel, July 6.
Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, July 14.
Lieut. John W. Overton, July 19.
Lieut.-Col. Russell C. Hand, July 21.
Col. Hamilton Smith, July 23.
Lieut.-Col. Clark Elliott, July 23.
Lieut. Blair Thaw, Aug. 18.
David E. Putnam, Sept. 18.

GERMAN.

Prince Friedrich Karl, March 22.
Gen. Paul Block von Blottnitz, March 23.
Prince Henry of Reuss, March 25.
Prince Emich Ernst, April 1.
Baron von Richthofen, April 21.
Gen. Prince von Buchau, June 4.

Gen. Count von Mirbach, July 6.
Gen. Unversagt, July 26.
Field Marshal von Eichhorn, July 30.
Gen. Hugo Huhn, Sept. 12.

AUSTRIAN.

Maj.-Gen. von Kronstadt, June 18.

COST OF THE WAR IN MONEY.

The total estimated cost of the world war in money runs all the way from \$150,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000; the latter being the estimate of the federal reserve board in Washington, which made a careful study of the whole matter. In its bulletin issued after the armistice terms were signed the board said:

"According to our calculations, the direct cost of the war, since the outset, can be estimated at an amount somewhere between \$50,000,000,000 and 900,000,000,000 francs (1 franc equals about 20 cents)—not taking into account the amortization of the debt or the total of indemnities.

"We have established the total cost of mobilization and the carrying on of the war at about 50,000,000,000 francs for the first five months; the year 1915 cost at least 130,000,000,000 francs, probably 190,000,000,000, and 1917 nearly 300,000,000,000 francs. This progression is even more pronounced during the current year, so that we have for the first four years of the war an average monthly cost of 18,250,000,000 francs, with a total of perhaps 875,000,000,000. Calculated on the basis of 5½ per cent interest and ½ per cent monthly amortization (which is certainly a minimum) we reach an annual cost of 52,500,000,000 francs, as against 22,500,000,000 at the end of 1916.

"The immensity of these figures is more forcibly realized when one recalls that before the war the total debt of the seven principal belligerents did not exceed 125,000,000,000 francs; that the annual cost of supporting the debt, including amortization, was only 5,500,000,000 francs, and that the entire wealth, both public and private, of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was not more than 275,000,000,000 francs. Finally, let us mention as other points of comparison that, according to recent calculations by the French statistician, M. A. Neymarck, the aggregate of negotiable securities circulating in the world at the close of 1912 was about 850,000,000,000 francs; on the same date, the total amount of gold and silver extracted from the earth since the beginning of the world hardly exceeded 150,000,000,000 francs, while government paper money of all the countries in the world totaled about 41,000,000,000 francs.

"In short, the war has necessitated the creation on vast scale of new debts and resources, both temporary and permanent. This state of affairs has completely transformed the economic and financial structure of every country. A return in the near future to former conditions of production, consumption and credit cannot be expected."

ANOTHER ESTIMATE.

Other financiers at the close of the war estimated the expenditures of the leading belligerents as follows:

Germany	\$32,400,000,000
Great Britain	31,500,000,000
Russia	23,400,000,000
France	20,000,000,000
United States	20,000,000,000
Austria	12,500,000,000
Italy	6,200,000,000
Turkey	100,000,000

DEBTS OF PRINCIPAL BELLIGERENTS.

The debts of the principal belligerents at the most recent dates for which figures were available (Sept. 27, 1918.) were:

Great Britain, July 20, 1918.	\$31,669,000,000
Australia, March 31, 1918.	1,212,000,000
Canada, July 31, 1918.	1,172,000,000
New Zealand, March 31, 1917.	611,000,000
France, Dec. 31, 1917.	22,227,000,000

Italy, March 31, 1918.	\$ 6,676,000,000
United States, May 31, 1918.	11,760,000,000
Germany, April 30, 1918.	78,925,000,000
Austria, July, 1918.	14,425,000,000
Hungary, July, 1918.	6,316,000,000

COST OF OTHER WARS.

Dates	Countries engaged.	Cost.
1793-1815	England and France	\$6,250,000,000
1812-1815	France and Russia	450,625,000
	1828—Russia and Turkey	100,000,000
1830-1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war)	250,000,000
1830-1847	France and Algeria	190,000,000
	1848—Revolts in Europe	50,000,000
1854-1856	England	371,000,000
	France	332,000,000
	Sardinia and Turkey	128,000,000
	Austria	68,600,000
	Russia	800,000,000
1859	France	75,000,000
	Austria	127,000,000
	Italy	51,000,000
1864	Denmark, Prussia and Austria	36,000,000
	1866—Prussia and Austria	330,000,000
1864-1870	Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay	240,000,000
1865-1866	France and Mexico	65,000,000
1870-1871	Germany	954,400,000
	France	1,580,000,000
1876-1877	Russia	806,547,489
	Turkey	403,273,745
1900-1901	Transvaal Republic and Transland	1,000,100,000
1904-1905	Russia and Japan	2,500,000,000
Expense of wars, 1793-1860.		9,243,225,000
Expense of wars, 1861-1910.		14,080,321,240
Total		23,323,546,240
The cost of the Balkan wars.		1,264,000,000

AMERICAN WARS.

War of 1812 with Great Britain, from June 18, 1812, to Feb. 17, 1815.

Year.	Total.	Army.	Navy.
1812	\$20,280,000	\$11,817,000	\$3,959,000
1813	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,446,000
1814	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

War with Mexico, from April 24, 1846, to July 4, 1848.

Year.	Total.	Army.	Navy.
1846	\$27,261,000	\$10,413,000	\$6,455,000
1847	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849	43,489,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

Civil War, from 1861 to 1865.

1860	\$63,201,000	\$16,472,000	\$11,514,000
1861	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864	864,968,000	690,591,000	85,705,000
1865	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

Spanish-American War, from April 21, 1898, to Dec. 10, 1898.

1897	\$365,774,000	\$48,950,000	\$34,561,000
1898	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900	487,713,000	184,774,000	55,953,000

The sum of the expenditures of the army and navy does not equal the total given above. The difference was used for other government expenses connected with the war.

UNITED STATES LIBERTY LOANS.

Up to Dec. 1, 1918, the United States had issued four liberty loans—two in 1917 and two in 1918. The bond issues were authorized by acts of congress approved April 24 and Sept. 24, 1917, and April 4 and July 9, 1918. The terms of the loans were as follows: First loan, 3½ per cent interest, exempt from all except inheritance taxes, and convertible into any subsequent issue at a higher rate. Second loan, 4 per cent interest, exempt from all except federal surtaxes, excess profits, war profits, taxes and inheritance taxes. Third loan, 4½ per cent interest, no conversion, exempt from taxes to same extent as second loan. Fourth loan, same as third loan.

More than 4,000,000 persons subscribed for the first loan, 9,500,000 for the second, 18,300,000 for the third and more than 21,000,000 for the fourth.

The following tables show the treasury allotment to each federal reserve district and the actual subscriptions:

First Liberty Loan (1917).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
New York.....	\$600,000,000	\$1,186,778,400
Chicago.....	260,000,000	357,195,950
Boston.....	240,000,000	332,447,600
Cleveland.....	150,000,000	286,148,700
Philadelphia.....	140,000,000	232,309,250
San Francisco.....	140,000,000	175,623,900
Richmond.....	80,000,000	109,737,100
Kansas City.....	100,000,000	91,758,850
St. Louis.....	80,000,000	86,124,700
Minneapolis.....	80,000,000	70,255,600
Atlanta.....	60,000,000	57,878,550
Dallas.....	40,000,000	48,948,350
Total.....	2,000,000,000	3,035,226,850

Second Liberty Loan (1917).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
Boston.....	\$300,000,000	\$476,950,050
New York.....	900,000,000	1,550,453,450
Philadelphia.....	250,000,000	380,350,250
Cleveland.....	300,000,000	486,106,800
Richmond.....	120,000,000	201,212,500
Atlanta.....	80,000,000	90,695,750
Chicago.....	420,000,000	585,853,350
St. Louis.....	120,000,000	184,230,750
Minneapolis.....	175,000,000	140,932,650
Kansas City.....	120,000,000	150,125,750
Dallas.....	75,000,000	77,899,850
San Francisco.....	210,000,000	292,671,150
Total.....	3,000,000,000	4,617,532,300

Third Liberty Loan (1918).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
Boston.....	\$250,000,000	\$354,537,250
New York.....	900,000,000	1,115,243,650
Philadelphia.....	250,000,000	361,965,500
Cleveland.....	300,000,000	405,051,150
Richmond.....	130,000,000	186,259,050
Atlanta.....	90,000,000	137,649,450
Chicago.....	425,000,000	608,878,600
St. Louis.....	130,000,000	199,835,900
Minneapolis.....	105,000,000	180,892,100
Kansas City.....	130,000,000	204,992,800
Dallas.....	80,000,000	116,220,650
San Francisco.....	210,000,000	287,975,000
Total.....	3,000,000,000	4,158,599,100

Fourth Liberty Loan (1918).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
Boston.....	\$500,000,000	\$632,221,850
Richmond.....	280,000,000	352,688,200
Philadelphia.....	500,000,000	598,763,650
Cleveland.....	600,000,000	702,059,800
Dallas.....	126,000,000	145,944,450
Minneapolis.....	210,000,000	241,628,300
San Francisco.....	402,000,000	459,000,000
St. Louis.....	260,000,000	296,388,550
New York.....	1,800,000,000	2,044,778,600
Atlanta.....	192,000,000	217,885,200
Kansas City.....	260,000,000	294,649,450
Chicago.....	870,000,000	969,209,000
Total.....	6,000,000,000	6,954,875,200

LOANS TO ALLIED NATIONS.

From the spring of 1917 the role of banker for the entente was assumed by the United States. On April 24, 1917, the American government was authorized to advance to the allies the sum of \$3,000,000,000—these figures were raised to \$7,000,000,000 after Sept. 24, 1917. In other words, the allies (who paid in the beginning 3 per cent on the American loans, a rate which has gradually been raised to 3½, 4, 4½ and even 5 per cent, this increase being explained by the increase in the rate applied to the bonds of the American treasury) derived great benefit from the excellent credit which the United States treasury had in its country.

At the end of July, 1918, the proportion of American loans advanced to the different countries, in relation to the total credits issued, was as follows: 53 per cent to Great Britain, 27.85 per cent to France, 10.8 per cent to Italy and 5.43 per cent to Russia; this last named country used nothing after March, 1918.

On the side of the central empires, Germany was the great purveyor of funds for her allies. The exact total of the loans issued by the German treasury and by the respective German banks is unknown. She had advanced to Austria at the end of June, 1917, 2,010,000,000 marks. In addition important sums had been advanced to Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The following table shows the credits extended by the United States to its cobelligerents up to the middle of November, 1918:

Great Britain.....	\$3,945,000,000
France.....	2,365,000,000
Italy.....	1,210,000,000
Russia.....	325,000,000
Belgium.....	192,520,000
Cuba.....	15,800,000
Greece.....	15,800,000
Serbia.....	9,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia.....	7,000,000
Liberia.....	5,000,000
Total.....	\$8,090,120,000

Toward the end of the month the credit extended had reached a total of \$8,178,976,606.

WAR FINANCE METHODS.

On Nov. 22, 1918, the federal reserve board made the following statement:

"The financing of the war is, primarily, an economic problem. It has to do with managing and developing the forces of the country and keeping intact domestic and foreign credit, as well as the spirit of initiative.

"In order to meet the war expenses recourse was had everywhere to well known means employed in former wars. Civil expenditures have been cut down, all those that were not urgent being postponed sine die; economy has been preached more or less successfully; part of the resources of the regular budget has been set apart for war expenses; there have been requisitions; there has been great recourse to banks of issue; there has been borrowing on a large scale, both at home and abroad, in the form of consolidated and floating loans, extension of credit, etc. At an early date the resources were enlarged by the creation of new taxes, permanent and temporary, designed to meet new interest charges on the war debt.

Resort to Taxation.

"In certain countries, England and the United States among others, a more or less important fraction of the war expenses has been met by resorting to taxation. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that the greater part of the cost—according to our calculations, more than four-fifths—has been covered by the operations of the treasury and by loans of more or less distant maturities.

"In certain countries, moreover, special funds ("Tresors de guerre," etc.) and the surplus from loans have been used to cover a small fraction of the cost of mobilization.

Borrowing as a Means.

"But everywhere the method of borrowing is used as a means of making appeal to the market for capital. Germany began in September, 1914; Austria and Hungary, then Great Britain. Italy and Russia followed, with more or less success. Until the autumn of 1915 France resorted to short term loans (bills and obligations of national defense). Since then consolidated loans have followed at more or less regular intervals. In Germany Austria-Hungary, Italy and also in the United States these consolidation operations have occurred at a more or less fixed date, usually every six months. Thus Germany, Austria and Hungary have each issued eight loans up to the present time; Italy has issued five and the United States four. England and France have been less regular in this respect. Up to the present time each of these two countries has issued only three large consolidated loans, the last of which dates back in Great Britain to January, 1917, and to December, 1917, in France. Meanwhile, a large short term debt has accumulated in these countries, a debt which at the end of June, 1918, amounted to £3,873,000,000, or 97,500,000,000 francs, for England, and up to the end of last January to almost 46,000,000,000 francs for France. A fairly large fraction of this debt, however, has been contracted abroad.

Loans Placed at Home.

"As a general thing, loans of distant maturities have been placed exclusively at home, while neutral markets, especially the United States, have confined themselves to absorbing short term treasury securities. Aside from the Anglo-French loan, which was placed in New York in the autumn of 1915 and which has a duration of only five years, no loan

on a fairly long term basis could be issued abroad since the beginning of hostilities. Each financial market has therefore had to rely upon its own resources. In spite of the attraction which the low level of the exchanges has offered, the people of the neutral countries have subscribed very little to the war loans of the belligerents, the neutral financial markets having had to contribute largely to their own needs.

Increase in Four Years.

"From August, 1914, to the end of July, 1918, the debts of the principal belligerents, including the British colonies, had increased by 675,000,000,000 francs, 225,000,000,000 of which, approximately, are charged to the central powers and 450,000,000,000 to the allies. It is generally conceded that the expenses of the war are appreciably greater for the entente than for the central powers, a fact which is explained, in part, by the geographic situation of the former and by the possibility and the necessity which confronts them of obtaining supplies from abroad.

"These figures include only a fraction of the treasury bills issued abroad, and do not comprise all the floating debt contracted at home, the consolidation of which will have to be considered sooner or later. For the six great powers included in our calculations the gross debt per capita has increased from 300 francs before the war to almost 2,000 francs at the end of July, 1918.

"The growth of the consolidated and floating war debt has been especially great in Great Britain, Germany and France; the same is true of the United States since its entry into the war at the beginning of April, 1917. As has already been said, the sums, often very important, which have been advanced to the allied governments must be deducted from these totals."

WAR DEBTS OF PRINCIPAL

In April, 1918, the federal reserve board of the United States issued a statement comparing the war expenditures, war debts, note circulation and gold and silver holdings of the twelve principal belligerent nations. It showed that after three and a half years of war the public debts of the chief allied and central powers had risen from \$25,752,000,000 to \$137,404,-

BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

000,000, the increase being \$111,652,000,000. This vast sum practically represents the expenditures for war purposes of the nations named from the time they entered the war until the early part of 1918. Following is the national debt table as prepared by the federal reserve board:

		Before the war.	At most recent date.	Increase.
Great Britain.....	Aug. 1, 1914.....	\$3,458,000,000	Feb. 16, 1918...\$27,636,000,000	\$24,178,000,000
Australia.....	June 30, 1914.....	92,000,000	Mar. ... 1918... 942,000,000	849,000,000
Canada.....	Mar. 31, 1914.....	336,000,000	Feb. 28, 1918... 1,011,000,000	675,000,000
New Zealand.....	Mar. 31, 1914.....	446,000,000	Mar. 31, 1917... 611,000,000	165,000,000
Union of South Africa.....	Mar. 31, 1914.....	579,000,000	Mar. 31, 1916... 734,000,000	155,000,000
France.....	July 31, 1914.....	6,598,000,000	Dec. 31, 1917... 22,227,000,000	15,629,000,000
Italy.....	June 30, 1914.....	2,792,000,000	Dec. 31, 1917... 6,676,000,000	3,884,000,000
Russia.....	Jan. 1, 1914.....	5,092,000,000	Sept. 1, 1917... 25,333,000,000	20,291,000,000
United States.....	Mar. 31, 1917.....	1,208,000,000	Jan. 31, 1918... 7,978,000,000	6,750,000,000
Total.....		20,602,000,000	92,978,000,000	72,376,000,000
Central powers.				
Germany.....	Oct. 1, 1913.....	1,165,000,000	Dec. ... 1917...\$25,408,000,000	24,243,000,000
Austria.....	July 1, 1914.....	2,640,000,000	Dec. ... 1917...\$13,314,000,000	10,674,000,000
Hungary.....	July 1, 1914.....	1,345,000,000	Dec. ... 1917...\$5,704,000,000	4,359,000,000
Total.....		5,150,000,000	44,426,000,000	39,276,000,000
Grand total.....		25,752,000,000	137,404,000,000	111,652,000,000

*Partial estimates.

GOLD AND SILVER HOLDINGS.

Country.	Before the war.	*Ratio.	At end of 1917.	*Ratio.
France.....	\$919,968,000	59.5	\$687,480,000	13.7
Great Britain.....	185,567,000	39.4	283,899,000	27.5
Japan.....	112,296,000	41.0	326,982,000	46.6
Italy.....	232,965,000	64.3	178,198,000	11.5
Russia.....	863,371,000	60.2	758,788,000	6.8
Total.....	2,314,167,000	56.6	2,235,377,000	11.4
United States.....			1,668,268,000	61.7
Aus.-Hungary.....	\$11,963,000	63.4	64,657,000	1.1
Germany.....	363,670,000	36.7	615,929,000	13.3
Total.....	675,633,000	45.6	680,586,000	7.8

*Ratio of gold and silver to total note and deposit liabilities.

FLOATING OF LOANS.

With the spread of the war over wider and wider areas and the continuous rise of prices, the cost of the war is constantly increasing, calling for larger and larger borrowings by the governments. In floating the huge public loans the governments have had the assistance of the banks, co-operation between the governments and the central banks of issue being particularly close. Loans of a permanent character are, as a rule, preceded by issues in large volume of treasury bills or certificates, a large proportion of which is discounted by the central banks. The amounts of treasury bills and other short-term obligations discounted by the European governments with their central banks have been constantly ris-

ing, partly accounting for the inflation of currency and prices, which, in turn, cause increased borrowing.

In Great Britain temporary borrowings of the government from the bank of England, as a rule, do not cause any increase in note circulation, the government receiving deposit credit for the amounts borrowed. Whatever

addition to note circulation took place there is due to issues of currency notes by the government to the banks largely against the deposit of government and other securities, as distinct from the practice on the European continent, where in most cases notes are primarily issued by the central banks to the governments.

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

In the following table the class, name, tonnage, cause and date of loss of each vessel are given in order. In the case of some of the smaller vessels details are omitted.

BRITISH.

Battle Ships—Audacious; 23,000; mined; Oct. 27, 1914.

Bulwark; 15,000; explosion; Nov. 26, 1914.

Formidable; 15,000; torpedoed; Jan. 1, 1915.

Ocean; 12,950; mined; March 18, 1915.

Irresistible; 15,000; mined; March 18, 1915.

Goliath; 12,950; torpedoed; May 12, 1915.

Majestic; 14,900; torpedoed; May 27, 1915.

Triumph; 11,800; torpedoed; May 26, 1915.

King Edward VII.; 16,350; mined; Jan. 9, 1916.

Russell; 14,000; mined; April 27, 1916.

Cornwallis; 14,000; torpedoed; Jan. 9, 1917.

Britannia; 16,350; torpedoed; Nov. 9, 1918.

Armored Cruisers—Aboukir; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.

Cressy; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.

Hogue; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.

Good Hope; 14,000; sunk in battle; Nov. 1, 1914.

Monmouth; 8,800; sunk in battle; Nov. 1, 1914.

Argyll; 10,850; wrecked; Oct. 28, 1915.

Natal; 13,550; explosion; Dec. 30, 1915.

Queen Mary; 27,000; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.

Indefatigable; 18,750; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.

Invincible; 17,250; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.

Warrior; 13,550; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.

Defense; 14,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.

Black Prince; 13,550; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.

Hampshire; 10,850; mined (?); June 5, 1916.

Marmora; torpedoed; July 23, 1918.

Light Cruisers—Amphion; 3,440; mined; Aug. 6, 1914.

Pathfinder; 2,940; torpedoed; Sept. 5, 1914.

Pegasus; 2,135; sunk in battle; Sept. 20, 1914.

Hawke; 7,350; torpedoed; Oct. 16, 1914.

Hermes; 5,600; torpedoed; Oct. 31, 1914.

Arcturua; 3,750; mined; Feb. 14, 1916.

Bramble; 5,250; torpedoed; Aug. 19, 1916.

Nottingham; 5,440; torpedoed; Aug. 19, 1916.

Vindictive; 5,750; gunfire; April 22, 1918.

Monitors—Raglan; gunfire; Jan. 20, 1918.

M-28; gunfire; Jan. 20, 1918.

Auxiliary Cruisers—Oceanic; 17,274; wrecked; Sept. 8, 1915.

Viknor; 2,960; wrecked; Jan. 14, 1915.

Clan MacNaughton; 4,985; wrecked; Feb. 15, 1915.

Bayano; 3,500; torpedoed; March 11, 1915.

Princess Irene; 6,000; gunfire; May 27, 1915.

India; 7,900; torpedoed; Aug. 8, 1915.

Alcantara; gunfire; Feb. 29, 1916.

Laurentic; 14,892; mined; Feb. 25, 1917.

Hilary; 6,329; torpedoed; May 29, 1917.

Avenger; torpedoed; June 13, 1917.

Begonia; missing; October, 1917.

Champagne; torpedoed; Oct. 15, 1917.

Orama; 12,927; torpedoed; Oct. 19, 1917.

Stephen Furness; 1,712; torpedoed; Dec. 22, 1917.

Louvain; torpedoed; Jan. 21, 1918.

Calgarian; 17,515; torpedoed; March 1, 1918.

Tithonus; torpedoed; March 28, 1918.

Cowslip (sloop); torpedoed; April 25, 1918.

Destroyers—Recruit; torpedoed; May 1, 1915.

Maori; mined; May 7, 1915.

Lynx; mined; Aug. 9, 1915.

Louis; wrecked; Nov. 10, 1915.

Coquette; mined; March 10, 1916.

Tipperary; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.

Turbulent; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.

Shark; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.

Sparrowhawk; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.

Ardent; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.

Fortune; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.

Nomad; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.

Nestor; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.

Eden; collision; June 16, 1916.

Mary Rose; gunfire; Oct. 17, 1917.

Strongbow; gunfire; Oct. 17, 1917.

Boxer; collision; Feb. 8, 1918.

No. 90 (torpedo boat); foundered; May 1, 1918.

Hospital Ships—Anglia; mined; Nov. 6, 1915.

Britannic; torpedoed; Nov. 21, 1916.

Astoria; torpedoed; March 20, 1917.

Donagay; torpedoed; April 17, 1917.

Lanfranc; torpedoed; April 17, 1917.

Dover Castle; torpedoed; May 26, 1917.

Rewa; torpedoed; Jan. 4, 1918.

Glenart Castle; torpedoed; Sept. 26, 1918.

Transports—Ramazan; torpedoed; Sept. 19, 1915.

Marquette; torpedoed; Oct. 26, 1915.

Franconia; torpedoed; Oct. 4, 1916.

Crosshill; torpedoed; Oct. 11, 1916.

Sedek; torpedoed; Oct. 12, 1916.

Mendi; collision; Feb. 21, 1917.

Arcadian; torpedoed; April 15, 1917.

Cameronian; torpedoed; June 12, 1917.

Aragon; torpedoed; Dec. 30, 1917.

Tuscania; torpedoed; Feb. 5, 1918.

Otranto; collision; Oct. 9, 1918.

Persic; 12,042; torpedoed; Sept. 6, 1918.

Gunboats—Speedy; Sept. 3, 1914.

Niger; Nov. 10, 1914.

Prince Abbas; Nov. 6, 1915.

Abdul Monaym; Nov. 6, 1915.

Ilazard; Jan. 28, 1918.

NOTE—In addition to the above, five obsolete

cruisers were purposely sunk in the harbors of

Zeebrugge and Ostend April 22, 1918. These were

the Brilliant, Sirius, Iphigenia, Intrepid and

Thetis.

FRENCH.

Battle Ships—Bouvet; 12,007; mined; March 18, 1915.

Suffren; 12,750; missing; after Nov. 24, 1916.

Danton; 18,028; torpedoed; March 19, 1917.

Armored Cruisers—Leon Gambetta; torpedoed;

April 26, 1915.

Admiral Charner; 4,702; torpedoed; Feb. 8,

1916.

Gaulois; 11,105; torpedoed; Dec. 27, 1916.

Kleber; 7,578; mined; June 27, 1917.

Chateaufort; 7,898; torpedoed; Dec. 14, 1917.

Auxiliary Cruisers—Provence; 19,200; torpedoed;

Feb. 26, 1916.

Gallia; 15,100; torpedoed; Oct. 4, 1916.

Destroyers—Mousquet; gunfire; Oct. 28, 1914.

Dague; torpedoed; Feb. 24, 1915.

Branlebas; mined; Nov. 19, 1915.

Renaudin; torpedoed; Feb. 18, 1916.

Fantassin; collision; June 7, 1916.

Pourche; torpedoed; June 25, 1916.

Cassin; torpedoed; Feb. 23, 1917.

Submarine—Prairial; collision; reported May 1,

1918.

Transport—France; torpedoed; Nov. 10, 1915.

Admiral Magon; torpedoed; Jan. 25, 1917.

ITALIAN.

Battle Ships—Benedetto Brun; 13,214; explosion;

Sept. 28, 1915.

Leonardo da Vinci; 27,000; explosion; Aug.

2, 1916.

Regina Margherita; 13,214; mined; Dec. 11,

1916.

Armored Cruisers—Amalfi; 9,956; torpedoed; July

7, 1915.

Giuseppe Garibaldi; 7,294; torpedoed; July 18, 1915.
 Auxiliary Cruiser—Citti di Messina; torpedoed; June 25, 1916.
 Destroyers—Turbine; gunfire; May 24, 1915.
 Impetuoso; torpedoed; July 10, 1915.
 Transport—Minas; torpedoed; Feb. 15, 1917.

RUSSIAN.

Battle Ships—Imperatritsa Maria; 22,500; explosion; Oct. 29, 1916.
 Pantelimon; 12,582; torpedoed; May 22, 1915.
 Slava; 13,516; gunfire; Oct. 17, 1917.
 Armored Cruiser—Pallada; 7,900; torpedoed; Oct. 11, 1914.
 Light Cruiser—Jemtchug; 3,050; gunfire; Oct. 28, 1914.
 Auxiliary Cruiser—Prat; 5,500; sunk to avoid capture; Oct. 29, 1914.
 Transport—Yenisei; torpedoed; June 4, 1915.
 Destroyers—Novik; gunfire; Aug. 19, 1915.
 Lieutenant Pushtin; torpedoed; March 11, 1916.
 Hospital Ship—Portugal; torpedoed; March 30, 1916.
 Gunboats—Donets; Oct. 29, 1914.
 Bubanets; Oct. 29, 1914.
 Sivtuch; Aug. 19, 1915.
 Korlets; Aug. 19, 1915.

AMERICAN.

Cruiser—San Diego; 13,680; torpedoed or mined; July 19, 1918.
 Gunboat—Schurz (Geler); collision; June 21, 1918.
 Destroyers—Chauncey; 420; collision; Nov. 19, 1917.
 Jacob Jones; 1,050; torpedoed; Dec. 6, 1917.
 Collier—Cyclops; 19,000; missing; March, 1918.
 Supply Ships—Montanan; 6,659; torpedoed; Aug. 16, 1918.
 Westover; torpedoed; July 11, 1918.
 Patrol Boats—Alcedo; torpedoed; Nov. 5, 1917.
 Admiral; March 25, 1918.
 Submarine Chaser; 209; gunfire; Aug. 27, 1918.
 Tampa; 1,300; torpedoed; Sept. 26, 1918.
 Scout Patrol; 379; collision; Oct. 5, 1918.
 Transports—Antilles; 6,878; torpedoed; Oct. 17, 1917.
 President Lincoln; 18,500; torpedoed; May 21, 1918.
 Mount Vernon; 19,503; torpedoed but not sunk; Sept. 5, 1918.
 Ticonderoga; 5,130; torpedoed; Sept. 30, 1918.
 Tugs—Cherokee; foundered; Feb. 26, 1918.
 Mariner; foundered; Feb. 26, 1918.

JAPANESE.

Battleship—Kawachi; 21,420; explosion; July 12, 1918.
 Cruiser—Takachiho; mined; Oct. 17, 1914.
 Tsukuba; 13,750; fire; Jan. 14, 1917.
 Destroyer—Shirotae; wrecked; Sept. 4, 1914.

GERMAN.

Battle Ships—Pommern; 13,200; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Armored Cruisers—Scharnhorst; 11,420; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Gneisenau; 11,420; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Yorck; 9,350; mined; Nov. 3, 1914.
 Friedrich Karl; 8,858; mined; Dec. 12, 1914.
 Blucher; 15,500; gunfire; Jan. 24, 1915.
 Prince Adalbert; 8,858; torpedoed; Oct. 23, 1915.
 Lutzow; 26,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Light Cruisers—Magdeburg; 4,478; sunk in battle; Aug. 17, 1914.
 Koeln; 4,280; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Mainz; 4,280; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Ariadne; 2,618; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Hela; 2,003; torpedoed; Sept. 13, 1914.
 Emden; 3,444; gunfire; Nov. 9, 1914.
 Karlsruhe; 4,820; missing; Nov. 1914.
 Nurnberg; 3,396; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Lelzpf; 3,200; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Dresden; 3,554; gunfire; March 14, 1915.
 Konigsberg; 3,350; gunfire; July 11, 1915.
 Undine; 2,672; torpedoed; Nov. 7, 1915.

Bremen; 3,200; torpedoed; Dec. 17, 1915.
 Wiesbaden; 5,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Frauenlob; 2,715; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Ebing; 5,000; collision; May 31, 1916.
 Rostock; 4,900; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Auxiliary Cruisers—Koenigin Louise; 10,711; gunfire; Aug. 5, 1914.
 Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; 21,000; gunfire; Aug. 27, 1914.
 Cap Trafalgar; 26,000; gunfire; Sept. 14, 1914.
 Bethania; 7,458; captured; Sept. 14, 1914.
 Berlin; 9,834; sunk by airplane; Nov. 17, 1914.
 Prinz Eitel Friedrich; 8,865; interned; March 10, 1916.
 Greif; 10,000; gunfire; Feb. 29, 1916.
 Cormorant; blown up; April 6, 1917.
 Marie of Flensburg; 3,000; gunfire; Nov. 2, 1917.
 Crocodile; 1,000; gunfire; Nov. 2, 1917.
 Destroyers—Fourteen reported lost.
 Gunboats—Moewe; Aug. 9, 1914.
 H. von Wissmann; Aug. 14, 1914.
 Vaterland; Aug. 14, 1914.
 Tsingtau; Aug. 17, 1914.
 Komet; Oct. 18, 1914.
 Itis; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Jaguar; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Tiger; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Luchs; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Elber; Oct. 27, 1917.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Battle Ships—Szent Istvan; 20,010; torpedoed; June 10, 1918.
 Viribus Unitis; 20,000; torpedoed; Nov. 1, 1918.
 Coast Defense Ships—Wien; 5,550; torpedoed; Dec. 9, 1917.
 Light Cruisers—Zenta; 2,264; gunfire; Aug. 16, 1914.
 Kaiserin Augusta; 4,000; gunfire; Oct. 15, 1914.
 Gunboat—Temes; Oct. 28, 1914.
 Destroyers—Lika; Dec. 29, 1915.
 Triglav; Dec. 29, 1915.
 Huszar; Jan. 30, 1917.
 Hospital Ship—Elektra; torpedoed; March 18, 1916.
 Submarine—VC-12; captured; Jan. 14, 1917.
 VT-12; captured; Jan. 14, 1917.

TURKISH.

Battle Ships—Messoudieh; 9,120; torpedoed; Dec. 13, 1914.
 Khey-ed-Din Barbarossa; 9,901; torpedoed; Aug. 9, 1915.
 Cruisers—Medjidieh; 3,342; mined; April 3, 1915.
 Afidulu (Breslau); 4,550; mined; Jan. 20, 1918.
 (Numerous minor vessels lost.)

ZIONIST MOVEMENT INDORSED BY PRESIDENT.

The following letter written by President Wilson to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, former president of the provisional Zionist committee, was made public Sept. 5, 1918:

"I have watched with deep and sincere interest the reconstructive work which the Weizmann commission has done in Palestine at the instance of the British government, and I welcome an opportunity to express the satisfaction I have felt in the progress of the Zionist movement in the United States and in the allied countries since the declaration by Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the British government, of Great Britain's approval of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and his promise that the British government would use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, with the understanding that nothing would be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish people in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in other countries.

"I think that all Americans will be deeply moved by the report that even in this time of stress the Weizmann commission has been able to lay the foundation of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, with the promise that that bears of spiritual rebirth."

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM.

GERMANY TO BLAME FOR WAR.

That Germany and not Britain was responsible for the great European war is the opinion expressed by Prince Karl M. Lichnowsky, German ambassador in London from 1912 to August, 1914, in a private memorandum which became public in March, 1918. The disclosures made in this document caused a sensation throughout the civilized world, as they were unquestionably based on fact. They did not change public opinion outside of Germany as to where the guilt for precipitating the mighty struggle lay, but they confirmed it in a most convincing manner. Naturally the pan-Germans were furious, and they accused the former diplomat of high treason against the empire. Prince Lichnowsky disclaimed any intention of having the document made public. He said he wrote it for his family archives and that these "purely private notes found their way into wider circles by an unprecedented breach of confidence."

It appears that a copy of the memorandum reached the German foreign office and another fell into the hands of a member of the socialist minority party in Germany. Still another copy reached the office of the Stockholm Politiken, organ of the extreme left of the Swedish socialist party, which began publishing it on March 15. It was also published in the Vorwaerts in Berlin, in The New Europe of London and subsequently in other newspapers and magazines throughout the world. The memorandum was written at the prince's country seat, Kuchelna, in the summer of 1916 and was finished early in the fall. It is in the form of "notes," and all those published and translated into English are reproduced herewith.

Gets London Embassy.

"Baron Marschall died in September, 1912, having held his post in London for a few months only. His appointment, which was due mainly to his age and the plotting of a younger man to get to London, was one of the many mistakes made by our foreign office. In spite of his imposing personality and great reputation, he was too old and tired to be able to adapt himself to a purely foreign and Anglo-Saxon milieu. He was more of a bureaucrat and a lawyer than a diplomat or statesman. He set to work to convince Englishmen of the harmless character of our feet, and naturally succeeded in strengthening an entirely opposite impression.

"To my great surprise I was offered the post in October. After many years' work I had withdrawn to the country, as no suitable post had been found for me, and I spent my time on my farm and in my garden, on horseback and in the fields, but I read industriously and published occasional political articles. Thus eight years passed, and thirteen since I had left Vienna as ambassador. That was actually my last political employment. I do not know to whom my appointment in London was due. At all events, not to his majesty, as I did not belong to his immediate set, although he was always gracious to me. I know by experience that his candidates were frequently successfully opposed. As a matter of fact, Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter wanted to send Baron von Stumm to London. He met me at once with undisguised ill-will and tried to frighten me by rudeness. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg was amiable to me, and had visited me shortly before at Grätz. I am, therefore, inclined to think that they settled on me as no other candidate was available. Had Baron von Marschall not died, it is unlikely that I should have been dug out any more than in previous years. The moment was obviously favorable for an attempt to come to a better understanding with England.

The Morocco Question.

"Our obscure policy in Morocco had repeatedly caused distrust of our peaceful intention, or, at least, had raised doubts as to whether we knew what we wanted or whether our intention was to keep Europe in a state of suspense and, on occasion, to humiliate the French. An Austrian colleague, who was a long time in Paris, said to me: 'The French had begun to forget the revanche. You have regularly reminded them of it by tramping on their toes.' After we had declined Delcasse's offer to come to an agreement regarding Morocco, and then solemnly declared that we had no political interest there—an attitude which agreed with Bismarckian political conditions—we suddenly discovered in Abdul Aziz a Kruger No. 2. To him also, as to the Boers, we promised the protection of the mighty German empire, and with the same result. Both manifestations concluded, as they were bound to conclude, with a retraction, as we were not prepared to start a world war. The pitiable conference of Algeciras could alter nothing, and still less cause Delcasse's fall. Our attitude furthered the Russo-Japanese and Russo-British rapprochement. In face of the German peril' all other considerations faded into the background. The possibility of another Franco-German war had been patent, and, as had not been the case in 1870, such a war could not leave out Russia or England.

Triple Alliance Valueless.

"The valuelessness of the triple alliance had already been demonstrated at Algeciras, and, immediately afterward, the equal worthlessness of the agreements made there when the sultanate fell to pieces, which was, of course, unavoidable. Meanwhile, the belief was spreading among the Russian people that our foreign policy was weak and was breaking down under 'encirclement,' and that cowardly surrender followed on haughty gestures. It is to the credit of Von Kiderlen-Wächter, though otherwise overrated as a statesman, that he cleared up the Moroccan situation and adapted himself to circumstances which could not be altered. Whether the world had to be upset by the Agadir coup is a question I do not touch. This event was hailed with joy in Germany, but in England caused all the more uneasiness in that the British government waited in vain for three weeks for a statement of our intentions. Mr. Lloyd George's Mansion House speech, intended to warn us, was a consequence. Before Delcasse's fall and before the Algeciras conference we could have obtained harbors and bases on the west coast, but that was no longer possible.

"When I came to London in November, 1912, people had become easier about the question of Morocco, especially since an agreement had been reached with France and Berlin. Lord Haldane's mission had failed, it is true, as we demanded promises of neutrality instead of contenting ourselves with a treaty which would insure us against a British attack or any attack with British support. Sir Edward Grey had not, meanwhile, given up the idea of coming to an understanding with us, and made such an attempt first on economic and colonial grounds. Through the agency of that qualified and expert councillor of embassy, Von Kuehlmann, an exchange of opinions had taken place with regard to the renewal of the Portuguese colonial treaty and the Bagdad railway, which thus carried out the unexpected aim of dividing into spheres of interest both the above-mentioned colonies and Asia Minor. The British statesman, old points in dispute both with France and Russia having been settled, wished to come to a similar agreement with us. His intention was not to isolate us but to make us in so

far as possible partners in a working concern. Just as he had succeeded in bridging Franco-British and Russo-British difficulties, so he wished as far as possible to remove German-British difficulties, and by a network of treaties—which would finally include an agreement on the miserable fleet question—to secure the peace of the world, as our earlier policy had lent itself to a co-operation with the entente, which contained a mutual assurance against the danger of war.

"This was Sir Edward Grey's program in his own words: 'Without infringing on the existing friendly relations with France and Russia—which in themselves contained no aggressive elements and no binding obligations for England—to seek to achieve a more friendly rapprochement with Germany, and to bring the two groups nearer together.'

"In England, as with us, there were two opinions, that of the optimists, who believed in an understanding, and that of the pessimists, who considered war inevitable sooner or later. Among the former were Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane and most of the ministers in the radical cabinet, as well as leading liberal organs, such as the Westminster Gazette, the Manchester Guardian and the Daily Chronicle. To the pessimists belong especially conservative politicians like Mr. Balfour, who repeatedly made his meaning clear to me; leading soldiers such as Lord Roberts, who insisted on the necessity of conscription and on 'the writing on the wall'; and, further, the Northcliffe press, and that leading English journalist, Mr. Garvin of the Observer. During my term of office they abstained from all attacks and took up personally and politically, a friendly attitude. Our naval policy and our attitude in the years 1905, 1908 and 1911 had, nevertheless, caused them to think that it might one day come to war. Just as with us, the former are now dubbed shortsighted and simpliminded, while the latter are regarded as the true prophets.

Balkan Problems.

"The first Balkan war led to the collapse of Turkey and with it the defeat of our policy, which had been identified with Turkey for many years. Since the salvation of Turkey in Europe was no longer feasible, only two possibilities for settling the question remained. Either we declared we had no longer any interest in the definition of boundaries in the Balkan peninsula, and left the settlement of the question to the Balkan peoples themselves, or we supported our allies and carried out a triple alliance policy in the east, thereby giving up the role of mediator.

"I urged the former course from the beginning, but the German foreign office very much preferred the latter. The chief question was Albania. Our allies desired the establishment of an independent state of Albania, as Austria would not allow Serbia to reach the Adriatic, and Italy did not wish the Greeks to reach Valona or even the territory north of Corfu. On the other hand, Russia, as is known, favored Serbian, and France Greek, desires. My advice was now to consider the question as outside the alliance, and to support neither Austrian nor Italian wishes. Without our support the establishment of Albania, whose incapability of existence might have been foreseen, was an impossibility. Serbia would have pushed forward to the coast; then the present world war would have been avoided. France and Italy would have remained definitely divided as to Greece, and the Italians, had they not wished to fight France alone, would have been obliged to consent to the expansion of Greece to the district north of Durazzo. The greater part of civilized Albania is Greek. The southern towns are entirely Greek, and, at the time of the conference of ambassadors, deputations from the

larger towns came to London to carry through the annexation to Greece.

"In Greece to-day whole groups are Albanian, and the so-called Greek national dress is of Albanian origin. The amalgamation of the preponderating Orthodox and Islamic Albanians with the Greek state was, therefore, the best solution and the most natural, if one leaves out of account Scutari and the northern part of Serbia and Montenegro. His majesty was also in favor of this solution on dynastic grounds. When I encouraged the monarch by letter to this effect, I received violent reproaches from the chancellor for supporting Austria's opponents, and he forbade all such interference in the future, and even direct correspondence. We had eventually, however, to abandon the tradition of carrying out the triple alliance policy in the east and to acknowledge our mistake, which consisted in identifying ourselves with the Turks in the south and the Austro-Magyars in the north, for the continuance of that policy, which we began at the congress in Berlin and subsequently carried on zealously, was bound in time, should the necessary skill in conducting it fail, to lead to a collision with Russia and a world war.

"Instead of uniting with Russia on the basis of the independence of the sultan, whom the Russians also did not wish to drive out of Constantinople, and confining ourselves to economic interests in the east, whilst at the same time refraining from all military and political interference and being satisfied with a division of Asia Minor into spheres of interest, the goal of our political ambition was to dominate in the Bosphorus. In Russia, therefore, the opinion arose that the way to Constantinople and to the Mediterranean lay through Berlin. Instead of encouraging a powerful development in the Balkan states, which were once free and are very different from the Russians, of which fact we have already had experience, we placed ourselves on the side of the Turkish and Magyar oppressors. The dire mistake of our triple alliance and our eastern policies, which drove Russia—our natural friend and best neighbor—into the arms of France and England and kept her from her policy of Asiatic expansion, was the more evident, as a Franco-Russian attack, the only hypothesis justifying a triple alliance policy, had to be eliminated from our calculations.

"As to the value of the alliance with Italy, one word only. Italy needs our money and our tourists after the war, with or without our alliance. That our alliance would go by the board in the event of war was to be foreseen. The alliance consequently was worthless.

Austria Depends on Germany.

"Austria, however, needed our protection both in war and peace, and had no other point d'appui. This dependence on us is based on political, national and economic grounds, and is all the greater in proportion to the intimacy of our relations with Russia. This was proved in the Bosnian crisis. Since Count Beust no Vienna minister had been so self-conscious with us as Count Aehrenthal was during the last years of his life. Under the influence of a properly conducted German policy which would keep us in touch with Russia, Austria-Hungary is our vassal and is tied to us even without an alliance and without reciprocal services; under the influence of a misguided policy, however, we are tied to Austria-Hungary. An alliance would therefore be purposeless.

"I know Austria far too well not to know that a return to the policy of Count Felix Schwarzenberg or to that of Count Moritz Esterhazy was unthinkable. Little as the Slavs living there love us, they wish just as little for a return to the German kaiserdom, even with a Hapsburg-Lorraine at its head.

They are striving for an internal Austrian federation on a national basis, a condition which is even less likely of realization within the German empire than under the double eagle. Austro-Germans look on Berlin as the center of Austrian power and kultur, and they know that Austria can never be a leading power. They desire as close a connection as possible with the empire, but not to the extent of an anti-German policy.

"Since the '70s the conditions have changed fundamentally in Austria, and also perhaps in Bavaria. Just as here a return to pan-German particularism and the old Bavarian policy is not to be feared, so there a revival of the policy of Prince Kaunitz and Prince Schwarzenberg is not to be contemplated. But by a constitutional union with Austria, which even without Galicia and Dalmatia is inhabited at least to the extent of one-half by non-Germans, our interests would suffer; whilst, on the other hand, by the subordination of our policy to the point of view of Vienna and Budapest, we should have to 'épouser les querelles de l'Autriche.'

"We therefore had no need to heed the desires of our allies. They were not only unnecessary but dangerous, inasmuch as they would lead to a collision with Russia if we looked at eastern questions through Austrian eyes. The transformation of our alliance with its single original purpose into a complete alliance, involving a complexity of common interests, was calculated to call forth the very state of things which the constitutional negotiations were designed to prevent—namely, war. Such a policy of alliances would, moreover, entail the loss of the sympathies of the young, strong and growing communities in the Balkan peninsula, which were ready to turn to us and open their markets to us. The contrast between dynastic and democratic ideas had to be given clear expression, and, as usual, we stood on the wrong side. King Carol told one of our representatives that he had made an alliance with us on condition that we retained control of affairs, but that if that control passed to Austria it would entirely change the basis of affairs, and under those conditions he could no longer participate. Matters stood in the same position in Serbia, where against our own economic interests we were supporting an Austro-Serbian policy of strangulation.

"We had always behind horses which, it was evident, would lose such as Kruger, Abdul Aziz, Abdul Hamid, Wilhelm of Wied, and finally—and this was the most miserable mistake of all—Count Berchtold.

"Shortly after my arrival in London, in 1912, Sir Edward Grey proposed an informal exchange of views in order to prevent a European war developing out of the Balkan war, since, at the outbreak of that war, we had unfortunately declined the proposal of the French government to join in a declaration of disinterestedness and impartiality on the part of the powers. The British statesman maintained from the beginning that England had no interest in Albania, and would, therefore, not go to war on the subject. In his role of 'honest broker' he would confine his efforts to mediation and an attempt to smooth away difficulties between the two groups. He, therefore, no means placed himself on the side of the entente powers, and during the negotiations, which lasted about eight months, he lent his good will and powerful influence toward the establishment of an understanding. Instead of adopting the English point of view we accepted that dictated to us by Vienna. Count Mensdorff led the triple alliance in London and I was his second.

Grey's Conciliatory Policy.

"My duty was to support his proposals. The clever and experienced Count Szogyenyi was at the helm in Berlin. His refrain was

'casus foederis,' and when once I dared to doubt the justice of this phrase I was seriously warned against Austrophobia. Referring to my father, it was even said that I had inherited it. On every point, including Albania, the Serbian harbors in the Adriatic, Scutari, and in the definition of the Albanian frontiers, we were on the side of Austria and Italy, while Sir Edward Grey hardly ever took the French or Russian point of view. On the contrary, he nearly always took our part in order to give no pretext for war—which was afterward brought about by a dead archduke. It was with his help that King Nicholas was induced to leave Scutari. Otherwise there would have been war over this matter, as we should never have dared to ask 'our allies' to make concessions.

"Sir Edward Grey conducted the negotiations with care, calm and tact. When a question threatened to become involved he proposed a formula which met the case and always secured consent. He acquired the full confidence of all the representatives.

"Once again we had successfully withstood one of the many threats against the strength characterizing our policy. Russia had been obliged to give way to us all along the line, as she never got an opportunity to advance Serbian wishes. Albania was set up as an Austrian vassal state and Serbia was driven away from the sea. The conference was thus a fresh humiliation for Russia.

"As in 1878 and 1908, we had opposed the Russian program without German interests being brought into play. Bismarck had to minimize the mistake of the congress by a secret treaty and his attitude in the Battenberg question—the downward incline being taken by us in the Bosnian question—was followed up in London, and was not given up, with the result that it led to the abyss.

"The dissatisfaction then prevalent in Russia was given vent to during the London conference by an attack in the Russian press on my Russian colleague and on Russian diplomacy.

"His German origin and Catholic faith, his reputation as a friend of Germany, and the accident that he was related both to Count Mensdorff and to myself were all made use of by dissatisfied parties. Although not a particularly important personality, Count Benckendorff possessed many qualities of a good diplomat—tact, worldly knowledge, experience, an agreeable personality and a natural eye for men and things. He sought always to avoid provocative attitudes and was supported by the attitude of England and France.

"I once said: 'The feeling in Russia is very anti-German.' He replied: 'There are also many strong influential pro-German circles there. But the people generally are anti-Austrian.'

"It only remains to be added that our exaggerated Austrophilism is not exactly likely to break up the entente and turn Russia's attention to her Asiatic interests.

Balkan Conference.

"At the same time (1913) the Balkan conference met in London, and I had the opportunity of meeting the leading men of the Balkan states. The most important personage among them was M. Venizelos. He was anything but anti-German, and particularly prized the Order of the Red Eagle, which he even wore at the French embassy. With his winning amiability and savoir faire he could always win sympathy.

"Next to him a great role was played by Daneff, the then Bulgarian prime minister and Count Berchtold's confidant. He gave the impression of being a capable and energetic man, and even the influence of his friends at Vienna and Budapest, at which he sometimes laughed, was attributable to the fact that he had let himself be drawn into the second Bal-

kan war and had declined Russian intervention.

"M. Take Jonescu was often in London, too, and visited me regularly. I had known him since the time when I was secretary at Bukharest. He was also one of Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter's friends. His aim in London was to secure concessions for Roumania by negotiations with M. Daneff. In this he was supported by the most capable Roumanian minister, M. Misu. That these negotiations were stranded by the Bulgarian opposition is known. Count Berchtold—and naturally we with him—was entirely on the side of Bulgaria; otherwise we should have succeeded by pressure on M. Daneff in obtaining the desired satisfaction for the Roumanians and have bound Roumania to us, as she was by Austria's attitude in the second Balkan war, while afterward she was estranged from the central powers.

"Bulgaria's defeat in the second Balkan war and Serbia's victory, as well as the Roumanian advance, naturally constituted a reproach to Austria. The idea of equalizing this by military intervention in Serbia seems to have gained ground rapidly in Vienna. This is proved by the Italian disclosure, and it may be presumed that the Marquis di San Giuliano, who described the plan as a 'pericolosissima avventura' [an extremely risky adventure], saved us from a European war as far back as the summer of 1912. Intimate as Russo-Italian relations were, the aspiration of Vienna must have been known in St. Petersburg. In any event, M. Take Jonescu told me that M. Sazonoff had said in Constanza that an attack on Serbia on the part of Austria meant war with Russia.

"In the spring of 1914 one of my secretaries, on returning from leave in Vienna, said that Herr von Tschirschky [German ambassador in Vienna] had declared that war must soon come. But as I was always kept in the dark regarding important things, I considered his pessimism unfounded.

"Ever since the peace of Bukharest it seems to have been the opinion in Vienna that the revision of this treaty should be undertaken independently, and only a favorable opportunity was awaited. The statesmen in Vienna and Bukharest could naturally count upon our support. This they knew, for already they had been reproached several times for their slackness. Berlin even insisted on the 'rehabilitation' of Austria.

Relations with Russia.

"When I returned to London in December, 1913, after a long holiday, the Liman von Sanders question had led to our relations with Russia becoming acute. Sir Edward Grey called my attention with some uneasiness to the consequent unrest in St. Petersburg, saying: 'I have never seen them so excited.' Berlin instructed me to beg the minister to urge calm in St. Petersburg and help to solve the difficulty. Sir Edward was quite willing, and his intervention contributed not inconsiderably to smoothing matters over. My good relations with Sir Edward and his great influence in St. Petersburg served in a like manner on several occasions when it was a question of carrying through something of which our representative there was completely incapable.

"During the critical days of July, 1914, Sir Edward said to me: 'If ever you want something done in St. Petersburg you come to me regularly, but if ever I appeal for your influence in Vienna you refuse your support.' The good and dependable relations I was fortunate in making not only in society and among influential people, such as Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asanith, but also with others at public dinners, had brought about a noticeable improvement in our relations with England. Sir Edward devoted himself honestly to further this rapprochement, and his in-

tentions were especially noticeable in two questions—the colonial treaty and the treaty regarding the Bagdad railway.

"In the year 1898 a secret treaty had been signed by Count Hatzfeldt [then German ambassador in London] and Mr. Balfour which divided the Portuguese colonies in Africa into economic-political spheres of interest between us and England. As the Portuguese government possessed neither the power nor the means to open up or adequately to administer its extensive possessions, the Portuguese government had already at an earlier date thought of selling these possessions and thereby putting their finances in order. Between us and England an agreement had been reached which defined the interests of the two parties and which was of all the greater value because Portugal, as is well known, is completely dependent upon England. This treaty was no doubt to secure outwardly the integrity and independence of the Portuguese empire, and it only expressed the intention of giving financial and economic assistance to the Portuguese. Consequently it did not, according to the text, conflict with the old Anglo-Portuguese alliance, dating from the fifteenth century, which was last renewed under Charles II. and which guaranteed the territories of the two parties. Nevertheless, at the instance of the Marquis Soveral, who presumably was not ignorant of the Anglo-German agreement, a new treaty—the so-called Windsor treaty—which confirmed the old agreements, was concluded in 1899 between England and Portugal.

African Treaties.

"The object of the negotiations between us and England, which had begun before my arrival, was to alter and amend our treaty of 1898, which contained many impossible features—for example, with regard to the geographical delimitation. Thanks to the conciliatory attitude of the British government, I succeeded in giving to the new treaty a form which entirely accorded with our wishes and interests. All Angola, as far as the 20th degree of longitude, was allotted to us, so that we reached the Congo territory from the south. Moreover, the valuable islands of San Thome and Principe, which lie north of the equator, and therefore really belonged to the French sphere of interest, were allotted to us—a fact which caused my French colleagues to make lively although vain representations. Further, we obtained the northern part of Mozambique; the frontier was formed by the Likungo. The British government showed the utmost readiness to meet our interests and wishes. Sir Edward Grey intended to prove his good will to us, but he also desired to promote our colonial development, because England hoped to divert Germany's development of strength from the North sea and western Europe to the world sea and Africa. 'We don't want to grudge Germany her colonial development,' a member of the cabinet said to me.

"Originally, at the British suggestion, the Congo state was to be included in the treaty, which would have given us a right to pre-emption and a possibility of economic penetration in the Congo state. But we refused this offer, out of alleged respect for Belgian sensibilities! Perhaps the idea was to economize our successes? With regard also to the practical realization of the real but unexpressed object of the treaty—the actual partition at a later date of the Portuguese colonial possessions—the new formulation showed considerable advantages and progress as compared with the old. Thus the treaty contemplated circumstances which would enable us to enter the territories ascribed to us for the protection of our interests. These conditional clauses were so wide that it was really left to us to decide when really 'vital' interests were concerned, so that, in view of the complete dependence of Portugal upon England,

we merely needed to go on cultivating our relations with England in order, later on, with English assent, to realize our mutual intentions.

"The sincerity of the English government in its effort to respect our rights was proved by the fact that Sir Edward Grey, before ever the treaty was completed or signed, called our attention to English men of business who were seeking opportunities to invest capital in the territories allotted to us by the new treaty, and who desired British support. In doing so he remarked that the undertakings in question belonged to our sphere of interest.

"The treaty was practically complete at the time of the king's visit to Berlin in May, 1913. A conversation then took place in Berlin under the presidency of the imperial chancellor [Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg] in which I took part and at which special wishes were laid down. On my return to London I succeeded, with the help of my counselor of embassy, Von Kuehlmann, who was working upon the details of the treaty with Mr. Parker, in putting through our last proposals also. It was possible for the whole treaty to be initiated by Sir Edward Grey and myself in August, 1913, before I went on leave. Now, however, new difficulties were to arise, which prevented the signature, and it was only a year later, shortly before the outbreak of war, that I was able to obtain authorization for the final settlement. Signature, however, never took place.

Opposition in Berlin.

"Sir Edward Grey was willing to sign only if the treaty was published, together with the two treaties of 1898 and 1899; England has no other secret treaties, and it is contrary to her existing principles that she should conceal binding agreements. He said, however, that he was ready to take account of our wishes concerning the time and manner of publication, provided that publication took place within one year, at latest, after the signature. In the [Berlin] foreign office, however, where my London successes aroused increasing dissatisfaction, and where an influential personage [the reference is apparently to Herr von Stumm], who played the part of Herr von Holstein, was claiming the London embassy for himself. It was stated that the publication would imperil our interests in the colonies, because the Portuguese would show their gratitude by giving us no more concessions. The accuracy of this excuse is illuminated by the fact that the old treaty was most probably just as much long known to the Portuguese as our new agreements must have been, in view of the intimacy of relations between Portugal and England; it was illuminated also by the fact that, in view of the influence which England possesses at Lisbon, the Portuguese government is completely powerless in face of an Anglo-German understanding.

"Consequently it was necessary to find another excuse for wrecking the treaty. It was said that the publication of the Windsor treaty, which was concluded in the time of Prince Hohenlohe, and which was merely a renewal of the treaty of Charles II., which had never lapsed, might imperil the position of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, as being a proof of British hypocrisy and perfidy! On this I pointed out that the preamble to our treaties said exactly the same thing as the Windsor treaty and other similar treaties—namely, that we desired to protect the sovereign rights of Portugal and the integrity of its possessions! In spite of repeated conversations with Sir Edward Grey, in which the minister made ever fresh proposals concerning publication, the [Berlin] foreign office remained obstinate, and finally agreed with Sir Edward Goschen [British ambassador in Berlin] that everything should remain as it was before. So the treaty, which gave us extraor-

dinary advantages, the result of more than one year's work, had collapsed because it would have been a public success for me. When in the spring of 1914 I happened, at a dinner in the embassy, at which Mr. Harcourt [then colonial secretary] was present, to mention the matter, the colonial secretary said that he was embarrassed and did not know how to behave. He said that the present state of affairs was intolerable, because he [Mr. Harcourt] wanted to respect our rights, but, on the other hand, was in doubt as to whether he should follow the old treaty or the new. He said that it was therefore extremely desirable to clear matters up and to bring to a conclusion an affair which had been hanging on for so long.

"When I reported to this effect I received a rude and excited order, telling me to refrain from any further interference in the matter.

"I now regret that I did not go to Berlin in order to offer his majesty my resignation, and that I still did not lose my belief in the possibility of an agreement between me and the leading [German] personages. That was a disastrous mistake, which was to be tragically avenged some months later.

"Slight though it was, the extent to which I then still possessed the good will of the imperial chancellor—because he feared that I was aiming at his office—I must do him the justice to say that at the end of June, 1914, in our last conversation before the outbreak of war, he gave his consent to the signature and publication. Nevertheless, it required further repeated suggestions on my part, which were supported by Dr. Solf [German colonial secretary], in order at last to obtain official consent at the end of July. Then the Serbian crisis was already threatening the peace of Europe, and so the completion of the treaty had to be postponed. The treaty is now one of the victims of the war.

Bagdad Railway Treaty.

"At the same time, while the African agreement was under discussion, I was negotiating, with the effective co-operation of Herr von Kuehlmann, the so-called Bagdad Railway treaty. This aimed, in fact, at the division of Asia Minor into spheres of interest, although this expression was carefully avoided in consideration of the sultan's rights. Sir Edward Grey declared repeatedly that there was no agreement between England and France aiming at a division of Asia Minor.

"In the presence of the Turkish representative, Hakkı Pasha, all economic questions in connection with the German treaty were settled mainly in accordance with the wishes of the Ottoman bank. The greatest concession Sir Edward Grey made me personally was the continuation of the line to Basra. We had insisted on this terminus in order to establish connection with Alexandretta. Hitherto Bagdad had been the terminus of the line. The shipping on the Shatt-el-Arab was to be in the hands of an international commission. We also obtained a share in the harbor works at Basra, and even acquired shipping rights on the Tigris, hitherto the monopoly of the firm of Lynch.

"By this treaty the whole of Mesopotamia up to Basra became our zone of interest, whereby the whole British rights, the question of shipping on the Tigris and the Wilcox establishments were left untouched, as well as all the district of Bagdad and the Anatolian railways.

"The British economic territories included the coasts of the Persian Gulf and the Smyrna-Aidin railway, the French Syria and the Russian Armenia. Had both treaties been concluded and published, an agreement would have been reached with England which would have finally ended all doubt of the possibility of an Anglo-German co-operation.

Question of the Fleet.

"Most difficult of all, there remained the question of the fleet. It was never quite rightly judged. The creation of a mighty fleet on the other shore of the North sea and the simultaneous development of the continent's most important military power into its most important naval power had at least to be recognized by England as uncomfortable. This presumably cannot be doubted. To maintain the necessary lead and not to become dependent, to preserve the supremacy of the sea, which Britain must have in order not to go down, she had to undertake preparations and expenses which weighed heavily on the taxpayer. A threat against the British world position was made in that our policy allowed the possibility of warlike development to appear. This possibility was obviously near during the Moroccan crisis and the Bosnian question.

"People had become reconciled to our fleet in its definite strength. Obviously it was not welcome to the British and constituted one of the motives, but neither the only nor the most important motive, for England's joining hands with Russia and France. On account of our fleet alone, however, England would have drawn the sword as little as on account of our trade, which it is pretended called forth her jealousy and ultimately brought about war.

"From the beginning I adopted the standpoint that in spite of the fleet it would be possible to come to a friendly understanding and rapprochement if we did not propose new votes of credit, and, above all, if we carried out an indisputable peace policy. I also avoided all mention of the fleet, and between me and Sir Edward Grey the word was never uttered. Sir Edward Grey declared on one occasion at a cabinet meeting: 'The present German ambassador has never mentioned the fleet to me.'

"During my term of office the then first lord, Mr. Churchill, raised the question of a so-called naval holiday, and proposed, for financial reasons as much as on account of the pacifist inclinations of his party, a one year's pause in armaments. Officially the suggestion was not supported by Sir Edward Grey. He never spoke of it to me, but Mr. Churchill spoke to me on repeated occasions.

"I am convinced that his initiative was honest, cunning in general not being part of the Englishman's constitution. It would have been a great success for Mr. Churchill to secure economies for the country and to lighten the burden of armament, which was weighing heavily on the people.

"I maintain that would have been difficult to support his intention. How about the workmen employed for this purpose? How about the technical personnel? Our naval program was settled, and it would be difficult to alter it. Nor, on the other hand, did we intend exceeding it. But he pointed out that the means spent on portentous armaments could equally be used for other purposes. I maintain that such expenditure would have benefited home industries.

"I also succeeded, in conversation with Sir William Tyrrell, Sir Edward Grey's private secretary, in keeping away that subject without raising suspicion, although it came up in parliament, and preventing the government's proposal from being made. But it was Mr. Churchill's and the government's favorite idea that by supporting his initiative in the matter of large ships we should give proof of our good will and considerably strengthen and increase the tendency on the part of the government to get in closer contact with us. But, as I have said, it was possible in spite of our fleet and without naval holidays to come to an understanding.

"In that spirit I had carried out my mission from the beginning, and had even suc-

ceeded in realizing my program when the war broke out and destroyed everything.

"Trade jealousy, so much talked about among us, rests on faulty judgment of circumstances. It is a fact that Germany's progress as a trading country after the war of 1870 and during the following decades threatened the interests of British trade circles, constituting a form of monopoly with its industry and export houses. But the growing interchange of merchandise with Germany, which was first on the list of all European exporting countries, a fact I always referred to in my public speeches, had allowed the desire to mature to preserve good relations with England's best client and business friend, and had gradually suppressed all other thoughts and motives. The Englishman, as a matter of fact, adapts himself to circumstances and does not tilt against windmills. In commercial circles I found the greatest good will and desire to further our common economic interests.

"In other circles I had a most amiable reception, and enjoyed the cordial good will of the court, society and the government.

King George Well Disposed.

"The king, very amiable and well meaning and possessed of sound understanding and common sense, was invariably well disposed toward me and desired honestly to facilitate my mission. In spite of the small amount of power which the British constitution gives the crown, the king can, by virtue of his position, greatly influence the tone both of society and the government. The crown is the apex of society from which the tone emanates. Society, which is overwhelmingly unionist, is largely occupied by ladies connected with politics. It is represented in the lords and the commons, consequently also in the cabinet.

"The Englishman either belongs to society or ought to belong to it. His aim is, and always will be, to be a distinguished man and a gentleman, and even men of modest origin, such as Mr. Asquith, prefer to be in society, with its elegant women.

"British gentlemen of both parties enjoy the same education, go to the same colleges and university, and engage in the same sports—golf, cricket, lawn tennis and polo. All have played cricket and football in their youth, all have the same habits and all spend the week-end in the country. No social cleavage divides the parties, only political cleavage. To some extent of late years the politicians in the two camps have avoided one another in society. Not even on the ground of a neutral mission could the two camps be amalgamated, for since the home rule and veto bills the unionists have despised the radicals. A few months after my arrival the king and I were dined with me, and Lord Londonderry left the house after dinner in order not to be together with Sir Edward Grey. But there is no opposition from difference in caste and education as in France. There are not two worlds, but the same world, and their opinion of a foreigner is common and not without influence on his political standing, whether a Lansdowne or an Asquith is at the helm.

"The difference of caste no longer exists in England since the time of the Stuarts and since the Whig oligarchy (in contradistinction to the tory county families) allowed the bourgeoisie in the towns to rise in society. There is greater difference in political opinions on constitutional or church questions than on financial or political questions. Aristocrats who have joined the popular party, radicals such as Grey, Churchill, Harcourt and Crewe, are most hated by the unionist aristocracy. None of these gentlemen have I ever met in great aristocratic houses, only in the houses of party friends.

"We were received in London with open

arms and both parties outdid one another in amiability.

"It would be a mistake to undervalue social connections in view of the close connection in England between society and politics, even though the majority of the upper ten thousand are in opposition to the government. Between an Asquith and a Devonshire there is no such deep clef as between a Briand and a Duc de Doudeauville, for example. In times of political tension they do not foregather. They belong to two separate social groups, but are part of the same society, if on different levels, the center of which is the court. They have friends and habits in common; they are often related or connected. A phenomenon like Lloyd George, a man of the people, a small solicitor and a self-made man, is an exception. Even John Burns, a socialist labor leader and a self-taught man, seeks society relations. On the ground of a general striving to be considered gentlemen of social weight and position such men must not be undervalued.

"In no place, consequently, is an envoy's social circle of greater consequence than in England. A hospitable house with friendly guests is worth more than the profoundest scientific knowledge, and a learned man of insignificant appearance and too small means would, in spite of all his learning, acquire no influence. The Briton hates a bore and a pedant. He leaves a good fellow.

Grey and Asquith.

"Sir Edward Grey's influence in all questions of foreign policy was almost unlimited. True, he used to say on important occasions, 'I must lay that before the cabinet,' but it is equally true that the latter invariably took his view. Although he did not know foreign countries and, with the exception of one short visit to Paris, had never left England, he was closely informed on all important questions, owing to many years' parliamentary experience and natural grasp. He understood French without speaking it. Elected at an early age to parliament, he began immediately to occupy himself with foreign affairs. Parliamentary undersecretary of state at the foreign office under Lord Rosebery, he became in 1906 secretary of state under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and filled the post for ten years.

"Sprung from an old north of England family of landowners, from whom the statesman Earl Grey is also descended, he joined the left wing of his party and sympathized with the socialists and pacifists. He can be called a socialist in the ideal sense, for he applied his theories even in private life, which is characterized by great simplicity and unpretentiousness, although he is possessed of considerable means. All display is foreign to him. He had a small residence in London and never gave dinners, except officially, at the foreign office on the king's birthday. If, exceptionally, he asked a few guests to his house, it was to a simple dinner or luncheon in a small circle with parlor maids for service. The week-ends he spent regularly in the country, like his colleagues, but not at large country house parties. He lives mostly in his cottage in the New Forest, taking long walks, and is passionately fond of nature and ornithology. Or he journeyed to his property in the north and tamed squirrels. In his youth he was a noted cricket and tennis player. His chief sport is now salmon and trout fishing in the Scotch lakes with Lord Glenconner, Mr. Asquith's brother-in-law. Once, when spending his week-ends with Lord Glenconner, he came thirty miles on a bicycle and returned in the same way. His simple, upright manner insured him the esteem even of his opponents, who were more easily to be found in home than in foreign political circles.

"Lies and intrigue were foreign to his nature. His wife, whom he loved and from

whom he was never separated, died as the result of an accident to the carriage driven by him. As is known, one brother was killed by a lion.

"Wordsworth was his favorite poet, and he could quote him by the hour. His British calm did not lack a sense of humor. When breakfasting with us and the children, and he heard their German conversation, he would say, 'I cannot help admiring the way they talk German,' and laughed at his joke. This is the man who was called 'the Liar Grey' and the 'originator of the world war.'

"Asquith is a man of quite different mold. A jovial, sociable fellow, a friend of the ladies, especially young and beautiful ones, he loves cheery surroundings and a good cook, and is supported by a cheery young wife. He was formerly a well-known lawyer, with a large income and many years' parliamentary experience. Later he was known as a minister under Gladstone, a pacifist like his friend Grey, and friendly to an understanding with Germany. He treated all questions with an experienced business man's calm and certainty, and enjoyed good health and excellent nerves, steeled by assiduous golf.

"His daughters went to a German boarding school and speak fluent German. We quickly became good friends with him and his family, and were guests at his little house on the Thames.

"He only rarely occupied himself with foreign affairs. When important questions cropped up, with him lay the ultimate decision. During the critical days of July Asquith often came to warn us, and he was ultimately in despair over the tragic turn of events. On Aug. 2, when I saw Asquith in order to make a final attempt, he was completely broken, and although quite calm, tears ran down his face.

The Serbian Crisis.

"At the end of June, 1914, I proceeded to Kiel by order of the kaiser. A few weeks before I had been given the honorary degree of doctor at Oxford, a distinction conferred upon no German ambassador since Herr von Bunsen. On board the Meteor [the kaiser's yacht] we heard of the death of the archduke, the heir to the Austrian throne. His majesty expressed regret that his efforts to win the archduke over to his ideas had thus been rendered vain. Whether the plan of pursuing an active policy against Serbia had already been determined upon at Konopischt I cannot know.

"As I was uninformed about views and events at Vienna, I attached no far-reaching importance to this event. Not until later was I able to establish the fact that among the Austrian aristocrats a feeling of relief outweighed other sentiments. One of his majesty's other guests on board the Meteor was an Austrian Count Felix Thun. Although the weather was splendid, he lay all the time in his cabin, suffering from seasickness. When the news arrived he was well; he had been cured either by the shock or by joy.

"When I arrived in Berlin I saw the imperial chancellor and said to him that I regarded our foreign situation as very satisfactory, since our relations with England were better than they had been for a very long time past. I also remarked that a pacifist ministry was in power in France.

"Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg seemed not to share my optimism, and he complained about Russian armaments. I tried to calm him and insisted especially that Russia had no interest in attacking us, and that such an attack would, moreover, never obtain the support of England and France, as both countries wanted peace.

"I then went to Dr. Zimmermann [the undersecretary] who was representing Herr von Jagow [foreign secretary], and from him I learned that Russia was about to raise 900-

000 fresh troops. His words showed an unmistakable animosity against Russia, who, he said, was everywhere in our way. Difficulties about commercial policy were also involved. Of course I was not told that Gen. von Moltke [chief of the general staff] was pressing for war. I learned, however, that Herr von Tschirschky (German ambassador in Vienna) had received a rebuke because he reported that he had advised moderation in Vienna toward Serbia.

"I went to Silesia and on my way back to London I spent only a few hours in Berlin, where I heard that Austria intended to proceed against Serbia in order to put an end to an intolerable state of affairs.

"Unfortunately I underestimated at the moment the importance of the news. I thought that nothing would come of it, after all, and that, if Russia threatened, the trouble could easily be composed. Now I regret that I did not stay in Berlin and say at once that I would have no share in any such policy.

"Subsequently I learned that at the decisive conversation at Potsdam on July 5 the inquiry addressed to us by Vienna found absolute assent among all the personages in authority; indeed, they added that there would be no harm if a war with Russia were to result. So, at any rate, it is stated in the Austrian protocol which Count Montefiore, Austrian ambassador, received in London. Soon afterward Herr von Jagow was in Vienna to discuss everything with Count Berchtold, Austrian foreign minister.

"Sir Arthur Nicolson and Sir William Tyrrell had the greatest influence in the foreign office. The former was not our friend, but his attitude toward me was consistently correct and obliging. Our personal relations were of the best. Neither did he wish for war, but when we moved against France he undoubtedly worked for immediate intervention. He was the confidant of my French colleague and was in constant touch with him, and was destined to succeed Lord Bertie in Paris. As is known, Sir Arthur was formerly ambassador in St. Petersburg and had concluded the treaty of 1907, which enabled Russia to turn again to the west and the near east.

"Sir Edward Grey's private secretary, Sir William Tyrrell, had far greater influence than the permanent undersecretary of state. This unusually intelligent man had been at a school in Germany and had then entered the diplomatic service, but he was abroad only a short time. At first he belonged to the modern anti-German school of young English diplomats, but later he became a determined supporter of an understanding. To this aim and object he even influenced Sir Edward Grey, with whom he was very intimate. After the outbreak of war he left the department and went to the home office, probably in consequence of criticism of him for his Germanophile leanings.

Plots Against Lichnowsky.

"The rage of certain gentlemen over my success in London and the position I had achieved was indescribable. Schemes were set on foot to impede my carrying out my duties. I was left in complete ignorance of most important things, and I had to confine myself to sending in unimportant and dull reports. Secret reports from agents about things of which I could know nothing without spies and necessary funds were never available for me, and it was only in the last days of July, 1914, that I heard accidentally from the naval attaché of the secret Anglo-French agreement for joint action of the two fleets in case of war.

"After my arrival I became convinced that in no circumstances need we fear a British attack or British support of a foreign attack but that under all conditions England would protect France. I advanced this opinion in repeated reports with detailed reasoning and insistence, but without gaining credence, al-

though Lord Haldane's refusal of the formula of neutrality and England's attitude during the Morocco crisis were clear indications. In addition the above-mentioned secret agreements were known to the department.

"I repeatedly urged that England as a commercial state would suffer greatly in any war between the European great powers, and would therefore prevent such a war by all available means, but, on the other hand, in the interest of the European balance of power and to prevent Germany's overlordship would never tolerate the weakening or destruction of France. Lord Haldane told me this shortly after my arrival. All influential people spoke in the same way.

"I then received instructions that I was to induce the English press to take up a friendly attitude if Austria gave the 'death blow' to the great Serbian movement, and as far as possible I was by my influence to prevent public opinion from opposing Austria. Recollections of the attitude of England during the annexation crisis, when public opinion showed sympathy for the Serbian rights in Bosnia, recollections also of the benevolent promotion of national movements in the time of Lord Byron and Garibaldi—these and other things spoke so strongly against the probability of support being given to the projected punitive expedition against the murderers that I considered it necessary to give an urgent warning. But I also gave a warning against the whole project, which I described as adventurous and dangerous, and I advised that moderation should be recommended to the Austrians, because I did not believe in the localization of the conflict.

"Herr von Jagow answered me that Russia was not ready; there would doubtless be a certain amount of bluster, but the more firmly we stood by Austria the more would Russia draw back. He said that Austria was already accusing us of want of spirit, and that we should not squeeze her. On the other hand, feeling in Russia was becoming ever more anti-German, and so we must simply risk it.

"This attitude, as I learned later, was based upon reports from Count Pourtales [German ambassador in Petrograd] to the effect that Russia would not move in any circumstances; these reports caused us to stimulate Count Berchtold to the greatest possible energy. Consequently I hoped for salvation from an English mediation, because I knew Sir Edward Grey's influence in Petrograd could be turned to use in favor of peace. So I used my friendly relations with Sir Edward Grey, and in confidence begged him to advise moderation in Russia if Austria, as it seemed, demanded satisfaction from the Serbs.

"At first the attitude of the English press was calm and friendly to the Austrians, because the murder was condemned. But gradually more and more voices were heard to insist that, however necessary the punishment of the crime, an exploitation of the crime for political purposes could not be justified. Austria was strongly urged to show moderation.

Ultimatum Condemned.

"When the ultimatum appeared all the newspapers, with the exception of the Standard, which was always in low water and apparently was paid by the Austrians, were at one in their condemnation. The whole world, except in Berlin and Vienna, understood that it meant war, and indeed world war. The British fleet, which chanced to be assembled for a review, was not demobilized.

"At first I pressed for as conciliatory an answer as possible on the part of Serbia, since the attitude of the Russian government left no further doubt of the seriousness of the situation.

"The Serbian reply was in accordance with British efforts; M. Pashitch had actually accepted everything except two points, about which he declared his readiness to negotiate.

If Russia and England had wanted war, in order to fall upon us, a hint to Belgrade would have been sufficient, and the unheard-of [Austrian] note would have remained unanswered.

Sir Edward Grey went through the Serbian reply with me and pointed to the conciliatory attitude of the government at Belgrade. We then discussed his mediation proposal, which was to arrange an interpretation of the two points acceptable to both parties. M. Cambon [French ambassador in London], the Marquis Imperiali [Italian ambassador in London] and I should have met under Sir Edward Grey's presidency, and it would have been easy to find an acceptable form for the disputed points, which in the main concerned the participation of Austrian officials in the investigation at Belgrade. Given good will, everything could have been settled in one or two sittings, and the mere acceptance of the British proposal would have relieved the tension and would have further improved our relations to England. I urgently recommended the proposal, saying that otherwise world war was imminent, in which we had everything to lose and nothing to gain. In vain! I was told that it was against the dignity of Austria and that we did not want to interfere in the Serbian business, but left it to our ally. I was told to work for 'localization of the conflict.'

"Of course it would only have needed a hint from Berlin to make Count Berchtold satisfy himself with a diplomatic success and put up with the Serbian reply. But this hint was not given. On the contrary, we pressed for war. What a fine success it would have been!

"After our refusal Sir Edward asked us to come forward with a proposal of our own. We insisted upon war. I could get no other answer [from Berlin] than that it was an enormous 'concession' on the part of Austria to contemplate no annexation of territory.

"Thereupon Sir Edward justly pointed out that even without annexation of territory a country can be humiliated and subjected, and that Russia would regard this as a humiliation which she would not stand.

"The impression became ever stronger that we desired war in all circumstances. Otherwise our attitude in a question which, after all, did not directly concern us was unintelligible. The urgent appeals and definite declarations of M. Sazonoff [Russian foreign minister], later on the positively humble telegrams of the czar, the repeated proposals of Sir Edward, the warnings of San Giuliano [Italian foreign minister] and of Bollati [Italian ambassador in Berlin], my urgent advice—it was all of no use, for Berlin went on insisting that Serbia must be massacred.

"The more I pressed, the less willing they were to alter their course, if only because I was not to have the success of saving peace in the company of Sir Edward Grey.

"On Grey's July 29 reply upon my well-known warning, I replied that I had always reported that we should have to reckon upon English hostility if it came to war with France. The minister said to me repeatedly: 'If war breaks out it will be the greatest catastrophe the world has ever seen.'

"After that events moved rapidly. When Count Berchtold, who hitherto had played the strong man on instructions from Berlin, at last decided to change his course, we answered the Russian mobilization—after Russia had for a whole week negotiated and waited in vain—with our ultimatum and declaration of war.

"Sir Edward Grey still looked for new ways of escape. In the morning of Aug. 1 Sir W. Tyrrell came to me to say that his chief still refused to find a way out. Should we remain neutral if France did the same? I readily told him to mean that we should then be ready to spare France, but his meaning was that we should remain absolutely neutral—neutral there-

fore even toward Russia. That was the well-known misunderstanding. Sir Edward had given me an appointment for the afternoon, but as he was then at a meeting of the cabinet he called me up on the telephone after Sir W. Tyrrell had hurried straight to him. But in the afternoon he spoke no longer of anything but Belgian neutrality and of the possibility that we and France should face one another armed, without attacking one another.

"Thus there was no proposal whatever, but a question without any obligation, because our conversation, as I have already explained, was to take place soon afterward. In Berlin, however—without waiting for the conversation—this news was used as the foundation for a far-reaching act. Then came Poincaré's letter, Bonar Law's letter and the telegram from the king of the Belgians. The hesitating members of the cabinet were converted, with the exception of three members, who resigned.

"Up to the last moment I had hoped for a waiting attitude on the part of England. My French colleague also felt himself by no means secure, as I learned from a private source. As late as Aug. 1 the king replied evasively to the French president. But in the telegram from Berlin which announced the threatening danger of war England was already mentioned as an opponent. In Berlin, therefore, one already reckoned upon war with England.

Diplomat Honored.

"Before my departure Sir Edward Grey received me on Aug. 5 at his house. I had gone there at his desire. He was deeply moved. He said to me that he would always be ready to mediate, and I don't want to crush Germany. Unfortunately this confidential conversation was published. Thereby Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg destroyed the last possibility of reaching peace via England. "Our departure was thoroughly dignified and calm. Before we left, the king had sent his enquiry, Sir E. Ponsonby, to me to express his regret at my departure and that he could not see me personally. Princess Louise wrote to me that the whole family lamented our going. Mrs. Asquith and other friends came to the embassy to say good-by.

"A special train took us to Harwich, where a guard of honor was drawn up for me. I was treated like a departing sovereign. Thus ended my London mission. It was wrecked not by the perfidy of the British but by the perfidy of our policy.

"At the railway station in London Count Mensdorff [Austrian ambassador] appeared with his staff. He was cheerful, and gave me to understand that perhaps he would remain in London. But to the English he said that it was not Austria, but we, who had wanted the war.

Looking Backward.

"When now, after two years, I realize everything in retrospect, I say to myself that I realized too late that there was no place for me in a system which for years has lived only on tradition and routine, and which tolerates only representatives who report what one wants to read. Absence of prejudice and an independent judgment are combated, want of ability and of character are extolled and esteemed, but successes arouse hostility and uneasiness.

"I had abandoned opposition to our mad triple alliance policy, because I saw that it was useless and that my warnings were represented as Austrophobia and an idée fixe. In a policy which is not mere gymnastics or playing with documents, but the conduct of the business of the firm, there is no such thing as likes and dislikes; there is nothing but the interest of the community; but a policy which is based merely upon Austrians, Magyars and Turks must end in hostility to Russia and ultimately lead to a catastrophe. "In spite of former aberrations, everything

was still possible in July, 1914. Agreement with England had been reached. We should have had to send to Petersburg a representative who, at any rate, reached the average standard of political ability, and we should have had to give Russia the certainty that we desired neither to dominate the straits nor to throttle the Serbs. M. Sazonoff was saying to us: 'Lâchez l'Autriche et nous lâchons les Français, et M. Cambon [French ambassador in Berlin] said to Herr von Jagow: 'Vous n'avez pas besoin de suivre l'Autriche partout.'

"We needed neither alliances nor wars, but merely treaties which would protect us and others, and which would guarantee us an economic development for which there had been no precedent in history. And if Russia had been relieved of trouble in the west she would have been able to turn again to the east, and then the Anglo-Russian antagonism would have arisen automatically without our interference—and the Russo-Japanese antagonism no less than the Anglo-Russian.

"We could also have approached the question of limitation of armaments, and should have had no further need to bother about the confusions of Austria. Austria-Hungary would then become the vassal of the German empire—without an alliance, and, above all, without sentimental services on our part, leading ultimately to war for the liberation of Poland and the destruction of Serbia, although German interests demanded exactly the contrary. "I had to support in London a policy which I knew to be fallacious. I was punished for it, for it was a sin against the Holy Ghost.

"On my arrival in Berlin I saw at once that I was to be made the scapegoat for the catastrophe of which our government had made itself guilty in opposition to my advice and my warnings.

"The report was persistently circulated by official quarters that I had let myself be deceived by Sir Edward Grey, because if he had not wanted war Russia would not have mobilized. Count Pourtales, whose reports could be relied upon, was to be spared, if only because of his family connections. He was said to have behaved 'splendidly,' and he was enthusiastically praised, while I was all the more sharply blamed.

"What has Russia got to do with Serbia? this statesman said to me after eight years of official activity in Petersburg. It was made out that the whole business was a perfidious British trick which I had not understood. In the foreign office I was told that in 1916 it would in any case have come to war. But then Russia would have been 'ready,' and so it was better now.

Proofs of German Guilt.

"As appears from all official publications, without the facts being controverted by our own white book, which, owing to its poverty and gaps, constitutes a grave self-accusation:

"1. We encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, although no German interest was involved, and the danger of a world war must have been known to us—whether we knew the text of the ultimatum is a question of complete indifference.

"2. In the days between July 23 and July 30, 1914, when M. Sazonoff emphatically declared that Russia could not tolerate an attack upon Serbia, we rejected the British proposals of mediation, although Serbia, under Russian and British pressure, had accepted almost the whole ultimatum, and although an agreement about the two points in question could easily have been reached, and Count Berchtold was even ready to satisfy himself with the Serbian reply.

"3. On July 30, when Count Berchtold wanted to give way, we, without Austria having been attacked, replied to Russia's mere mobilization by sending an ultimatum to Petersburg, and on July 31 we declared war on the Russians, although the czar had

pledged his word that as long as negotiations continued not a man should march—so that we deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

"In view of these indisputable facts, it is not surprising that the whole civilized world outside Germany attributes to us the sole guilt for the world war.

"Is it not intelligible that our enemies declare that they will not rest until a system is destroyed which constitutes a permanent threatening of our neighbors? Must they not otherwise fear that in a few years they will again have to take up arms, and again see their provinces overrun and their towns and villages destroyed? Were these people not right who prophesied that the spirit of Treitschke and Bernhardi dominated the German people—the spirit which glorifies war as an aim in itself and does not abhor it as an evil; that among us it is still the feudal knights and junkers and the caste of warriors who rule and who fix our ideals and our values—not the civilian gentlemen; that the love of dueling, which inspires our youth at the universities, lives on in those who guide the fortunes of the people? Had not the events at Zabern and the parliamentary debates on that case shown foreign countries how civil rights and freedoms are valued among us, when questions of military power are on the other side?

"Cramb, a historian who has since died, an admirer of Germany put the German point of view into the words of Euphorion:

Träumt Ihr den Friedenstag?
Träume, wer träumen mag!
Krieg ist das Lösungswort!
Sieg, und so klingt es fort.

"Militarism, really a school for the nation and an instrument of policy, makes policy into the instrument of military power, if the patriarchal absolutism of a soldier-kingdom renders possible an attitude which would not be permitted by a democracy which had disengaged itself from military-junker influences.

"That is what our enemies think, and that is what they are bound to think, when they see that, in spite of capitalistic industrialization, and in spite of socialistic organization, the living, as Friedrich Nietzsche says, are still governed by the dead. The principal war aim of our enemies, the democratization of Germany, will be achieved.

"To-day, after two years of the war, there can be no further doubt that we cannot hope for an unconditional victory over Russians, English, French, Italians, Roumanians and Americans, and that we cannot reckon upon the overthrow of our enemies. But we can reach a compromised peace only upon the basis of the evacuation of the occupied territories, the possession of which in any case signifies for us a burden and weakness and the peril of new wars. Consequently, everything should be avoided which hinders a change of course on the part of those enemy groups which might perhaps still be won over to the idea of compromise—the British radicals and the Russian reactionaries. Even from this point of view our Polish project is just as objectionable as any interference with Belgian rights or the execution of British citizens—to say nothing of the mad submarine war scheme.

"Our future lies upon the water. True, but it therefore does not lie in Poland and Belgium, in France and Serbia. That is a reversion to the Holy Roman empire, to the aberrations of the Hohenstaufens and Hapsburgs. It is the policy of the Plantagenets, not the policy of Drake and Raleigh, Nelson and Rhodes.

"Triple alliance policy is a relapse into the past, a revolt from the future, from imperialism, from world policy. Central Europe is medievalism in Berlin-Bagdad as a cul-de-sac and no road into the open to unlimited possibilities and to the world mission of the German people.

"I am no enemy of Austria, or Hungary, or Italy, or Serbia, or any other state; I am only an enemy of the triple alliance policy, which was bound to divert us from our aims, and to bring us on to the sloping plane of continental policy. It was not German policy, but Austrian dynastic policy. The Austrians had accustomed themselves to regard the alliance as a shield, under whose protection they could make excursions at pleasure into the east.

"And what result have we to expect from the struggle of peoples? The United States of Africa will be British, like the United States of America, of Australia, and of Oceania; and the Latin states of Europe, as I said years ago, will fall into the same relationship to the united kingdom as the Latin sisters of America to the United States. They will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon; France, exhausted by the war, will link herself still more closely to Great Britain. In the long run, Spain also will not resist.

"In Asia, the Russian and Japanese will expand their borders and their customs, and the south will remain to the British.

"The world will belong to the Anglo-Saxon, the Russian and the Japanese, and the German will remain alone with Austria and Hungary. His sphere of power will be that of thought and of trade, not that of the bureaucrats and the soldiers. The German appeared too late, and the world war has destroyed the last possibility of catching up the lost ground, of founding a colonial empire.

"For we shall not supplant the sons of Japheth; the program of the great Rhodes, who saw the salvation of mankind in British expansion and British imperialism will be realized.

Tu regere imperio populos Romano, memento. He tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem, Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos."

DR. MUHLON'S DISCLOSURES.

Simultaneously with the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum there appeared a letter written by a certain Dr. Muhlon, a former member of the Krupp directorate, living in Switzerland. This letter, which corroborated the former ambassador's charges in the strongest manner, was written in November, 1917, and published in the Berliner Tageblatt in March, 1918. A translation follows:

"In the middle of July, 1914, I had, as I frequently had, a conversation with Dr. Helfferich, then director of the Deutsche bank in Berlin, and now vice-chancellor. The Deutsche bank had adopted a negative attitude toward certain large transactions in Bulgaria and Turkey, in which the firm of Krupp, for business reasons—delivery of war material—had a live interest. As one of the reasons to justify the attitude of the Deutsche bank, Dr. Helfferich finally gave me the following reason:

"The political situation has become very menacing. The Deutsche bank must in any case wait before entering into any further engagements abroad. The Austrians have just been with the kaiser. In a week's time Vienna will send a very severe ultimatum to Serbia, with a very short interval for the answer. The ultimatum will contain demands such as punishment of a number of officers, dissolution of political associations, criminal investigations in Serbia by Austrian officials, and, in fact, a whole series of definite satisfactions will be demanded at once; otherwise Austria-Hungary will declare war on Serbia."

"Dr. Helfferich added that the kaiser had expressed his decided approval of this procedure on the part of Austria-Hungary. He had said that he regarded a conflict with Serbia as an internal affair between these two countries, in which he would permit no other state to interfere. If Russia mobilized, he would mobilize also. But in his case mobilization meant immediate war. This time there would be no oscillation. Helfferich said that

the Austrians were extremely well satisfied at this determined attitude on the part of the kaiser.

"When I thereupon said to Dr. Helfferich that this uncanny communication converted my fears of a world war, which were already strong, into absolute certainty, he replied that it certainly looked like that. But perhaps France and Russia would reconsider the matter. In any case, the Serbs deserved a lesson which they would remember. This was the first intimation that I had received about the kaiser's discussions with our allies. I knew Dr. Helfferich's particularly intimate relations with the personages who were sure to be initiated, and I knew that his communication was trustworthy.

Emperor William for War.

"After my return from Berlin I informed Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, one of whose directors I then was at Essen. Dr. Helfferich had given me permission, and at that time the intention was to make him a director of Krupp's. Herr von Bohlen seemed disturbed that Dr. Helfferich was in possession of such information, and he made a remark to the effect that the government people could never keep their mouths shut. He then told me the following: He said that he had himself been with the kaiser in the last few days. The kaiser had spoken to him also of his conversation with the Austrians, and of its result; but he had described the matter as so secret that he (Krupp) would not even have dared to inform his own directors. As, however, I already knew, he could tell me that Helfferich's statements were accurate. Indeed, Helfferich seemed to know more details than he did. He said that the situation was really very serious. The kaiser had told him that he would declare war immediately if Russia mobilized, and that this time people would see that he did not turn about. The kaiser's repeated insistence that this time nobody would be able to accuse him of indecision had, he said, been almost comic in its effect.

Cruise a Blind.

"On the very day indicated to me by Helfferich the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia appeared. At this time I was again in Berlin, and I told Helfferich that I regarded the tone and contents of the ultimatum as simply monstrous. Dr. Helfferich, however, said that the note only had that ring in the German translation. He had seen the ultimatum in French, and in French it really could not be regarded as overdone. On this occasion Helfferich also said to me that the kaiser had gone on his northern cruise only as a 'blind'; he had not arranged the cruise on the usual extensive scale, but was remaining close at hand and keeping in constant touch. Now one must simply wait and see what would happen. The Austrians, who, of course, did not expect the ultimatum to be accepted, were really acting rapidly before the other powers could find time to interfere. The Deutsche bank had already made its arrangements, so as to be prepared for all eventualities. For example, it was no longer paying out the gold which came in. That could easily be done without attracting notice, and the amount day by day reached considerable sums.

"Immediately after the Vienna ultimatum to Serbia the German government issued declarations to the effect that Austria-Hungary had acted all alone, without Germany's previous knowledge. When one attempted to reconcile these declarations with the events mentioned above, the only possible explanation was that the kaiser had tied himself down without inviting the co-operation of his government, and that, in the conversations with the Austrians, the Germans took care not to agree upon the text of the ultimatum. For I have already shown that the contents of the ultimatum were pretty accurately known in

Germany. Herr Krupp von Bohlen, with whom I spoke about these German declarations—which, at any rate in their effect, were lies—was also by no means edified. For, as he said, Germany ought not, in such a tremendous affair, to have given a blank check to a state like Austria; and it was the duty of the leading statesmen to demand, both of the kaiser and of our allies, that the Austrian claims and the ultimatum to Serbia should be discussed in minute detail and definitely decided upon, and also that we should decide upon the precise program of our further proceedings. He said that, whatever point of view one took, we ought not to give ourselves into the hands of the Austrians and expose ourselves to eventualities which had not been reckoned out in advance. One ought to have connected appropriate conditions with our obligations. In short, Herr von Bohlen regarded the German denial of previous knowledge, if there was any trace of truth in it, as an offense against the elementary principles of diplomacy; and he told me that he intended to speak in this sense to Herr von Jagow, then foreign secretary, who was a special friend of his.

"As a result of this conversation Herr von Bohlen told me that Herr von Jagow stuck firmly to his assertion that he had had nothing to do with the text of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, and that Germany had never made any such demands. In reply to the objection that this was inconceivable, Herr von Jagow replied that he, as a diplomatist, had naturally thought of making such a demand. When, however, Herr von Jagow was occupying himself with the matter and was called in, the kaiser had so committed himself that it was too late for any procedure according to diplomatic custom, and there was nothing more to be done. The situation was such that it would have been impossible to intervene with drafting proposals. In the end, he (Jagow) had thought that noninterference would have its advantages—namely, the good impression which could be made in Petersburg and Paris with the German declaration that Germany had not co-operated in the preparation of the Vienna ultimatum."

Dr. Muhlon authorized the Humanite, a Paris Socialist paper, through its Swiss correspondent, to publish the following letter, which he addressed from Bern, on May 7, 1917, to Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, then imperial chancellor:

"However great the number and weight of the mistakes accumulated on the German side since the beginning of the war, I nevertheless persisted for a long time in the belief that a belated foresight would at last dawn upon the minds of our directors. It was with this hope that I put myself to a certain extent at your disposal, in order to collaborate with you in Roumania, and that I indicated to you that I was disposed to help in Switzerland, where I am living at present, if the object of our efforts was to be rapprochement of the enemy parties. That I was, and that I remain, hostile to any activity other than reconciliation and restoration I proved soon after the opening of hostilities by the definite resignation of my directorship of Krupp's works.

Grievous Crimes by Germany.

"But since the first days of 1917 I have abandoned all hope as regards the present directors of Germany. Our offer of peace without indication of our war aims, the accentuation of the submarine war, the deportations of Belgians, the systematic destruction in France and the torpedoing of English hospital ships have so degraded the governors of the German empire that I am profoundly convinced that they are disqualified forever for the elaboration and conclusion of a sincere and just agreement. The personalities may change, but they cannot remain the representatives of the German cause.

"The German people will not be able to repair the grievous crimes committed against its own present and future, and against that of Europe and the whole human race until it is represented by different men with a different mentality. To tell the truth, it is mere justice that its reputation throughout the whole world is as bad as it is. The triumph of its methods—the methods by which it has hitherto conducted the war, both militarily and politically—would constitute a defeat for the ideas and the supreme hopes of mankind. One has only to imagine that a people exhausted, demoralized, or hating violence, should consent to a peace with a government which has conducted such a war, in order to understand how the general level and the chances of life of the peoples would remain black and deceptive.

"As a man and as a German who desires nothing but the welfare of the deceived and tortured German people, I turn away definitely from the present representatives of the German regime. And I have only one wish—that all independent men may do the same and that many Germans may understand and act.

"In view of the fact that it is impossible for me at present to make any manifestation before German public opinion, I have thought it to be my absolute duty to inform your excellency of my point of view."

VON JAGOW'S REPLY TO LICHNOWSKY.

Gottlieb E. G. von Jagow, German foreign secretary when the war began, wrote a reply to Prince Lichnowsky March 20, 1918, which was almost as remarkable for its admissions as were the disclosures in the ambassador's memorandum. It follows:

"So far as possible I shall refrain from taking up the statements concerning the policy obtained before the administration of the foreign office. I should like to make the following remarks about the individual points of the article:

"When I was named foreign secretary in January, 1913, I regarded a German-English rapprochement as desirable and also believed an agreement attainable on the points where our interests touched or crossed each other. At all events, I wanted to try to work in this sense. A principal point for us was the Mesopotamia-Asia Minor question—the so-called Bagdad policy—as this had become for us a question of prestige. If England wanted to force us out there it certainly appeared to me that a conflict could hardly be avoided. In Berlin I began, as soon as it was possible to do so, to negotiate over the Bagdad railroad. We found a favorable disposition on the part of the English government, and the result was the agreement that was almost complete when the world war broke out.

"At the same time the negotiations over the Portuguese colonies that had been begun by Count Metternich (as German ambassador at London), continued by Baron Marschall and reopened by Prince Lichnowsky, were under way. I intended to carve the way later for further negotiations regarding other—for example, East Asiatic—problems, when what was in my opinion the most important problem, that of the Bagdad railroad, should be settled, and an atmosphere of more confidence thus created. I also left the naval problem aside, as it would have been difficult to have reached an early agreement over that matter, after past experiences.

"I can pass over the development of the Albanian problem, as it occurred before my term of office began. In general, however, I would like to remark that such far-reaching dishonestness in Balkan questions as Prince Lichnowsky proposes does not seem possible to me. It would have contradicted the essential part of the alliance, if we had completely ignored the really vital interests of our ally. We, too, had demanded that Austria stand

by us at Algeciras, and at that time Italy's attitude had caused serious resentment among us. Russia, although she had no interest at all in Morocco, also stood by France. Finally, it was our task, as the third member of the alliance, to support such measures as would render possible a settlement of the divergent interests of our allies and avoid a conflict between them.

"It further appeared impossible to me not to pursue a triple alliance policy in matters where the interests of the allied powers touched each other. Then Italy would have been driven entirely into line with the entente in questions of the orient, and Austria handed over to the mercy of Russia, and the triple alliance would thus have really gone to pieces. And we, too, would not have been able to have looked after our interests in the orient if we did not have some support. And even Prince Lichnowsky does not deny that we had to represent great economic interests right there. But to-day economic interests are no longer to be separated from political ones.

"That the people in Petrograd wanted to see the sultan independent" is an assertion that Prince Lichnowsky will hardly be able to prove; it would contradict every tradition of Russian policy. If we, furthermore, had not had at our command the influence at Constantinople founded by Baron Marschall, it would hardly have been possible for us to have defended our economic interests in Turkey in the desired way.

"When Prince Lichnowsky further asserts that we only 'drove Russia, our natural friend and best neighbor, into the arms of France and England through our oriental and Balkan policy' he is in conflict with the historical facts. Only because Prince Gortschakoff [Russian premier] was guiding Russian policy toward a rapprochement with a France lusting for revenge was Prince Bismarck induced to enter into the alliance with Austria-Hungary; through the alliance with Roumania he barred an advance of Russia toward the south. Prince Lichnowsky condemns the basic principles of Bismarck's policy. Our attempts to draw closer to Russia went to pieces—Bjorki proves it—our remained ineffective, like the so-called Potsdam agreement. Also, Russia was not always our 'best neighbor.' Under Queen Elizabeth, as at present, she strove for possession of East Prussia to extend her Baltic coasts and to insure her domination of the Baltic. The Petrograd 'window' has gradually widened, so as to take in Esthonia, Livonia, Courland and Finland and reach after Aland. Poland was arranged to be a field over which to send troops against us. Pan-Slavism, which was dominating the Russian policy to an ever greater degree, has positive anti-German tendencies.

"And we did not force Russia to drop 'her policy of Asiatic expansion,' but only tried to defend ourselves against her encroachments in European policy and her encircling of our Austro-Hungarian ally.

"Just as little as Sir Edward Grey [British foreign secretary] did we want war to come over Albania. Therefore, in spite of our unhappy experience at Algeciras, we agreed to a conference. The credit of an 'attitude of mediation' at the conference should not be denied Sir Edward Grey; but that he 'by no means placed himself on the side of the entente' is, however, surely saying rather too much. Certainly he often advised yielding in Petrograd (as we did in Vienna) and found 'formulas of agreement,' but in dealing with the other side he represented the entente, because he, no less than ourselves, neither would nor could abandon his associates. That we, on the other hand, 'without exception, represented the standpoint dictated to us from Vienna' is absolutely false. We, like England, played a mediatory role, and also in Vienna counseled far more yielding and

moderation than Prince Lichnowsky appears to know about, or even to suggest. And then Vienna made several far-reaching concessions (Dibra, Djakowa). If Prince Lichnowsky, who always wanted to be wiser than the foreign office, and who apparently allowed himself to be strongly influenced by the entente statesmen, did not know this, he surely ought not to make any false assertions now! If, to be sure, the degree of yielding that was necessary was reached in Vienna, we also naturally had to represent the Austrian standpoint at the conference. Ambassador Szogyeni himself was not one of the extremists; in Vienna they were by no means always satisfied with his attitude. That the ambassador, with whom I was negotiating almost every day, constantly sounded the refrain of *casus federis* is entirely unknown to me. It certainly is true that Prince Lichnowsky for some time already was not counted as a friend of Austria in Vienna. Still complaints about him came to my ears oftener from the side of Marquis San Giuliano [Italian foreign minister] than from the side of Count Berchtold [Austro-Hungarian foreign minister]. King Nicholas' seizure of Scutari constituted a mockery of the entire conference and a snub to all the powers taking part in it.

"Russia was by no means obliged 'to give way to us all along the line'; on the contrary, she advanced the wishes of Serbia in several ways, Serbia even receiving some cities and strips of territory that could have been regarded as purely Albanian or preponderatingly so. Prince Lichnowsky says that the course of the conference was a fresh humiliation for the self-consciousness of Russia' and that there was a feeling of resentment in Russia on that account. It cannot be the task of our policy to satisfy all the unjustified demands of the exaggerated self-consciousness of a power by no means friendly to us at the cost of our ally. Russia has no vital interests on the Adriatic, but our ally certainly has. If we, as Prince Lichnowsky seems to wish, had flatly taken the same stand as Russia, the result would have been a humiliation for Austria-Hungary and thus a weakening of our group. Prince Lichnowsky seems only anxious that Russia be not humiliated; a humiliation of Austria is apparently a matter of indifference to him.

"When Prince Lichnowsky says that our 'Austrophilie' was not adapted to 'promote Russia's interests in Asia, I don't exactly understand what this means. Following a disastrous diversion toward East Asia—in the Japanese war we had favored Russia without even being thanked for it!—Russia again took up her policy directed toward the European orient (the Balkans and Constantinople) with renewed impulse (the Balkan alliance, Buchlau, Iswolsky, etc.).

"Venizelos, the cunning Cretan with the 'ribbon of the Order of the Red Eagle,' evidently knew how to throw a little sand into the eyes of our ambassador. He, in contrast to King Constantine and Theotety, always was pro-entente. His present attitude reveals his feelings as clearly as can be. Herr Daneff, however, was entirely inclined toward Petrograd.

"That Count Berchtold displayed certain inclinations toward Bulgaria also in its differences with Roumania is true; that we 'naturally went with him' is, however, entirely false. With our support, King Carol had the satisfaction of the Bukharest peace. If, therefore, in the case of the Bukharest peace in which we favored the wishes and interests of Roumania, which was allied to us, our policy deviated somewhat from that of Vienna, the Austro-Hungarian cabinet certainly did not believe—as Prince Lichnowsky asserts—that it 'could count upon our support in case of its revision.' That Marquis San Giuliano 'is said to have warned us already in the summer of 1913 from becoming involved in a world war,' because at that time

in Austria 'the thought of a campaign against Serbia' had found entrance, is entirely unknown to me. Just as little do I know that Herr von Tschirschky—who certainly was rather pessimistic by nature—is said to have declared in the spring of 1914 that there soon would be war. Therefore, I was just as ignorant of the 'important happenings' that Prince Lichnowsky here suspects as he was himself! Such events as the English visit to Paris—Sir Edward Grey's first to the continent—surely must have been known to the ambassador, and we informed him about the secret Anglo-Russian naval agreement; to be sure, he did not want to believe it!

"In the matter of Liman von Sanders, we made a far-reaching concession to Russia by renouncing the general's power of command over Constantinople. I will admit that this point of the agreement over the military mission was not opportune politically.

"When Prince Lichnowsky boasts of having succeeded in giving a treaty a form corresponding to our wishes, this credit must not be denied him, although it certainly required strong pressure on several occasions to induce him to represent some of our desires with more emphasis.

"When Prince Lichnowsky says that he received the authorization definitely to conclude the treaty, after he previously asserts that 'the treaty was consequently dropped,' this contains a contradiction which we may let the prince straighten out. Lichnowsky's assertion, however, that we delayed publication because the treaty would have been 'a public success' for him that we begrudged him, is an unheard-of insinuation that can only be explained through his self-centered conception of things. The treaty would have lost its practical and moral effect—one of its main objects was to create a good atmosphere between us and England—if its publication had been greeted with violent attacks upon 'perfidious Albion' in our Anglophobe press and in our parliament. And there is no doubt that, in view of our internal position at that time, this is what the simultaneous publication of the so-called Windsor treaty would have caused. And the how about English perfidy that the internal contradiction between the text of the Windsor treaty and our treaty would doubtless have called forth would hardly have been stilled in the minds of our public through the assurance of English bona fides.

"With justified precaution, we intended to allow the publication to be made only at the proper moment, when the danger of disapproving criticism was no longer so acute, if possible simultaneously with the announcement of the Bagdad treaty, which also was on the point of being concluded. The fact that two great agreements had been concluded between us and England would doubtless have materially favored their reception and made it easier to overlook the æsthetic defects of the Portuguese agreement. It was consideration for the effect of the agreement with which we wanted to improve our relations with England, but not to generate more trouble, that caused our hesitation.

"It is correct that—although in a secondary degree—consideration was also taken of the efforts just then being made to obtain economic interests in the Portuguese colonies, which the publication of the agreement would naturally have made more difficult to realize. These conditions Prince Lichnowsky may not have been able to perceive fully from London, but he should have trusted in our objective judgment and acquiesced in it, instead of replacing his lack of understanding with suspicions and the interjection of personal motives. He certainly would have found our arguments understood by the English statesmen themselves.

"The ambassador's speeches aroused considerable adverse sentiment in this country. It

was necessary for the creation of a better atmosphere, in which alone the rapprochement being worked for could flourish, that confidence in our English policy and in our London ambassador be spread also among our people at home. Prince Lichnowsky, otherwise so susceptible to public opinion, did not take this motive sufficiently into account, for he saw everything only through his London spectacles. The charges against the attitude of the foreign office are too untenable to be bothered with. I would only like to point out that Prince Lichnowsky was not left in ignorance regarding the 'most important things,' in so far as they were of value to his mission. On the contrary, I gave the ambassador much more general information than used to be the custom. My own experiences as ambassador induced me to do so. But with Lichnowsky there was the inclination to rely more on his own impressions and judgment than upon the information and advice of the central office. To be sure, I did not always have either the motive or the authority to impart the sources of our news. Here there was anxiety regarding the compromising of our sources. The prince's memorandum furnishes the best justification for the caution exercised in this regard.

"It is not true that in the foreign office the reports that England would protect France under all circumstances were not believed.

"At Knopischt, on the occasion of the visit of his majesty the kaiser to the archduke heir apparent, no plan of an active policy against Serbia was laid down. Archduke Franz Ferdinand was not at all the champion of a policy leading to war for which he has often been taken. During the London conference he advised moderation and the avoidance of war.

"Prince Lichnowsky's 'optimism' was hardly justified, as he has probably convinced himself since through the revelations of the Soukhomlinoff trial. Besides, the secret Anglo-Russian naval agreement (of which, as said before, he was informed) should have made him more skeptical. Unfortunately, the suspicion voiced by the imperial chancellor and the under secretary of state was well grounded. How does this agree with the assertion that we, relying upon the reports of Count Pourtales that 'Russia would not move under any circumstances,' had not thought of the possibility of a war? Furthermore, so far as I can recollect, Count Pourtales never made such reports.

"That Austria-Hungary wished to proceed against the constant provocations stirred up by Russia (Herr von Hartwig), that reached their climax in the outrage of Serajevo, we had to recognize as justified. In spite of all the former settlements and avoidances of menacing conflicts, Russia did not abandon her policy, which aimed at the complete exclusion of the Austrian influence (and naturally ours, also) from the Balkans. The Russian agents, inspired by Petrograd, continued their incitement. It was a question of the prestige and the existence of the Danube monarchy. It must either put up with the Russo-Serbian machinations or command a quos ego, even at the risk of a war. We could not leave our ally in the lurch. Had the intention been to exclude the ultima ratio of the war in general, the alliance should not have been concluded. Besides, it was plain that the Russian military preparations (for instance, the extension of the railroads and forts in Poland) for which France justifying for revenge had lent the money and which would have been completed in a few years, were directed principally against us. But, despite all this, despite the fact that the aggressive tendency of the Russian policy was becoming more evident from day to day, the idea of a preventive war was far removed from us. We only decided to declare war on Russia in the face of the Russian mobilization and to prevent a Russian invasion.

"I have not the letters exchanged with the prince at hand—it was a matter of private letters. Lichnowsky pleaded for the abandonment of Austria. I replied, so far as I remember, that we, aside from our treaty obligation, could not sacrifice our ally for the uncertain friendship of England. If we abandoned our only reliable ally later we would stand entirely isolated, face to face with the entente. It is likely that I also wrote that 'Russia was constantly becoming more anti-German' and that we must 'just risk it.' Furthermore, it is possible that I, in order to steel Lichnowsky's nerves a little and to prevent him from exposing his views also in London, may also have written that there would probably be some 'bluster'; that 'the more firmly we stood by Austria the sooner Russia would yield.' I have said already that our policy was not based upon alleged reports excluding war; certainly at that time I still thought war could be avoided, but, like all of us, I was fully aware of the very serious danger.

"We could not agree to the English proposal of a conference of ambassadors, for it would doubtless have led to a serious diplomatic defeat. For Italy, too, was pro-Serb and, with her Balkan interests, stood rather opposed to Austria. The 'intimacy of the Russo-Italian relations' is admitted by Prince Lichnowsky himself. The best and only feasible way of escape was a localization of the conflict and an understanding between Vienna and Petrograd. We worked toward that end with all our energy. That we 'insisted upon' the war is an unheard-of assertion which is sufficiently invalidated by the telegrams of his majesty the kaiser to the czar and to King George, published in the White Books—Prince Lichnowsky only cares to tell about 'the really humble telegram of the czar—as well as the instruction we sent to Vienna. The worst caricature is formed by the sentence:

"When Count Berchtold finally decided to come around we answered the Russian mobilization after Russia had vainly negotiated and waited a whole week, with the ultimatum and the declaration of war."

"Should we, perhaps, have waited until the mobilized Russian army was streaming over our borders? The reading of the Soukhomlinoff trial has probably given even Prince Lichnowsky a feeling of 'Oh si taucusses!' On July 5 I was absent from Berlin. The declaration that I was 'shortly thereafter in Vienna' 'in order to talk everything over with Count Berchtold' is false. I returned to Berlin on July 6 from my honeymoon trip and did not leave there until Aug. 15, on the occasion of the shifting of the great headquarters. As secretary of state I was only once in Vienna before the war—in the spring of 1913.

"Prince Lichnowsky lightly passed over the matter of the confusing dispatch that he sent us on Aug. 1—at present I am now in possession of the exact wording as a 'misunderstanding,' and even seems to want to reproach us because 'in Berlin the news, without first waiting for the conversation, was made the basis of a far-reaching action.' The question of war with England was a matter of minutes, and immediately after the arrival of the dispatch it was decided to make an eleventh-hour attempt to avoid war with France and England. His majesty sent the well-known telegram to King George. The contents of the Lichnowsky dispatch could not have been understood any other way than we understood it.

"Objectively taken, the statement of Prince Lichnowsky presents such an abundance of inaccuracies and distortions that it is hardly a wonder that his conclusions are also entirely wrong. The reproach that we sent an ultimatum on July 30 to Petrograd merely because of the mobilization of Russia and on July 31 declared war upon the Russians, al-

though the czar had pledged his word that not a man should march so long as negotiations were under way, thus willfully destroying the possibility of a peaceful adjustment, has really a grotesque effect. In concluding, the statement seems almost to identify itself with 'the standpoint of our enemies.'

"When the ambassador makes the accusation that our policy identified itself 'with Turks and Austro-Magyars' and 'subjected itself to the viewpoints of Vienna and Budapest,' he may be suitably answered that he saw things only through London spectacles and from the narrow point of view of his desired rapprochement with England a tout prix. He also appears to have forgotten completely that the entente was formed much more against us than against Austria.

"I, too, pursued a policy which aimed at an understanding with England, because I was of the opinion that this was the only way for us to escape from the unfavorable position in which we were placed by the unequal division of strength and the weakness of the triple alliance. But Russia and France insisted upon war. We were obligated through our treaty with Austria, and our position as a great power was also threatened. But England, that was not allied in the same way with Russia and that had received far-reaching assurances from us regarding the sparing of France and Belgium, seized the sword.

"In saying this, I by no means share the opinion prevalent among us to-day that England laid all the mines for the outbreak of the war; on the contrary, I believe in Sir Edward Grey's love of peace and in his earnest wish to arrive at an agreement with us. But he had allowed himself to become entangled too far in the net of the Franco-Russian policy; he no longer found the way out, and he did not prevent the world war—something that he could have done. Neither was the war popular with the English people; Belgium had to serve as a battlefield.

"Political marriages for life and death' are, as Prince Lichnowsky says, not possible in international unions. But neither is isolation, under the present condition of affairs in Europe. The history of Europe consists of coalitions that sometimes have led to the avoidance of warlike outbreaks and sometimes to violent clashes. A loosening and dissolving of old alliances that no longer correspond to all conditions is only in order when new constellations are attainable. This was the object of the policy of a rapprochement with England. So long as this policy did not offer reliable guarantees we could not abandon the old guaranties—even with their obligations.

"The Moroccan policy had led to a political defeat. In the Bosnian crisis this had been luckily avoided, the same as at the London conference. A fresh diminution of our prestige was not endurable for our position in Europe and in the world. The prosperity of states, their political and economic successes, are based upon the prestige that they enjoy in the world.

"The personal attacks contained in the work, the unheard-of calumnies and slanders of others, condemn themselves. The ever-recurring suspicion that everything happened only because it was not desired to allow him, Lichnowsky, any successes, speaks of wounded self-love, of disappointed hopes for personal successes and has a painful effect.

"In closing, let us draw attention here to what Hermann Oncken has also quoted in his work, 'The Old and New Central Europe,' the memorandum of Prince Bismarck of the year 1879, in which the idea is developed that the German empire must never dare allow a situation in which it would remain isolated on the European continent between Russia and France, side by side with a defeated Austria-Hungary that had been left in the lurch by Germany."

SECRET TREATIES DISCLOSED BY RUSSIA.

In the fall of 1917 after the maximalists or extreme socialists had obtained control of the Russian administration, Leon Trotzky, the "people's commissioner" of foreign affairs, caused the foreign archives to be searched for secret treaties and other international documents, a number of which were found. In beginning the publication of these state papers on Nov. 23, 1917, Trotzky made this explanation of his policy:

"In commencing the publication of secret diplomatic documents, in the field of foreign policies of czarism and of the bourgeois coalition governments for the first seven months of the revolution, we are fulfilling the obligation we assumed when we were the opposition party."

"Secret diplomacy is a necessary weapon in the hands of a propertied minority, which is forced to deceive the majority in order to subject it to its own interests. Imperialism with its worldwide plans of plunder and rapacious treaties and agreements brought the system of secret diplomacy to its very highest development."

"The struggle with the imperialism that has bled white and ruined the peoples of Europe at the same time connotes the conflict against capitalistic diplomacy, which has many reasons to fear the light of day."

"The Russian people, and with it the peoples of Europe and of the whole world, must learn the documentary truth of those plans hatched in secret by financiers and industrialists jointly with their parliamentary and diplomatic agents."

"For the right to this truth the people of Europe have paid with countless sacrifices and complete economic ruin."

"The abolition of secret diplomacy is the foremost condition of honest, popular, truly democratic external policy. To carry out such policy, in fact, is the purpose of the soviet government. Therefore, in openly proposing an immediate armistice to all belligerent nations and their governments we at the same time publish such treaties and agreements which have lost all their obligatory force to the Russian workers, soldiers and peasants who have taken the power in their own hands."

"The bourgeoisie politicians and scribblers of Austria-Hungary and Germany may attempt to make use of the published documents in order to present in a favorable light the diplomatic efforts of the central empires. But any attempt in this direction will be doomed to complete and sorry failure. And this for two reasons: First, we intend soon to present before the judgment of public opinion the secret documents which characterize quite sharply the diplomacy of the central empires; secondly, and this is of greater importance, the methods of secret diplomacy are just as international as imperialistic rapaciousness itself. When the German proletariat, through revolution, finds access to the secret vaults of its government chancelleries it will extract therefrom documents in no wise inferior to those which we are about to publish. It remains only to be hoped that this will take place as soon as possible."

"The government of workers and peasants abolishes secret diplomacy with its intrigues, lies and cipher codes. We have nothing to conceal. Our program formulates the ardent desires of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers. We want the speediest peace based on honest cohabitation and co-operation of peoples. We want the speediest overthrow of the domination of capital."

"Revealing to the whole world the work of the ruling classes as it finds its expression in the secret documents of diplomacy, we address ourselves to the workers with that which constitutes the unchangeable basis of our external policy: Proletarians of all countries, unite.

L. TROTZKY."

TERESTCHENKO TO ALLIES.

[Following is the text of a secret telegram from Terestchenko to the charge d'affaires in Paris, also sent to London and Rome, concerning the willingness of the then Russian government (Sept. 24, 1917) to publish treaties concluded before the war: No. 3225.]

"With reference to your Nos. 947 and 952. The assurances made to you by Ribot [then French foreign minister] on the occasion of his declaration in the chamber regarding the eastern frontiers of France are unfortunately altogether straightforward."

"The question of linking this agreement with the agreement regarding Constantinople and the straits was raised neither in the exchange of notes with Paleologue [then French ambassador in Petrograd], nor in my verbal declaration to Noulens [the present ambassador]. Noulens proposed to me the publication of the treaties concluded before the war—that is really the Russian military convention."

"To this I remarked that such a publication of a treaty which is generally known would be completely misunderstood by public opinion and would only give rise to demands for publication of the agreements which had been concluded during the war."

"The publication of these, and especially of the Roumanian and Italian treaties, is regarded by our allies as undesirable. In any case, we have no intention of putting difficulties in the way of France or of placing Ribot in a still more painful position."

"In order, then, to avoid in the future such misunderstandings as have already twice arisen owing to his statements in the chamber, I request you to intimate officially to the French government that on the part of Russia no obstacles will be placed in the way of publishing all agreements published before or during the war in the event of the other allies who are parties to them consenting."

"Regarding the question of Asia Minor agreements I will communicate to you my views in a special supplementary telegram."

"TERESTCHENKO."

ITALIAN TREATY OF APRIL 26, 1915.

[The following agreement among the powers of the entente dates back to the first year of the war and the regime of the czar. Signed on April 26, it preceded by just a fortnight the entrance of Italy into the war.]

"The Italian ambassador, Marquis Imperiali, under instructions of his government, has the honor to deliver to the minister of foreign affairs, Sir E. Grey, the French ambassador [in London] and the Russian ambassador [in London], Count Benckendorf, the following memorandum:

"Article 1. Between the general staffs of France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy must forthwith be concluded a military agreement. This agreement shall define the minimum military forces which Russia must move against Austria-Hungary in the event the latter concentrates all her forces against Italy, and Russia against Germany; in an equitable fashion the agreement shall regulate the questions of armistice to the extent that these relate to the commanding staffs of the army."

"Art. 2. On her side Italy obligates herself with all the forces at her command to enter into the campaign in combination with France, Russia and Great Britain against all of the governments at war with them."

"Art. 3. The naval forces of France and Great Britain shall actively and fully cooperate with Italy until the Austrian fleet is completely destroyed, or until the conclusion of peace. Between France, Italy and Great Britain shall be signed forthwith a military naval agreement."

"Art. 4. Under the future treaty of peace Italy shall receive the district of Trentino; the entire southern Tyrol to its natural geo-

graphic boundary, the Brenner; the city and suburbs of Trieste, Gorizia and Gradiska, all of Istria to Quarnero, including Voloski and the Istrian islands of Chereo and Lussino and also the smaller islands of Piavani, Unia, Kanidol, Palamuolo, St. Peter Nevrmeiski, Azinello, Grutzto, together with the neighboring islands.

"Art. 5. In the same manner Italy is to receive the province of Dalmatia in its present form with the inclusion within its limit on the north of Lissariki and the Trebino, and on the south of all lands to a line drawn at Cape Plank to the east along the watershed in such a manner that in the Italian domain shall be included all the valleys along the rivers flowing into Sebeniko—that is, Chicollo, Kerka and Butisniza, with all their branches.

"In the same way Italy is to receive all the islands located to the north and west of the shores of Dalmatia, beginning with Premud, Selva, Ulbo, Skerd, Maon Pago and Puntadura and farther to the north and to Meled on the south, with inclusion therein of the islands of St. Andrew, Buzzi, Lissi, Lessino, Terkol, Kurzoll, Kaisa and Lagosta, with all the islands and bluffs belonging to them, as well as Palagrozza, but without the islands of Great and Little Oziren, Bui, Solt and Bratz.

"Art. 6. Italy is to receive in full right Vallon, the islands of Sassono and a territory sufficiently extensive to safeguard them from the military standpoint, approximately between the river Vovusa on the north and the east and to the boundaries of Schimar district to the south.

"Art. 7. On receiving Trentino and Istria, Dalmatia and the Adriatic islands, in accordance with Article 5, and the Bay of Vallon, Italy is obligated, in the event of the formation in Albania of a small autonomous neutralized state, not to oppose the possible desire of France, Great Britain and Russia to redistribute among Montenegro, Serbia and Greece the northern and southern districts of Albania.

"The southern shore of Albania, from the boundary of the Italian district of Vallon to the Cape of Stilos, is subject to neutralization.

"Italy shall have the right to conduct the foreign relations of Albania; in any event Italy obligates herself to agree to leave certain territory sufficiently extensive for Albania in order that the boundaries of the latter are contiguous on the west from the Lake of Ochrida to the boundaries of Greece and Serbia.

"Art. 8. Italy is to receive in full right all the islands now occupied by her at Dodekeze.

"Art. 9. France, Great Britain and Russia in principle recognize the interests of Italy in preserving the political balance in the Mediterranean sea and her rights to receive an equal share with them in the division of Turkey in the basin of the Mediterranean and, more specifically, in that part of it contiguous to the province of Adalia, where Italy had already obtained special rights and certain rights reserved in the Italo-British agreement. The zone subject to transfer to the sovereignty of Italy will be more specifically defined in due time and in correspondence with the vital interests of France and Great Britain.

"Equally the interests of Italy must be taken into consideration even in the event the territorial inviolability of Asiatic Turkey shall be sustained by the powers for a further period of time, and if only redistribution of spheres of influence is to take place. In the event that France, Great Britain and Russia in the course of the present war occupy certain districts of Asiatic Turkey the entire district adjacent to Adalia and herewith more specifically defined shall remain with Italy, which reserves for itself the right to occupy the same.

"Art. 10. In Libya all the rights and privileges which prior to this date have been ac-

quired by the sultan upon the basis of the treaty of Lazansk are recognized as belonging to Italy.

"Art. 11. Italy shall receive such share of the military contribution which shall correspond to the measure of sacrifice and effort made by her.

"Art. 12. Italy joins in a declaration made by France, England and Russia as to leaving Arabia and sacred Mohammedan places in control of an independent power.

"Art. 13. In the event of expansion of French and English colonial domains in Africa at the expense of Germany, France and Great Britain recognize in principle the Italian rights to demand for herself certain compensations, in the sense of expansions of her lands in Eritria, Somaliland, in Libya and colonial districts lying on the boundary with the colonies of France and England.

"Art. 14. England obligates herself to assist Italy immediately to realize on the London market, on advantageous terms, of a loan in a sum not less than £50,000,000.

"Art. 15. France, England and Russia obligate themselves to stand behind Italy in her desire for nonadmittance of the holy see to any kind of diplomatic steps for the purpose of the conclusion of peace or the regulation of questions arising from the present war.

"Art. 16. This treaty must be kept secret. As to Italy's joining in the declaration of Sept. 5, 1914, only said declaration shall be made public immediately after the declaration of war by Italy or against Italy.

"Taking into consideration the present memorandum, the representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia, having been duly empowered for this purpose, agreed with the representative of Italy, who, on his behalf, was duly empowered by his government in the premises as follows:

"France, Great Britain and Russia expressed their complete agreement with the present memorandum presented to them by the Italian government. With regard to articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Tifis memorandum relating to the co-operation of the military and naval operations of all four powers, Italy declares she will enter actively in the very near future and at all events not later than one month after the signing of the present document by the contracting parties. The undersigned have set their hands and seals at London in four copies the 26th day of April, 1915.

"COUNT BENCKENDORF.

"MARQUIS IMPERIALI.

"CAMBON.

"SIR EDWARD GREY."

POLIVANOV REPORT ON ROUMANIA.

[Report of Gen. Polivanov, No. 240, regarding the causes of Roumania's entry and recent events on the Roumanian front, 7-20 November, 1916.]

"Since the outbreak of the European war Roumania had officially adopted a neutral attitude, which very frequently and noticeably inclined now to one, now to the other side, according to the course of military operations.

"This was based on two main calculations, the wish not to arrive too late for the partition of Austria-Hungary and the endeavor to earn as much as possible at the expense of the belligerents.

"Our successes in Galicia and Bukovina in 1914 and early 1915, the capture of Lemberg and Przemysl and the appearance of our advance guard beyond the Carpathians brought the question of Roumanian intervention to a head.

"At the end of May of the same year our retreat from Galicia and Poland took place and Bukovina was abandoned, and the feelings of leading circles in Roumania correspondingly changed. The negotiations for intervention came of their own accord to a standstill.

"At the end of 1915 and early in 1916, after the destruction of Serbia and Bulgaria's

intervention, Roumanian policy leaned very noticeably toward the side of our enemies. At that time the Roumanian government concluded a whole series of very advantageous commercial agreements with Austria-Hungary and Germany. This circumstance forced our military, financial and commercial authorities to show great caution in the question of the export from Russia to Roumania of war material and various other supplies, such as might fall into the hands of our enemies.

"In consequence of the brilliant offensive of Gen. Brussiloff in the spring and summer, 1916, Roumanian neutrality leaned once more to the side of the entente powers, and there arose the possibility of renewing the interrupted negotiations for Roumanian intervention.

"It is to be observed that, from the first, the chief of staff, for military reasons, held the neutrality of Roumania to be more advantageous for us than her active intervention in the war. Later on Gen. Alexiev adopted the point of view of the allies, who looked upon Roumania's entry as a decisive blow for Austria-Hungary and as the nearing of the war's end.

"In August, 1916, a military and political agreement was signed with Roumania which assigned to her such accessions of territory (Bukovina, all Transylvania) as quite obviously did not correspond to the measure of Roumania's share of military operations, since she had undertaken only to declare war on Austria-Hungary and had confined herself to operations in Transylvania.

"The events which followed showed how greatly our allies were mistaken and how they overvalued Roumania's entry. Under the impression of the catastrophe currents arose in Roumania itself which opposed a continuance of the war and made the early conclusion of peace, even of a separate peace, their aim. The misfortune which overcame Roumania is the natural result of the complete lack of military preparation under the two-sided policy of Bratianu.

"Roumania's easy victories in 1913 and her diplomatic success after the Balkan wars contributed materially to both society and government exaggerating their own importance. Politically and militarily the Roumanians greatly overrated themselves, and are now undergoing a bitter disappointment.

"From the standpoint of Russian considerations we must be guided by the following considerations in judging the present situation in Roumania. If things had developed in such a way that the military and political agreement of 1916 with Roumania had been fully realized, then a very strong state would have arisen in the Balkans, consisting of Moldavia, Wallachia, the Dobrogea (i. e., the present Roumania) and of Transylvania, the Banat, and Bukovina (acquisitions under the treaty of 1916), with a population of about 13,000,000.

"In the future this state could hardly have been friendly disposed toward Russia, and would scarcely have abandoned the design of realizing its national dreams in Bessarabia and the Balkans [sic].

"Consequently, the collapse of Roumania's plans as a great power is not particularly opposed to Russia's interests. This circumstance must be exploited by us in order to strengthen for as long as possible those compulsory ties which link Russia with Roumania.

"Our successes on the Roumanian front are for us of extraordinary importance, as the only possibility of deciding once for all in the sense we desire the question of Constantinople and the straits. The events now occurring in Roumania have altered to their very foundation the conditions of the treaty of 1916.

"Instead of the comparatively modest military support which Russia was pledged to provide in the Dobrogea, she had to assign the defense of Roumanian territory on all sides almost exclusively to Russian troops. This

military aid on the part of Russia has now assumed such dimensions that the promise of territorial compensations to Roumania prescribed in the treaty in return for her entry into the war must undoubtedly be submitted to revision. POLIVANOV."

OFFERS MADE TO GREECE.

[The following confidential memorandum, the exact source of which is not indicated, concerns the offers by the ministers of Russia, England and France to the Greek government in Athens of territory in south Albania and Asia Minor in return for immediate Greek aid to Serbia.]

"Offer of south Albania—On Nov. 22, 1914 the ministers of Russia, England and France declared to the Greek government in Athens that Greece would receive the southern portion of Albania, with the exception of Valona, in the event of her immediate entry in aid of Serbia. For immediate entry Venizelos demanded a sure guaranty from Roumania against an attack of Bulgaria upon Greece. This guaranty was not given by Roumania. Consequently Greece gave no help to Serbia and the offer lapsed."

DIVISION OF TURKEY.

[Information with regard to the division of Turkish territory in Asia Minor is contained in the following memorandum of an agreement entered into in the spring of 1916 as a result of negotiations taking place in London and Petrograd between the British, French and Russian governments. The document has no signature, but is certified as being true to the original.]

OFFERS OF TERRITORY IN ASIA MINOR.

"On 12th January, 1915, the British minister at Athens, on instructions from his government, informed Venizelos that if Greece at the moment of a fresh attack upon Serbia came to the latter's aid the entente powers would recognize to Greece important territorial acquisitions on the coast of Asia Minor. On 15th January, 1915, the Greek ministers in Petrograd, Paris and London handed in the answer of the Greek government to the English proposal, containing a whole series of conditions.

"The negotiations begun Jan. 20 regarding Greek wishes in respect of Asia Minor were held up by negotiations regarding Bulgaria's entry, and were interrupted by the resignation of Venizelos on 21st February, 1915.

"On 9th March, 1915, the Greek foreign minister, Zographos, handed to the ministers at Athens a note in which the cabinet expressed the wish to resume the negotiations interrupted by the departure of Venizelos. On 30th March, in answer to this, entente ministers expressed the readiness of the Russian, British and French governments to guarantee the vilayet of Adiuin to Greece in the event of her entering against Turkey.

"They resumed the negotiations, adding verbally that the offer would lapse unless Greece without delay declared her readiness to intervene. In the reply note the Gounaris cabinet on 1st April declared its willingness to enter at once if the entente powers would be ready to commence military operations against Turkey jointly with the Greek troops.

"Intervention was made dependent on a formal guaranty of Greece's territorial integrity, with the inclusion of North Epirus and the islands during the whole war and for a definite period after it. The territorial acquisitions of Greece in Asia Minor and elsewhere were to be the subject of subsequent deliberation. The negotiations were not renewed during that month, and on May 1 the foreign minister declared that the entente powers obviously did not wish to guarantee Greece's integrity, and that the Gounaris cabinet had decided to preserve its neutrality still further if

ZONES OF INFLUENCE IN ASIA.

[Information on the question of Asia Minor, Feb. 21, 1917.]

As a result of negotiations taking place in the spring of 1916 in London and Petrograd, the British, French and Russian governments came to an agreement with regard to future distribution of their zones of influence and territorial acquisitions in Asiatic Turkey, and also with regard to organization within the limits of Arabia of an independent Arabian government or confederation of Arabian governments.

In general this agreement is substantially as follows:

"Russia acquires regions of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, Bitlis and also the territory of South Kurdistan, along the line of Muscha Sert Ibn Omar-Amalia, Persian boundary. The farthest point of Russian acquisition on the shore of the Black sea is to be a point west of Trebizond, subject to future determination.

"France is to receive the coast strip of Syria, Addansk district and territory bounded on the south by a line running Ajutab-Mardin to the future Russian boundary and on the north by a line Ala-Daga-Kosanya-Ak-Dagaidiz-Dag-Zara-Ogim-Cha'put.

"Great Britain acquires southern part of Mesopotamia, with Bagdad, and reserves for herself in Syria the ports of Caepha and Aka.

"By agreement between France and England the territory in the zones between French and English territories shall be formed into a confederation of Arabian governments, the zones of influence over which shall be at the same time determined.

"Alessandro is declared a free port.

"With the aim of conserving the religious interests of the allied powers, Palestine, with the sacred places, is to be separated from Turkish territory, and is to be subject to a special regime by agreement between Russia, France and England.

"As a general condition, the contracting powers mutually obligate themselves to recognize the respective concessions and priorities existing before the war in the territories acquired by them.

"They agree to assume a proportionate share of the Ottoman debt equivalent to their respective acquisition."

TERRITORIAL READJUSTMENTS.

In the following telegram from M. Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, is the first mention of the allies' plans regarding territorial readjustments at the expense of the enemy powers in case of victory. To Great Britain and France is conceded the right of determining the western boundary of Germany, in return for a free hand for Russia with the eastern boundary of the Teuton countries. The importance of forcing German trade out of China in conjunction with Japan is emphasized.

[Secret telegram to the ambassador in Paris, Feb. 24, 1916. No. 948.]

"Refer to my telegram 6063 of 1915.

"At the coming conference you might be guided by the following general principles:

"Political agreements entered into among the allies during the war should remain unalterable and are not subject to revision. This refers to our agreement with France and England about Constantinople and the straits, Syria and Asia Minor, and also to the London agreement with Italy. All propositions as to future boundaries as to central Europe are at this moment premature, but at the same time it is to be remembered that we are ready to grant to France and England complete freedom in fixing the limitations of the western German boundary.

"Depending on that the allies in their turn will grant to us freedom in fixing our boundaries with Germany and Austria."

"It is important to insist on the exclusion of the Polish question as a subject matter

for international discussion, and on elimination of all attempts to place the future of Poland under the guaranty and control of the powers.

"With regard to Scandinavian governments it is important to make an effort to hold Sweden back from taking a hostile step and at the same time to decide in time upon measures to win Norway over to our side in the event war with Sweden cannot be avoided. To Roumania all political benefits have already been offered to induce it to take up arms, and, therefore, to look in this field for new decoys is altogether useless.

"The question of forcing Germans out of Chinese market is of great importance, but, as its solution is impossible without the co-operation of Japan, it is preferable to submit it for discussion at an economic conference at which Japan will be represented. This does not exclude the desirability of exchanging ideas on this subject between Russia, France and England through diplomatic channels.

"SAZONOFF."

FRANCE WANTS LOST PROVINCES.

[Secret telegram to the ambassador in Paris, Petrograd, Jan. 30, 1917. No. 507. Copy in London.]

"Secret. At an imperial audience M. Dumerg transmitted to the emperor the desire of France to insure for herself at the termination of the war the return of Alsace and Lorraine and of a certain position in the valley of the River Saar, and also to attain the political separation from Germany of her beyond the Rhine provinces and their organization on a different basis, so that in the future the River Rhine should be a secure strategic boundary against German invasion. Dumerg expressed the hope that the imperial government will not decline to formulate at once its assent to these propositions.

"His imperial majesty in principle assented to this, in consequence of which I requested Dumerg, after getting in touch with his government, to communicate to me a proposed agreement which could be formulated by means of exchange of notes between the French ambassador and myself. Meeting in this manner the wishes of our ally, I consider it my duty to call attention to the point of view of the imperial government expressed in the telegram Feb. 2, 1916. No. 948, to the effect that in leaving France and England full freedom in the determination of western boundaries of Germany we assume that in their turn the allies will grant us equal freedom to fix our boundary limitation with Germany and Austria-Hungary."

"On that account the forthcoming exchange of notes on the question raised by Dumerg gives us the basis for asking the French government at the same time to confirm to us its agreement to leave to Russia freedom of action in the matter of determining her future western boundaries. Specific data on this question will be communicated by us to the Parisian cabinet. Moreover, we deem it necessary to bespeak the consent of France on the exchange at the end of the war of easements in the Aland islands. Please explain to Briand to the above effect and telegraph as to results.

"POKROFSKY."

ANNEXATIONS IN WESTERN GERMANY.

[Copy of a note from the Russian minister of foreign affairs of Feb. 1-14, 1917. No. 26, to the French ambassador in Petrograd.]

"In your note of this date your excellency was good enough to communicate to the imperial government that the government of the republic intended to include among the terms of peace which will be offered to Germany the following demands and guaranties of territorial character:

"1. Alsace-Lorraine is to be returned to France. The boundaries will be extended at least

to the limits of the former principality of Lorraine and will be fixed under the direction of the French government. At the same time strategic demands must be taken into consideration so as to include within the French territory the whole of the industrial iron basin of Lorraine and the whole of the industrial basin of the valley of the Saar.

"3. Other territories located on the left bank of the Rhine, and not included in the composition of the German empire, will be completely separated from Germany and shall be freed from all political and economic dependence on her.

"4. The territory on the left bank of the Rhine not included in the composition of French territory shall form an autonomous and neutral government and shall be occupied by French armies until such time as the enemy governments completely fulfill all the conditions and guaranties mentioned in the treaty of peace.

"Your excellency stated that the government of the republic shall be happy to have the opportunity of counting upon the support of the imperial government in order to bring its intentions to accomplishment. In accordance with the order of his imperial majesty, my august sovereign, I have the honor to communicate, in this note in the name of the Russian government, to your excellency that the government of the republic may count on the support of the imperial government to bring to fulfillment its aforementioned intentions. Be so good," etc.

RUSSIA'S WESTERN BOUNDARIES.

[Secret telegram of Paris ambassador, Feb. 26, 1917 (March 11 by new calendar). No. 168.]

"My answer to telegram No. 167.

"No. 2. The government of the French republic wishing to confirm the importance and meaning of treaties entered into with the Russian government in 1915, as to object of regulating at the end of the present war the status of Constantinople and the straits, in accordance with Russian wishes, and wishing to preserve for its allies all guaranties with regard to military and commercial relations necessary for the economic development and safety of the empire, recognizes the complete freedom of Russia to determine her western boundaries. ISVOLSKY."

CONSTANTINOPLE AND DARDANELLES.

[Feb. 19 (March 4, 1915) the minister of foreign affairs handed a memorandum to the French and British ambassadors in which was defined the position as to annexation to Russia of the following territories as the result of the present war.]

"The city of Constantinople, the western shores of the Bosphorus, Marmora and the Dardanelles, southern Frigia, to the line of Enos-Media; the shores of Asia Minor, between Bosphorus, the River Samara and a point of Ismid gulf, to be subsequently defined; the islands of Marmora and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. The special rights of England and France within the limits of aforesaid territories to remain undisturbed.

"The French as well as the English governments expressed their assent to the fulfillment of our desires in the event of a successful termination of the war, and the satisfaction of a series of demands of France and England within the limits of the Ottoman empire, as well as in other places. These demands in so far as they refer to Turkey are substantially as follows:

"Recognition of Constantinople as a free port for the transit of merchandise not coming from or going to Russia and the freedom of passage through the straits of merchant ships.

"The recognition of English and French rights in Asiatic Turkey subject to specific definition in a special agreement between France, England and Russia.

"The preservation of sacred Mohammedan places and of Arabia under an independent Mohammedan rule.

"The inclusion in the English sphere of influence of the Persian neutral zone created by the treaty of 1907 between England and Russia.

"In recognizing these claims as in general satisfactory, the Russian government nevertheless made certain reservations:

"With respect to formulation of our wishes in connection with sacred Mohammedan places it is necessary to define now whether these places will remain under the administration of Turkey, with the retention by the sultan of the title of caliph, or is it the intention to create new and independent governments? In our opinion it would be desirable to separate the caliphate from Turkey. At all events, the freedom of pilgrimage is to be insured.

"In agreeing to the inclusion of the neutral zone of Persia within the English sphere of influence, the Russian government considers it only just to state that the region of the cities Ispahan and Yezd shall be confirmed to Russia, as well as a strip of the neutral zone which cuts in a shape of a wedge between Russian and Afghan boundaries, leaving the boundary itself at Zulficar, shall be included within the Russian sphere of influence.

"The Russian government also considers desirable at the same time to reach the solution of the question as to the territory of northern Afghanistan contiguous to Russia, in line with its wishes expressed in the negotiations of 1914.

"After the entrance of Italy into the war our wishes were communicated to the Italian government, which expressed its assent on its own behalf on condition that, in the event of successful termination of the war, the Italian claims in general, and specifically in regard to be satisfied, and on recognition by Italy within the limits of territories ceded by us of identical rights as possessed by England and France."

ENGLAND'S OBJECTION FEARED.

[Secret telegram of the minister of foreign affairs to the ambassador in Paris, March 5, 1915 (March 18). No. 1226.]

"On Feb. 23 (March 8) the French ambassador, in the name of his government, stated to me that France is ready to take the most friendly attitude toward the realization of our desires, stated in my telegram to you, No. 937, in connection with the straits and Constantinople, for which I have instructed you to express to Delcasse my appreciation. In his conversations with you, Delcasse, even before, repeatedly expressed his assurances that we may depend on the sympathy of France and referred to the necessity of clarifying England's attitude, from which side he feared objections, before giving us more concrete assurances to the aforesaid effect.

"Lately the British government expressed in writing its complete agreement to the annexation of Constantinople and the straits to Russia, within limitations indicated by us, reserving therein only for itself a guaranty of her own economic interests, and also a similar benevolent attitude on our side to the political aims of England in other spheres.

"For me personally the assurance of Delcasse, in whom I have the deepest confidence, is quite sufficient, but for the imperial government more specific declarations are desirable as to the agreement of France to the complete fulfillment of our desires similar to that made by the government of Great Britain. "SAZONOFF."

THANKS BRITAIN FOR STAND.

[Secret telegram of minister of foreign affairs to the ambassador in London.]

"Referring to the memorandum of the British embassy here, of March 12, be kind

enough to express to Grey the deep appreciation of the imperial government for the full and final agreement of Great Britain to the solution of the question of the straits and Constantinople in accordance with wishes of Russia. The imperial government fully appreciates the feelings of the government of Great Britain and is positive that sincere recognition of mutual interests will forever assure the solid friendship existing between Russia and Great Britain. Having given its promise with regard to conditions for commerce in the straits and Constantinople, the imperial government sees no objection to the confirmation of its agreement to the following arrangement:

"1. Freedom of transit through Constantinople of merchandise coming from or intended for Russia.

"2. Freedom of passage through the straits of merchant ships.

"In order to make the undertaking of breaking through the Dardanelles easier for the allies, the imperial government is ready to assist in attracting to this undertaking, on a reasonable basis, other governments, the cooperation of which, in the opinion of France and Great Britain, is useful.

"The imperial government fully shares the opinion of the government of Great Britain that sacred Mohammedan places must in the future remain under independent Mohammedan rule. It is desirable to clear up now, however, whether it is the intention to leave these places under the rule of Turkey and conserve in the sultan of Turkey the title of caliph, or whether it is proposed to create new independent governments, for only in one or the other event will the imperial government be in position to formulate its wishes. As for itself, the imperial government would consider it extremely desirable to separate the caliphate from Turkey. The freedom of pilgrimage must, of course, be fully guaranteed.

"The imperial government confirms its agreement to the inclusion of the sphere of English influence of the neutral zone of Persia. It, however, deems it just to state that the regions constituting the cities of Ispahan and Yezd, forming with the latter one complete whole, shall be confirmed to Russia, because of the Russian interests established there.

"The neutral zone now cuts in a wedgelike shape between the boundaries of Russia and Afghanistan and comes close to the Russian boundary near Zulficar. Because of that it will be necessary to place part of that wedge within the Russian sphere of influence.

"Of material importance for the imperial government is the question of the building of railroads in the neutral zone, which question calls for further friendly elucidation. In the future the imperial government expects recognition in it of full freedom of action in the sphere of influence allotted to it, with the reservation for it specially of prior right of development within such sphere for its financial and economic enterprises.

"Finally the imperial government deems desirable a simultaneous solution of the question of Afghanistan territory contiguous to it, in the sense of the wishes expressed by the imperial minister in previous negotiations of the past year. * * * SAZONOFF."

TO OPEN SWEDISH POUCH.

[Secret telegram to ambassador in Stockholm Oct. 15 (28), 1917. No. 629.]

"With regard to matters in Madrid I was informed that it has been proposed unexpectedly and by a mistake to open the Swedish pouch. In view of the circumstances communicated in telegram No. 628 and the readiness of the new minister to meet us on that question I earnestly ask you to take all measures so that which has been predicted by Solovieff shall not take place.

"Taking into consideration the painful vanity of the Swedes, we would be taking the risk

of rousing the opposition of the new cabinet even more than of the old and would at once lose whatever benefits the change of government now being accomplished may have assured us of. GULKEVICH."

MEETING OF FINANCIERS IN BERN.

[Secret telegram of the charge d'affaires in Bern, Sept. 4, 1917 (Sept. 17, new style calendar). No. 707.]

"In the local press there slipped through information that certain financiers of both the enemy camps lately had extensive conferences in Switzerland. The makeup and aims of the conference are being kept strictly secret. The certain participants were: Jacques Stern from the Netherlands bank of Paris, Tuchman from the Paris branch of the Lloyd bank, Fuerstenberg, director of the German Discont Gesellschaft, also a director of the 'Deutsche bank' and a director of the Austrian 'Austro bank.'

"Although the English denied that they participated in the consultations, however, on Sept. 2. Head Director Bell of the Lloyds bank arrived here from London under the pretext of establishing a branch in Switzerland. According to rumors, as a basis of agreement were discussed: Return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and satisfaction for Italy.

"Nothing definite was established with regard to Russia. Only propositions were expressed that the central powers could receive certain compensations in the east. The German participants in the negotiations especially insisted on the cession to Germany of the Baltic region and on the independence of Finland.

"ONU.

"Russian Charge d'Affaires at Bern."

GENERAL POLICY IN RUSSIA.

[Secret telegram of the Russian charge d'affaires at Bern, Oct. 17, 1917. No. 815.]

"An influential Anglo-Jewish financier, who took part at the conference mentioned, stated that Germany's aim was to promote separatism in Russia so far as possible, so as to split her up into small states. For Germany it will be easy to conclude commercial treaties with weaker states (Lithuania, Courland, etc.). The maintenance of Russia's unity is equivalent to leaving her in the economic sphere of the allies, which would be, above all, advantageous to America.

"For England the Russian market is not of special interest, because England is more occupied with her colonies and sea trade. Hence, for England, the splitting up of Russia into several small states seems acceptable, all the more so because in the event of Russia's being weakened England would secure a free hand in Asia.

"In a dismembered Russia, German industry and trade will find work for a long time to come. America's competition with Germany in the Russian market will be even more advantageous for England than the predominance of the influence of one or other of the two powers. From the words of my informant it may be concluded that it was just these proposals which were the foundation for an exchange of views with the Germans at the conference in August and September.

"It can certainly be assumed that with the English, French and German branches of the international financial clique a political agreement also has been concluded in this sense. There is not any proof of the allied diplomats' having taken part, it is out of the question that Mme. Andrus could have taken part; but in order to divert attention various devices may have been resorted to, in which they may have had their share."

KORNILOFF UPRISING.

[Secret telegrams to the ambassadors in Paris, London, Tokyo, Washington and Stockholm, Aug. 31. No. 4059.]

"The uprising of Gen. Korniloff has been

completely liquidated. Everything passed without bloodshed, as the troops sent against Petrograd refused to go against the provisional government and declared their allegiance to it. Korniloff agreed to surrender himself to Gen. Alexieff. The generals taking part in the rebellion will stand trial.

"It is becoming clear that mutual misunderstanding and misconception played an important role in the whole matter, due to the participation of various unsuccessful and suspicious mediators, between the staff and the provisional government. In this the group surrounding Korniloff was especially to blame.

"At the present time there reigns complete quiet and order, except for certain disturbances among the Cossacks on the Don caused by Gen. Kaledines, which cannot have important consequences.

"A new government has been organized. Kerensky remains presiding minister and has been designated commander in chief, which was necessary to quiet down democratic elements and soldiers. Chief of Staff Alexieff will, in fact, conduct operations. A number of army appointments are being made, showing that it is the intention of the government to create order within the army.

"The constitution of the government will also respond to the needs of the moment, as is indicated by the appointment of Gen. Verkhofsky as minister of war, and of Admiral Verderevsky as minister of marine. Changes will take place in the rest of the makeup. Chernoff, certain cadets, and Nekrasoff have gone altogether. Cadet Kishkin and several representatives of manufacturers will enter. I handed in my resignation with the other ministers, but the question as to my return to the ministry has not as yet been decided.

"The problem before the new government is to avert all disturbances, conflicts and disorders in the army which may arise because of lack of confidence in the commanding staff. The most energetic measures will be taken to bring this about. At the same time that Petrograd and Moscow have been declared under martial law all measures have been adopted to restore order in the rear of the army.

"At the present time, in connection with the Korniloff matter, the bolsheviks have been greatly strengthened and demand that persons arrested on July 5 be released. However, the position of the government has been greatly improved after its victory, which gives reason to reckon on most energetic conflict with bolshevism.

"In general it may be considered that the sad events of recent days, because of their rapid solution, have not weakened us for the struggle with the external enemy, but proved the unity of feeling and the general desire to concentrate on this struggle without being diverted by internal disputes and conflicts.

"No matter what attempts may be made in the future by the left or the right to disturb the political course adopted by the government, you may be assured that they will be met by the combined resistance within the country. The government will persevere firmly and under all circumstances in the continuance of the war, and with restored energy will labor to revivify and rebuild the army.

"TERESTCHENKO."

RUSSIA AND AMBASSADORS.

[Secret telegram to the ambassador in Washington, Sept. 26, 1917 (Oct. 9). No. 4559.]

"The English, French and Italian ambassadors were received to-day by the presiding minister, and in the name of their governments communicated with him as to the necessity of taking measures for rehabilitating our army's capacity for war. This step could not but create upon the provisional government a painful impression, the more so as the efforts of the provisional government, for the

inflexible continuation of the conflict with the common enemy, are well known to the allies. "I ask you to communicate to Lansing, in strict confidence, how highly the provisional government appreciates the abstention of the American ambassador from participating in the aforementioned united step.

"TERESTCHENKO."

PAINFUL IMPRESSION IS CREATED.

[Secret telegram to the Russian ambassador in Washington, Oct. 11, 1917.]

"The demarche of the three ambassadors made a painful impression upon us, both by reason of its contents and of its form. Our allies know very well the extraordinary efforts made by the provisional government to restore the fighting efficiency of the army. Neither military misfortunes nor internal disorders nor the gigantic material difficulties availed to break Russia's unbending determination to carry on the war against the common foe until the end.

"Under such circumstances we must ask ourselves, with astonishment, what opinion could impel our allies to such a step, and what practical result they expect from it. Please communicate to the foreign minister the contents of this telegram and convey to him my urgent request that he should represent the demarche of the allies as the result of previous negotiations—in view of the dangerous excitement of our public opinion.

"TERESTCHENKO."

TRY TO PREVENT IRRITATION.

[Message No. 4461.]

"The presiding minister in his reply to the three ambassadors remarked that the provisional government will take measures to avoid such interpretation of their step as in the public opinion of the country might create irritation against the allies. He pointed out at the same time that the present difficult position of Russia was to a considerable degree conditioned by the heritage from the old regime, the governments of which in their time met with trust and assistance abroad perhaps not corresponding to their merits.

"He also called attention to the dangerous results that would follow the hesitation of the allies in the matter of supplying our army with military material, and that the results of such hesitation affect the front two or three months after they have taken place.

"As to the war, A. F. Kerensky stated that in Russia it is always looked upon as an international concern, and because of that he considers it unnecessary to emphasize the sacrifices suffered by the Russian people.

"The imperialism of the central powers presents the greatest danger for Russia, and the war upon it must be conducted in close unity with the allies. Russia, having suffered more than others from the war, cannot bring it to an end without assuring her territorial inviolability and independence, and would continue the war no matter what may be the strain on all the other nations. With regard to measures for the restoration of the army's capacity for war, the presiding minister pointed out that this problem is taking up the entire attention of the government, and that to-day's trip to the general staff of the ministers of war and foreign affairs was called forth precisely by the necessity for working out a program corresponding to the need.

"In conclusion A. F. Kerensky replied to the general charge of the ambassadors that Russia is still a great power.

"TERESTCHENKO."

AMERICAN ENVOY MOST OUTSPOKEN.

[Secret telegram to the Russian ambassadors in Paris and London. Sept. 17, 1917 (Sept. 30). No. 4303.]

"With regard to conversations with the allied ambassadors here and more especially with the most outspoken one of them, the American

ambassador, I have come to the conclusion that among our allies in one of the latest conferences in Paris or London an agreement has evidently been reached with regard to distribution among them of those spheres in which they must materially co-operate with us in the continuation of the war.

"For example, the Americans, it seems, took upon themselves the problem of equipping for us the railroad transport. This question is of tremendous importance to us, as it is, in fact, the technical and material problems which under present conditions are assuming a menacing character in the sense of our ability to actually carry on the war to its conclusion.

"I might be ready, in view of that, to meet the allies by taking the initiative in a proposition for a more active than heretofore participation on their part in the organization of our industry and transports, if on their side would be shown a readiness to that effect. I ask you to carefully feel out the situation as to the foundation in this direction and to communicate your conclusion."

"TERESTCHENKO."

CONFERENCE IS MENTIONED.

[Secret telegram to the charge d'affaires in London. Communicated to representatives in Paris and Rome. Oct. 16, 1917 (Oct. 29). No. 4797.]

"Referring to your telegram No. 365, with regard to your conversation with Balfour, I consider it necessary to confirm that, in our opinion, the forthcoming conference of the allies must have for its problem the appraisal of the general situation and the establishment of complete solidarity of the allies in their views with regard to the same. At the same time the conference must determine the means for further conduct of the war and the mutual assistance which the allies must give to each other.

"With regard to the participation at the conference of a person enjoying the confidence of our democracy it is necessary to keep in mind that such a person will enter into the makeup of the Russian government delegation in whose name only its head shall speak officially."

"TERESTCHENKO."

"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

ENTENTE ENVOYS SEE KERENSKY.

[Secret telegrams from the foreign minister of the provisional government to the Russian ambassadors in Paris, London and Rome, Oct. 9, 1917.]

"The French, British and Italian ambassadors expressed the wish to be received by the premier. They made to him a statement emphasizing that recent events gave rise to fears as to Russia's powers of resistance and her capacity to continue the war. In this connection public opinion in the allied countries may demand from their governments details regarding the material help given to Russia.

"In order to make it possible for the allied governments to calm public feelings and instill fresh confidence it was incumbent on the Russian government to show by deeds its determination to use every means for restoring discipline and imparting a real war spirit to the army. Finally the allied governments express the hope that the Russian government will fulfill the task and thus assure itself of its allies' support.

"The minister in his reply to the three ambassadors emphasized that the government was taking steps in this direction and that this step of the ambassadors was calculated to arouse great resentment generally and made clear his astonishment at such a step. He also pointed out that the present difficult position of Russia was to an important degree connected with the legacy taken over from the old regime, whose government had in its day claimed abroad a support and a confidence quite out of keeping with its merits. The minister also drew their attention to the dan-

gerous effects which were bound to follow any restriction by the allies of the supply of necessities to the army. These effects show themselves after two or three months and then can no longer be made good.

"As regards the war, Kerensky emphasized that in Russia it was still regarded as a universal national affair, and that he therefore considered it unnecessary to lay special stress on the sacrifices made by Russia. The imperialism of the central powers was the greatest danger for Russia, and the struggle against this imperialism must be conducted in close accord with the allies.

"Russia, who has suffered more than all others from the war, cannot end it without seeing her state interests and her independence assured. She will continue the struggle and do all that is possible to make the army capable of resisting. As regards restoring its fighting powers, the premier pointed out that this task was the subject of the government's attention, and that during his visit to the front speeches were made regarding the need of working out a program in this connection. Finally, Kerensky, in view of the collective manner of the ambassadors' demarche, pointed out that Russia is still a great power."

"TERESTCHENKO."

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY OF 1916.

"The Russian imperial government and the Japanese imperial government, aiming to strengthen the firm friendship between them established through the secret agreements of July 17-30, 1907; June 21-July 4, 1910, and June 15-July 8, 1912, have agreed to supplement the aforesaid secret agreements with the following articles:

"Article 1. Both the high contracting parties recognize that the vital interests of one and the other of them require the safeguarding of China from the political domination of any third power whatever having hostile designs against Russia or Japan; and therefore mutually obligate themselves in the future, at all times when circumstances demand, to enter into open hearted dealing based on complete trust, in order to take necessary measures with the object of preventing the possibility of occurrence of said state of affairs.

"Art. 2. In the event, in consequence of measures taken by mutual consent of Russia and Japan, on the basis of the preceding article, a declaration of war is made by any third power, contemplated by article 1 of this agreement, against one of the contracting parties, the other party at the first demand of its ally must come to its aid. Each of the high contracting parties herewith covenants, in the event such a condition arises, not to conclude peace with the common enemy without preliminary consent therefrom from its ally."

"Art. 3. The conditions under which each of the high contracting parties will lend armed assistance to the other side, by virtue of the preceding article, as well as the means by which such assistance shall be accomplished, must be determined in common by the corresponding authorities of one and the other contracting parties.

"Art. 4. It is requisite to have in view that neither one nor the other of the high contracting parties must consider itself bound by article 2 of this agreement to lend armed aid to its ally, unless it be given guaranties by its ally that the latter will give it assistance corresponding in character to the importance of the approaching conflict.

"Art. 5. The present agreement shall have force from the time of its execution and shall continue to be in force until July 1-14 of the year 1921. In the event the other of the high contracting parties does not deem it necessary twelve months prior to the end of said period to declare its unwillingness to continue the present agreement in force, then the said agreement shall continue in force for a period of one year after the declaration of one

of the contracting parties disclaiming the said agreement.

"Art. 6. The present agreement must remain profoundly secret, except to both of the high contracting parties. In witness whereof the persons invested with full power by both parties have signed and affixed their seals to the present agreement at Petrograd on the 20th of June-July 3 of the year 1916, which corresponds in the Japanese calendar to the third day of the seventh month of the fifth year of the reign of Taisho.

(Signatures) "SAZONOFF."
"MOTONO."

RUSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF 1909.

The Russo-German agreement in 1909 follows:

"1. According to the desire of Germany to destroy the 'legend' and openly dispel the Russo-German misunderstanding, which has arisen with regard to the Austro-Serbian conflict; but without causing any constraint in the relations between the cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

"2. Germany joins the Russo-Austrian agreement of 1897, with alterations corresponding to recent events.

"3. Germany guarantees that Austria will fulfill the obligations she undertook in the treaty referred to; to abstain from any desires for conquests in the Balkan peninsula outside the present boundaries of her dominions. Should it happen otherwise, Germany will not consider the entry of Russian troops into Austria-Hungary as constituting a German-Austria casus foederis.

"4. While waiting for the formal sanction to be granted for the necessary alterations by the powers who signed the Berlin treaty, Germany will accord Russia her active diplomatic support for the solution of the straits question in a manner acceptable to the latter.

"5. Germany will likewise give her support to the speediest possible construction of the Danube-Adriatic railway.

"6. In Persia, Germany recognizes Russia's rights emanating from the Russo-English agreement of 1907.

"Secret clause—In the event of England's attacking Germany, Russia maintains neutrality.

"Italy, France and England will join in their respective parts of this agreement."

KRUPENSKY DISPATCHES.

Dispatch dated Feb. 8, 1917, from M. Krupensky, former Russian ambassador at Tokyo: "I never omit an opportunity for representing to the minister of foreign affairs the desirability, in the interests of Japan herself, of China's intervention in the war, and only last week I had a conversation with him on the subject. To-day I again pointed out to him that the present moment was particularly favorable, in view of the position taken by the United States and the proposal made by them to the neutral powers to follow their example, and more particularly in view of the recent speeches of the American minister at Peking.

"Viscount Motono replied that he would be the first to welcome a rupture between China and Germany, and would not hesitate to take steps in this direction at Peking if he were sure that the Chinese government would go in that direction. So far, however, he had no such assurance and he feared best unsuccessful representations at Peking might do harm to the allies. He promised me to sound the attitude of Peking without delay and in case of some hope of success to propose to the cabinet to take a decision in the desired direction.

"On the other hand, the minister pointed out the necessity for him, in view of the attitude of Japanese public opinion on the subject, as well as with a view to safeguard Japan's position at the future peace conference, if China should be admitted to it, of securing the support of the allied powers to the desires of Japan in respect of Shantung and the Pacific

islands. These desires are for the succession to all the rights and privileges hitherto possessed by Germany in the Shantung province and for the acquisition of the islands to the north of the equator which are now occupied by the Japanese.

"Motono plainly told me that the Japanese government would like to receive at once the promise of the imperial [Russian] government to support the desires of Japan. In order to give a push to the highly important question of a break between China and Germany I regard it as very desirable that these Japanese should be given the promise they ask—this the more so as, so far as can be seen here, the relations between Great Britain and Japan have of late been such as to justify a surmise that the Japanese aspirations would not meet with any objections on the part of the London cabinet."

The following dispatch is dated March 1, 1917:

"The minister of foreign affairs asked me to-day whether I had received a reply from the imperial [Russian] government relating to Japan's desire on the question of Shantung and the Pacific islands, and told me that the Japanese government would very much like to have at the earliest a promise from us on the subject."

This dispatch is dated March 21, 1917:

"I communicated to-day to the minister of foreign affairs the contents of your high excellency's telegram and gave him a copy. Viscount Motono confined himself to the observation that he took note of my communication and would report it to the council of ministers and the emperor. The attitude of public opinion and the press here toward the revolution in Russia is, on the whole, sympathetic.

"It is regarded as a pledge of a successful prosecution of the war until complete victory has been obtained and the end of the rule of the bureaucracy is welcomed. While paying due tribute to the emperor's and the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch's patriotic acts of abdication, public opinion here expresses the hope that the new government and the popular representatives to be summoned would not be inclined toward extreme decisions. The same attitude toward the events in Russia could be perceived in the few general words which I heard in this connection from the minister of foreign affairs."

GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

Telegram from M. Sazonoff, Russian minister for foreign affairs, to the ambassadors at London, Paris and Tokyo, dated May 11, 1916:

"The Japanese government has informed me that the German ambassador at Stockholm has twice approached the Japanese ambassador and attempted to convince him of the desirability for concluding peace between Germany, Russia and Japan. I informed Motono that I should be quite prepared to listen to Germany's peace proposals on the condition that they should be simultaneously made to Russia, France, England and Japan.

"As regards Italy, since she is not yet at war with Germany there is no necessity for demanding that an application should be made to her also by Germany, but I will keep her informed about these proposals, because the relations to them can only be determined by the allies together.

"Addition for Tokyo—Please thank the Japanese government for this invaluable communication."

FIRST AMERICAN SHOT.

Sergt. Alex Arch of South Bend, Ind., of battery C, 6th U. S. field artillery, is officially credited with being the man who pulled the lanyard that sent the first American shot into the German lines at 6:05 on the morning of Oct. 23, 1917. The gun, a "75," was later withdrawn from the service to be preserved as a relic of the great war.

WORK OF SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Session began Dec. 3, 1917.

- Act to increase the number of midshipmen at the United States naval academy; passed by house Dec. 17, 1917; by senate Dec. 18; approved Dec. 20.
- Act to authorize calling into the service of the United States the militia and other locally created armed forces of the Philippine islands; passed by house Jan. 3, 1918; by senate Jan. 18; approved Jan. 26.
- Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war and restoring the loss caused by the war by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention called the "Garabod," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy; passed by house Dec. 15, 1917; by senate Jan. 16, 1918; approved Feb. 8, 1918.
- Act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war; passed by house Oct. 5, 1917; by senate Feb. 6, 1918; approved March 8.
- Act to authorize the United States shipping board Emergency Fleet corporation to acquire and to sell improved or unimproved land, houses and buildings (for shipyard employees); passed by senate Jan. 18, 1918; by house Feb. 12; approved March 1.
- Act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States; passed by senate June 27, 1917; by house March 15, 1918; approved March 19.
- Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control, for the just compensation of their owners and for other purposes; passed by senate Feb. 22, 1918; by house Feb. 28; approved March 21.
- Act to authorize the secretary of war to grant furloughs to enlisted men of the army of the United States; passed by senate Feb. 5, 1918; by house March 9; approved March 16.
- Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years on account of war expenses; passed by house Feb. 18, 1918; by senate March 12; approved March 28.
- Act to provide further for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and to supervise the issuance of securities; passed by senate March 7, 1918; by house March 21; approved April 5.
- Act to amend an act approved Sept. 24, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes; passed by house March 30, 1918; by senate April 3; approved April 4.
- Act to promote export trade; passed by house June 13, 1917; by senate Dec. 12; approved April 10, 1918.
- Act to amend an act providing for an assistant secretary of war; passed by house March 8, 1918; by senate March 13; approved April 6.
- Act to authorize the president to reduce temporarily the course of instruction at the United States naval academy; passed by senate Jan. 31, 1918; by house March 23; approved April 2.
- Act to conserve the gold supply of the United States; to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign governments at war with the United States, and for the above purposes to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver; passed by senate April 18, 1918; by house April 22; approved April 23.
- Act to empower the president and his agents to take over certain transportation systems for the use of shipyard employees; passed by senate April 1, 1918; by house April 17; approved April 22.
- Act amending act authorizing condemnation of lands for military purposes; passed by senate March 8, 1918; by house April 4; approved April 11.
- Act for detail of military officers as professors of military science at certain institutions; passed by senate March 23, 1918; by house April 8; approved April 17.
- Act to give indemnity for damages caused by American forces abroad; passed by house April 8, 1918; by senate April 10; approved April 18.
- Act to prevent interference with the use of homing pigeons by the United States; passed by senate March 23, 1918; by house April 8; approved April 19.
- Act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material; passed by senate April 9, 1917; by house March 6, 1918; approved April 20.
- Act to amend espionage act of June 15, 1917; passed by house March 4, 1918; by senate April 10; approved May 16.
- Joint resolution providing for the registration for military service of all persons citizens of the United States and all male persons resident in the United States who have since June 5, 1917, attained the age of 21 years; passed by senate March 29, 1918; by house April 25; approved May 29.
- Joint resolution providing for calling into military service certain classes of persons registered and liable for military service; passed by senate March 1, 1918; by house April 12; approved May 16.
- Act to amend the naturalization laws; passed by house Feb. 4, 1918; by senate April 16; approved May 9.
- Act to authorize the president to provide housing for war needs; passed by house April 2, 1918; by senate May 1; approved May 16.
- Act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union; passed by house April 6, 1918; by senate May 24; approved June 1.
- Act authorizing postage on airplane mail; passed by senate May 6, 1918; by house May 7; approved May 10.
- Act to prevent in time of war departure from or entry into the United States contrary to public safety; passed by house May 4, 1918; by senate May 9; approved May 22.
- Act authorizing the president to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies and offices in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the government; passed by senate April 30, 1918; by house May 14; approved May 20.
- Act to fix the age limits for candidates for admission to the United States naval academy; passed by senate Jan. 31, 1918; by house May 6; approved May 14.
- Act authorizing national banks to subscribe to the American National Red Cross; passed by senate April 6, 1918; by house May 20; approved May 22.
- Act authorizing the president to sell supplies acquired for war purposes; passed by senate March 23, 1918; by house April 8; approved May 10.
- Act to prohibit the sale, manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors in the territory of Hawaii during the period of the war; passed by senate May 16, 1918; by house May 18; approved May 23.
- Act amending act of June 3, 1916, as amended

- by act of May 12, 1917, with respect to appointment of army chaplains; passed by senate May 6, 1916; by house May 16; approved May 25.
- Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense; passed by house June 28, 1918; by senate June 29; approved July 9 (fourth liberty bond act).
- Act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States; passed by senate May 25, 1918; by house June 10; approved June 27.
- Act conferring on the president power to prescribe charter rates and freight rates and to requisition vessels; passed by house June 20, 1918; by senate June 29; approved July 18.
- Joint resolution to authorize the president in time of war to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system and operate the same; passed by house July 5, 1918; by senate July 15; approved July 16.
- Joint resolution providing for the return of the Alfred Nobel peace prize of 1906 to Theodore Roosevelt; passed by house July 6, 1918; by senate July 8; approved July 12.
- Act to repeal the act incorporating the National German-American alliance; passed by senate May 30, 1918; by house July 13; approved July 30.
- Act to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the war with Spain, Philippine insurrection or in China; passed by senate June 18, 1918; by house July 9; approved July 16.
- Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917; passed by house Aug. 24, 1918; by senate Aug. 27; approved Aug. 31.
- Act to supplement the second liberty bond act, as amended; passed by house Sept. 13, 1918; by senate Sept. 18; approved Sept. 24.
- Act to amend act authorizing the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department; passed by senate May 13, 1918; by house May 22; approved June 25.
- Act to amend the war risk insurance act (marine and seamen's insurance); passed by house May 22, 1918; by senate July 6; approved July 11.
- Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919; passed by house April 20, 1918; by senate May 22; approved July 1.
- Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions; passed by house May 16, 1918; by senate June 19; approved July 2. (The total amount appropriated was \$220,050,000.)
- Act making appropriations for the support of the army; passed by house May 31, 1918; by senate June 20; approved July 9.
- Act making appropriations for fortifications; passed by house June 24, 1918; by senate June 29; approved July 8.
- Act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government; passed by house June 17, 1918; by senate June 24; approved July 1.
- Act making further appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918; passed by house July 1; by senate July 2; approved July 8.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

Title I.—War Finance Corporation.

That the secretary of the treasury and four additional persons (who shall be the directors first appointed as hereinafter provided) are hereby created a body corporate and politic

in deed and in law by the name, style and title of the "War Finance Corporation" (herein called the corporation), and shall have succession for a period of ten years: Provided, That in no event shall the corporation exercise any of the powers conferred by this act, except such as are incidental to the liquidation of its assets and the winding up of its affairs, after six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be fixed by proclamation of the president of the United States.

Section 2. That the capital stock of the corporation shall be \$500,000,000, all of which shall be subscribed by the United States of America, and such subscription shall be subject to call upon the vote of three-fifths of the board of directors of the corporation, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, at such time or times as may be deemed advisable; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of making payment upon such subscription when and as called. Receipts for payments by the United States of America for or on account of such stock shall be issued by the corporation to the secretary of the treasury, and shall be evidence of stock ownership.

Sec. 3. That the management of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors, consisting of the secretary of the treasury, who shall be chairman of the board, and four other persons, to be appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. No director, officer, attorney, agent or employe of the corporation shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, participate in the determination of any question affecting his personal interests, or the interests of any corporation, partnership or association in which he is directly or indirectly interested; and each director shall devote his time, not otherwise required by the business of the United States, principally to the business of the corporation. Before entering upon his duties, each of the four directors so appointed, and each officer, shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. Nothing contained in this or any other act shall be construed to prevent the appointment as a director of the corporation of any officer or employe under the United States or of a director of a federal reserve bank.

Of the four directors so appointed, the president of the United States shall designate two to serve for two years, and two for four years; and thereafter each director so appointed shall serve for four years. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the directors so appointed, the person appointed director to fill any such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill. Any director shall be subject to removal by the president of the United States. Three members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 4. That the four directors of the corporation, appointed as hereinbefore provided shall receive annual salaries, payable monthly, of \$12,000. Any director receiving from the United States any salary or compensation for services shall not receive as salary from the corporation any amount which, together with any salary or compensation received from the United States, would make the total amount paid to him by the United States and by the corporation exceed \$12,000.

Sec. 5. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but there may be established agencies or branch offices in any city or cities of the United States under rules and regulations prescribed by the board of directors.

Sec. 6. That the corporation shall be empowered and authorized to adopt, alter and use a corporate seal; to make contracts; to

purchase or lease and hold or dispose of such real estate as may be necessary for the prosecution of its business; to sue and be sued; to complain and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction, state or federal; to appoint, by its board of directors, and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, attorneys and agents as are necessary for the transaction of the business of the corporation, to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalties thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers, employees, attorneys and agents; and to prescribe, amend and repeal, by its board of directors, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, by-laws regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed, and prescribing the powers and duties of its officers and agents.

Sec. 7. That the corporation shall be empowered and authorized to make advances, upon such terms, not inconsistent herewith, as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding five years from the respective dates of such advances:

(1) To any bank, banker or trust company, in the United States, which shall have made after April 6, 1917, and which shall have outstanding, any loan or loans to any person, firm, corporation or association, conducting an established and going business in the United States, whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and evidenced by a note or notes, but no such advance shall exceed 75 per centum of the face value of such loan or loans; and

(2) To any bank, banker or trust company, in the United States, which shall have rendered financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to any such person, firm, corporation or association by the purchase after April 6, 1917, of its bonds or other obligations, but no such advance shall exceed 75 per centum of the value of such bonds or other obligations at the time of such advance, as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation.

All advances shall be made upon the promissory note or notes of such bank, banker or trust company, secured by the notes, bonds or other obligations, which are the basis of any such advance by the corporation, together with all the securities, if any, which such bank, banker or trust company may hold as collateral for such notes, bonds or other obligations.

The corporation shall, however, have power to make advances (a) up to 100 per centum of the face value of any such loan made by any such bank, banker or trust company to any such person, firm, corporation or association, and (b) up to 100 per centum of the value at the time of any such advance (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation) of such bonds or other obligations by the purchase of which financial assistance shall have been rendered to such person, firm, corporation or association: Provided, That every such advance shall be secured in the manner described in the preceding part of this section, and in addition thereto by collateral security, to be furnished by the bank, banker or trust company, of such character as shall be prescribed by the board of directors, of a value, at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation), equal to at least 33 per centum of the amount advanced by the corporation. The corporation shall retain power to require additional security at any time.

Sec. 8. That the corporation shall be empowered and authorized to make advances from time to time, upon such terms, not inconsistent herewith, as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding one year, to any savings bank, banking institution or trust company, in the United States, which receives savings deposits, or to any building and loan association

in the United States, on the promissory note or notes of the borrowing institution, whenever the corporation shall deem such advances to be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war or important in the public interest: Provided, That such note or notes shall be secured by the pledge of securities of such character as shall be prescribed by the board of directors of the corporation, the value of which, at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation), shall be equal in amount to at least 133 per centum of the amount of such advance. The rate of interest charged on any such advance shall not be less than 1 per centum per annum in excess of the rate of discount for ninety-day commercial paper prevailing at the time of such advance at the federal reserve bank of the district in which the borrowing institution is located, but such rate of interest shall in no case be greater than the average rate receivable by the borrowing institution on its loans and investments made during the six months prior to the date of the advance, except that where the average rate so receivable by the borrowing institution is less than such rate of discount for ninety-day commercial paper the rate of interest on such advance shall be equal to such rate of discount. The corporation shall retain power to require additional security at any time.

Sec. 9. That the corporation shall be empowered and authorized, in exceptional cases, to make advances directly to any person, firm, corporation or association, conducting an established and going business in the United States, whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war but only for the purpose of conducting such business in the United States and only when in the opinion of the board of directors of the corporation such person, firm, corporation or association is unable to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the general public), for periods not exceeding five years from the respective dates of such advances, upon such terms, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board of directors of the corporation. In no case shall the aggregate amount of the advances made under this section exceed at any one time an amount equal to 12½ per centum of the sum of (1) the authorized capital stock of the corporation plus (2) the aggregate amount of bonds of the corporation authorized to be outstanding at any one time when the capital stock is fully paid in. Every such advance shall be secured by adequate security of such character as shall be prescribed by the board of directors of a value at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the board of directors) equal to (except in case of an advance made to a railroad in the possession and control of the president, for the purpose of making additions, betterments or road extensions to such railroad) at least 125 per centum of the amount advanced by the corporation. The corporation shall retain power to require additional security at any time. The rate of interest charged on any such advance shall not be less than 1 per centum per annum in excess of the rate of discount for ninety-day commercial paper prevailing at the time of such advance at the federal reserve bank of the district in which the borrower is located.

Sec. 10. That in no case shall the aggregate amount of the advances made under this title to any one person, firm, corporation or association exceed at any one time an amount equal to 10 per centum of the authorized capital stock of the corporation, but this section shall not apply in the case of an advance made to a railroad in the possession and control of the president, for the purpose of making additions, betterments or road extensions to such railroad.

Sec. 11. That the corporation shall be empowered and authorized to subscribe for, acquire and own, buy, sell and deal in bonds and obligations of the United States issued or converted after Sept. 24, 1917, to such extent as the board of directors, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may from time to time determine.

Sec. 12. That the corporation shall be empowered and authorized to issue and have outstanding at any one time its bonds in an amount aggregating not more than six times its paid-in capital, such bonds to mature not less than one year nor more than five years from the respective dates of issue, and to bear such rate or rates of interest, and may be redeemable before maturity at the option of the corporation as may be determined by the board of directors, but such rate or rates of interest shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury. Such bonds shall have a first and paramount floating charge on all the assets of the corporation, and the corporation shall not at any time mortgage or pledge any of its assets. Such bonds may be issued at not less than par in payment of any advances authorized by this title, or may be offered for sale publicly or to any individual, firm, corporation or association, at such price or prices as the board of directors, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may determine.

Upon such terms not inconsistent herewith as may be determined from time to time by the board of directors, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, at or before the issue thereof, any of such bonds may be issued payable in any foreign money or foreign moneys, or issued payable at the option of the respective holders thereof either in dollars or in any foreign money or foreign moneys at such fixed rate of exchange as may be stated in any such bonds. For the purpose of determining the amount of bonds issued payable in any foreign money or foreign moneys the dollar equivalent shall be determined by the par of exchange at the date of issue thereof, as estimated by the director of the mint and proclaimed by the secretary of the treasury in pursuance of the provisions of section 25 of the act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," approved Aug. 27, 1894.

Sec. 13. That the federal reserve banks shall be authorized, subject to the maturity limitations of the federal reserve act and to regulations of the federal reserve board, to discount the direct obligations of member banks secured by such bonds of the corporation and to rediscount eligible paper secured by such bonds and indorsed by a member bank. No discount or rediscount under this section shall be granted at a less interest charge than 1 per centum per annum above the prevailing rates for eligible commercial paper of corresponding maturity.

Any federal reserve bank may, with the approval of the federal reserve board, use any obligation or paper so acquired for any purpose for which it is authorized to use obligations or paper secured by bonds or notes of the United States not bearing the circulation privilege: Provided, however, That whenever federal reserve notes are issued against the security of such obligations or paper the federal reserve board may make a special interest charge on such notes, which, in the discretion of the federal reserve board, need not be applicable to other federal reserve notes which may from time to time be issued and outstanding. All provisions of law, not inconsistent herewith, in respect to the acquisition by any federal reserve bank of obligations or paper secured by such bonds or notes of the United States, and in respect to federal reserve notes issued against the security of such obligations or paper, shall extend, in so far as applicable, to the acquisition of obligations or paper secured by the bonds of the

corporation and to the federal reserve notes issued against the security of such obligations or paper.

Sec. 14. That the corporation shall not exercise any of the powers granted by this title or perform any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the president of the United States to commence business under the provisions of this title.

Sec. 15. That all net earnings of the corporation not required for its operations shall be accumulated as a reserve fund until such time as the corporation liquidates under the terms of this title. Such reserve fund shall, upon the direction of the board of directors, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be invested in bonds and obligations of the United States, issued or converted after Sept. 24, 1917, or upon like direction and approval may be deposited in member banks of the federal reserve system, or in any of the federal reserve banks, or be used from time to time, as well as any other funds of the corporation, in the purchase or redemption of any bonds issued by the corporation. The federal reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositaries for and as fiscal agents of the corporation in the general performance of the powers conferred by this title. Beginning six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the president of the United States, the directors of the corporation shall proceed to liquidate its assets and to wind up its affairs, but the directors of the corporation, in their discretion, may, from time to time, prior to such date, sell and dispose of any securities or other property acquired by the corporation. Any balance remaining after the payment of all its debts shall be paid into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, and thereupon the corporation shall be dissolved.

Sec. 16. That any and all bonds issued by the corporation shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, corporations or associations. The interest on an amount of such bonds the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, corporation or association, shall be exempt from the taxes referred to in clause (b). The corporation, including its franchise and the capital and reserve or surplus thereof, and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except that any real property of the corporation shall be subject to state, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

Sec. 17. That the United States shall not be liable for the payment of any bond or other obligation or the interest thereon issued or incurred by the corporation, nor shall it incur any liability in respect of any act or omission of the corporation.

Sec. 18. That whoever (1) makes any statement, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person, firm, corporation or association any advance under this title, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Whoever willfully overvalues any security by which any such advance is secured shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000,

or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Whoever (1) falsely makes, forges or counterfeits any bond, coupon or paper in imitation of or purporting to be in imitation of a bond or coupon issued by the corporation; or (2) passes, utters or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter or publish, any false, forged or counterfeited bond, coupon or paper purporting to be issued by the corporation, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited; or (3) falsely alters any such bond, coupon or paper; or (4) passes, utters or publishes as true any falsely altered or spurious bond, coupon or paper issued or purporting to have been issued by the corporation, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the corporation, (1) embezzles, abstracts or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds or credits thereof, or (2) with intent to defraud the corporation or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer of the corporation, (a) makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of the corporation, or (b) without authority from the directors draws any order or assigns any note, bond, draft, mortgage, judgment or decree thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to direct and use the secret service division of the treasury department to detect, arrest and deliver into custody of the United States marshal having jurisdiction any person committing any of the offenses punishable under this section.

Sec. 19. That the corporation shall file quarterly reports with the secretary of the senate and with the clerk of the house of representatives, stating as of the first day of each month of the quarter just ended (1) the total amount of capital paid in, (2) the total amount of bonds issued, (3) the total amount of bonds outstanding, (4) the total amount of advances made under each of sections 7, 8 and 9, (5) a list of these classes and amounts of securities taken under each of such sections, (6) the total amount of advances outstanding under each of sections 7, 8 and 9 and (7) such other information as may be hereafter required by either house of congress.

The corporation shall make a report to congress on the first day of each regular session, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 20. Section 5202 of the revised statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5202. No national banking association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

"First. Notes of circulation.

"Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

"Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

"Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association or dividends and reserve profits.

"Fifth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of the federal reserve act.

"Sixth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of the war finance corporation act."

Title II.—Capital Issues Committee.

Sec. 200. That there is hereby created a committee to be known as the "capital issues committee," hereinafter called the committee,

and to be composed of seven members to be appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. At least three of the members shall be members of the federal reserve board.

No member, officer, attorney, agent or employee of the committee shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, participate in the determination of any question affecting his personal interests, or the interest of any corporation, partnership or association in which he is directly or indirectly interested. Before entering upon his duties, each member and officer shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. Nothing contained in this or any other act shall be construed to prevent the appointment as a member of the committee of any officer or employee under the United States or of a director of a federal reserve bank.

The terms during which the several members of the committee shall respectively hold office shall be determined by the president of the United States, and the compensation of the several members of the committee who are not members of the federal reserve board shall be \$7,500 per annum, payable monthly, but if any such member receives any other compensation from any office or employment under the United States the amount so received shall be deducted from such salary, and if such other compensation is \$7,500 or more, such member shall receive no salary as a member of the committee. Any member shall be subject to removal by the president of the United States. The president shall designate one of the members as chairman, but any subsequent vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the committee. Four members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 201. That the committee may employ and fix the compensation of such officers, attorneys, agents and other employees as may be deemed necessary to conduct its business, who shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved Jan. 16, 1883 (volume 22, United States Statutes at Large, page 403), and amendments thereto or any rules or regulations made in pursuance thereof. No such officer, attorney, agent or employee shall receive more compensation than persons performing services of like or similar character under the federal reserve board.

Sec. 202. That all the expenses of the committee, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the members or by its officers, attorneys, agents or employees under its orders in making an investigation or upon official business in any other places than at their respective headquarters, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

The committee may rent suitable offices for its use, and purchase such furniture, equipment and supplies as may be necessary, but shall not expend more than \$10,000 annually for offices in the District of Columbia.

The principal office of the committee shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The committee may, by one or more of its members, or by such agents as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

Sec. 203. That the committee may, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by it from time to time, investigate, pass upon and determine whether it is compatible with the national interest that there should be sold or offered for sale or for subscription any issue, or any part of any issue, of securities hereafter issued by any person, firm, corporation or association, or the total aggregate price or face value of which issue and any other securities issued by the same person, firm, corpora-

tion or association since the passage of this act is in excess of \$100,000. Shares of stock of any corporation or association without nominal or par value shall for the purpose of this section be deemed to be of the par value of \$100 each. Any securities which upon the date of the passage of this act are in the possession or control of the corporation, association or obligor issuing the same shall be deemed to have been issued after the passage of this act within the meaning hereof.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize such committee to pass upon (1) any borrowing by any person, firm, corporation or association in the ordinary course of business as distinguished from borrowing for capital purposes, (2) the renewing or refunding of indebtedness existing at the time of the passage of this act, (3) the resale of any securities the sale or offering of which the committee has determined to be compatible with the national interest, (4) any securities issued by any railroad corporation the property of which may be in the possession and control of the president of the United States or (5) any bonds issued by the war finance corporation.

Nothing done or omitted by the committee hereunder shall be construed as carrying the approval of the committee or of the United States of the legality, validity, worth or security of any securities.

Sec. 204. That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of \$200,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the committee, including the payment of the salaries and rents herein authorized.

Sec. 205. That the committee shall make a report to congress on the first day of each regular session, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, and also including the names of all officers and employes and the salary paid to each.

Sec. 206. That this title shall continue in effect until, but not after, the expiration of six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be determined by a proclamation of the president of the United States, but the president may at any time by proclamation declare that this title is no longer necessary, and thereupon it shall cease to be in effect.

Title III.—Miscellaneous.

Sec. 300. That whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this act, except where a different penalty is provided in this act, shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year or both; and whoever knowingly participates in any such violation, except where a different penalty is provided in this act, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 301. That no stamp tax shall be required or imposed upon a promissory note secured by the pledge of bonds or obligations of the United States issued after April 24, 1917, or secured by the pledge of a promissory note which itself is secured by the pledge of such bonds or obligations: Provided, That in either case the par value of such bonds or obligations shall equal the amount of such note.

Sec. 302. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, or, in case any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge to be invalid any provisions hereof in respect of any class or classes of securities, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be con-

finied in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, part or subject matter of this act directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 303. That the term "securities," as used in this act, includes stocks, shares of stock, bonds, debentures, notes, certificates of indebtedness and other obligations.

Sec. 304. That the right to amend, alter or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Sec. 305. That the short title of this act shall be the "War Finance Corporation Act."

Sec. 306. That all provisions of any act or acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. (Approved April 5, 1918.)

War Finance Corporation Directors.

(Appointed by President April 29, 1918.)

William G. P. Harding (Ala.), 2 years.

Clifford M. Leorum (Ill.), 2 years.

Eugene Meyer, Jr. (N. Y.), 4 years.

Angus V. McLean (N. C.), 4 years.

Capital Issue Committee.

(Appointed by President April 29, 1918.)

Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.).

John Skelton Williams (Va.).

Frederic A. Delano (Ill.).

James B. Brown (Ky.).

John S. Drum (Cal.).

Henry C. Flower (Mo.).

Frederick H. Goff (Ohio).

SILVER COINAGE ACT.

An act to conserve the gold supply of the United States; to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States; and for the above purposes to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver.

Be it enacted etc., That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized from time to time to melt or break up and to sell as bullion not in excess of 350,000,000 standard silver dollars now or hereafter held in the treasury of the United States. Any silver certificates which may be outstanding against such standard silver dollars so melted or broken up shall be retired at the rate of \$1 for each amount of such certificates for each standard silver dollar so melted or broken up. Sales of such bullion shall be made at such prices not less than \$1 per ounce of silver one thousand fine and upon such terms as shall be established from time to time by the secretary of the treasury.

Section 2. That upon every such sale of bullion from time to time the secretary of the treasury shall immediately direct the director of the mint to purchase in the United States, of the product of mines situated in the United States and of reduction works so located, an amount of silver equal to 371.25 grains of pure silver in respect of every standard silver dollar so melted or broken up and sold as bullion. Such purchases shall be made in accordance with the then existing regulations of the mint and at the fixed price of \$1 per ounce of silver one thousand fine, delivered at the option of the director of the mint at New York, Philadelphia, Denver, or San Francisco. Such silver so purchased may be resold for any of the purposes hereinafter specified in section 3 of this act, under rules and regulations to be established by the secretary of the treasury, and any excess of such silver so purchased over and above the requirements for such purposes shall be coined into standard silver dollars or held for the purpose of such coinage, and silver certificates shall be issued to the amount of such coinage. The net amount of silver so purchased, after making allowance for all resales, shall not exceed at any one time the amount needed to coin an aggregate number of standard silver

dollars equal to the aggregate number of standard silver dollars theretofore melted or broken up and sold as bullion under the provisions of this act, but such purchases of silver shall continue until the net amount of silver so purchased, after making allowance for all resales, shall be sufficient to coin therefrom an aggregate number of standard silver dollars equal to the aggregate number of standard silver dollars theretofore so melted or broken up and sold as bullion.

Sec. 3. That sales of silver bullion under authority of this act may be made for the purpose of conserving the existing stock of gold in the United States, of facilitating the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States, of providing silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use, and of assisting foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States. The allocation of any silver to the director of the mint for subsidiary coinage shall, for the purposes of this act, be regarded as a sale or resale.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of the treasury is authorized, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of all standard silver dollars so melted or broken up and the value of the silver bullion, at \$1 per ounce of silver one thousand fine, resulting from the melting or breaking up of such standard silver dollars.

Sec. 5. That in order to prevent contraction of the currency, the federal reserve banks may be either permitted or required by the federal reserve board, at the request of the secretary of the treasury, to issue federal reserve bank notes, in any denominations (including denominations of \$1 and \$2) authorized by the federal reserve board, in an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount of standard silver dollars melted or broken up and sold as bullion under authority of this act, upon deposit as provided by law with the treasurer of the United States as security therefor, of United States certificates of indebtedness, or of United States one year gold notes. The secretary of the treasury may, at his option, extend the time of payment of any maturing United States certificates of indebtedness deposited as security for such federal reserve bank notes for any period not exceeding one year at any one extension and may, at his option, pay such certificates of indebtedness prior to maturity, whether or not so extended. The deposit of United States certificates of indebtedness by federal reserve banks as security for federal reserve bank notes under authority of this act shall be deemed to constitute an agreement on the part of the federal reserve bank making such deposit, that the secretary of the treasury may so extend the time of payment of such certificates of indebtedness beyond the original maturity date or beyond any maturity date to which such certificates of indebtedness may have been extended, and that the secretary of the treasury may pay such certificates in advance of maturity, whether or not so extended.

Sec. 6. That as and when standard silver dollars shall be coined out of bullion purchased under authority of this act, the federal reserve banks shall be required by the federal reserve board to retire federal reserve bank notes issued under authority of section five of this act, if then outstanding, in an amount equal to the amount of standard silver dollars so coined, and the secretary of the treasury shall pay off and cancel any United States certificates of indebtedness deposited as security for federal reserve bank notes so retired.

Sec. 7. That the tax on any federal reserve bank notes issued under authority of this act, secured by the deposit of United States certificates of indebtedness or United States one year gold notes, shall be so adjusted that the net return on such certificates of indebted-

ness, or such one year gold notes, calculated on the face value thereof, shall be equal to the net return on United States two per cent bonds, used to secure federal reserve bank notes, after deducting the amount of the tax upon such federal reserve bank notes so secured.

Sec. 8. That except as herein provided, federal reserve bank notes issued under authority of this act, shall be subject to all existing provisions of law relating to federal reserve bank notes.

Sec. 9. That the provisions of Title VII, of an act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes" and the powers conferred upon the president by subsection (b) of section 5 of an act approved Oct. 6, 1917, known as the "Trading with the enemy act," shall, in so far as applicable to the exportation from or shipment from or taking out of the United States of silver coin or silver bullion, continue until the net amount of silver required by section two of this act shall have been purchased as therein provided. (Approved, April 23, 1918.)

THIRD LIBERTY BOND ACT.

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act approved Sept. 24, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes," be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States for the purposes of this act, and to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law, not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,000,000,000, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States, in addition to the \$2,000,000,000 bonds already issued or offered for subscription under authority of the act approved April 24, 1917, entitled 'An act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes': Provided, That of this sum \$3,063,945,460 shall be in lieu of that amount of the unissued bonds authorized by sections 1 and 4 of the act approved April 24, 1917, \$225,000,000 shall be in lieu of that amount of the unissued bonds authorized by section 39 of the act approved Aug. 5, 1909, \$150,000,000 shall be in lieu of the unissued bonds authorized by the joint resolution approved March 4, 1917, and \$100,000,000 shall be in lieu of the unissued bonds authorized by section 400 of the act approved March 3, 1917.

"The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form or forms and denomination or denominations and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate or rates of interest, not exceeding 4½ per cent per annum, and time or times of payment of interest as the secretary of the treasury from time to time at or before the issue thereof may prescribe. The principal and interest thereof shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.

"The bonds herein authorized shall from time to time first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations, prescribed by the secretary of the treasury from time to time, as will in his opinion give the people of the United States as nearly as may be an equal opportunity to participate

therein, but he may make allotment in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds in advance of any date which he may set for the closing of subscriptions and may reject or reduce allotments upon later applications and applications for larger amounts, and may reject or reduce allotments upon applications from incorporated banks and trust companies for their own account and make allotment in full or larger allotments to others, and may establish a graduated scale of allotments, and may from time to time adopt any or all of said methods, should any such action be deemed by him to be in the public interest: Provided, That such reduction or increase of allotments of such bonds shall be made under general rules to be prescribed by said secretary and shall apply to all subscribers similarly situated. And any portion of the bonds so offered and not taken may be otherwise disposed of by the secretary of the treasury in such manner and at such price or prices, not less than par, as he may determine. The secretary may make special arrangements for subscriptions at not less than par from persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, but any bonds issued to such persons shall be in all respects the same as other bonds of the same issue."

Sec. 2. That the last sentence of section two of said act approved Sept. 24, 1917, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"For the purposes of this section there is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,500,000,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of the appropriations made by section 2 of said act approved April 24, 1917, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That the authority granted by this section to the secretary of the treasury to establish credits for foreign governments, as aforesaid, shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the imperial German government."

Sec. 3. That section 4 of said act approved Sept. 24, 1917, is hereby amended by adding two new paragraphs, as follows:

"That holders of bonds bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent per annum, whether issued (a) under section 1, or (b) upon conversion of 4 per cent bonds issued under section 1, or (c) upon conversion of 3½ per cent bonds, issued under said act approved April 24, 1917, or (d) upon conversion of 4 per cent bonds issued upon conversion of such 3½ per cent bonds shall not be entitled to any privilege of conversion under or pursuant to this section or otherwise. The provisions of section 7 shall extend to all such bonds.

"If bonds bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent per annum shall be issued before July 1, 1918, then any bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum which shall, after July 1, 1918, and before the expiration of the six months' conversion period prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, be presented for conversion into bonds bearing interest at such higher rate, shall, for the purpose of computing the amount of interest payable, be deemed to have been converted on the dates for the payment of the semiannual interest on the respective bonds so presented for conversion, last preceding the date of such presentation."

Sec. 4. That the last sentence of section 5 of said act approved Sept. 24, 1917, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"The sum of such certificates outstanding hereunder and under section 3 of said act approved April 24, 1917, shall not at any one time exceed in the aggregate \$8,000,000,000."

Sec. 5. That section 8 of said act approved Sept. 24, 1917, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. That the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to deposit, in such incorporated banks and trust

companies as he may designate, the proceeds, or any part thereof, arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness and war-savings certificates authorized by this act, and arising from the payment of income and excess profits taxes, and such deposits shall bear such rate or rates of interest, and shall be secured in such manner, and shall be made upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the secretary of the treasury may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That the provisions of section 5191 of the revised statutes, as amended by the federal reserve act, and the amendments thereof, with reference to the reserves required to be kept by national banking associations and other member banks of the federal reserve system, shall not apply to deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to designate depositories in foreign countries with which shall be deposited all public money which it may be necessary or desirable to have on deposit in such countries to provide for current disbursements to the military and naval forces of the United States and to the diplomatic and consular and other representatives of the United States in and about such countries until six months after the termination of the war between the United States and the imperial German government, and to prescribe the terms and conditions of such deposits."

Sec. 6. That said act approved Sept. 24, 1917 is hereby amended by adding four new sections, to read as follows:

"Sec. 14. That any bonds of the United States bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent per annum (whether issued under section 1 of this act or upon conversion of bonds issued under this act or under said act approved April 24, 1917, which have been owned by any person continuously for at least six months prior to the date of his death, and which upon such date constitute part of his estate, shall, under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, be receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of any estate or inheritance taxes imposed by the United States, under or by virtue of any present or future law upon such estate or the inheritance thereof.

"Sec. 15. That the secretary of the treasury is authorized, from time to time, until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war, to purchase bonds issued under authority of this act, including bonds issued upon conversion of bonds issued under this act or said act approved April 24, 1917, at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. The par amount of bonds of any such series which may be purchased in the twelve months' period beginning on the date of issue shall not exceed one-twentieth of the par amount of bonds of such series originally issued, and in each twelve months' period thereafter shall not exceed one-twentieth of the amount of the bonds of such series outstanding at the beginning of such twelve months' period. The average cost of the bonds of any series purchased in any such twelve months' period shall not exceed par and accrued interest.

"For the purposes of this section the secretary of the treasury shall set aside, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding one-twentieth of the amount of such bonds issued before April 1, 1918, and as and when any more such bonds are issued he shall set aside a sum not exceeding one-twentieth thereof. Whenever, by reason of purchases of bonds, as provided in this section, the amount so set aside falls below the sum which he deems necessary for the purposes of this section, the secretary of the treasury shall set aside such amount as he shall deem necessary, but not more than enough to bring the entire amount so set aside

at such time up to one-twentieth of the amount of such bonds then outstanding. The amount so set aside by the secretary of the treasury is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this section, to be available until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war.

"The secretary of the treasury shall make to congress at the beginning of each regular session a report including a detailed statement of the operations under this section.

"Sec. 16. That any of the bonds or certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act may be issued by the secretary of the treasury payable, principal and interest, in any foreign money or foreign moneys, as expressed in such bonds or certificates, but not also in United States gold coin, and he may dispose of such bonds or certificates in such manner and at such prices, not less than par, as he may determine, without compliance with the provisions of the third paragraph of section 1. In determining the amount of bonds and certificates issuable under this act, the dollar equivalent of the amount of any bonds or certificates payable in foreign money or foreign moneys shall be determined by the par of exchange at the date of issue thereof, as estimated by the director of the mint, and proclaimed by the secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of the provisions of section 25 of the act approved Aug. 27, 1894, entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes.' The secretary of the treasury may designate depositaries in foreign countries, with which may be deposited as he may determine all or any part of the proceeds of any bonds or certificates authorized by this act, payable in foreign money or foreign moneys.

"Sec. 17. That the short title of this act shall be 'Second liberty bond act.'"

Sec. 7. That the act entitled "An act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes," approved April 24, 1917, is hereby amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. That the short title of this act shall be 'First liberty bond act.'"

Sec. 8. That the short title of this act shall be "Third liberty bond act." (Approved April 4, 1918.)

EXPORT TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

Be it enacted, etc., That the words "export trade" wherever used in this act mean solely trade or commerce in goods, wares or merchandise exported, or in the course of being exported, from the United States or any territory thereof to any foreign nation; but the words "export trade" shall not be deemed to include the production, manufacture or selling for consumption or for resale, within the United States or any territory thereof, of such goods, wares or merchandise, or any act in the course of such production, manufacture or selling for consumption or for resale.

That the words "trade within the United States" wherever used in this act mean trade or commerce among the several states or in any territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, or between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states.

That the word "association" wherever used in this act means any corporation or combination, by contract or otherwise, of two or more persons, partnerships or corporations.

Sec. 2. That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of en-

gaging in export trade and actually engaged solely in such export trade, or an agreement made or act done in the course of export trade by such association, provided such association, agreement or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States, and is not in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor of such association; And provided further, That such association does not, either in the United States or elsewhere, enter into any agreement, understanding or conspiracy, or do any act which artificially or intentionally enhances or depresses prices within the United States of commodities of the class exported by such association, or which substantially lessens competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein."

Sec. 3. That nothing contained in section 7 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, shall be construed to forbid the acquisition or ownership by any corporation of the whole or any part of the stock or other capital of any corporation organized solely for the purpose of engaging in export trade, and actually engaged solely in such export trade, unless the effect of such acquisition or ownership may be to restrain trade or substantially lessen competition within the United States.

Sec. 4. That the prohibition against "unfair methods of competition" and the remedies provided for enforcing said prohibition contained in the act entitled "An act to create a federal trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 26, 1914, shall be construed as extending to unfair methods of competition used in export trade against competitors engaged in export trade, even though the acts constituting such unfair methods are done without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 5. That every association now engaged solely in export trade, within sixty days after the passage of this act, and every association entered into hereafter which engages solely in export trade, within thirty days after its creation shall file with the federal trade commission a verified written statement setting forth the location of its offices or places of business and the names and addresses of all its officers and of all its stockholders or members, and if a corporation, a copy of its certificate or articles of incorporation and by-laws, and if unincorporated, a copy of its articles or contract of association, and on the 1st day of January of each year thereafter it shall make a like statement of the location of its offices or places of business and the names and addresses of all its officers and of all its stockholders or members and of all amendments to and changes in its articles or certificate of incorporation or in its articles or contract of association. It shall also furnish to the commission such information as the commission may require as to its organization, business, conduct, practices, management and relation to other associations, corporations, partnerships and individuals. Any association which shall fail so to do shall not have the benefit of the provisions of section 2 and section 3 of this act, and it shall also forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100 for each and every day of the continuance of such failure, which forfeiture shall be payable into the treasury of the United States, and shall be recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States brought in the district where the association has its principal office, or in any district in which it shall do business. It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys under the direction of the attorney-general of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of the forfeiture. The costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

Whenever the federal trade commission shall have reason to believe that an association or any agreement made or act done by such association is in restraint of trade within the United States or in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor of such association, or that an association either in the United States or elsewhere has entered into any agreement, understanding or conspiracy, or done any act which artificially or intentionally enhances or depresses prices within the United States of commodities of the class exported by such association, or which substantially lessens competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein, it shall summon such association, its officers and agents to appear before it, and thereafter conduct an investigation into the alleged violations of law. Upon investigation, if it shall conclude that the law has been violated, it may make to such association recommendations for the readjustment of its business, in order that it may thereafter maintain its organization and management and conduct its business in accordance with law. If such association fails to comply with the recommendations of the federal trade commission, said commission shall refer its findings and recommendations to the attorney-general of the United States for such action thereon as he may deem proper.

For the purpose of enforcing these provisions the federal trade commission shall have all the powers, so far as applicable, given it in "An act to create a federal trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes." (Approved April 10, 1918.)

RAILROAD OPERATION LAW.

The president, having in time of war taken over the possession, use, control and operation (called hereinafter federal control) of certain railroads and systems of transportation (called herein carriers) is hereby authorized to agree with and to guarantee to any such carrier making operating returns to the interstate commerce commission, that during the period of such federal control it shall receive as just compensation an annual sum, payable from time to time in reasonable installments, for each year and pro rata for any fractional year of such federal control, not exceeding a sum equivalent as nearly as may be to its average annual railway operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

That any railway operating income accruing during the period of federal control in excess of such just compensation shall remain the property of the United States. In the computation of such income, debits and credits arising from the accounts called in the monthly reports to the interstate commerce commission equipment, rents and joint facility rents shall be included, but debits and credits arising from the operation of such street electric passenger railways, including railways commonly called interurbans, as are at the time of the agreement not under federal control, shall be excluded. If any lines were acquired by, leased to or consolidated with such railroad or system between July 1, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1917, both inclusive, and separate operating returns to the interstate commerce commission were not made for such lines after such acquisition, lease or consolidation, there shall (before the average is computed) be added to the total railway operating income of such railroad or system for the three years ended June 30, 1917, the total railway operating income of the lines so acquired, leased or consolidated, for the period beginning July 1, 1914, and ending on the date of such acquisition, lease or consolidation, or on Dec. 31, 1917, whichever is the earlier. The average annual railway operating income shall be ascertained by the interstate commerce commission and certified by it to the president.

Its certificate shall, for the purpose of such agreement, be taken as conclusive of the amount of such average annual railway operating income.

Every such agreement shall provide that any federal taxes under the act of Oct. 3, 1917, or acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof, commonly called war taxes, assessed for the period of federal control beginning Jan. 1, 1918, or any part of such period, shall be paid by the carrier out of its own funds, or shall be charged against or deducted from the just compensation; that other taxes assessed under federal or any other governmental authority for the period of federal control or any part thereof, either on the property used under such federal control or on the right to operate as a carrier, or on the revenues or any part thereof derived from operation (not including, however, assessments for public improvements or taxes assessed on property under construction, and chargeable under the classification of the interstate commerce commission to investment in road and equipment), shall be paid out of revenues derived from railway operations while under federal control; that all taxes assessed under federal or any other governmental authority for the period prior to Jan. 1, 1918, whenever levied or payable, shall be paid by the carrier out of its own funds, or shall be charged against or deducted from the just compensation.

Every such agreement shall also contain adequate and appropriate provisions for the maintenance, repair, renewals and depreciation of the property, for the creation of any reserves or reserve funds found necessary in connection therewith, and for such accounting and adjustments of charges and payments, both during and at the end of federal control as may be requisite in order that the property of each carrier may be returned to it in substantially as good repair and in substantially as complete equipment as it was in at the beginning of federal control, and also that the United States may, by deductions from the just compensations or by other proper means and charges, be reimbursed for the cost of any additions, repairs, renewals and betterments to such property not justly chargeable to the United States; in making such accounting and adjustments, due consideration shall be given to the amounts expended or reserved by each carrier for maintenance, repairs, renewals and depreciation during the three years ended June 30, 1917, to the condition of the property at the beginning and at the end of federal control and to any other pertinent facts and circumstances.

The president is further authorized in such agreement to make all other reasonable provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act or of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916 that he may deem necessary or proper for such federal control or for the determination of the mutual rights and obligations of the parties to the agreement arising from or out of such federal control.

If the president shall find that the condition of any carrier was during all or a substantial portion of the period of three years ended June 30, 1917, because of nonoperation, receivership or where recent expenditures for additions or improvements or equipment were not fully reflected in the operating railway income of said three years or a substantial portion thereof, or because of any undeveloped or abnormal conditions, so exceptional as to make the basis of earnings hereinabove provided for plainly inequitable as a fair measure of just compensation, then the president may make with the carrier such agreement for such amount of just compensation as under the circumstances of the particular case he shall find just.

That every railroad not owned, controlled or

operated by another carrier company, and which has heretofore competed for traffic with a railroad or railroads of which the president has taken the possession, use and control, or which connects with such railroads and is engaged as a common carrier in general transportation, shall be held and considered as within "federal control," as herein defined, and necessary for the prosecution of the war, and shall be entitled to the benefit of all the provisions of this act: Provided, however, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as including any street or interurban electric railway which has as its principal source of operating revenue urban, suburban or interurban passenger traffic, or sale of power, heat and light, or both.

The agreement shall also provide that the carrier shall accept all the terms and conditions of this act and any regulation or order made by or through the president under authority of this act or of that portion of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916, which authorizes the president in time of war to take possession, assume control and utilize systems of transportation.

Sec. 2. That if no such agreement is made, or pending the execution of an agreement, the president may nevertheless pay to any carrier while under federal control an annual amount, payable in reasonable installments, not exceeding 90 per cent of the estimated annual amount of just compensation, remitting such carrier, in case where no agreement is made, to its legal rights for any balance claimed to the remedies provided in section 3 hereof. Any amount thereafter found due such carrier above the amount paid shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The acceptance of any benefits under this section shall constitute an acceptance by the carrier of all the provisions of this act and shall obligate the carrier to pay to the United States, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from a date or dates fixed in proceedings under section 3, the amount by which the sums received under this section exceed the sum found due in such proceedings.

Sec. 3. That all claims for just compensation not adjusted (as provided in section 1) shall, on the application of the president or of any carrier, be submitted to boards, each consisting of three referees to be appointed by the interstate commerce commission, members of which and the official force thereof being eligible for service on such boards without additional compensation. Such boards of referees are hereby authorized to summon witnesses, require the production of records, books, correspondence, documents, memoranda and other papers, view properties, administer oaths, and may hold hearings in Washington and elsewhere, as their duties and the convenience of the parties may require. In case of disobedience to a subpoena the board may invoke the aid of any District court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, corporation, partnership or association, issue an order requiring appearance before the board, or the production of documentary evidence if so ordered, or the giving of evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. Such cases may be heard separately or together or by classes, by such boards as the interstate commerce commission in the first instance, or any board of referees to which any such cases shall be referred may determine. Said boards shall give full hearings to

such carriers and to the United States; shall consider all the facts and circumstances, and shall report as soon as practicable in each case to the president the just compensation, calculated on an annual basis and otherwise in such form as to be convenient and available for the making of such agreement as is authorized in section 1. The president is authorized to enter into an agreement with such carrier for just compensation upon a basis not in excess of that reported by such board, and may include therein provisions similar to those authorized under section 1. Failing such agreement, either the United States or such carrier may file a petition in the Court of Claims for the purpose of determining the amount of such just compensation, and in the proceedings in said court the report of said referees shall be prima facie evidence of the amount of just compensation and of the facts therein stated. Proceedings in the Court of Claims under this section shall be given precedence and expedited in every practicable way.

Sec. 4. That the just compensation that may be determined as hereinbefore provided by agreement or that may be adjudicated by the Court of Claims, shall be increased by an amount reckoned at a reasonable rate per centum to be fixed by the president upon the cost of any additions and betterments, less retirements, and upon the cost of road extensions to the property of such carrier made by such carrier with the approval of or by order of the president while such property is under federal control.

Sec. 5. That no carrier while under federal control shall, without the prior approval of the president, declare or pay any dividend in excess of its regular rate of dividends during the three years ended June 30, 1917. Provided, however, That such carriers as have paid no regular dividends or no dividends during said period may, with the prior approval of the president, pay dividends at such rate as the president may determine.

Sec. 6. That the sum of \$500,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, which, together with any funds available from any operating income of said carriers, may be used by the president as a revolving fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of the federal control, and so far as necessary the amount of just compensation, and to provide terminals, motive power, cars and other necessary equipment, such terminals, motive power, cars and equipment to be used and accounted for as the president may direct and to be disposed of as congress may hereafter by law provide.

The president may also make or order any carrier to make any additions, betterments or road extensions, and to provide terminals, motive power, cars and other equipment necessary or desirable for war purposes or in the public interest on or in connection with the property of any carrier. He may from said revolving fund advance to such carrier all or any part of the expense of such additions, betterments or road extensions, and to provide terminals, motive power, cars and other necessary equipment so ordered and constructed by such carrier or by the president, such advances to be charged against such carrier and to bear interest at such rate and be payable on such terms as may be determined by the president, to the end that the United States may be fully reimbursed for any sums so advanced.

Any loss claimed by any carrier by reason of any such additions, betterments or road extensions so ordered and constructed may be determined by agreement between the president and such carrier; failing such agreement the amount of such loss shall be ascertained as provided in section 3 hereof.

From said revolving fund the president may expend such an amount as he may deem neces-

sary or desirable for the utilization and operation of canals, or for the purchase, construction or utilization and operation of boats, barges, tugs and other transportation facilities on the inland, canal and coastwise waterways, and may in the operation and use of such facilities create or employ such agencies and enter into such contracts and agreements as he shall deem in the public interest.

Sec. 7. That for the purpose of providing funds requisite for maturing obligations or for other legal and proper expenditures, or for reorganizing railroads in receivership, carriers may, during the period of federal control, issue such bonds, notes, equipment trust certificates, stock and other forms of securities, secured or unsecured by mortgage, as the president may first approve as consistent with the public interest. The president may, out of the revolving fund created by this act, purchase for the United States all or any part of such securities at prices not exceeding par, and may sell such securities whenever in his judgment it is desirable at prices not less than the cost thereof. Any securities so purchased shall be held by the secretary of the treasury, who shall, under the direction of the president, represent the United States in all matters in connection therewith in the same manner as a private holder thereof. The president shall each year as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, cause a detailed report to be submitted to the congress of all receipts and expenditures made under this section and section 6 during the preceding calendar year.

Sec. 8. That the president may execute any of the powers herein and heretofore granted him with relation to federal control through such agencies as he may determine, and may fix the reasonable compensation for the performance of services in connection therewith, and may avail himself of the advice, assistance and co-operation of the interstate commerce commission and of the members and employes thereof, and may also call upon any department, commission or board of the government for such services as he may deem expedient. But no such official or employe of the United States shall receive any additional compensation for such services except as now permitted by law.

Sec. 9. That the provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916, shall remain in force and effect except as expressly modified and restricted by this act; and the president, in addition to the powers conferred by this act, shall have and is hereby given such other and further powers necessary or appropriate to give effect to the powers herein and heretofore conferred. The provisions of this act shall also apply to any carriers to which federal control may be hereafter extended.

Sec. 10. That carriers while under federal control shall be subject to all laws and liabilities as common carriers, whether arising under state or federal laws or at common law, except in so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act or any other act applicable to such federal control or with any order of the president. Actions at law or suits in equity may be brought by and against such carriers and judgments rendered as now provided by law; and in any action at law or suit in equity against the carrier, no defense shall be made thereto upon the ground that the carrier is an instrumentality or agency of the federal government. Nor shall any such carrier be entitled to have transferred to a federal court any action heretofore or hereafter instituted by or against it, which action was not so transferable prior to the federal control of such carrier; and any action which has heretofore been so transferred because of such federal control or of any act of congress or official order or proclamation relating thereto shall upon motion of either party be

retransferred to the court in which it was originally instituted. But no process, mesne or final, shall be levied against any property under such federal control.

That during the period of federal control, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires, the president may initiate rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations and practices by filing the same with the interstate commerce commission, which said rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations and practices shall not be suspended by the commission pending final determination.

Said rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations and practices shall be reasonable and just and shall take effect at such time and upon such notice as he may direct, but the interstate commerce commission shall, upon complaint, enter upon a hearing concerning the justness and reasonableness of so much of any order of the president as establishes or changes any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice of any carrier under federal control, and may consider all the facts and circumstances existing at the time of the making of the same. In determining any question concerning any such rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations or practices or changes therein, the interstate commerce commission shall give due consideration to the fact that the transportation systems are being operated under a unified and co-ordinated national control and not in competition.

After full hearing the commission may make such findings and orders as are authorized by the act to regulate commerce as amended, and said findings and orders shall be enforced as provided in said act. Provided, however, That when the president shall find and certify to the interstate commerce commission that in order to defray the expenses of federal control and operation fairly chargeable to railway operating expenses, and also to pay railway tax accruals other than war taxes, net rents for joint facilities and equipment, and compensation to the carriers, operating as a unit, it is necessary to increase the railway operating revenues, the interstate commerce commission in determining the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice shall take into consideration said finding and certificate by the president, together with such recommendations as he may make.

Sec. 11. That every person or corporation, whether carrier or shipper, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by a carrier or shipper, or other person, who shall knowingly violate or fail to observe any of the provisions of this act, or shall knowingly interfere with or impede the possession, use, operation or control of any railroad property, railroad or transportation system hitherto or hereafter taken over by the president, or shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of any order or regulation made in pursuance of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or, if a person, by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. Each independent transaction constituting a violation of, or a failure to observe, any of the provisions of this act, or any order entered in pursuance hereof, shall constitute a separate offense. For the taking or conversion to his own use or the embezzlement of money or property derived from or used in connection with the possession, use or operation of said railroads or transportation systems, the criminal statutes of the United States, as well as the criminal statutes of the various states where applicable, shall apply to all officers, agents and employes engaged in said railroad and transportation service, while the same is under federal control, to the same extent as to persons employed in the regular service of the United States. Prosecutions for violations of this act or of any order entered hereunder

shall be in the District courts of the United States, under the direction of the attorney-general, in accordance with the procedure for the collection and imposing of fines and penalties now existing in said courts.

Sec. 12. That moneys and other property derived from the operation of the carriers during federal control are hereby declared to be the property of the United States. Unless otherwise directed by the president, such moneys shall not be covered into the treasury, but such moneys and property shall remain in the custody of the same officers, and the accounting thereof shall be in the same manner and form as before federal control. Disbursements therefrom shall, without further appropriation, be made in the same manner as before federal control and for such purposes as under the interstate commerce commission classification of accounts in force on Dec. 27, 1917, are chargeable to operating expenses or to railway tax accruals and for such other purposes in connection with federal control as the president may direct, except that taxes under titles one and two of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1917, or any act in addition thereto or in amendment thereof, shall be paid by the carrier out of its own funds. If federal control begins or ends during the tax year for which any taxes so chargeable to railway tax accruals are assessed, the taxes for such year shall be apportioned to the date of the beginning or ending of such federal control, and disbursements shall be made only for that portion of such taxes as is due for the part of such tax year which falls within the period of federal control.

At such periods as the president may direct, the books shall be closed and the balance of revenues over disbursements shall be covered into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the revolving fund created by this act. If such revenues are insufficient to meet such disbursements, the deficit shall be paid out of such revolving fund in such manner as the president may direct.

Sec. 13. That all pending cases in the courts of the United States affecting railroads or other transportation systems brought under the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended and supplemented, including the commodities clause, so called, or under the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, and amendments thereto, shall proceed to final determination as soon as may be, as if the United States had not assumed control of transportation systems; but in any such case the court having jurisdiction may, upon the application of the United States, stay execution of final judgment or decree until such time as it shall deem proper.

Sec. 14. That the federal control of railroads and transportation systems herein and heretofore provided for shall continue for and during the period of the war and for a reasonable time thereafter, which shall not exceed one year and nine months next following the date of the proclamation by the president of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace: Provided, however, That the president may, prior to July 1, 1918, relinquish control of all or any part of any railroad or system of transportation, further federal control of which the president shall deem not needful or desirable; and the president may at any time during the period of federal control agree with the owners thereof to relinquish all or any part of any railroad or system of transportation. The president may relinquish all railroads and systems of transportation under federal control at any time he shall deem such action needful or desirable. No right to compensation shall accrue to such owners from and after the date of

relinquishment for the property so relinquished.

Sec. 15. That nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair or affect the existing laws or powers of the states in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several states, except wherein such laws, powers or regulations may affect the transportation of troops, war materials, government supplies or the issue of stocks and bonds.

Sec. 16. That this act is expressly declared to be emergency legislation enacted to meet conditions growing out of war; and nothing herein is to be construed as expressing or prejudicing the future policy of the federal government concerning the ownership, control or regulation of carriers or the method or basis of the capitalization thereof. (Approved March 21, 1918.)

PUNISHMENT FOR DESTROYING WAR MATERIAL.

("Sabotage" Act.)

The words "war material" as used in the act shall include arms, armament, ammunition, live stock, stores of clothing, food, foodstuffs or fuel; and shall also include supplies, munitions, and all other articles of whatever description, and any part or ingredient thereof, intended for, adapted to or suitable for the use of the United States, or any associate nation, in connection with the conduct of the war.

The words "war premises," as used, shall include all buildings, grounds, mines or other places wherein such war material is being produced, manufactured, repaired, stored, mined, extracted, distributed, loaded, unloaded or transported, together with all machinery and appliances therein contained; and all forts, arsenals, navy yards, camps, prisons or other military or naval stations of the United States or any associate nation.

The words "war utilities," as used, shall include all railroads, railways, electric lines, roads of whatever description, railroad or railway fixture, canal, lock, dam, wharf, pier, dock, bridge, building, structure, engine, machine, mechanical contrivance, car, vehicle, boat or aircraft, or any other means of transportation whatsoever, whereon or whereby such war material or any troops of the United States, or of any associate nation, are being or may be transported either within the limits of the United States or upon the high seas; and all dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas mains and pipes, structures and buildings, whereby or in connection with which water or gas is being furnished, or may be furnished, to any war premises or to the military or naval forces of the United States, or any associate nation, and all electric light and power, steam or pneumatic power, telephone and telegraph plants, poles, wires and fixtures and wireless stations, and the buildings connected with the maintenance and operation thereof used to supply water, light, heat, power or facilities of communication to any war premises or to the military or naval forces of the United States or any associate nation.

The words "United States" shall include the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental and insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The words "associate nation," as used in this act, shall be deemed to mean any nation at war with any nation with which the United States is at war.

When the United States is at war, whoever, with intent to injure, interfere with or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, or whoever, with reason to believe that his act may injure, interfere with or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall willfully injure or destroy, or shall attempt to

so injure or destroy, any war material, war premises or war utilities, as herein defined, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than thirty years, or both.

When the United States is at war, whoever, with intent to injure, interfere with or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, or whoever, with reason to believe that his act may injure, interfere with or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall willfully make or cause to be made in a defective manner, or attempt to make or cause to be made in a defective manner, any war material, as herein defined, or any tool, implement, machine, utensil or receptacle used or employed in making, producing, manufacturing or repairing any such war material, as herein defined, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than thirty years, or both. (Approved April 20, 1918.)

WOMAN ALIEN ENEMIES.

Section 4067 of the revised statutes is amended by extending its scope to include women, making the section read as follows:

"Section 4067. Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the president makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government being of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies. The president is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety." (Approved April 16, 1918.)

HOUSING OF SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES.

The United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation is authorized within the limits of the amounts herein authorized—

(a) To purchase, lease, requisition, or acquire by condemnation or otherwise any improved or unimproved land or any interest therein suitable for the construction thereon of houses for the use of employes and the families of employes of shipyards in which ships are being constructed for the United States.

(b) To construct on such land for the use of such employes and their families houses and all other necessary or convenient facilities, upon such conditions and at such price as may be determined by it, and to sell, lease, or exchange such houses, land, and facilities upon such terms and conditions as it may determine.

(c) To purchase, lease, requisition, or acquire by condemnation or otherwise any houses or other buildings for the use of such employes and their families, together with the land on which the same are erected, or any interest therein, all necessary and proper fixtures and furnishings therefor, to manage, repair, sell, lease, or exchange such lands, houses, buildings, fixtures, furnishings and facilities upon such terms and conditions as it may determine to carry out the purposes of this act.

(d) To make loans to persons, firms, or corporations in such manner, upon such terms and security, and for such time not exceeding ten years, as it may determine, to provide houses and facilities for the employes and the families of employes of such shipyards.

Whenever said United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation shall acquire by requisition or condemnation such property or any interest therein, it shall determine and make just compensation therefor, and if the amount so determined is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as will make such an amount as will be just compensation for the property or interest therein so taken.

Whenever the United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation shall requisition any property or rights, or upon the filing of a petition for condemnation hereunder, immediate possession may be taken by it of such land, houses, or other property, rights, and facilities, to the extent of the interests to be acquired therein.

The power to acquire property by purchase, lease, requisition, or condemnation, or to construct houses, or other buildings, and to make loans, or otherwise extend aid as herein granted, shall cease with the termination of the present war with Germany. The date of the conclusion of the war shall be declared by proclamation of the president.

That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the expenditure of \$50,000,000 is authorized, and in executing the authority granted by this act, the said United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation shall not expend or obligate the United States to expend more than the said sum, nor shall any contract for construction be entered into which provides that the compensation of the contractor shall be the cost of construction plus a percentage thereof for profit, unless such contract shall also fix the reasonable cost of such construction as determined by the emergency fleet corporation and provide that upon any increase in cost above the reasonable cost so fixed by such board, the percentage of profit shall decrease as the cost increases in accordance with a rate to be fixed by the board and expressed in the contract. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the board from contracting for the payment of premiums or bonuses for the speedy completion of the work contracted for. The United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation shall report to congress on the first Monday in December of each year the names of all persons or corporations with whom it has made contracts and of such subcontractors as may be employed in furtherance of this act, including a statement of the purposes and amounts thereof, together with a detailed statement of all expenditures by contract or otherwise for land, buildings, material, labor, salaries, commissions, demurrage, or other charges in excess of \$10,000. (Approved March 1, 1918.)

TRANSPORTATION FOR SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES.

The act amends the urgent deficiency appropriation act of June 15, 1917, by adding to the shipping fund provisions a new provision reading as follows:

"(f) To take possession of, lease or assume control of, any street railroad, interurban railroad, or part thereof wherever operated, and all cars, appurtenances and franchises or parts thereof commonly used in connection with the operation thereof necessary for the transfer and transportation of employes of shipyards or plants engaged or that may hereafter be engaged in the construction of ships or equipment therefor for the United States."

Paragraph (b) of section 1 of the act is

amended by adding, after the word "material," the following words, "or take possession, lease or assume control of any street railroad, interurban railroad, or part thereof, cars and other equipment necessary to operation."

Upon taking possession of such property, or leasing or assuming control thereof, just compensation shall be made therefor, to be determined by the president, and if the amount thereof so determined by the president is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the president and shall be entitled to sue the United States of America to recover such further sums as added to 75 per cent will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the judicial code.

The president may exercise the power and authority vested in him through the several departments of the government, and through such agency or agencies as he shall determine from time to time. (Approved April 22, 1918.)

PROTECTION OF HOMING PIGEONS.

It is declared to be unlawful knowingly to entrap, capture, shoot, kill, possess, or in any way detain an Antwerp, or homing, pigeon, commonly called carrier pigeon, which is owned by the United States or bears a band owned and issued by the United States having thereon the letters "U. S. A." or "U. S. N." and a serial number.

The possession or detention of any such pigeon by any person or persons in any loft, house, cage, building, or structure in the ownership or under the control of such person or persons without giving immediate notice by registered mail to the nearest military or naval authorities, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the act.

Any person violating the provisions of the act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Approved April 19, 1918.)

LANDS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

The act authorizing condemnation proceeding of lands for military purposes, approved July 2, 1917, is amended by adding the following: "and for the construction and operation of plants for the production of nitrates and other compounds and the manufacture of explosives and other munitions of war and for the development and transmission of power for the operation of such plants." (Approved April 11, 1918.)

PROFESSORS OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

Sections 45, 46 and 56 of the act making further provision for the national defense approved June 3, 1916, are suspended for the period of the war, after which they shall become reinstated. During the present war the president is authorized to detail such number of officers of the army of the United States, either active or retired, not above the grade of colonel, as may be necessary for duty as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics at institutions where one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps are maintained; but the total number of active officers so detailed shall not exceed 1,000 and no officer shall be so detailed who has not had at least one year's commissioned service in the army of the United States. Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant-colonel so detailed shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade, and retired officers above the grade of major so detailed shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under like detail.

During the present war the president is

authorized to detail for duty at institutions where one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps are maintained such number of enlisted men, either active or retired, of the army of the United States as he may deem necessary, but the active noncommissioned officers so detailed shall have had at least one year's active service, and the total number of such active noncommissioned officers so detailed shall not exceed 3,000 and shall be additional in their respective grades to those otherwise authorized for the army of the United States. While detailed under the provisions of this section retired noncommissioned officers of the army of the United States shall receive active pay and allowances.

During the present war such arms, tentage and equipment as the secretary of war shall deem necessary for proper military training shall be supplied by the government to schools and colleges other than those provided for in section 47 of the national defense act, approved June 3, 1916, having a course of military training prescribed by the secretary of war, and having not less than 100 physically fit male students above the age of 14 years, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and the secretary of war is hereby authorized during the present war to detail commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the army of the United States to said schools and colleges, detailing not less than one such officer or noncommissioned officer to each 500 students under military instruction; but no officer or noncommissioned officer shall be so detailed who has not had at least one year's active service in the army of the United States. (Approved April 17, 1918.)

INDEMNITY FOR ARMY DAMAGES ABROAD.

Claims of inhabitants of France or of any other European country not an enemy or ally of an enemy for damages caused by American military forces may be presented to any officer designated by the president, and when approved by such an officer shall be paid under regulations made by the secretary of war.

Claims under this statute shall not be approved unless they would be payable according to the law or practice governing the military forces of the country in which they occur.

Hereafter appropriations for the incidental expenses of the quartermaster corps shall be available for paying the claims herein described.

This statute does not supersede other modes of indemnity now in existence and does not diminish responsibility of any member of the military forces to the person injured or to the United States. (Approved April 18, 1918.)

PHILIPPINE MILITIA IN SERVICE.

The militia and other locally created armed forces in the Philippine islands may be called into the service of the United States, and all members thereof may be drafted into the service and organized in such manner as is or may be provided by law for calling or drafting the national guard into the service, and shall in all respects while therein be upon the same footing with members of the national guard so called or drafted: Provided, That the pay and allowances of officers and men of the Philippine militia and other locally created armed forces when serving in the Philippine islands shall in no case exceed the pay and allowances for corresponding grades of Philippine scouts. (Approved Jan. 26, 1918.)

GARABED INVENTION.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to accept, as trustee for the United States government, from Garabed T. K. Giragossian an assignment of the right to utilize for the government's own use his discovery or invention to be known as the "Garabed." The assignment shall be free of charge or expense.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to perform any and all acts as may be necessary to carry this resolution into effect. Provided, however, That Garabed T. K. Giragossian shall demonstrate the practicability of his discovery or invention to a commission of five eminent scientists, who shall be appointed by Garabed T. K. Giragossian and be approved by the secretary of the interior.

If such demonstration shall in the opinion of the scientists prove the practicability of the discovery or invention, and that he is the original discoverer or inventor thereof, Garabed T. K. Giragossian shall be recognized by the United States government as the original discoverer, inventor and legal owner of the invention. The certificate of the commission of scientists shall entitle him to all the rights and benefits of the discovery or invention for a period of seventeen years.

The United States government shall not issue to anyone else any patent involving or relating to the distinctive principle of the "Garabed" free energy generator regardless of its form or shape, or for any device, improvement, process, equipment or apparatus based upon the distinctive principle of the discovery or invention, or for any improvement or change developed in the use of the said "Garabed," and shall prevent the construction, importation, use or exploitation thereof, in whole or in part, in the United States, and shall protect Garabed T. K. Giragossian in the rights and interests in the "Garabed" in the above respect for a period of seventeen years in the United States.

After the successful demonstration of the "Garabed," if the United States government wishes to purchase the right and title for the exclusive use and ownership of said discovery or invention, the said Garabed T. K. Giragossian will comply with the request of the United States government: Provided, That he shall be remunerated to the extent commensurate with the value of his discovery or invention, which shall be appraised by a committee of even number, one-half of the membership of which shall be selected by the secretary of the interior and one-half selected by the said Garabed T. K. Giragossian, and the finding of said committee shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior and of the said Garabed T. K. Giragossian.

The United States government will have the right to exercise its right to utilize the invention for its own use simultaneously with the beginning of the public and general use of the "Garabed" system. (Approved Feb. 8, 1918.)

MORE MIDSHIPMEN.

Hereafter there shall be allowed at the United States naval academy five midshipmen for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, fifteen appointed each year at large and one hundred appointed annually from enlisted men of the navy, as now authorized by law. (Approved Dec. 20, 1917.)

NAVAL ACADEMY TERM REDUCED.

The president is authorized until Aug. 1, 1921, to reduce in his discretion the course of instruction at the United States naval academy from four to three years and to graduate classes which have completed such reduced courses of instruction. (Approved April 2, 1918.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Be it enacted, etc., That an act entitled "An act providing for an assistant secretary of war," approved March 5, 1890, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows: "There shall be in the department of war an assistant secretary, a second assistant secretary and a third assistant secretary, each of

whom shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The assistant secretary shall be entitled to a salary of \$5,000 per annum, payable monthly, and the second assistant secretary and third assistant secretary shall each be entitled to a salary of \$4,500 per annum, payable monthly, and shall perform such duties in the department of war as shall be prescribed by the secretary or as may be required by law." (Approved April 6, 1918.)

FURLONGHS FOR CIVIL WORK.

Whenever during the continuance of the present war in the opinion of the secretary of war the interests of the service or the national security and defense render it necessary or desirable, the secretary of war be, and he hereby is, authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men of the army of the United States with or without pay and allowances or with partial pay and allowances, and, for such periods as he may designate, to permit said enlisted men to engage in civil occupations and pursuits: Provided, That such furloughs shall be granted only upon the voluntary application of such enlisted men under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war. (Approved March 16, 1918.)

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

An act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war. Be it enacted, etc.:

Article I.—General Provisions.

Section 100. That for the purpose of enabling the United States the more successfully to prosecute and carry on the war in which it is at present engaged, protection is hereby extended to persons in military service of the United States in order to prevent prejudice or injury to their civil rights during their term of service and to enable them to devote their entire energy to the military needs of the nation, and to this end the following provisions are made for the temporary suspension of legal proceedings and transactions which may prejudice the civil rights of persons in such service during the continuance of the present war.

Sec. 101. (1) That the term "persons in military service," as used in this act, shall include the following persons and no others: All officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the regular army reserve, the officers' reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps; all officers and enlisted men of the national guard and national guard reserve recognized by the militia bureau of the war department; all forces raised under the act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917; all officers and enlisted men of the navy, the marine corps and the coast guard; all officers and enlisted men of the naval militia, naval reserve force, marine corps reserve and national naval volunteers recognized by the navy department; all officers of the public health service detailed by the secretary of the treasury for duty either with the army or the navy; any of the personnel of the lighthouse service and of the coast and geodetic survey transferred by the president to the service and jurisdiction of the war department or of the navy department; members of the nurse corps; army field clerks; field clerks, quartermaster corps; civilian clerks and employes on duty with the military forces detailed for service abroad in accordance with provisions of existing law; and members of any other body who have heretofore or may hereafter become a part of the military or naval forces of the United States. The term "military service," as used in this definition, shall signify active service in any branch of service

heretofore mentioned or referred to, but reserves and persons on the retired list shall not be included in the term "persons in military service" until ordered to active service. The term "active service" shall include the period during which a person in military service is absent from duty on account of sickness, wounds, leave or other lawful cause.

(2) The term "period of military service," as used in this act, shall include the time between the following dates: For persons in active service at the date of the approval of this act it shall begin with the date of approval of this act; for persons entering active service after the date of this act, with the date of entering active service. It shall terminate with the date of discharge from active service or death while in active service, but in no case later than the date when this act ceases to be in force.

(3) The term "person," as used in this act, with reference to the holder of any right alleged to exist against a person in military service or against a person secondarily liable under such right, shall include individuals, partnerships, corporations and any other forms of business association.

(4) The term "court" as used in this act shall include any court of competent jurisdiction of the United States or of any state, whether or not a court of record.

(5) The term "termination of the war" as used in this act shall mean the termination of the present war by the treaty of peace as proclaimed by the president.

Sec. 102. (1) That the provisions of this act shall apply to the United States, the several states and territories, the District of Columbia and all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and to proceedings commenced in any court therein, and shall be enforced through the usual forms of procedure obtaining in such courts or under such regulations as may be by them prescribed.

(2) When under this act any application is required to be made to a court in which no proceeding has already been commenced with respect to the matter, such application may be made to any court.

Sec. 103. Whenever pursuant to any of the provisions of this act the enforcement of any obligation or liability, the prosecution of any suit or proceeding, the entry or enforcement of any order, writ, judgment or decree, or the performance of any other act, may be stayed, postponed or suspended, such stay, postponement or suspension may, in the discretion of the court, likewise be granted to sureties, guarantors, indorsers and others subject to the obligation or liability, the performance or enforcement of which is stayed, postponed or suspended.

When a judgment or decree is vacated or set aside in whole or in part, as provided in this act, the same may, in the discretion of the court, likewise be set aside and vacated as to any surety, guarantor, indorser or other person liable upon the contract or liability for the enforcement of which the judgment or decree was entered.

Article II.—General Relief.

Sec. 200. That in any action or proceeding commenced in any court if there shall be a default of an appearance by the defendant the plaintiff before entering judgment shall file in the court an affidavit setting forth facts showing that the defendant is not in military service. If unable to file such affidavit plaintiff shall in lieu thereof file an affidavit setting forth either that the defendant is in the military service or that plaintiff is not able to determine whether or not defendant is in such service. If an affidavit is not filed showing that the defendant is not in the military service, no judgment shall be entered without first securing an order of court directing such entry, and no such order shall be made if the defendant is in such service until after the court shall have appointed an attor-

ney to represent defendant and protect his interest and the court shall on application make such appointment. Unless it appears that the defendant is not in such service the court may require as a condition before judgment is entered that the plaintiff file a bond approved by the court conditioned to indemnify the defendant, if in military service, against any loss or damage that he may suffer by reason of any judgment should the judgment be thereafter set aside in whole or in part. And the court may make such other and further order or enter such judgment as in its opinion may be necessary to protect the rights of the defendant under this act.

(2) Any person who shall make or use an affidavit required under this section knowing it to be false shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both.

(3) In any action or proceeding in which a person in military service is a party if such party does not personally appear therein or is not represented by an authorized attorney, the court may appoint an attorney to represent him; and in such case a like bond may be required and an order made to protect the rights of such person. But no attorney appointed under this act to protect a person in military service shall have power to waive any right of the person for whom he is appointed or bind him by his acts.

(4) If any judgment shall be rendered in any action or proceeding governed by this section against any person in military service during the period of such service or within thirty days thereafter, and it appears that such person was prejudiced by reason of his military service in making his defense thereto, such judgment may, upon application made by such person or his legal representative, not later than ninety days after the termination of such service, be opened by the court rendering the same and such defendant or his legal representative let in to defend; provided it is made to appear that the defendant has a meritorious or legal defense to the action or some part thereof. Vacating, setting aside or reversing any judgment because of any of the provisions of this act shall not impair any right or title acquired by any bona fide purchaser for value under such judgment.

Sec. 201. That at any stage thereof any action or proceeding commenced in any court by or against a person in military service during the period of such service or within sixty days thereafter may, in the discretion of the court in which it is pending, on its own motion, and shall, on application to it, by such person or some person on his behalf, be stayed as provided in this act, unless, in the opinion of the court, the ability of plaintiff to prosecute the action or the defendant to conduct his defense is not materially affected by reason of his military service.

Sec. 202. That when an action for compliance with the terms of any contract is stayed pursuant to this act no fine or penalty shall accrue by reason of failure to comply with the terms of such contract during the period of such stay, and in any case where a person fails to perform any obligation and a fine or penalty for such nonperformance is incurred a court may, on such terms as may be just, relieve against the enforcement of such fine or penalty if it shall appear that the person who would suffer by such fine or penalty was in the military service when the penalty was incurred and that by reason of such service the ability of such person to pay or perform was thereby materially impaired.

Sec. 203. That in any action or proceeding commenced in any court against a person in military service before or during the period of such service, or within sixty days thereafter, the court may in its discretion, on its own motion, or on application to it by such per-

son or some person on his behalf shall, unless in the opinion of the court the ability of the defendant to comply with the judgment or order entered or sought is not materially affected by reason of his military service:

(1) Stay the execution of any judgment or order entered against such person, as provided in this act, and

(2) Vacate or stay any attachment or garnishment of property, money or debts in the hands of another, whether before or after judgment, as provided in this act.

Sec. 204. That any stay of any action, proceeding, attachment or execution ordered by any court under the provisions of this act may, except as otherwise provided, be ordered for the period of military service and three months thereafter or any part of such period, and subject to such terms as may be just, whether as to payment in installments of such amounts and at such times as the court may fix or otherwise. Where the person in military service is a codefendant with others the plaintiff may nevertheless by leave of court proceed against the others.

Sec. 205. That the period of military service shall not be included in computing any period now or hereafter to be limited by any law for the bringing of any action by or against any person in military service or by or against his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, whether such cause of action shall have accrued prior to or during the period of such service.

Article III.—Rent, Installment Contracts, Mortgages.

Sec. 300. (1) That no eviction or distress shall be made during the period of military service in respect of any premises for which the agreed rent does not exceed \$50 per month, occupied chiefly for dwelling purposes by the wife, children or other dependents of a person in military service, except upon leave of court granted upon application therefor or granted in an action or proceeding affecting the right of possession.

(2) On any such application or in any such action the court may, in its discretion, on its own motion, and shall, on application, unless in the opinion of the court the ability of the tenant to pay the agreed rent is not materially affected by reason of such military service, stay the proceedings for not longer than three months, as provided in this act, or it may make such other order as may be just.

(3) Any person who shall knowingly take part in any eviction or distress otherwise than as provided in subsection (1) hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both.

(4) The secretary of war or the secretary of the navy, as the case may be, is hereby empowered, subject to such regulations as he may prescribe, to order an allotment of the pay of a person in military service in reasonable proportion to discharge the rent of premises occupied for dwelling purposes by the wife, children or other dependents of such person.

Sec. 301. (1) That no person who has received, or whose assignor has received, under a contract for the purchase of real or personal property, or of lease or bailment with a view to purchase of such property, a deposit or installment of the purchase price from a person or from the assignor of a person who, after the date of payment of such deposit or installment, has entered military service, shall exercise any right or option under such contract to rescind or terminate the contract or resume possession of the property for non-payment of any installment falling due during the period of such military service, except by action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(1a) Any person who shall knowingly resume possession of property which is the subject of this section otherwise than as provided in subsection (1) hereof shall be guilty of a

misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both.

(2) Upon the hearing of such action the court may order the repayment of prior installments or deposits or any part thereof, as a condition of terminating the contract and resuming possession of the property, or may, in its discretion, on its own motion, and shall on application to it by such person in military service or some person on his behalf, order a stay of proceedings as provided in this act, unless, in the opinion of the court, the ability of the defendant to comply with the terms of the contract is not materially affected by reason of such service; or it may make such other disposition of the case as may be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties.

Sec. 302. (1) That the provisions of this section shall apply only to obligations originating prior to the date of approval of this act and secured by mortgage, trust deed or other security in the nature of a mortgage upon real or personal property owned by a person in military service at the commencement of the period of the military service and still so owned by him.

(2) In any proceeding commenced in any court during the period of military service to enforce such obligation arising out of non-payment of any sum thereunder due or out of any other breach of the terms thereof occurring prior to or during the period of such service, the court may, after hearing, in its discretion, on its own motion, and shall on application to it by such person in military service or some person on his behalf, unless in the opinion of the court the ability of the defendant to comply with the terms of the obligation is not materially affected by reason of his military service:

(a) Stay the proceedings as provided in this act; or

(b) Make such other disposition of the case as may be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties.

(3) No sale under a power of sale or under a judgment entered upon warrant of attorney to confess judgment contained in any such obligation shall be valid if made during the period of military service or within three months thereafter, unless upon an order of sale previously granted by the court and a return thereto made and approved by the court.

Article IV.—Insurance.

Sec. 400. That in this article the term "policy" shall include any contract of life insurance on the level premium or legal reserve plan. It shall also include any benefit in the nature of life insurance arising out of membership in any fraternal or beneficial association; the term "premium" shall include membership dues or assessments in such association, and the date of issuance of policy as herein limited shall refer to the date of admission to membership in such association; the term "insured" shall include any person who is the holder of a policy as defined in this article; the term "insurer" shall include any corporation, partnership or other form of association which secures or provides insurance under any policy, as defined in this article.

Sec. 401. That the benefits of this article shall apply to any person in military service who is the holder of a policy of life insurance, when such holder shall apply for such benefits on a form prepared in accordance with regulations which shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Such form shall set forth particularly that the application therein made is a consent to such modification of the terms of the original contract of insurance as are made necessary by the provisions of this article and by receiving and filing the same the insurer shall be deemed to have assented thereto, to the extent, if any, to which the policy on which the application

is made is within the provisions of this article. The original of such application shall be sent by the insured to the insurer, and a copy thereof to the bureau of war risk insurance.

The bureau of war risk insurance shall issue through suitable military and naval channels a notice explaining the provisions of this article and shall furnish forms to be distributed to those desiring to make application for its benefits.

Sec. 402. That the benefits of this act shall be available to any person in military service in respect of contracts of insurance in force under their terms up to but not exceeding a face value of \$5,000, irrespective of the number of policies held by such person whether in one or more companies, when such contracts were made and a premium was paid thereon before Sept. 1, 1917; but in no event shall the provisions of this article apply to any policy on which premiums are due and unpaid for a period of more than one year at the time when application for the benefits of this article is made or in respect of any policy on which there is outstanding a policy loan or other indebtedness equal to or greater than 50 per cent of the cash surrender value of the policy.

Sec. 403. That the bureau of war risk insurance shall, subject to regulations which shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, compile and maintain a list of such persons in military service as have made application for the benefits of this article, and shall (1) reject any applications for such benefits made by persons who are not persons in military service; (2) reject any applications for such benefits in excess of the amount permitted by section 402; and (3) reject any applications in respect of contracts of insurance otherwise not entitled to the benefits of this article. Said bureau shall immediately notify the insurer and the insured in writing of every rejection or approval.

Sec. 404. That when one or more applications are made under this article by any one person in military service in respect of insurance exceeding a total face value of \$5,000, whether on one or more policies or in one or more companies, and the insured shall not in his application indicate an order of preference, the bureau of war risk insurance shall reject such policies as have the inferior cash surrender value, so as to reduce the total benefits conferred within the face value of \$5,000, and where necessary for this purpose shall direct the insurer to divide any policy into two separate policies. The said bureau shall immediately notify the insurer and the insured in writing of such selection.

Sec. 405. That no policy which has not lapsed for the nonpayment of premium before the commencement of the period of military service of the insured, and which has been brought within the benefits of this article, shall lapse or be forfeited for the nonpayment of premium during the period of such service or during one year after the expiration of such period: Provided, That in no case shall this prohibition extend for more than one year after the termination of the war.

Sec. 406. That within the first fifteen days of each calendar month after the date of approval of this act until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war, every insurance corporation or association to which application has been made as herein provided for the benefits of this article, shall render to the bureau of war risk insurance a report, duly verified, setting forth the following facts:

First. The names of the persons who have applied for such benefits, and the face value of the policies in respect of which such benefits have been applied for by such persons, during the preceding calendar month:

Second. A list as far as practicable of the premiums in respect of policies entitled to the benefits of this article which remain unpaid on the last day of the preceding calendar

month, which day is at least thirty-one days after the due date of the premiums, provided such premiums have not previously been so reported as in default:

Third. A list of premiums which, having been previously reported as in default, have been paid by the policyholder or some one on his behalf in whole or in part during the preceding calendar month:

Fourth. A computation of the difference between the total amount of defaulted premiums therein reported and the total amount of premiums paid as therein reported, after having been previously reported as a default. From this sum shall be deducted the total sum of any premiums previously reported as in default, upon policies in respect of which the bureau of war risk insurance has, since the date of such report, rejected an application for the benefits of this article. The final sum so arrived at shall be denominated the monthly difference.

Sec. 407. That the bureau of war risk insurance shall verify the computation of monthly difference reported by each insurer, and shall certify it, as corrected, to the secretary of the treasury and the insurer.

Sec. 408. That the secretary of the treasury shall, within ten days thereafter, deliver each month to the proper officer of each insurer, bonds of the United States to the amount of that multiple of \$100 nearest to the monthly difference certified in respect of each insurer. Such bonds shall be registered in the names of the respective insurers, who shall be entitled to receive the interest accruing thereon, and such bonds shall not be transferred or again registered, except upon the approval of the director of the bureau of war risk insurance, and shall remain in the possession of the insurer until settlement is made in accordance with this article: Provided, That whenever the fact of insolvency shall be ascertained by the director of the bureau of war risk insurance all obligation on the part of the United States, under this article, for future premiums on policies of such insurer shall thereupon terminate. An insurer shall furnish semiannual statements to the bureau of war risk insurance.

Sec. 409. That the bonds so delivered shall be held by the respective insurers as security for the payment of the defaulted premiums with interest. To indemnify it against loss the United States shall have a first lien upon any policy receiving the benefits of this article, subject only to any lien existing at the time the policy became subject to this act, and no loan or settlement or payment of dividend shall be made by the insurer on such policy which may prejudice the security of such lien. Before any dividend is paid or any loan or settlement is made the written consent of the bureau of war risk insurance must be obtained.

Sec. 410. That in the event that the military service of any person being the holder of a policy receiving the benefits of this article shall be terminated by death, the amount of any unpaid premiums, with interest, at the rate provided for in the policy for policy loans, shall be deducted from the proceeds of the policy and shall be included in the next monthly report of the insurer as premiums paid.

Sec. 411. That if the insured does not within one year after the termination of his period of military service pay to the insurer all past due premiums with interest thereon from their several due dates at the rate provided in the policy for policy loans, the policy shall at the end of such year immediately lapse and become void and the insurer shall thereupon become liable to pay the cash surrender value thereof, if any: Provided, That if the insured is in the military service at the termination of the war such lapse shall occur and surrender value be payable at the expiration of one year after the termination of the war.

Sec. 412. That at the expiration of one year after the termination of the war there shall be an account stated between each insurer and the United States, in which the following items shall be credited to the insurer:

(1) The total amount of the monthly differences reported under this article;

(2) The difference between the total interest received by the insurer upon the bonds held by it as security and the total interest upon such monthly differences at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; and in which there shall be credited to the United States the amount of the cash surrender value of each policy lapsed or forfeited as provided in section 411, but not in any case a greater amount on any policy than the total of the unpaid premiums with interest thereon at the rate provided for in the policy for policy loans.

Sec. 413. That the balance in favor of the insurer shall, in each case, be paid to it by the United States upon the surrender by the insurer of the bonds delivered to it from time to time by the secretary of the treasury under the provisions of this article.

Sec. 414. That this article shall not apply to any policy which is void or which may at the option of the insurer be voidable, if the insured is in military service, either in this country or abroad, nor to any policy which as a result of being in military service, either in this country or abroad, provides for the payment of any sum less than the face thereof or for the payment of an additional amount as premium.

Sec. 415. That this article shall apply only to insurance companies or associations which are required by the law under which they are organized or doing business to maintain a reserve, or which if not so required, have made or shall make provision for the collection from all those insured in such insurer of a premium to cover the special war risk of those insured persons who are in military service.

Article V.—Taxes and Public Lands.

Sec. 500. (1) That the provisions of this section shall apply when any taxes or assessments, whether general or special, falling due during the period of military service in respect of real property owned and occupied for dwelling or business purposes by a person in military service or his dependents at the commencement of his period of military service and still so occupied by his dependents or employes are not paid.

(2) When any person in military service, or any person in his behalf, shall file with the collector of taxes, or other officer whose duty it is to enforce the collection of taxes or assessments, an affidavit showing (a) that a tax or assessment has been assessed upon property which is the subject of this section, (b) that such tax or assessment is unpaid, and (c) that by reason of such military service the ability of such person to pay such tax or assessment is materially affected, no sale of such property shall be made to enforce the collection of such tax or assessment, or any proceeding or action for such purpose commenced, except upon leave of court granted upon an application made therefor by such collector or other officer. The court thereupon may stay such proceedings or such sale, as provided in this act, for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of the war.

(3) When by law such property may be sold or forfeited to enforce the collection of such tax or assessment, such person in military service shall have the right to redeem or commence an action to redeem such property, at any time not later than six months after the termination of such service, but in no case later than six months after the termination of the war; but this shall not be taken to shorten any period now or hereafter provided by the laws of any state or territory for such redemption.

(4) Whenever any tax or assessment shall not be paid when due, such tax or assessment due and unpaid shall bear interest until paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and no other penalty or interest shall be incurred by reason of such nonpayment. Any lien for such unpaid taxes or assessments shall also include such interest thereon.

Sec. 501. That no right to any public lands initiated or acquired prior to entering military service by any person under the homestead laws, the desert-land laws, the mining-land laws, or any other laws of the United States, shall be forfeited or prejudiced by reason of his absence from such land, or of his failure to perform any work or make any improvements thereon, or to do any other act required by any such law during the period of such service. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to deprive a person in military service or his heirs or devisees of any benefits to which he or they may be entitled under the act entitled "An act for the relief of homestead entrymen or settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war," approved July 28, 1917; the act entitled "An act for the protection of desert-land entrymen who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war," approved Aug. 7, 1917; the act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," approved Aug. 10, 1917; the joint resolution "To relieve the owners of mining claims who have been mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as officers or enlisted men from performing assessment work during the term of such service," approved July 17, 1917; or any other act or resolution of congress: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit or affect the right of a person in the military service to take any action during his term of service that may be authorized by law, or the regulations of the interior department thereunder, for the perfection, defense, or further assertion of rights initiated prior to the date of entering military service, and it shall be lawful for any person while in military service to make any affidavit or submit any proof that may be required by law, or the practice of the general land office in connection with the entry, perfection, defense, or further assertion of any rights initiated prior to entering military service, before the officer in immediate command and holding a commission in the branch of the service in which the party is engaged, which affidavits shall be as binding in law and with like penalties as if taken before the register of the United States land office.

Article VI.—Administrative Remedies.

Sec. 600. That where in any proceeding to enforce a civil right in any court it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that any interest, property or contract has since the date of the approval of this act been transferred or acquired with intent to delay the just enforcement of such right by taking advantage of this act, the court shall enter such judgment or make such order as might lawfully be entered or made, the provisions of this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 601. (1) That in any proceeding under this act a certificate signed by the adjutant-general of the army as to persons in the army or in any branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the army, signed by the chief of the bureau of navigation of the navy department as to persons in the navy or in any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the navy, and signed by the major-general, commandant, United States marine corps, as to persons in the marine corps, or in any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the marine corps, or signed by an officer

designated by any of them, respectively, for the purpose, shall when produced be prima facie evidence as to any of the following facts stated in such certificate:

That a person named has not been, or is, or has been in military service; the time when and the place where such person entered military service, his residence at that time, and the rank, branch and unit of such service that he entered, the dates within which he was in military service, the monthly pay received by such person at the date of issuing the certificate, the time when and place where such person died in or was discharged from such service.

It shall be the duty of the foregoing officers to furnish such certificate on application, and any such certificate when purporting to be signed by any one of such officers or by any person purporting upon the face of the certificate to have been so authorized shall be prima facie evidence of its contents and of the authority of the signer to issue the same.

(2) Where a person in military service has been reported missing he shall be presumed to continue in the service until accounted for, and no period herein limited which begins or ends with the death of such person shall begin or end until the death of such person is in fact reported to or found by the department of war or navy, or any court or board thereof, or until such death is found by a court of competent jurisdiction: Provided, That no period herein limited which begins or ends with the death of such person shall be extended hereby beyond a period of six months after the termination of the war.

Sec. 602. That any interlocutory order made by any court under the provisions of this act may, upon the court's own motion or otherwise, be revoked, modified or extended by it upon such notice to the parties affected as it may require.

Sec. 603. That this act shall remain in force until the termination of the war, and for six months thereafter: Provided, That wherever under any section or provision of this act a proceeding, remedy, privilege, stay, limitation, accounting or other transaction has been authorized or provided, the due exercise or enjoyment of which may extend beyond the period herein fixed for the termination of this act, such section or provision shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect so long as may be necessary to the exercise or enjoyment of the proceeding, remedy, privilege, stay, limitation, accounting or transaction aforesaid.

Sec. 604. That this act may be cited as the soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act. (Approved March 8, 1918.)

HOUSING FOR WAR NEEDS.

The president, for the purposes of providing housing, local transportation and other general community utilities for such industrial workers as are engaged in arsenals and navy yards of the United States and in industries connected with and essential to the national defense, and their families, and also employes of the United States whose duties require them to reside in the District of Columbia, and whose services are essential to war needs, and their families, only during the continuation of the existing war, is hereby authorized and empowered, within the limits of the amounts herein authorized—

(a) To purchase, acquire by lease, construct, requisition or acquire by condemnation or by gift such houses, buildings, furnishings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities and parts thereof as he may determine to be necessary for the proper conduct of the existing war.

(b) To purchase, lease or acquire by condemnation or by gift any improved or unimproved land or any interest therein on which such houses, buildings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities and parts thereof have been or may be constructed. Colleges, museums, libraries, state or

municipal buildings, and the furnishings in private dwellings shall not be acquired except by contract, nor shall any occupied dwelling or place of abode be taken under the powers in this act given except by contract unless the necessity thereof shall be determined by a judge of the Circuit or District court of the United States exercising jurisdiction in the locality on petition setting forth the reason and necessity for such taking. No existing limitation upon the right of any person to make a contract with the United States shall apply to owners whose property the president determines is necessary for government purposes and desires to either lease or purchase by contract.

(c) To equip, manage, maintain, alter, rent, lease, exchange, sell and convey such lands, or any right, title or interest therein, houses, buildings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities, parts thereof and equipment upon such terms and conditions as he may determine. No sale and conveyance shall be made hereunder on credit without reserving a first lien on such property for the unpaid purchase money. In no case shall any property hereby acquired be given away, nor shall rents be furnished free, but the rental charges shall be reasonable and just as between the employes and the government.

(d) To aid in providing, equipping, managing and maintaining houses, buildings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities by loan or otherwise to such person or persons and upon such terms and conditions as he may determine. No loan shall be made and no house or money given under this act to any person not an American citizen.

(e) To take possession of, alter, repair, improve and suitably arrange for living purposes to be used under the terms of this act all houses on square 633 except the Maltby building, owned by the United States, together with any other houses in the District of Columbia owned by the government and not now occupied. Houses erected by the government under the authority of this act shall be of only a temporary character except where the interests of the government will be best subserved by the erection of buildings of a permanent character.

Whenever the president shall acquire such land or such houses he shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by him, and if the amount thereof so determined is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to such 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation.

The power and authority granted herein shall cease with the termination of the present war, except the power and authority to care for, sell or rent such property as remains undisposed of.

At the beginning of each session of congress the president shall make to congress a full and detailed report covering all of the transactions with relation to the subject matter of this act.

No work to be done or contract to be made under any provision of this act shall be done or made on or under a percentage or cost-plus percentage basis, nor shall any contract be let involving more than \$1,000 until at least three responsible competing contractors shall have been notified and considered in connection with such contract, and all contracts to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the government reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

The president, if in his judgment such action is deemed necessary or advantageous, may authorize the creation of a corporation or corporations for the purpose of carrying out the act. The total capital stock of the corporation or corporations authorized hereunder shall not exceed \$60,000,000.

For carrying out the provisions of this act and for the administration thereof the sum of \$60,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is authorized. (Approved May 16, 1918.)

ILLINOIS ANNIVERSARY COIN.

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union as a state, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of 100,000, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device and design as shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value. The government shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage. (Approved June 1, 1918.)

POSTAGE ON AEROPLANE MAIL.

The postmaster-general, in his discretion, may require the payment of postage on mail carried by aeroplane at not exceeding 24 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. (Approved May 10, 1918.)

UNLAWFUL ENTRY AND DEPARTURE.

When the United States is at war, if the president shall find that the public safety requires that restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those provided otherwise than by this act be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States, and shall make public proclamation thereof, it shall, until otherwise ordered by the president or congress, be unlawful—

(a) For any alien to depart from or enter or attempt to depart from or enter the United States except under such reasonable rules, regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the president shall prescribe;

(b) For any person to transport or attempt to transport from or into the United States another person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the departure or entry of such other person is forbidden by this act;

(c) For any person knowingly to make any false statement in an application for permission to depart from or enter the United States with intent to induce or secure the granting of such permission either for himself or for another;

(d) For any person knowingly to furnish or attempt to furnish or assist in furnishing to another a permit or evidence of permission to depart or enter not issued and designed for such other person's use;

(e) For any person knowingly to use or attempt to use any permit or evidence of permission to depart or enter not issued and designed for his use;

(f) For any person to forge, counterfeit, mutilate or alter, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, mutilated or altered, any permit or evidence of permission to depart from or enter the United States.

(g) For any person knowingly to use or attempt to use or furnish to another for use any false, forged, counterfeit, mutilated or altered permit, or evidence of permission, or any permit or evidence of permission which, though originally valid, has become or been made void or invalid.

Sec. 2. After such proclamation as is provided for by the preceding section has been made and published and while said proclamation is in force, it shall, except as otherwise provided by the president, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the president may authorize and prescribe, be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to depart from or enter or attempt to depart from or enter the United States unless he bears a valid passport.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or of any order or proclamation of the president promulgated, or of any permit, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than twenty years, or both; and the officer, director or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by like fine or imprisonment, or both, and any vehicle or any ves-

sel, together with its or her appurtenances, equipment, tackle, apparel and furniture, concerned in any such violation, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 4. The term "United States" as used in this act includes the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The word "person" as used herein shall be deemed to mean any individual, partnership, association, company or other unincorporated body of individuals or corporation, or body politic. (Approved May 22, 1918.)

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS IN MILITARY SERVICE.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 of the act entitled "An act to establish a bureau of immigration and naturalization and to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906, be and is hereby amended by adding seven new subdivisions as follows:

7. Any native-born Filipino of the age of 21 years and upward who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and who has enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the United States navy or marine corps or the naval auxiliary service, and who, after service of not less than three years, may be honorably discharged therefrom, or who may receive an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment; or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, who has enlisted or entered or may hereafter enlist in or enter the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, or the national army, the national guard or naval militia of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or the state militia in federal service, or in the United States navy or marine corps, or in the United States coast guard, or who has served for three years on board of any vessel of the United States government, or for three years on board of merchant or fishing vessels of the United States of more than twenty tons burden, and while still in the service on a re-enlistment or re-appointment, or within six months after an honorable discharge or separation therefrom, or while on furlough to the army reserve or regular army reserve after honorable service,

may, on presentation of the required declaration of intention for naturalization without proof of the required five years' residence within the United States if upon examination by the representative of the bureau of naturalization, in accordance with the requirements of this subdivision, it is shown that such residence cannot be established; any alien serving in the military or naval service of the United States during the time this country is engaged in the present war may file his petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of the required five years' residence within the United States; any alien declarant who has served in the United States army or navy, or the Philippine constabulary, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, and has been accepted for service in either the military or naval service of the United States on the condition that he becomes a citizen of the United States, may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence within the United States for the three years immediately preceding his petition, by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and in these cases only residence in the Philippine islands and the Panama Canal Zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence required to be established for purposes of naturalization; and any alien or any person, owing permanent allegiance to the United States, embraced within this subdivision, may file his petition for naturalization

in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction, notwithstanding the limitation upon the jurisdiction of the courts specified in section 3 of the act of June 29, 1906, provided he appears with his two witnesses before the appropriate representative of the bureau of naturalization and passes the preliminary examination hereby required before filing his petition for naturalization in the office of the clerk of the court, and in each case the record of this examination shall be offered in evidence by the representative of the government from the bureau of naturalization and made a part of the record at the original and any subsequent hearings; and, except as otherwise herein provided, the honorable discharge certificate of such alien, or person owing permanent allegiance to the United States, or the certificate of service showing good conduct, signed by a duly authorized officer, or by the masters of said vessels, shall be deemed prima facie evidence to satisfy all of the requirements of residence within the United States and within the state, territory or the District of Columbia, and good moral character required by law, when supported by the affidavits of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the applicant as the person named in the certificate of honorable discharge, and in those cases only where the alien is actually in the military or naval service of the United States, the certificate of arrival shall not be filed with the petition for naturalization in the manner prescribed; and any petition for naturalization filed under the provisions of this subdivision may be heard immediately, notwithstanding the law prohibits the hearing of a petition for naturalization during thirty days preceding any election in the jurisdiction of the court. Any alien who, at the time of the passage of this act, is in the military service of the United States, who may not be within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens, may file his petition for naturalization without appearing in person in the office of the clerk of the court, and shall not be required to take the prescribed oath of allegiance in open court. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall prove in their affidavits the portion of the residence that they have personally known the applicant to have resided within the United States. The time of military service may be established by the affidavits of at least two other citizens of the United States, which, together with the oath of allegiance, may be taken in accordance with the terms of section 1750 of the revised statutes of the United States after notice from and under regulations of the bureau of naturalization. Such affidavits and oath of allegiance shall be admitted in evidence in any original or appellate naturalization proceeding without proof of the genuineness of the seal or signature or of the official character of the officer before whom the affidavits and oath of allegiance were taken, and shall be filed by the representative of the government from the bureau of naturalization at the hearing as provided by section 11 of the act of June 29, 1906. Members of the naturalization bureau and service may be designated by the secretary of labor to administer oaths relating to the administration of the naturalization law; and the requirement of section 10 of notice to take depositions to the United States attorneys is repealed, and the duty they perform under section 15 of the act of June 29, 1906 (Thirty-Fourth Statutes at Large, part one, page 596), may also be performed by the commissioner or deputy commissioner of naturalization: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to make a declaration of intention before the clerk of any court on election day or during the period of thirty days preceding the day of holding any election in the jurisdiction of the court. Provided further,

That service by aliens upon vessels other than of American registry, whether continuous or broken, shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes within the jurisdiction of the United States, and such aliens cannot secure residence for naturalization purposes during service upon vessels of foreign registry.

During the time when the United States is at war no clerk of a United States court shall charge or collect a naturalization fee from an alien in the military service of the United States for filing his petition or issuing the certificate of naturalization upon admission to citizenship, and no clerk of any state court shall charge or collect any fee for this service unless the laws of the state require such charge to be made, in which case nothing more than the portion of the fee required to be paid to the state shall be charged or collected. A full accounting for all of these transactions shall be made to the bureau of naturalization in the manner provided by section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906.

8. That every seaman, being an alien, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served three years upon such merchant or fishing vessels of the United States, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of serving on board any such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any act of congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be taken or construed to repeal or modify any portion of the act approved March 4, 1915 (Thirty-Eighth Statutes at Large, part one, page 1164, chapter 153), being an act to promote the welfare of American seamen.

9. That for the purpose of carrying on the work of the bureau of naturalization of sending the names of the candidates for citizenship to the public schools and otherwise promoting instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization, as provided in this subdivision, authority is hereby given for the reimbursement of the printing and binding appropriation of the department of labor upon the records of the treasury department from the naturalization fees deposited in the treasury through the bureau of naturalization for the cost of publishing the citizenship textbook prepared and to be distributed by the bureau of naturalization to those candidates for citizenship only who are in attendance upon the public schools, such reimbursement to be made upon statements by the commissioner of naturalization of books actually delivered to such student candidates for citizenship, and a monthly naturalization bulletin, and in this duty to secure the aid of and co-operate with the official state and national organizations, including those concerned with vocational education and including personal services in the District of Columbia, and to aid the army exemption board to co-operate with the war department in locating declarants subject to the army draft and expenses incidental thereto.

10. That any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States, except that he had not made the declaration of intention required by law and who during or prior to that time, because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization prescribed by law without making the preliminary declaration of intention required of other aliens, and upon satisfactory proof to the court that he has acted may be

admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

11. No alien who is a native, citizen, subject or denizen of any country, state or sovereignty with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of the state of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen of the United States without making a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission, notwithstanding he shall be an alien enemy at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws passed upon that subject: Provided, That no alien embraced within this subdivision shall have his petition for naturalization called for a hearing, or heard, except after ninety days' notice given by the clerk of the court to the commissioner or deputy commissioner of naturalization to be present, and a petition shall be given no final hearing except in open court and after such notice to the representative of the government, from the bureau of naturalization, whose objection shall cause the petition to be continued from time to time for so long as the government may require: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien; and section 2171 of the revised statutes of the United States is hereby repealed: Provided further, That the president of the United States may, in his discretion, upon investigation and report by the department of justice fully establishing the loyalty of any alien enemy not included in the foregoing exemption, except such alien enemy from the classification of alien enemy, and thereupon he shall have the privilege of applying for naturalization; and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section, including personal services in the District of Columbia the sum of \$400,000 is hereby appropriated, to be available until June 30, 1919, including travel expenses for members of the bureau of naturalization and its field service only, and the provisions of section 3679 of the revised statutes shall not be applicable in any way to this appropriation.

12. That any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court of the United States or of any state authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before any consul of the United States, and certified copies thereof shall be sent by such court or consul to the department of state and the bureau of naturalization, and the act (Public 55, Sixty-fifth congress, approved Oct. 5, 1917) is hereby repealed.

13. That any person who is serving in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the existing war, and any person who before the termination of the existing war may have been honorably discharged from the military or naval services of the United States on account of disability incurred in line of duty, shall, if he applies to the proper court for admission as a citizen of the United States, be relieved from the necessity of proving that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States the time required by law of other aliens, or within the

state, territory, or the District of Columbia for the year immediately preceding the date of his petition for naturalization; but his petition for naturalization shall be supported by the affidavits of two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the petitioner as the person named in the certificate of honorable discharge, which said certificate may be accepted as evidence of good moral character required by law, and he shall comply with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

Sec. 2. That the following provisions of law be, and they are hereby, repealed. Sections 2170 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America and so much of an act approved July 26, 1894, entitled "An act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes," being chapter 165 of the laws of 1894 (Twenty-Eighth Statutes at Large, page 124), reading as follows: "Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the United States navy or marine corps and has served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the United States navy or the enlistment in the United States marine corps and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's service in and honorable discharge from the United States navy or marine corps"; and so much of an act approved June 30, 1914, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes," being chapter 130 of the laws of 1914 (Thirty-Eighth Statutes at Large, part one, page 392), reading as follows: "Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who may under existing law become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States navy or marine corps and who has received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or who has completed four years in the revenue cutter service and received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or who has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition and without any previous declaration of his intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore, and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof from naval or revenue cutter sources of such service: Provided, That an honorable discharge from the navy, marine corps, revenue cutter service, or the naval auxiliary service, or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be accepted as proof of good moral character: Provided further, That any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provisions"; and so much of section 3 of an act approved June 25, 1910 (Thirty-Fourth Statutes at Large, part one, page 630), reading as follows: "That paragraph two of section four of an act entitled 'An act to establish a bureau of immigration and naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States,' approved June 29, 1906, be amended by adding after the proviso in paragraph two of section four of said act, the following: Provided further, That any person belonging to the class of persons authorized and qualified

under existing law to become a citizen of the United States, who has resided constantly in the United States during a period of five years next preceding May 1, 1910, who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship or the requirements of the law governing the naturalization of citizens has labored and acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen of the United States and has in good faith exercised the rights or duties of a citizen or intended citizen of the United States because of such wrongful information and belief may, upon making a showing of such facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to issue papers of naturalization to an alien, and the court in its judgment believes that such person has been for a period of more than five years entitled upon proper proceedings to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, receive from the said court a final certificate of naturalization, and said court may issue such certificate without requiring proof of former declaration by or on part of such person of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, but such applicant for naturalization shall comply in all other respects with the law relative to the issuance of final papers of naturalization to aliens.

That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act shall repeal or in any way enlarge section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, except as specified in the seventh subdivision of this act and under the limitation therein defined: Provided, That for the purposes of the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against the naturalization laws of the United States which may have been committed prior to this act the statutes and laws hereby repealed shall remain in full force and effect: Provided further, That as to all aliens who prior to Jan. 1, 1900, served in the armies of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, section 2166 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be and remain in full force and effect, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. That all certificates of naturalization granted by courts of competent jurisdiction prior to Dec. 31, 1918, upon petitions for naturalization filed prior to Jan. 31, 1918, upon declarations of intention filed prior to Sept. 27, 1906, are hereby declared to be valid in so far as the declaration of intention is concerned, but shall not be by this act further validated or legalized.

The word "District" in sections four, ten, and twenty-seven of the act which this act amends is hereby amended to read "the District of Columbia." (Approved May 9, 1918.)

LIABILITY TO MILITARY SERVICE.

Resolved, etc., That if under any regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the president persons registered and liable for military service under the terms of the act of congress approved May 18, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," are placed in classes for the purpose of determining their relative liability for military service, no provision of said act shall prevent the president from calling for immediate military service under regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the president all or part of the persons in any class or classes except those exempt from draft under the provisions of said act, in proportion to the total number of persons placed in such class or classes in the various subdivisions of the states, territories, and the District of Columbia designated by the president under the terms of said act; or from calling into immediate military service persons classed as skilled experts in industry or agriculture, how-

ever-classified or wherever residing. (Approved May 16, 1918.)

REGISTRATION FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Resolved, etc., That during the present emergency all male persons, citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States, who have, since the fifth day of June, 1917, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the president, attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the president, and that upon proclamation by the president, stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all such persons, except such persons as are exempt from registration under the act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of said act approved May 18, 1917, and they shall be registered in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms of said act: Provided, That those persons registered under the provisions of this act shall be placed at the bottom of the list of those liable for military service, in the several classes to which they are assigned, under such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe.

Sec. 2. That after the day set under section 1 hereof for the registration by proclamation by the president at such intervals as the president may from time to time prescribe, the president may require that all male persons, citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States, who have attained the age of twenty-one years since the last preceding date of registration, and on or before the next day set for the registration by proclamation by the president, except such persons as are exempt from registration under the act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof, shall be registered in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms of said act: Provided, That students who are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and students who are preparing for the practice of medicine and surgery in recognized medical schools, at the time of the approval of this act shall be exempt from the selective draft prescribed in the act of May 18, 1917.

Sec. 3. That all such persons when registered shall be liable to military service and to draft under the terms of said act approved May 18, 1917, under such regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of said act.

Sec. 4. That all such persons shall be subject to the terms and provisions and liabilities of said act approved May 18, 1917, in all respects as if they had been registered under the terms of said act, and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of said act and of this joint resolution upon the publication of any such proclamation by the president. (Approved May 20, 1918.)

ESPIONAGE ACT AMENDMENT.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of title I, of the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States,

or to promote the success of its enemies, or shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements, or say or do anything except by way of bona fide and not disloyal advice to an investor or investors, with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States of bonds or other securities of the United States or the making of loans by or to the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause, or attempt to cause, or incite or attempt to incite, insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct or attempt to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully utter, print, write or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, or the constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States into contempt, scorn, contumely or disrepute, or shall willfully utter, print, write or publish any language intended to incite, provoke or encourage resistance to the United States, or to promote the cause of its enemies, or shall willfully display the flag of any foreign enemy, or shall willfully by utterance, writing, printing, publication or language spoken, urge, incite or advocate any curtailment of production in this country of any thing or things, product or products, necessary or essential to the prosecution of the war in which the United States may be engaged, with intent by such curtailment to cripple or hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, and whoever shall willfully advocate, teach, defend, or suggest the doing of any of the acts or things in this section enumerated, and whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of any country with which the United States is at war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both: Provided, That any employe or official of the United States government who commits any disloyal act or utters any unpatriotic or disloyal language, or who in an abusive and violent manner criticizes the army or navy or the flag of the United States shall be at once dismissed from the service. Any such employe shall be dismissed by the head of the department in which the employe may be engaged and any such official shall be dismissed by the authority having power to appoint a successor to the dismissed official."

Sec. 2. That section 1 of title XII, and all other provisions of the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, which apply to section 3 of title I, thereof shall apply with equal force and effect to said section 3 as amended.

Title XII, of the said act of June 15, 1917, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following section:

"Sec. 4. When the United States is at war, the postmaster-general may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or concern is using the mails in violation of any of the provisions of the act, instruct the postmaster at any postoffice at which mail is received addressed to such person or concern to return to the postmaster at the office at

which they were originally mailed all letters or other matter so addressed, with the words 'Mail to this address undeliverable under espionage act' plainly written or stamped upon the outside thereof, and all such letters or other matter so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the senders thereof under such regulations as the postmaster-general may prescribe." (Approved May 16, 1918.)

CONSOLIDATION OF BUREAUS.

For the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the president of his powers as commander in chief of the land and naval forces, the president is hereby authorized to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary including any functions, duties, and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this act, and to this end is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem necessary, which regulations and orders shall be in writing and shall be filed with the head of the department affected and constitute a public record. This act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for six months after the termination of the war by the proclamation of the treaty of peace, or at such earlier time as the president may designate. The authority by this act granted shall be exercised only in matters relating to the conduct of the present war.

In carrying out the purposes of this act the president is authorized to utilize, co-ordinate or consolidate any executive or administrative commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices or officers now existing by law, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer to another, to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto.

Aircraft Agency.

The president is further authorized to establish an executive agency which may exercise such jurisdiction and control over the production of aeroplanes, aeroplane engines, and aircraft equipment as in his judgment may be advantageous; and, further, to transfer to such agency, for its use, all or any moneys heretofore appropriated for the production of aeroplanes, aeroplane engines and aircraft equipment.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, any moneys heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer shall be expended only for the purposes for which it was appropriated under the director of such other agency as may be directed by the president hereunder to perform and execute said function.

Should the president, in redistributing the functions among the executive agencies as provided in this act, conclude that any bureau should be abolished and its duties and functions conferred upon some other department or bureau or eliminated entirely, he shall report his conclusions to congress with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Upon the termination of this act all executive or administrative agencies, departments, commissions, bureaus, offices or officers shall exercise the same functions, duties, and powers as heretofore or as hereafter by law may be provided, any authorization of the president under this act to the contrary notwithstanding. (Approved May 30, 1918.)

PROHIBITION IN HAWAII.

Ninety days after the passage of this act, during the period of the war and thereafter, except as herein provided, it shall be unlawful in the territory of Hawaii to sell, give away, manufacture, transport, import or export intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, scientific, sacramental or medical purposes, for which purposes the sale, gift, transport, import and export of the same shall be under such rules and regulations as the governor of the territory may prescribe, and any person violating the provisions hereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned for a period of not longer than one year, or both. At any general election of the territory of Hawaii, held within two years after the conclusion of peace, the repeal of this act may, upon petition of not less than 20 per centum of the qualified electors of the territory at the last preceding general election, be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the territory, and if a majority of all the qualified electors voting upon such question shall vote to repeal this act, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect; otherwise it shall be in full force and effect.

The said petition shall be addressed to and filed with the secretary of the territory at least two months before the election at which the question is to be voted upon, and the person obtaining any signature to such petition shall make affidavit that he witnessed the signing of the same and believes the address of each petitioner affixed to his name is the true address of such petitioner. Such election shall be conducted under the laws of the territory provided for general elections. (Approved May 23, 1918.)

NUMBER OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The president is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, chaplains in the army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in the service, one for each 1,200 officers and men in all branches of the military establishment, with rank, pay and allowance as now authorized by law. There shall be assigned at least one chaplain for each regiment of cavalry, infantry, field artillery and engineers. The persons appointed under this act shall be duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization and of good standing therein, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of war. No person shall be appointed chaplain in the army who on the date of appointment is more than 45 years of age. (Approved May 25, 1918.)

SALE OF WAR MATERIALS.

During the existing emergency the president is authorized, in his discretion, and upon such terms as he shall deem expedient, through the head of any executive department, to sell any supplies, materials, equipment or other property heretofore or hereafter purchased, acquired or manufactured by the United States in connection with or incidental to the prosecution of the war, to any person, partnership, association or corporation, or to any foreign state or government engaged in war against any government with which the United States is at war; and any moneys received by the United States as the proceeds of any such sale shall be covered into the treasury of the United States and a full report of the same shall be forthwith submitted to congress. (Approved May 10, 1918.)

AGE OF NAVAL CADETS.

Hereafter all candidates for admission to the naval academy must be not less than 16 years of age nor more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the academy: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to candidates for midshipmen designated for entrance to the academy in 1918. (Approved May 14, 1918.)

BANKS MAY CONTRIBUTE TO RED CROSS.

During the continuance of the state of war now existing it shall be lawful for any national banking association to contribute to the American National Red Cross out of any net profits otherwise available under the law for the declaration of dividends such sum or sums as the directors of said association shall deem expedient. Each association shall report to the comptroller of the currency within ten days after the making of any such contribution the amount of such contribution and the amount of net earnings in excess of such contribution. Such report shall be attested by the president or cashier of the association in like manner as the report of the declaration of any dividend.

All sums so contributed shall be utilized by the American National Red Cross in furnishing volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of the combatant armies, the voluntary relief of the army and navy of the United States, and the relief and mitigation of the suffering caused by the war to the people of the United States and their allied nations. (Approved May 22, 1918.)

REQUISITIONING OF VESSELS.

The president may exercise the power and authority hereby vested in him through such agency or agencies as he shall determine from time to time.

All power and authority hereby vested in the president and all restrictions imposed in this act shall cease upon the proclamation of the final treaty of peace between the United States and the imperial German government: Provided, That if, in the judgment of the president, the tonnage shortage at such time is so severe that national interests of the United States are jeopardized, he may, by proclamation, extend the provisions of this act for a further period of not exceeding six months.

The president may, by proclamation, require that vessels of the United States of any specified class or description, or in any specified trade or trades, shall not be chartered unless the instrument in which such charter is embodied, and the rates, terms and conditions thereof are first approved by him. Whenever any vessel is comprised in any such proclamation it shall be unlawful to make any charter thereof without first obtaining the approval thereof by the president.

The president shall have power to determine and enforce reasonable freight rates and conditions which shall govern the transportation of goods on vessels of the United States, which shall be filed with the United States shipping board and open to public inspection. It shall be unlawful to charge or collect any compensation for the transportation of goods on any such vessel, not in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions prescribed.

The president shall have power to prescribe the order of priority in which goods shall be carried or other services performed by any vessel of the United States and to specify goods which shall be carried or to direct the voyage or employment of any such vessel and to make such rules, regulations, and orders, with respect to any such vessel, relating to the loading, discharging, lighterage or storage of goods, or the procurement of bunker fuel, or any other matter as may in his judgment be necessary and proper for the efficient utilization of transportation facilities and the effective conduct of the war.

The president may by proclamation extend the above provisions to any vessel of foreign nationality under charter to a citizen of the United States or other person subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

The president shall have power to make such rules, regulations and orders regarding voyages, courses, the use of protective devices and any other matters affecting the navigation, equipment, fueling, painting or

arming of vessels of the United States as may, in his judgment, be conducive to the protection of such vessels from submarines, mines or other war perils, any expense so incurred to be allowed for in determining freight and charter rates under this act. If in his judgment any vessel or class of vessels on account of size, speed, structure, method of propulsion or for any other reason is unfit for service in any waters which he may declare to be a danger zone, he may, by order, exclude such vessel or vessels from such danger zone. It shall be unlawful to violate any order, rule or regulation made under this section. Rules, regulations or orders issued under this section may, in the discretion of the president, be issued confidentially, in which event they shall be binding only on such persons as have notice thereof.

The president may by proclamation require that no citizen of the United States, or other person subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall charter any vessel of foreign nationality unless the instrument in which such charter is embodied and the rates, terms and conditions thereof are first approved by the president.

The president shall have power to requisition for military purposes, or for any other national purpose connected with or arising out of the present war, the temporary possession of any vessel, or, without taking actual possession, to requisition the services of any vessel and to require the person entitled to the possession thereof to issue to the master such instructions as may be necessary to place the vessel at the service of the United States.

Upon requisitioning such possession or services the president shall transmit to the person entitled to the possession of such vessel a charter setting forth the terms which, in his judgment, should govern the relations between the United States and such person and a statement of the rental or rate of hire which, in his judgment, will be just compensation for the use of such vessel and for the services required under the terms of such charter. If such person does not execute and deliver such charter and accept such rental or rate of hire, the president shall pay to such person a sum equal to 75 per cent of such rental or rate of hire and such person shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to such 75 per cent will make up such amount as will be just compensation for the use of the vessel and for the services required.

The president shall have power to prescribe the order of priority in which persons in possession of drydocks, wharves, lighterage systems or loading or discharging terminal facilities in any port of the United States, or warehouses, equipment or terminal railways connected therewith, shall serve vessels and shippers, and to determine and enforce the rates, terms and conditions charged or required for the furnishing of such services, including stevedoring and handling of cargo, and the handling, dispatching and bunkering of vessels, and to make such rules and regulations with respect to the conduct of any such business as may be necessary and proper.

The president shall have power to lease or requisition the use or temporary possession of, or to assume temporary control of, any drydocks, wharves or loading or discharging terminal facilities, in any port of the United States, or warehouses, equipment or terminal railways connected therewith.

Whenever the president requisitions or assumes control of any such property the United States shall pay just compensation therefor, to be determined by the president.

Nothing in this section shall authorize the president to requisition the title to any such property owned by any state, municipality or subdivision thereof.

All vessels of which the possession or services are requisitioned under this act, and all

drydocks, wharves, loading or discharging terminal facilities, warehouses, equipment or terminal railways, of which the president may acquire the title, or possession or of which he may assume control under this act, may be operated and managed as the president may from time to time direct. The net proceeds derived from any activity authorized in this act shall be deposited in the treasury in a separate and distinct fund and may be expended by the president in carrying out the purposes of this act, and within the limits of the amounts heretofore or hereafter authorized, for the construction, requisitioning or purchasing of vessels; Provided, That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to vessels plying exclusively on the inland rivers and canals of the United States.

Whoever does or attempts to do anything in this act declared to be unlawful, or willfully violates any rule, regulation or order issued under authority conferred herein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. (Approved July 18, 1918.)

FOURTH LIBERTY BOND ACT.

Section 1 of the second liberty bond act, as amended by the third liberty bond act, is hereby further amended by striking out the figures "\$12,000,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$20,000,000,000."

Section 2 of the second liberty bond act, as amended by the third liberty bond act, is hereby further amended by striking out the figures "\$5,500,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$7,000,000,000."

Notwithstanding the provisions of the second liberty bond act, as amended by the third liberty bond act, or of the War Finance corporation act, bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States payable in any foreign money or foreign moneys, and bonds of the War Finance corporation payable in any foreign money or foreign moneys exclusively or in the alternative, shall, if and to the extent expressed in such bonds at the time of their issue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or by a foreign partnership, or by a foreign corporation, partnership or association, not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

Any incorporated bank or trust company designated as a depository by the secretary of the treasury under the authority conferred by section 8 of the second liberty bond act, as amended by the third liberty bond act, which gives security for such deposits as, and to amounts, by him prescribed, may, upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, act as a fiscal agent of the United States in connection with the operations of selling and delivering any bonds, certificates of indebtedness or war savings certificates of the United States. The short title of this act shall be "Fourth liberty bond act." (Approved July 9, 1918.)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT.

This act shall be known as the "Vocational rehabilitation act." The word "board" shall mean the "federal board for vocational education"; the word "bureau" shall mean the "bureau of war-risk insurance."

Every person who is disabled under circumstances entitling him, after discharge from the military or naval forces of the United States, to compensation under article III. of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war-risk insurance in the treasury department,'" approved Oct. 6, 1917,

hereinafter referred to as "said act," and who, after his discharge, in the opinion of the board, is unable to carry on a gainful occupation, to resume his former occupation or to enter upon some other occupation or having resumed or entered upon such occupation is unable to continue the same successfully, shall be furnished by the said board, where vocational rehabilitation is feasible, such course of vocational rehabilitation as the board shall prescribe and provide.

The board shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to furnish the persons included in this section suitable courses of vocational rehabilitation to be prescribed and provided by the board, and every person electing to follow such a course of vocational rehabilitation shall, while following the same, receive monthly compensation equal to the amount of his monthly pay for the last month of his active service, or equal to the amount to which he would be entitled under article III. of said act, whichever amount is the greater. If such person was an enlisted man at the time of his discharge, for the period during which he is so afforded a course of rehabilitation, his family shall receive compulsory allotment and family allowance according to the terms of article II. of said act in the same manner as if he were an enlisted man, and for the purpose of computing and paying compulsory allotment and family allowance his compensation shall be treated as his monthly pay. Provided, That if such person willfully fails or refuses to follow the prescribed course of vocational rehabilitation which he has elected to follow, in a manner satisfactory to the board, the said board in its discretion may certify to that effect to the bureau and the said bureau shall, during such period of failure or refusal, withhold any part or all of the monthly compensation due such person and not subject to compulsory allotment which the said board may have determined should be withheld: Provided, however, That no vocational teaching shall be carried on in any hospital until the medical authorities certify that the condition of the patient is such as to justify such teaching.

The military and naval family allowance appropriation provided for in section 18 of said act shall be available for the payment of the family allowances provided by this section, and the military and naval compensation appropriation provided for in section 19 of said act shall be available for the payment of the monthly compensation herein provided. No compensation under article III. of said act shall be paid for the period during which any such person is furnished by said board a course of vocational rehabilitation except as is hereinbefore provided.

The courses of vocational rehabilitation provided for under this act shall, as far as practicable and under such conditions as the board may prescribe, be made available without cost for instruction for the benefit of any person who is disabled under circumstances entitling him, after discharge from the military or naval forces of the United States, to compensation under article III. of said act and who is not included in section 2 hereof.

The board shall have the power and it shall be its duty, to provide such facilities, instructors and courses as may be necessary to insure proper training for such persons as are required to follow such courses as herein provided; to prescribe the courses to be followed by such persons; to pay, when in the discretion of the board such payment is necessary, the expense of travel, lodging, subsistence and other necessary expenses of such persons while following the prescribed courses; to do all things necessary to insure vocational rehabilitation; to provide for the placement of rehabilitated persons in suitable or gainful occupations. The board shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper performance of its

duties as prescribed by this act, and is hereby authorized and directed to utilize, with the approval of the secretary of labor, the facilities of the department of labor, in so far as may be practicable, in the placement of rehabilitated persons in suitable or gainful occupations.

It shall also be the duty of the board to make or cause to have made studies, investigation and reports regarding the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placement in suitable or gainful occupations. When the board deems it advisable, such studies, investigations and reports may be made in co-operation with or through other departments and bureaus of the government, and the board in its discretion may co-operate with such public or private agencies as it may deem advisable in performing the duties imposed upon it by this act.

All medical and surgical work or other treatment necessary to give functional and mental restoration to disabled persons prior to their discharge from the military or naval forces of the United States shall be under the control of the war department and the navy department, respectively. Whenever training is employed as a therapeutic measure by the war department or the navy department a plan may be established between these agencies and the board acting in an advisory capacity to insure, in so far as medical requirements permit, a proper process of training and the proper preparation of instructors for such training. A plan may also be established between the war and navy departments and the board whereby these departments shall act in an advisory capacity with the board in the care of the health of the soldier and sailor after his discharge.

The board shall, in establishing its plans and rules and regulations for vocational training, co-operate with the war department and the navy department in so far as may be necessary to effect a continuous process of vocational training.

The board is hereby authorized and empowered to receive such gifts and donations from either public or private sources as may be offered unconditionally. All moneys received as gifts or donations shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a permanent fund, to be called the "special fund for vocational rehabilitation," to be used under the direction of the board, in connection with the appropriations hereby made or hereafter to be made, to defray the expenses of providing and maintaining courses of vocational rehabilitation.

There is hereby appropriated, available immediately and until expended, the sum of \$2,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used by the federal board for vocational education for the purposes of this act, to wit, for renting and remodeling buildings and quarters, repairing, maintaining and equipping same, and for equipment and other facilities necessary for proper instruction of disabled persons, \$250,000; for the preparation of instructors and salaries of instructors, supervisors and other experts, including necessary traveling expenses, \$545,000; for traveling expenses of disabled persons in connection with training and for lodging, subsistence and other necessary expenses in special cases of persons following prescribed courses, \$250,000; for tuition for disabled persons pursuing courses in existing institutions, public or private, \$545,000; for the placement and supervision after placement of vocationally rehabilitated persons, \$45,000; for studies, investigations, reports and preparation of special courses of instruction, \$55,000; for miscellaneous contingencies, including special mechanical appliances necessary in special cases for disabled men, \$110,000, and for the administrative expenses of said board incident to performing the duties imposed by this act, including salaries of such assistants,

experts, clerks and other employes in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as the board may deem necessary, actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the board and by its employes under its orders, including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, rent and equipment of offices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference, law books and periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchange thereof, miscellaneous supplies, postage on foreign mail, printing and binding to be done at the government printing office, and all other necessary expenses, \$200,000.

The board shall file with the clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate on July 1 and every three months thereafter, for the information of the congress, an itemized account of all expenditures made under this act, including names and salaries of employes. The board shall also make an annual report to the congress of its doings under this act on or before Dec. 1 of each year.

No person of draft age physically fit for military service shall be exempted from such service on account of being employed under the terms of this act. (Approved June 27, 1918.)

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS.

From and after the passage of this act if any volunteer officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, inclusive, service to be computed from date of enlistment to date of discharge, or any officer or enlisted man of the regular establishment who rendered ninety days' or more actual military or naval service in the United States army, navy or marine corps in the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, or as a participant in the Chinese boxer rebellion campaign between June 16, 1900, and Oct. 1, 1900, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, has died or shall hereafter die leaving a widow without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding \$250 per year, or leaving a minor child or children under the age of 16 years, such widow shall upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army or navy service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the filing of her application therefor under this act, at the rate of \$12 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid \$2 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under 16 years of age, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16: Provided, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, and shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act: Provided further, That said widow shall have married said officer or enlisted man previous to the passage of this act.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The act approved Feb. 25, 1907, entitled "An act to incorporate the National German-American alliance" is hereby repealed. (Approved July 30, 1918.)

NOBEL PRIZE RETURNED TO ROOSEVELT.

The resolution recites that in compliance with the desire of Theodore Roosevelt congress in 1907 passed an act to establish the "Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace" with power to accept from him the money gift carried as a part of the Nobel

peace prize awarded to him in 1906. The committee appointed under the act having found it impracticable to dispose of the money in accordance with the provisions of the act is therefore authorized to return the money, principal and interest, represented in the Nobel peace prize, to Theodore Roosevelt. (Approved July 12, 1918.)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH CONTROL.

The president during the continuance of the present war is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the president of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace: Provided, That just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control or operation, to be determined by the president, and if the amount thereof, so determined by the president, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the president and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to 75 per cent will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the judicial code: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair or affect existing laws or powers of the states in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several states, except wherein such laws, powers or regulations may affect the transmission of government communications or the issue of stocks and bonds by such system or systems. (Approved July 16, 1918.)

CHANGES IN DRAFT AGE.

Be it enacted, etc., that the second sentence of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, as amended, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens and male persons residing in the United States, not alien enemies, who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act: Provided, That the president may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequence of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe: Provided further, That a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the president may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen, and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the provision wherever occurring in section 4 of said act, "persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during emergency," be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Persons engaged in industries, occupations of

employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Sec. 3. That section 5 of said act be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That all male persons between the ages of 18 to 45, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the president, and, upon proclamation by the president or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time or times and place or places of any such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army; officers and enlisted men of the national guard while in the service of the United States; officers of the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in the service of the United States; officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps; officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the naval reserve force and marine corps reserve while in the service of the United States; officers commissioned in the army of the United States under the provisions of this act; persons who, prior to any day set for registration by the president hereunder, have registered under the terms of this act or under the terms of the resolution entitled 'Joint resolution providing for the registration for military service of all male persons citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States who have, since the 5th day of June, 1917, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the president, attained the age of 21 years, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not, and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act, and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of any such proclamation or any such other public notice as aforesaid given by the president or by his direction, and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration, or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in a District court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and shall thereupon be duly registered: Provided, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: Provided further, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their 18th birthday and who shall not have attained their 46th birthday on or before the day set for the registration in any such proclamation by the president or any such other public notice given by him or by his direction, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided: Provided further, That the president may at such intervals as he may desire from time to time require all male persons who have attained the age of 18 years since the last preceding date of registration and on or before the next date set for registration by proclamation by the president, except such persons as are exempt from registration hereunder, to register in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms hereof: And

provided further, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein, such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the president: And provided further, That men registered under the provisions of this act who have served in the navy of the United States shall, upon their own application, be permitted to enlist in the naval or marine service of the United States with and by the approval of the secretary of the navy."

Sec. 4. That all men rendered available for induction into the military service of the United States through registration or draft heretofore or hereafter made pursuant to law, shall be liable to service in the army or the navy or the marine corps, and shall be allotted to the army, the navy or the marine corps under regulations to be prescribed by the president: Provided, That all persons drafted and allotted to the navy or the marine corps in pursuance hereof shall, from the date of allotment, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the navy and the marine corps, respectively.

Sec. 5. That the wife of a soldier or sailor serving in the present war shall not be disqualified for any position or appointment under the government because she is a married woman.

Sec. 6. That soldiers, during the present emergency, regardless of age and existing law and regulations, shall be eligible to receive commissions in the army of the United States. They shall likewise be eligible to admission to officers' schools under such rules and regulations as may be adopted for entrance to such schools, but shall not be barred therefrom or discriminated against on account of age.

Sec. 7. That the secretary of war is authorized to assign to educational institutions, for special and technical training, soldiers who enter the military service under the provisions of this act in such numbers and under such regulations as he may prescribe, and is authorized to contract with such educational institutions for the subsistence, quarters and military and academic instruction of such soldiers.

Sec. 8. That any person, under the age of 21, who has served or shall hereafter serve in the army of the United States during the present emergency, shall be entitled to the same rights under the homestead and other land and mineral entry laws, general or special, as those over 21 years of age now possess under said laws: Provided, That any requirements as to establishment of residence within a limited time shall be suspended as to entry by such person until six months after his discharge from military service: Provided further, That applications for entry may be verified before any officer in the United States, or any foreign country, authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the state or territory in which the land may be situated.

Sec. 9. That hereafter, uniforms, accouterments and equipment shall, upon the request of any officer of the army or cadet at the military academy, be furnished by the government at cost, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe. (Approved Aug. 31, 1918.)

WAR-RISK INSURANCE LAW AMENDED.

Be it enacted, etc., that the second subdivision (4) of section 22 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war-risk insurance in the treasury department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended, relating to the definition of the term "parent," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(4) The term 'parent' includes a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, father through adoption, mother through adoption, stepfather and stepmother, either of the person in the service or of the spouse."

Sec. 2. That four new sections are hereby added to article I. of said act, to be known as

sections 27, 28, 29 and 30, respectively, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 27. That whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, allotment, family allowance, compensation or insurance under articles II., III. or IV. of this act, without being entitled thereto, with intent to defraud the United States, or any person in the military or naval forces of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

"Sec. 28. That the allotments and family allowances, compensation and insurance payable under articles II., III. and IV., respectively, shall not be assignable; shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of any person to whom an award is made under articles II., III. or IV., and shall be exempt from all taxation: Provided, That such allotments and family allowances, compensation and insurance shall be subject to any claims which the United States may have, under articles II., III. and IV., against the person on whose account the allotments and family allowances, compensation or insurance are payable.

"Sec. 29. That the discharge or dismissal of any person from the military or naval forces on the ground that he is an enemy alien, conscientious objector or a deserter, or as guilty of mutiny, treason, spying or any offense involving moral turpitude or willful and persistent misconduct, shall terminate any insurance granted on the life of such person under the provisions of article IV. and shall bar all rights to any compensation under article III. or any insurance under article IV.

"Sec. 30. That this act may be cited as the war-risk insurance act."

Sec. 3. That section 200 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 200. That the provisions of this article shall apply to all enlisted men in the military or naval forces of the United States, except the Philippine scouts, the insular force of the navy and the Samoan native guard and band of the navy."

Sec. 4. That the second and third paragraphs of section 201 of said act are hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly compulsory allotment shall be \$15. For a wife living separate and apart from her husband under court order or written agreement, or for a former wife divorced, the monthly compulsory allotment shall not exceed the amount specified in the court order, decree or written agreement to be paid to her, and for an illegitimate child, to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, it shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree.

"If there is a compulsory allotment for a wife or child, then a former wife divorced who has not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed shall not be entitled to a compulsory allotment, but shall be entitled to a family allowance as hereinafter provided."

Sec. 5. That section 203 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 203. That in case one-half of an enlisted man's monthly pay is not allotted, regulations to be made by the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, respectively, may require, under such circumstances and conditions as may be prescribed in such regulations, that any proportion of such one-half pay as is not allotted shall be deposited to his credit, to be held during such period of his service as may be prescribed. Such deposit shall bear interest at the same rate as United States bonds bear for the same period, and, when payable, shall be paid, principal and interest, to the enlisted man, if living, otherwise to any beneficiary or beneficiaries he may have designated, or if there be no such beneficiary, then to the person or persons who, under the laws of the state of his residence, would be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy."

Sec. 6. That the third and fourth para-

graphs of section 204 of said act are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Class A. In the case of a man to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children—

"(a) If there is a wife but no child, \$15;

"(b) If there is a wife and one child, \$25;

"(c) If there is a wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child;

"(d) If there is no wife, but one child, \$5;

"(e) If there is no wife, but two children, \$12.50;

"(f) If there is no wife, but three children, \$20;

"(g) If there is no wife, but four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child;

"(h) If there is a former wife divorced who has not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed, \$15.

"Class B. In the case of a man or woman to a grandchild, a parent, brother or sister—

"(a) If there is one parent, \$10;

"(b) If there are two parents, \$20;

"(c) If there is a grandchild, brother, sister or additional parent, \$5 for each.

"In the case of a woman, the family allowances for a husband and children shall be in the same amounts, respectively, as are payable, in the case of a man, to a wife and children, provided she makes a voluntary allotment of \$15 as a basis therefor, and provided further that dependency exists as required in section 206."

Sec. 7. That section 206 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 206. That family allowances to members of class B shall be paid only if and while the members are dependents in whole or in part on the enlisted man, and then only if and while the enlisted man makes a monthly allotment of his pay for such members in the following amounts:

"(a) If an enlisted man is not making a compulsory allotment for class A the allotment for class B required as a condition to the family allowance shall be \$15.

"(b) If an enlisted man is making a compulsory allotment for class A the additional allotment for class B required as a condition to the family allowance shall be \$5 or if a woman is making an allotment of \$15 for a dependent husband or child the additional allotment for the other members of class B required as a condition to the family allowance shall be \$5."

Sec. 8. That section 210 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 210. That upon receipt of any application for family allowance, the commissioner shall make all proper investigations and shall make an award, on the basis of which award the amount of the allotments to be made by the man shall be certified to the war department or navy department, as may be proper. Whenever the commissioner shall have reason to believe that an allowance has been improperly made or that the conditions have changed, he shall investigate or reinvestigate and may modify the award. The amount of each monthly allotment and allowance shall be determined according to the family conditions existing on the first day of the month."

Sec. 9. That sections 4, 6, 7 and 8 of this act shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1918.

Sec. 10. That section 300 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 300. That for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty, by any commissioned officer or enlisted man or by any member of the army nurse corps (female) or of the navy nurse corps (female) when employed in the active service under the war department or navy department, the United States shall pay compensation as hereinafter provided; but no compensation shall be paid if the injury or disease has been caused by his own

willful misconduct: Provided, That for the purposes of this section said officer, enlisted man or other member shall be held and taken to have been in sound condition when examined, accepted and enrolled for service: Provided further, That this section, as amended, shall be deemed to become effective as of Oct. 6, 1917."

Sec. 11. That section 301 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 301. That if death results from injury—

"If the deceased leaves a widow or child, or if he leaves a mother or father either or both dependent upon him for support, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

"(a) If there is a widow but no child, \$25;

"(b) If there is a widow and one child, \$35;

"(c) If there is a widow and two children, \$42.50, with \$5 for each additional child up to two;

"(d) If there is no widow, but one child, \$20;

"(e) If there is no widow, but two children, \$30;

"(f) If there is no widow, but three children, \$40, with \$5 for each additional child up to two;

"(g) If there is a dependent mother (or dependent father), \$20, or both, \$30. The amount payable under this subdivision shall not exceed the difference between the total amount payable to the widow and children and the sum of \$75. This compensation shall be payable for the death of but one child, and no compensation for the death of a child shall be payable if the dependent mother is in receipt of compensation under the provisions of this article for the death of her husband. Such compensation shall be payable whether the dependency of the father or mother or both arises before or after the death of the person, but no compensation shall be payable if the dependency arises more than five years after the death of the person.

"If the death occurs before discharge or resignation from service, the United States shall pay for burial expenses and the return of the body to his home a sum not to exceed \$100, as may be fixed by regulations.

"The payment of compensation to a widow shall continue until her death or remarriage.

"The payment of compensation to or for a child shall continue until such child reaches the age of 18 years or marries, or if such child be incapable, because of insanity, idiocy or being otherwise permanently helpless, then during such incapacity.

"Whenever the compensation payable to or for the benefit of any person under the provisions of this section is terminated by the happening of the contingency upon which it is limited, the compensation thereafter for the remaining beneficiary or beneficiaries, if any, shall be the amount which would have been payable to them if they had been the sole original beneficiaries.

"As between the widow and the children not in her custody, and as between children, the amount of the compensation shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulation.

"The term 'widow' as used in this section shall not include one who shall have married the deceased later than ten years after the time of injury, and shall include a widower, whenever his condition is such that, if the deceased person were living, he would have been dependent upon her for support."

Sec. 12. That subdivision (1) of section 302 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) If and while the disability is total, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

"(a) If the disabled person has neither wife nor child living, \$30;

"(b) If he has a wife but no child living, \$45;

"(c) If he has a wife and one child living, \$55;

"(d) If he has a wife and two children living, \$65;

"(e) If he has a wife and three or more children living, \$75;

"(f) If he has no wife but one child living, \$40, with \$10 for each additional child up to two;

"(g) If he has a mother or father, either or both dependent on him for support, then in addition to the above amounts, \$10 for each;

"(h) If he is totally disabled and in addition so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding \$20 per month, as the director may deem reasonable: Provided, however, That for the loss of both feet or both hands or both eyes or for becoming totally blind or becoming helpless and permanently bedridden from causes occurring in the line of duty in the service of the United States, the rate of compensation shall be \$100 per month: Provided further, That where the rate of compensation is \$100 per month, no allowance shall be made for a nurse or attendant."

Sec. 13. That subdivision (4) of section 302 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(4) The amount of each monthly payment shall be determined according to the family conditions existing on the first day of the month."

Sec. 14. That two new subdivisions are hereby added to section 302 of said act, to be known as subdivisions (5) and (6), respectively, and to read as follows:

"(5) Where the disabled person and his wife are not living together, or where the children are not in the custody of the disabled person, the amount of the compensation shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulations.

"(6) The term 'wife' as used in this section shall include 'husband' if the husband is dependent upon the wife for support."

Sec. 15. That where section 301 of said act is amended by striking out the provisions that a mother is entitled to compensation only when she is widowed and substitute provisions are included to the effect that compensation is payable to a dependent mother or dependent father, such substitute provisions shall be deemed to be in effect as of Oct. 6, 1917.

Sec. 16. That section 311 of said act is hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. That section 312 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 312. That compensation under this article shall not be paid while the person is in receipt of service or retirement pay. The laws providing for gratuities or payments in the event of death in the service and existing pension laws shall not be applicable after the enactment of this amendment to any person in the active military or naval service on the sixth day of October, 1917, or who thereafter entered the active military or naval service, or to their widows, children, or their dependents, except in so far as rights under any such law have heretofore accrued.

"Compensation because of disability or death of members of the army nurse corps (female) or of the navy nurse corps (female) shall be in lieu of any compensation for such disability or death under the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employes of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes,' approved Sept. 7, 1916."

Sec. 18. That section 313 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 313. (1) That if an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this

article is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability upon some person other than the United States or the enemy to pay damages therefor, the director, as a condition to payment of compensation by the United States, may require the beneficiary to assign to the United States any right of action he may have to enforce such liability of such other person, or, if it appears to be for the best interests of the beneficiary, the director may require him to prosecute the said action in his own name, subject to regulations. The director may require such assignment or prosecution at any time after the injury or death and the failure on the part of the beneficiary to so assign or to prosecute said cause of action in his own name within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the director, shall bar any right to compensation on account of the same injury or death. The cause of action so assigned to the United States may be prosecuted or compromised by the director, and any money realized or collected thereon, less the reasonable expenses of such realization or collection, shall be placed to the credit of the military and naval compensation appropriation. If the amount placed to the credit of such appropriation in such case is in excess of the amount of the award of compensation, if any, such excess shall be paid to the beneficiary after any compensation award for the same injury or death is made.

"If a beneficiary or conditional beneficiary shall have recovered, as a result of a suit brought by him or on his behalf, or as a result of a settlement made by him or on his behalf, any money or other property in satisfaction of the liability of such other person, such money or other property so recovered shall be credited upon any compensation payable or which may become payable to such beneficiary or conditional beneficiary by the United States on account of the same injury or death.

"(2) If an injury or death for which compensation may be payable under this article is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability upon some person, other than the United States or the enemy, to pay damages therefor, then, in order to preserve the right of action, the director may require the conditional beneficiary at any time after the injury or death, to assign such right of action to the United States, or, if it appears to be for the best interests of such conditional beneficiary, to prosecute the said cause of action in his own name, subject to regulations. The failure on the part of the beneficiary to so assign or to prosecute the said cause of action in his own name within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the director, shall bar any right to compensation on account of the same injury or death. The cause of action so assigned may be prosecuted or compromised by the director, and any money realized or collected thereon, less the reasonable expenses of such realization or collection, shall be paid to such beneficiary, and be credited upon any future compensation which may become payable to such beneficiary by the United States on account of the same injury or death.

"(3) The bureau shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section. For the purposes of computation only under this section the total amount of compensation due any beneficiary shall be deemed to be equivalent to a lump sum equal to the present value of all future payments of compensation computed as of the date of the award of compensation at 4 per centum, true discount, compounded annually. The probability of the beneficiary's death before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to compensation shall be determined according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

"A conditional beneficiary is any person who may become entitled to compensation under

this article on or after the death of the injured person.

"Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose any administrative duties upon the war or navy departments."

Sec. 19. That section 401 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 401. That such insurance must be applied for within 120 days after enlistment or after entrance into or employment in the active service and before discharge or resignation, except that those persons who are in the active war service at the time of the publication of the terms and conditions of such contract of insurance may apply at any time within 120 days thereafter and while in such service. Any person in the active service on or after the sixth day of April, 1917, who, while in such service and before the expiration of 120 days from and after such publication, becomes or has become totally and permanently disabled, or dies, or has died, without having applied for insurance, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance, payable to such person during his life in monthly installments of \$25 each. If he shall die either before he shall have received any of such monthly installments or before he shall have received 240 of such monthly installments, then \$25 per month shall be paid to his widow from the time of his death and during her widowhood, or if there is no widow surviving him, then to his child or children, or if there is no child surviving him, then to his mother, or if there is no mother surviving him, then to his father, if and while they survive him: Provided, however, That not more than 240 of such monthly installments, including those received by such person during his total and permanent disability, shall be so paid. The amount of the monthly installments shall be apportioned between children as may be provided by regulations."

Sec. 20. That section 19 of this act amending section 401 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war-risk insurance in the treasury department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended, shall be deemed to be in effect as of Oct. 6, 1917: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with the payment of monthly installments, authorized to be made under the provisions of said section 401 as originally enacted, for the months up to and including June, 1918: Provided further, That all awards of automatic insurance under the provisions of said section 401 as originally enacted shall be revised as of the first day of July, 1918, in accordance with the provisions of said section 401 as amended by section 19 of this act.

Sec. 21. That section 402 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 402. That the director, subject to the general direction of the secretary of the treasury, shall promptly determine upon and publish the full and exact terms and conditions of such contract of insurance. The insurance shall be payable only to a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister, and also during total and permanent disability to the insured person or to any or all of them. The insurance shall be payable in 240 equal monthly installments. Provisions for maturity at certain ages, for continuous installments during the life of the insured or beneficiaries, or both, for cash, loan, paid up and extended values, dividends from gains and savings, and such other provisions for the protection and advantage of and for alternative benefits to the insured and the beneficiaries as may be found to be reasonable and practicable, may be provided for in the contract of insurance, or from time to time by regulations. All calculations shall be based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at 3½ per centum

per annum, except that no deduction shall be made for continuous installments during the life of the insured in case his total and permanent disability continues more than 240 months. Subject to regulations, the insured shall at all times have the right to change the beneficiary or beneficiaries of such insurance without the consent of such beneficiary or beneficiaries, but only within the classes herein provided. If no beneficiary within the permitted class be designated by the insured, either in his lifetime or by his last will and testament, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the insured, the insurance shall be payable to such person or persons within the permitted class of beneficiaries as would under the laws of the state of the residence of the insured be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy. If no such person survive the insured, then there shall be paid to the estate of the insured an amount equal to the reserve value, if any, of the insurance at the time of his death, calculated on the basis of the American Experience Table of Mortality and 3½ per centum interest in full of all obligations under the contract of insurance." (Approved June 25, 1918.)

Marine and Seamen's Insurance.

Be it enacted, etc., That the war-risk insurance act is hereby amended by adding a new section to be known as section 2b, to read:

"Sec. 2b. That when it appears to the secretary of the treasury that vessels of foreign friendly flags, or their masters, officers or crews, or shippers or importers in such vessels, are unable in any trade to secure adequate war-risk insurance on reasonable terms, the bureau of war-risk insurance with the approval of the secretary, is hereby authorized to make provisions for the insurance by the United States of (1) such vessels of foreign friendly flags, their freight and passage moneys, and personal effects of the masters, officers and crews thereof against the risks of war when such vessels are chartered or operated by the United States shipping board or its agent, or chartered by any person a citizen of the United States, and (2) the cargoes to be shipped in such vessels of foreign friendly flags, whether or not they are so chartered. Such insurance on the vessel, however, is authorized only when the United States shipping board or its agent operates the vessel or the charterers are, by the terms of the charter party or contract with the vessel owners, required to assume the war risk or provide insurance protecting the vessel owners against war risk during the term of the charter or hire of the vessel.

The bureau of war-risk insurance, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is also hereby authorized to insure the masters, officers and crews of vessels operated or chartered as aforesaid against the loss of life or personal injury by the risk of war and for compensation during the detention following capture by enemies of the United States, whenever it appears to the secretary that the owners, operators or charterers of such vessels are unable, in any trade, to secure such insurance on reasonable terms."

Sec. 2. That section 5 of the war-risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to establish an advisory board, to consist of three members skilled in the practices of war-risk insurance, for the purpose of assisting the bureau of war-risk insurance in fixing rates of premium and in adjustment of claims for losses and generally in carrying out the purposes of this act; the compensation of the members of said board to be determined by the secretary of the treasury, but not to exceed \$20 a day each while actually employed. He is likewise authorized to appoint two persons skilled in the practice of accident insurance for the purpose of assisting the bureau of war-risk

insurance in the adjustment of claims for death, personal injury or detention; the compensation of persons so appointed to be determined by the secretary of the treasury, but not to exceed \$20 a day each while actually employed. In the event of disagreement as to the claim for losses or amount thereof, between the said bureau and the parties to such contract of insurance, an action on the claim may be brought against the United States in the District court of the United States, sitting in admiralty, in the district in which the claimant or his agents may reside. The secretary of the treasury is, in his judgment, authorized to compromise the claim either before or after the institution of an action therein."

Sec. 3. That section 9 of the war-risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. That the president is authorized, whenever in his judgment the necessity of further war insurance by the United States shall have ceased to exist to suspend the operation of this act, in so far as the division of marine and seamen's insurance is concerned, which suspension shall be made in any event within six months after the end of the war, but shall not affect any insurance outstanding at the time or any claims pending adjustment. For the purpose of the final adjustment of any such outstanding insurance or claims, the division of marine and seamen's insurance may, in the discretion of the president, be continued in existence for a period not exceeding three years after such suspension.

"The words 'end of the war' as used herein shall be deemed to mean the date of proclamation of exchange of ratification of the treaty of peace, unless the president shall, by proclamation, declare a prior date, in which case the date so proclaimed shall be deemed to be the 'end of the war' within the meaning of this act." Approved July 11, 1918.

LIBERTY LOAN TAX EXEMPTION.

Be it enacted, etc., that until the expiration of two years after the date of the termination of the war between the United States and the imperial German government, as fixed by proclamation of the president—

(1) The interest on an amount of bonds of the fourth liberty loan the principal of which does not exceed \$30,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes and excess profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations;

(2) The interest received after Jan. 1, 1918, on an amount of bonds of the first liberty loan, converted, dated either Nov. 15, 1917, or May 9, 1918, the second liberty loan, converted and unconverted, and the third liberty loan, the principal of which does not exceed \$45,000 in the aggregate, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from such taxes: Provided, however, That no owner of such bonds shall be entitled to such exemption in respect to the interest on an aggregate principal amount of such bonds, exceeding one and one-half times the principal amount of bonds of the fourth liberty loan originally subscribed for by such owner and still owned by him at the date of his tax return; and

(3) The interest on an amount of bonds, the principal of which does not exceed \$30,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, issued upon conversion of 3½ per centum bonds of the first liberty loan in the exercise of any privilege arising as a consequence of the issue of bonds of the fourth liberty loan, shall be exempt from such taxes.

The exemptions provided in this section shall be in addition to the exemption provided in section 7 of the second liberty bond act in respect to the interest on an amount of bonds.

and certificates, authorized by such act and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, and in addition to all other exemptions provided in the second liberty bond act.

Sec. 2. That section 6 of the second liberty bond act is hereby amended by striking out the figures "\$2,000,000,000," and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,000,000,000." Such section is further amended by striking out the words "The amount of war savings certificates sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100, and it shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold war savings certificates to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "It shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold war savings certificates of any one series to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000."

Sec. 3. That the provisions of section 8 of the second liberty bond act, as amended by the third liberty bond act, shall apply to the proceeds arising from the payment of war-profits taxes as well as income and excess-profits taxes.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of the treasury may, during the war and for two years after its termination, make arrangements in or with foreign countries to stabilize the foreign exchanges and to obtain foreign currencies and credits in such currencies, and he may use any such credits and foreign currencies for the purpose of stabilizing or rectifying the foreign exchanges, and he may designate depositories in foreign countries with which may be deposited as he may determine all or any part of the avails of any foreign credits or foreign currencies.

Sec. 5. That subdivision (b) of section 5 of the trading with the enemy act be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

(b) That the president may investigate, regulate or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transaction in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding, melting or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States), and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country, whether enemy, ally of enemy or otherwise, or between residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person within the United States; and, for the purpose of strengthening, sustaining and broadening the market for bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States, of preventing frauds upon the holders thereof and of protecting such holders, he may investigate and regulate, by means of licenses or otherwise (until the expiration of two years after the date of the termination of the present war with the imperial German government, as fixed by his proclamation), any transactions in such bonds or certificates by or between any person or persons: Provided, That nothing contained in this subdivision (b) shall be construed to confer any power to prohibit the purchase or sale for cash, or for note eligible for discount at any federal reserve bank, of bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, and he may require any person engaged in any transaction referred to in this subdivision to furnish, under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers, in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed."

Sec. 6. That section 5200 of the revised statutes, as amended, be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5200. The total liabilities of any association, of any person or of any company, corporation or firm for money borrowed, includ-

ing in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed 10 per centum of the amount of the capital stock of such association, actually paid in and unimpaired, and 10 per centum of its unimpaired surplus fund: Provided, however, That (1) the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, (2) the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person, company, corporation or firm negotiating the same, and (3) the purchase or discount of any note or notes secured by not less than a like face amount of bonds of the United States issued since April 24, 1917, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, shall not be considered as money borrowed within the meaning of this section, but the total liabilities to any association, of any person or of any company, corporation or firm, upon any note or notes purchased or discounted by such association and secured by such bonds or certificates of indebtedness, shall not exceed (except to the extent permitted by rules and regulations prescribed by the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury) 10 per centum of such capital stock and surplus fund of such association."

Sec. 7. That the short title of this act shall be "Supplement to second liberty bond act." Approved Sept. 24, 1918.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION CORPORATION.

It is provided in the army appropriation bill approved July 9, 1918, that the director of aircraft production may, whenever in his judgment it will facilitate and expedite the production of aircraft, aircraft equipment or materials therefor, for the United States and governments allied with it in the prosecution of the present war, form under the laws of the District of Columbia or under the laws of any state one or more corporations for the purchase, production, manufacture and sale of aircraft, aircraft equipment, or materials therefor, and to build, own and operate railroads in connection therewith. The total capital stock of the corporation or corporations so formed, together with any bonds, notes, debentures or other securities issued by them shall not at any one time exceed \$100,000,000.

The director of aircraft production may, for and on behalf of the United States, subscribe, purchase and vote not less than a majority of the voting capital stock of any such corporation, and may purchase for and on behalf of the United States all or any part of the preferred nonvoting stock, bonds, notes, debentures or other securities issued by such corporations, and do all things necessary to protect the interest of the United States; and, with the approval of the secretary of war, may sell any or all of the stock, bonds, notes, debentures or other securities of the United States in such corporation: Provided, That at no time shall the United States be a minority holder of voting stock therein. Any sums heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the purchase or procurement of aircraft, aircraft equipment, or materials therefor, for the army shall be available for the purchase of the capital stock of such corporation or corporations or their bonds, notes, debentures or other securities.

Within one year from the signing of a treaty of peace with the imperial German government the director of aircraft production shall, on behalf of the United States as a stockholder, institute such proceedings as are necessary to dissolve such corporation or corporations under the laws of the District of Columbia or the state or states under which such corporation or corporations are organized. Upon the dissolution of the corporation or corporations the same shall be liquidated and the assets distributed in accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia or the state

or states under which such corporation or corporations are organized.

The secretary of war is hereby authorized to assign for duty, under the direction of the director of aircraft production, any enlisted men or commissioned officers, from time to time, in the military organization as he shall deem necessary or desirable to carry on the work of such corporation or corporations: Provided, That nothing in this chapter shall prevent such corporation or corporations from employing civilians in the manner customary in the conduct of ordinary business under corporate organization.

The secretary of war, acting through the director of aircraft production, is authorized to transfer, by appropriate instruments, to any such corporation as may be formed under this chapter, any interest of the United States in any existing contracts for aircraft, aircraft equipment or materials therefor, and the title to any lands, plants, railroads or equipment used in or in connection with the production of aircraft, aircraft equipment or materials therefor, or such terms as the secretary of war, acting through the director of aircraft production, shall deem fit.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

In the army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, it is provided: That the provisions of existing law relating to the award of medals of honor to officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the army be, and they hereby are, amended so that the president is authorized to present, in the name of the congress, a medal of honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the army, shall hereafter in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

That the president be, and he is hereby, further authorized to present, but not in the name of the congress, a distinguished service cross of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device, to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the army of the United States since the 6th day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who shall hereafter distinguish, himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

That the president be, and he is hereby, further authorized to present, but not in the name of congress, a distinguished service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device, to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the army of the United States since the 6th day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who hereafter shall distinguish, himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility, and said distinguished service medal shall also be issued to all enlisted men of the army to whom the certificate of merit has been granted up to and including the date of the passage of this act under the provisions of previously existing law, in lieu of such certificate of merit, and after the passage of this act the award of the certificate of merit for distinguished service shall cease, and additional pay heretofore authorized by law for holders of the certificate of merit shall not be paid to them beyond the date of the award of the distinguished service medal in lieu thereof as aforesaid.

That each enlisted man of the army to whom there has been or shall be awarded a medal of honor, a distinguished service cross or a distinguished service medal shall, for each such award, be entitled to additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month from the date of the distinguished act or service on which the award is based, and each bar or other suitable device, in lieu of a medal of honor, a dis-

tinguished service cross or a distinguished service medal, as hereinafter provided, shall entitle him to further additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month from the date of the distinguished act or service for which the bar is awarded, and said additional pay shall continue throughout his active service, whether such service shall or shall not be continuous; but when the award is in lieu of the certificate of merit, as provided for in section 3 hereof, the additional pay shall begin with the date of the award.

That no more than one medal of honor or one distinguished service cross or one distinguished service medal shall be issued to any one person; but for each succeeding deed or act sufficient to justify the award of a medal of honor or a distinguished service cross or a distinguished service medal, respectively, the president may award a suitable bar, or other suitable device, to be worn as he shall direct, and for each other citation of an officer or enlisted man for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer he shall be entitled to wear, as the president shall direct, a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend from the appropriations for contingent expenses of his department from time to time so much as may be necessary to defray the cost of the medals of honor, distinguished service crosses, distinguished service medals, bars, rosettes and other devices hereinbefore provided for.

That whenever a medal, cross, bar, ribbon, rosette or other device presented under the provisions of this act shall have been lost, destroyed or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was awarded, such medal, cross, bar, ribbon, rosette or device shall be replaced without charge therefor.

That, except as otherwise prescribed herein, no medals of honor, distinguished service crosses, distinguished service medal or bar or other suitable device in lieu of either of said medals or of said cross, shall be issued to any person after more than three years from the date of the act justifying the award thereof, nor unless a specific statement or report distinctly setting forth the distinguished service and suggesting or recommending official recognition thereof shall have been made at the time of the distinguished service or within two years thereafter, nor unless it shall appear from official records in the war department that such person has so distinguished himself as to entitle him thereto; but in case an individual who shall distinguish himself dies before the making of the award to which he may be entitled, the award may nevertheless be made and the medal or cross or the bar or other emblem or device presented, within three years from the date of the act justifying the award thereof, to such representative of the deceased as the president may designate; but no medal, cross, bar or other device hereinbefore authorized shall be awarded or presented to any individual whose entire service subsequent to the time he distinguished himself shall not have been honorable; but in cases of officers and enlisted men now in the army for whom the award of the medal of honor has been recommended in full compliance with then existing regulations, but on account of services which, though insufficient fully to justify the award of the medal of honor, appear to have been such as to justify the award of the distinguished service cross or distinguished service medal hereinbefore provided for, such cases may be considered and acted upon under the provisions of this act authorizing the award of the distinguished service cross and distinguished service medal, notwithstanding that said services may have been rendered more than three years before said cases shall have been considered as authorized by this act, but all consideration of

and action upon any of said cases shall be based exclusively upon official records now on file in the war department, and in the cases of officers and enlisted men now in the army who have been mentioned in orders now a part of official records, for extraordinary heroism or especially meritorious services, such as to justify the award of the distinguished service cross or the distinguished service medal hereinbefore provided for, such cases may be considered and acted on under the provisions of this act, notwithstanding that said act or services may have been rendered more than three years before said cases shall have been considered as authorized by this act, but all consideration of and action upon any said cases shall be based exclusively upon official records of the war department.

That the president be, and he is hereby, authorized to delegate, under such conditions, regulations and limitations as he shall prescribe, to the commanding general of a separate army or higher unit in the field, the power conferred upon him by this act to award the medal of honor, the distinguished service cross and the distinguished service medal, and he is further authorized to make from time to time any and all rules, regulations and orders which he shall deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act and to execute the full purpose and intention thereof.

Foreign Decorations.

That American citizens who have received since Aug. 1, 1914, decorations or medals for distinguished service in the armies or in connection with the field service of those nations engaged in war against the imperial German government, shall, on entering the military service of the United States, be permitted to wear such medals or decorations.

That any and all members of the military forces of the United States serving in the present war be, and they are hereby, permitted and authorized to accept during the present war or within one year thereafter, from the government of any of the countries engaged in war with any country with which the United States is or shall be concurrently likewise engaged in war, such decorations, when tendered, as are conferred by such government upon the members of its own military forces, and the consent of congress required therefor by clause 8 of section 9 of article I. of the constitution is hereby expressly granted: Provided, That any officer or enlisted man of the military forces of the United States is hereby authorized to accept and wear any medal or decoration heretofore bestowed by the government of any of the nations concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war.

The president is authorized, under regulations to be prescribed by him, to confer such medals and decorations as may be authorized in the military service of the United States upon officers and enlisted men of the military forces of the countries concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war.

MEDAL FOR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure a bronze medal, with suitable device and ribbon, to be presented to each of the several officers and enlisted men, and families of such as may be dead, of the national guard who, under the orders of the president of the United States, served not less than ninety days in the war with Spain, and who have received an honorable discharge from the service, and who served on the Mexican border in the years 1916 and 1917 and who are not eligible to receive the Mexican service badge heretofore authorized by the president: Provided, That such medals shall not be issued to men who have, subsequent to such service, been dishonorably discharged from the service or deserted.

INCREASE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.

In the naval appropriation act approved it is provided: The authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the navy is temporarily increased from 135,485 to 181,485; the number of apprentice seamen is increased from 6,000 to 24,000, and the number of men in the flying corps is increased from 350 to 10,000. The president is authorized at any time during the present war to increase the enlisted strength of the navy by the addition of 50,000 men.

The enlisted strength of the marine corps is increased from 17,400 to 75,500. The rank of first class private is created. The rank and title of major-general is created in the marine corps. The act provides for the temporary appointment of additional brigadier-generals and other officers in the marine corps necessitated by the increase in the number of enlisted men.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

In the army appropriation bill approved July 9, 1918, it is provided: The authority conferred upon the president by the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," is extended so as to authorize him during each fiscal year to raise by draft as provided in that act and acts amendatory thereof the maximum number of men which may be organized, equipped, trained and used during such year for the prosecution of the present war until the same shall have been brought to a successful conclusion.

SLAVIC LEGION.

In the army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, it is provided: That, under such regulations as the president may prescribe, a force of volunteer troops in such unit or units as he may direct may be raised to be composed of Jugo Slavs, Czecho-Slovaks and Ruthenians (Ukrainians) belonging to the oppressed races of the Austro-Hungarian or German empire resident in the United States but not citizens thereof nor subject to the draft. Such force shall be known as the Slavic legion or by such other description as the president may prescribe. No man shall be enlisted in it until he has furnished satisfactory evidence that he will faithfully and loyally serve the cause of the United States and that he desires to fight the imperial governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the allies thereof. The force so raised and duly sworn into the service may be equipped, maintained and trained with our own troops or separately as the president may direct and thereafter may be transported to such field of action as the president may direct to be used against the common enemy in connection with our own troops or with those of any nation associated with the United States in the present war, and the several items of expense involved in the equipment, maintenance, training and transportation of such force may be paid from the respective appropriations herein made or from any subsequent appropriations for the same: Provided, That American citizens of Austrian or German birth, or who were born in alien enemy territory, who have passed the necessary examination and whose loyalty is unquestioned, may, in the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, be commissioned in the United States army or navy.

WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Following is a summary of the appropriations made at the second session of the 65th congress for meeting war expenditures. Only the more important items are included.

Army.

In the army appropriation bill approved July 9, 1918:

Military information section, general staff corps, \$2,000,000.	Engineer department, operations, \$70,000,000.
Telegraph and telephone systems, signal service, \$105,946,054.77.	Ordnance department—Ordnance stores, ammunition, \$107,732,000.
Aerial appliances and instruction, \$884,304,758.	Small-arms target practice, \$900,000.
Army registration expenses, \$15,762,000.	Ordnance stores and supplies, \$19,826,585.
Pay of officers of the line, \$201,654,279.	Manufacture of arms, \$27,996,100.
For length of service, \$3,500,000.	Terminal storage and shipping facilities, \$5,000,000.
Pay of enlisted men of the line, \$776,458,721.04.	In the deficiency appropriation act approved July 8, 1918:
For length of service, \$8,520,000.	Quartermaster corps—Storage and shipping facilities, \$50,000,000.
Pay of enlisted men in ordnance service, \$26,111,095.56.	Mileage, \$2,750,000.
Pay of enlisted men in quartermaster corps, \$76,978,205.70.	Incidental expenses, \$20,500,000.
Pay of enlisted men in signal corps, \$72,779,501.85.	Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$712,232,605.
Pay of enlisted men in medical department, \$74,876,475.85.	Regular supplies, \$90,971,072.06.
Pay of officers—General staff corps, \$730,908.	Barracks and quarters, \$27,767,860.32.
Adjutant general's department, \$2,095,578.	Construction and repair of hospitals, \$13,936,534.66.
Inspector-general's department, \$619,884.	Civilian military training camps, \$1,000,000.
Corps of engineers, \$837,306.	Medical department, \$33,000,000.
Ordnance department, \$16,743,807.	<i>Navy.</i>
Quartermaster corps, \$17,539,479.	In naval appropriation bill approved July 1, 1918:
Medical department, \$54,223,659.	For miscellaneous pay, \$4,350,000.
Judge-advocate general's department, \$837,306.	Aviation, \$220,383,119.
Signal corps, \$39,716,523.	Transportation, \$12,000,000.
Commutation of quarters, \$33,350,000.	Outfits on first enlistment, \$9,975,000.
Increase of pay for foreign service, officers, \$24,683,808.73.	Instruments and supplies, \$3,469,800.
Increase of pay for foreign service, enlisted men, \$89,806,752.	Camps of instruction, \$2,655,360.
Subsistence of the army, \$830,557,398.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$30,522,279.
Regular supplies, quartermaster corps, \$552,868,390.	Smokeless powder, \$2,400,000.
Incidental expenses, quartermaster corps, \$35,000,000.	New batteries, \$85,014,110.
Transportation of army and its supplies, \$1,532,606,103.	Ammunition, \$73,289,530.
Water and sewers at military posts, \$70,569,605.	Torpedoes and appliances, \$10,000,000.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$1,230,190,089.	Navy mine depot, \$3,000,000.
Storage and shipping facilities, \$147,000,000.	Navy nitrate plant, \$9,150,000.
Horses for cavalry, engineers, artillery, etc., \$70,000,000.	Maintenance yards and docks, \$10,500,000.
Barracks and quarters, \$175,100,000.	Hospital construction, \$10,295,000.
Medical and hospital supplies, \$267,408,948.	Surgeons' necessaries, \$5,000,000.
Ordnance service, \$30,000,000.	Pay of the navy, \$27,372,946.
Ordnance stores, ammunition, \$390,000,000.	Provisions, \$75,520,216.
Small arms target practice, \$75,200,000.	Clothing and small stores, \$27,000,000.
Manufacture of arms, \$50,000,000.	Maintenance, bureau supplies, \$17,836,625.
Ordnance stores and supplies, \$93,400,000.	Fuel and transportation, \$49,400,000.
Automatic machine rifles, \$237,144,000.	Construction and repair, \$60,000,000.
Armored motor cars, \$75,550,000.	Bureau of steam engineering, \$50,000,000.
Contract obligations for ordnance, \$600,000,000.	Pay of marine corps, \$50,135,874.14.
Arming and training of national guard, \$2,473,650.	Provisions, marine corps, \$15,053,500.
Arms, uniforms, etc., for national guard, \$3,210,000.	Clothing, marine corps, \$32,470,480.
Ordnance equipment of home guards, \$2,500,000.	Stores, marine corps, \$25,277,750.
Supplies for reserve officers' training corps, \$2,788,096.	Totals for marine corps, \$160,016,756.14.
Ordnance stores, \$2,921,725.	For torpedo boat destroyers, \$125,000,000.
Ordnance supplies for schools and colleges, \$1,138,700.	For torpedo boats (submarines), \$32,397,000.
In the urgent deficiency act approved March 28, 1918:	Armor and armament, \$20,000,000.
Additional employes war department, \$3,000,000.	Ammunition, \$7,000,000.
Armories and arsenals, \$1,010,000.	Total increase of navy, \$184,397,000.
Provost marshal general's office (draft expenses), \$8,476,490.	For materials, equipment, munitions, for the purchase or construction of additional naval craft, to be expended at the direction of the president, \$100,000,000.
Quartermaster corps—Mileage, \$5,000,000.	Improving and equipping navy yards, \$10,000,000.
Regular supplies, \$26,358,176.	In urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved March 28, 1918:
Transportation, \$125,000,000.	Bureau of navigation—Transportation, \$2,000,000.
Storage and shipping facilities, \$100,000,000.	Outfits on first enlistment, \$1,000,000.
Barracks and quarters, \$61,252,744.	Naval reserve force, \$100,000.
Water and sewers at military posts, \$18,681,820.	Bureau of ordnance—Ordnance and stores, \$10,000,000.
Roads, wharves, walks and drainage, \$9,194,100.	Naval gun factory, Washington, D. C., \$5,499,737.
Construction and repair of hospitals, \$19,654,300.	Batteries and outfits for vessels, \$13,200,000.
Shooting galleries and supplies, \$984,000.	Ammunition for vessels, \$8,064,000.
Military post exchanges, \$550,000.	Reserve ordnance supplies, \$13,000,000.

Bureau of yards and docks—Maintenance, \$2,500,000.

Contingent, \$2,000,000.

Hospital construction, \$2,750,000.

Power plants, \$3,500,000.

Training camps, \$12,000,000.

Ordnance stations, \$2,500,000.

Marine corps—Pay, \$6,000,000.

Clothing, \$2,750,000.

Contingent, \$1,180,000.

In deficiency appropriation act, approved July 8, 1918:

General account of advances \$268,289.60.
Maintenance yards and docks, \$3,875,000.
Training camps, \$1,250,000.
Surgeons' necessaries, \$2,000,000.

Fortifications.

In the act making appropriations for fortifications, approved July 8, 1918:
Aviation stations, \$5,000,000.
Mountain, field and siege cannon, \$500,000,000.
Ammunition, \$2,000,000,000.
Ammunition for seacoast cannon, \$3,885,000.
Ammunition, subcaliber guns, etc., seacoast artillery, \$1,700,000.
Mobile artillery, \$2,000,000,000.
Ammunition, subcaliber guns, etc., mountain, field and siege artillery, \$84,000,000.
Proving grounds, \$8,480,000.
Panama canal fortification, \$2,025,788.85.

Miscellaneous.

The act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government, approved July 1, 1918, carried the important war appropriations:
For the national security and defense, to be expended at the discretion of the president, \$50,000,000.
For the coast guard (all purposes), \$7,247,835.
Alien property custodian, \$900,000.
Committee on public information, \$1,250,000.
Council of national defense, \$400,000.
Food administration, \$7,500,000.
Fuel administration, \$3,500,000.
Shipping board, \$800,000.
Expediting construction of ships, \$65,000,000.
Construction of ships, \$1,438,451,000.
Acquisition of shipbuilding plants, \$87,000,000.
Operation of ships, \$60,000,000.
For acquisition of land for shipping board, \$75,000,000.
For transportation of shipyard employes, \$20,000,000.
For the purchase of ships, \$55,000,000.
For recruiting and training crews, \$6,250,000.
War industries board, \$1,150,000.
War trade board, \$3,500,000.
Secretary of labor to assist in furnishing war labor and in standardizing wages, \$5,500,000.
Secretary of labor for war labor administration, \$1,335,000.

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Sixty-fifth congress, second session.	
Title of act.	Total.
Agriculture	\$27,875,353.00
Army	12,083,811,113.91
Diplomatic and consular.....	7,937,376.66
District of Columbia.....	15,046,768.66
Fortifications	5,437,814,112.85

Title of act.	Total.
Indian	\$11,021,910.00
Legislative, etc.....	69,937,863.25
Military academy.....	2,515,005.01
Naval	1,607,468,415.84
Pension	220,050,000.00
Postoffice	377,573,342.00
River and harbor.....	23,854,600.00
Sundry civil.....	3,065,208,470.07

Total regular acts.....22,950,109,331.25

Urgent deficiency, 1918.....	733,151,789.46
Additional urgent deficiency, 1918	90,700,022.62
Deficiency, 1918.....	1,015,406,732.34
First deficiency, 1919*.....	6,346,005,666.04

Total deficiency acts..... 8,185,264,210.46

Loans to our allies by the third and fourth liberty bond acts.....	3,000,000,000.00
War Finance corporation and capital issues committee....	500,200,000.00
Federal operation of railroads	500,000,000.00
Purchase of federal land bank bonds.....	200,000,000.00
Vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors	2,000,000.00
Combating Spanish influenza and other communicable diseases	1,000,000.00
Encouraging production and regulation of ores, metals and minerals	50,500,000.00
Encouraging production, etc., and distribution of food products	11,212,283.00
Other miscellaneous appropriations	1,666,000.00

Total miscellaneous appropriations

4,266,578,283.00

Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations, including \$588,049,168 interest on the public debt; \$153,814,000 for the sinking fund; \$30,904,255.36 for the preparation and issuance of loans; and \$51,946,030, the necessary approximated amount to pay the increased compensation to government employes....

896,453,398.36

Grand total.....36,298,405,223.07

*As passed by the house. †Includes \$9,421,030,122 contract obligations to be met by fee.

WILSON-CHAMBERLAIN CONTROVERSY.

Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of senate military committee, in a speech in New York city Jan. 19, 1918, made this statement:

"The military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every department of the government of the United States. We are trying to work it out. I speak not as a democrat but as an American citizen."

PRESIDENT RESENTS CRITICISM.

Replying to this criticism President Wilson issued the following, Jan. 21:

"Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact, the war department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency.

"There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plans, all of which

have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials of the department constantly away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen.

"But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

"Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any other to be effective. If the congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization

which stand in their way. The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion.

"My association and constant conference with the secretary of war have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

"To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement. I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice."

CHAMBERLAIN DEFENDS SPEECH.

Senator Chamberlain read the president's statement and made the following reply on the same date:

"In my New York speech I had not prepared the address and spoke twenty minutes extemporaneously without notes. I pointed out that from Bunker Hill to the present time we had had no military organization or policy.

"The press report of my address was correct. But my argument was directed to the military establishment and not to other departments of the government, although it was broad enough to be subject to that interpretation. But those hearing it knew I referred merely to the military establishment and that the senate military committee had undertaken, through the bills for a war cabinet and a director of munitions, to work out changes in the establishment.

"I explained that these bills were not administrative measures. I did not misrepresent them.

"Secretary Baker's efforts to better his organization have my utmost approval. He has made much improvement. But the inherent weakness of his organization is that nobody between the army and the president has legal authority.

"There is the council of national defense, the war industries board and the clearance committee—all purely voluntary organizations—between the president and the army. The war cabinet and director of the munitions would be created by law with definite legal powers and duties, respectively, to map out and direct war policies and to have charge of war supplies. By this plan we would substitute a strong for the only weak link in the chain of organization.

"I regret very much that the administration is not with me. But I am acting under my oath and will have the approval of my own conscience even if not of the administration.

"The people are entitled to be let into the committee's confidence. If the people don't want it, that will be all right. It is their war."

REPEATS CHARGES IN SENATE.

On Jan. 24 Mr. Chamberlain made a speech in the senate in which he maintained that the president had not been informed as to the real state of affairs and was consequently ignorant of shortcomings of the war department. He criticized particularly the ordnance and quartermaster departments and the health conditions at the training camps. Letters were read by him from parents who had seen their sons die under the most distressing circumstances in the camp hospitals. The senator called particular attention to the delay in deciding upon the type of machine gun to use and in furnishing the soldiers with rifles and uniforms.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY BAKER.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, feeling that the Chamberlain speech virtually accused the war department of having "fallen down"

in its work, asked that he be given an opportunity of being heard by the senate committee on military affairs. His request was granted and he appeared before the committee Jan. 28. For nearly six hours he told in detail what had been accomplished by the war department in raising, training and sending troops to Europe. Following are some of the more important statements made by the secretary:

The United States government could have from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 troops in France in 1918; 500,000 men would be there by spring and another 1,500,000 would be ready to go as fast as they could be transported. More than 1,000,000 men in the national guard and national army were ready to go at any time.

With regard to the sites of the cantonments and the construction of the barracks the highest sanitary and medical experts of the country had been consulted. Everything possible had been done to protect the men. The food furnished the American soldiers had been of the highest quality.

All the uniforms of the soldiers were 100 per cent wool. As regarded the shortage in uniforms, the secretary considered it better to have the men go into camp and begin training than to wait until the last button was sewed on their coats.

Concerning artillery, Gen. Bliss had sent this message from the interallied conference in Paris: "The representatives of Great Britain and France state that their production of artillery is now established on so large a scale that they are able to equip completely all the American divisions as they arrive in France in 1918. Gen. Joffre and his associates bring to me the assurance that we are not taking from France and Great Britain the things which they need."

With regard to machine guns, Gen. Pershing did not desire to use the Lewis gun for land service, but it had been chosen by the experts for the air service. The marines who went abroad had been armed with Lewis guns, but these weapons had been retired and the regiments had been supplied with Chauchut rifles (light machine weapons) and Hotchkiss guns. The department had ordered every machine gun it could get.

The choice of a rifle had been made at a conference in the secretary's office at which were Gen. Crozier, Gen. Scott, Gen. Bliss, Gen. Kuhn, Gen. Pershing and ten experts from the ordnance department. It was unanimously decided to use the Springfield rifle and a modification of the Enfield rifle, which would allow it to be chambered for American ammunition. This had led to some delay, but Gen. Wood had suggested the advisability of calling out a large army before all the rifles had been manufactured, as the men needed many things before they needed rifles. He pointed out that the Kitchener army had drilled for months in civilian clothes and had used sticks for arms. Every soldier sent to Europe was armed with an excellent rifle. Only a few complaints had been received of bad treatment in the army hospitals and each case was investigated. Where there was a material shortage it was referred to the surgeon-general for instant correction. Where there was a breakdown in the human element it was referred for action to be taken which would be not only corrective but punitive.

PRESIDENT'S FOOD PROCLAMATION.

The following appeal for further saving of food was issued by President Wilson Jan. 26, 1918:

"Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the

large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders. The food administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility without any real inconvenience on our part.

"In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most 70 per cent of those of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

"To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

"In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

"In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition, Saturday in each week should be further observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

"A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

"It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

"The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities, of which we have more abundant supplies, for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

"I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

"WOODROW WILSON."

NEW FOOD RULES.

The suggestions made by the food administration referred to in the president's proclamation were:

"The following is a summary of the rules that have been formulated by the United States food administration with the approval of the president, in order to effect the further conservation in foodstuffs necessary to support the allies and our own armed forces over the next four months.

"These rules are effective from the morning of Monday, Jan. 28.

"The effectiveness of these rules is dependent solely upon the good will of and the willingness to sacrifice by the American people. In the last analysis the success or failure of any plan such as here outlined rests with the people. We are dependent upon the co-operation of the trades.

"We have but one police force—the American woman—and we depend upon her to organize in co-operation with our state and local food administrators to see that these rules are obeyed by that small minority who may fail.

"Part of the rules will be enforced under the Lever food act; other parts are voluntary, and will depend for their success upon public sentiment. Our experience hitherto has shown a willingness of the vast majority of consumers and a full co-operation of the trades to undergo the self-sacrifice necessary to render such measures effective. The small minority who refuse to co-operate should not be allowed to defeat the nation's necessities.

"1. As their part in reducing the consumption of wheat flour, the consumers of the country are called upon in purchasing such flour to buy at the same time an equal weight of the other cereals (corn meal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour and feretita flours and meals). The housewife may use these products separately in making bread, cakes and pastry, or mix them as she thinks best.

"The retailers are to sell wheat flour only with an equal weight of these other cereals.

"2. Consumers will be able to obtain mixed cereal bread from their bakers, who will be required under the license regulations to mix 5 per cent of other cereals with their wheat flour, both in bread and rolls, and will be required gradually to increase this substitution until, beginning Feb. 24, a minimum of 20 per cent of such cereals is to be used. The food administration strongly urges on consumers the buying of this bread, which will be known as victory bread and will contain not less than 20 per cent of cereals other than wheat. Graham or whole wheat bread will also be given that name, because, containing, as they do, 25 per cent more of the wheat grain than white bread, they, too, will serve the purpose of saving wheat flour.

"If you bake bread at home use wheat substitutes; if you buy it, buy only victory bread.

"3. Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, breakfast foods, pie, cake and pastry are not to purchase to exceed 70 per cent of the wheat flour they used during the corresponding months of 1917. These manufacturers will be performing a patriotic service by using cereals other than wheat in their productions.

"4. Wholesalers will be required, under license regulations, not to buy more than 70 per cent of their purchases of flour from millers as based on their purchases for the corresponding months of the previous year, and their sales to the retail trade must be in proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals, this being the same proportion in which the retailer satisfies himself that the substitutes have been already purchased from another source.

"A ruling has been made that in making any combination sales under this program dealers shall name a price for each of the articles so sold which shall not represent more than a normal pre-war profit on any one of the articles sold.

"5. Millers of flour are to distribute their output through their customary channels and markets in such a manner that each city, town and district may receive its usual proportion. The wheat millers have been required to produce one barrel of flour (196 pounds) from

264 pounds of wheat. This is a white flour and represents from 2 per cent to 4 per cent higher extraction, than from last year's harvest.

Wheatless Days.

"6. To assist further in conservation, Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless days and one meal of each day as a wheatless meal. This applies both in the home and in the public eating place, and on such days and meals no crackers, pastries, macaroni, breakfast foods or other cereals containing wheat should be used. The only exception to this is such small amounts of flour as may be needed for thickening soups or gravies or as a binder in corn bread or other cereal breads.

"7. On wheatless days and at wheatless meals the food administration urges that bread baked in the home be other than wheat bread. Where bread is purchased either for use in public eating places or in the home victory bread should be used if no wheat substitutes can be found.

"The federal food administrator in each state will announce the meal to be observed as a wheatless meal in his state. If no meal is designated, the United States food administration prefers that the evening meal be wheatless.

Meatless Days.

"8. It is further desired, in order that meat and pork products be conserved, that one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week, and one meatless meal in every day, be observed, and, in addition, two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week, be strictly kept. By 'meatless' is meant without hog, cattle or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. By 'porkless' is meant without pork, bacon, ham, lard or hog products. On these days use fish, poultry and eggs.

"9. For local situations where exceptions are necessary application should be made to the state food administrators."

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO FARMERS.

President Wilson sent the following message to a farmers' war conference held at the University of Illinois in Urbana, Jan. 31, 1918:

"I am very sorry, indeed, that I cannot be present in person at the Urbana conference. I should like to enjoy the benefit of the inspiration and exchange of counsel which I know should obtain, but in the circumstances it has seemed impossible for me to be present, and, therefore, I can only send you a very earnest message expressing my interest and the thoughts which such a conference must bring prominently into every mind.

"I need not tell you, for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do, that we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every one of us. We can give everything that is needed with the greater willingness and even satisfaction because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken.

"It is to prevent the life of the world from being determined and the fortunes of men everywhere affected by small groups of military masters who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world of the governments they unhappily for the moment control.

"You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in this war. It had raised its evil hand against us. The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned, and to confine our people within the western hemisphere while they accomplished purposes which would have permanently impaired and im-

peded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the imperial government of Germany. This was no threat. It had become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people and our own property in flagrant violation not only of justice but of the well recognized and long standing covenants of international law and treaty.

"We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again, and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance.

"Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of that great end.

"You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom, the freedom of men all over the world as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied those materials and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice.

"In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities fortunately such as no other government in the world can show. The department of agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world.

"And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. I dare say that you are aware that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world. They do not produce more per acre than the farmers in Europe. It is not necessary that they should do so. It would perhaps be bad economy for them to attempt it. But they do produce by two to three or four times more per man, per unit of labor and capital than the farmers of any European country. They are more alert and use more labor saving devices than any other farmers in the world. And their response to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way remarkable.

"But I ought to say to you that it is not only necessary that these achievements should be repeated but that they should be exceeded.

"In fixing the prices of foodstuffs the government has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of the communities which are to be served.

"I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts. I do not believe that it is necessary to do so."

WILSON'S BALTIMORE SPEECH.

In Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1918, on the anniversary of the nation's declaration of war against Germany, President Wilson made the following speech:

"Fellow Citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere.

"The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost, our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest

men, and if need be, all that we possess. The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative.

"The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to offer to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimming and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction.

"I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

"The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle.

"The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

"I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose.

"We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment.

"To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will.

"The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them.

"Her present chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement.

"At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire

to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances.

"But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion.

"We cannot mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Roumania.

"The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride.

"A great people, helpless by their own act, lie for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement, and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion!

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies which even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If when they have felt their check to be final they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they do so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the east?

"Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy, an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe, an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the far east.

"In such a program our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part.

"They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

"That program once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden under foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right must begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy will once more pitilessly shut upon mankind.

"The thing is preposterous and impossible, and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved?

"I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unpinning thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched. What, then, are we to do?

"For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed, a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the Ger-

man commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

"I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in.

"This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

"Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men; whether right, as America conceives it, or dominion, as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

LIBERTY DAY PROCLAMATION.

To promote the success of the third liberty loan President Wilson on April 18, 1918, issued the following proclamation:

An enemy who has grossly abused the power of organized government, and who seeks to dominate the world by the might of the sword, challenges the rights of America and the liberty and life of all the free nations of the earth. Our brave sons are facing the fire of battle in defense of the honor and rights of America and the liberty of nations. To sustain them and to assist our gallant associates in the war a generous and patriotic people have been called upon to subscribe to the third liberty loan.

Now therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do appoint Friday, the 26th day of April, 1918, as Liberty day. On the afternoon of that day I request the people of the United States to assemble in their respective communities and liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause. Patriotic demonstrations should be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the liberty loan committees organized by the federal reserve banks. Let the nation's response to the third liberty loan express in unmistakable terms the determination of America to fight for peace, the permanent peace of justice.

For the purpose of participating in liberty day celebrations all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused at 12 o'clock noon Friday, the 26th of April.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1918 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the president:
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

WILSON'S RED CROSS SPEECH.

On the occasion of the opening of the second Red Cross campaign for \$100,000,000 President Wilson made the following speech at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York city, Saturday night, May 18, 1918:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Countrymen: I should be very sorry to think that Mr. Davi-

son in any degree curtailed his exceedingly interesting speech for fear that he was postponing mine, because I am sure you listened with the same intent and intimate interest with which I listened to the extraordinarily vivid account he gave of the things which he had realized because he had come in contact with them on the other side of the waters.

"We compass them with our imagination; he compassed them in his personal experience, and I am not come here to-night to review for you the work of the Red Cross; I am not competent to do so, because I have not had the time or the opportunity to follow it in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words to you as to what it all seems to me to mean, and it means a great deal.

"There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand-in-hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves.

"Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get 5,000,000 men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000?

"I have asked the congress of the United States to name no limit, because the congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry.

"And we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intimations and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the east, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation.

"Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the west involves a reservation with regard to the east. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."

A voice from the audience interrupted with: "God bless you."

"The helpless and the friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor," the president continued. "and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake I tell him now he is mistaken.

"For the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, in so far as we are concerned, is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind.

"If they wish peace let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are.

"But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force which will be demonstrated to the utmost but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross.

"Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do, and it is a character which those who see and realize appreciate and admire; but their duty is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succor and friendship.

"Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together; and,

better even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world together.

"Look at the picture. In the center of the scene four nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement; and, against them, twenty-three governments representing the greater part of the population of the world drawn together into a new sense of community of interest, a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life.

"The secretary of war told me an interesting incident the other day. He said when he was in Italy a member of the Italian government was explaining to him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States.

"If you want to try an interesting experiment go up to any one of these troop trains and ask in English how many of them have been in America and see what happens."

"He tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and he said, 'How many of you boys have been in America?' and he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up: 'Me from San Francisco'; 'Me from New York'; all over. There was part of the heart of America in the Italian army. People that had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived among us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us, and now friends of America, were fighting for their native Italy.

"Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together. And this intimate contact of the Red Cross with the peoples who are suffering the terrors and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the center of the heart of it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we so dearly love.

"My friends, a great day of duty has come, and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it.

"May I say this—the duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men among us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the civil war, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save one country—this is a war to save the world.

"And your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You can't give anything to the government of the United States; it won't accept it. There is a law of congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the government will accept is a loan, and duties performed; but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross.

"Down in your hearts you can't take very much satisfaction, in the last analysis, in lending money to the government of the United States, because the interest which you draw will burn your pockets; it is a commercial transaction, and some men have even dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that constitutes upon their attitude.

"But when you give, something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know there is the old cynical definition of gratitude, as 'the lively expectation of favors to come.'

"Well, there is no expectation of favors to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that men may be succored, that homes may be restored, that

suffering may be relieved, that the face of the earth may have the blight of destruction taken away from it, and that wherever force goes there shall go mercy and helpfulness.

"And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation you are not giving; at all you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart blood goes into it.

"And think what we have here! We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great international organization, which is not only recognized by the statutes of each of the civilized governments of the world, but it is recognized by international agreement and treaty as the recognized and accepted instrumentality of mercy and succor. And one of the deepest stains that rests upon the reputation of the German army is that they have not respected the Red Cross.

"That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrumentality they themselves participated in setting up as the thing which no man was to touch, because it was the expression of common humanity. We are members, by being members of the American Red Cross, of a great fraternity and comradeship which extends all over the world, and this cross which these women bore to-day is an emblem of Christianity itself.

"It fills my imagination, ladies and gentlemen, to think of the women all over this country who are busy to-night and are busy every night and every day doing the work of the Red Cross, busy with a great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with a forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationships, ready to curtail the duties of the household in order that they may contribute to this common work that all their hearts are engaged in, and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other.

"When you think of this, you realize how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great intimate family whose heart is being used for the service of the soldiers not only, but for the service of civilians where they suffer and are lost in a maze of distresses and distractions.

"And you have, then, this noble picture of justice and mercy as the two servants of liberty. For only where men are free do they think the thoughts of comradeship; only where they are free do they think the thoughts of sympathy; only where they are free are they mutually helpful; only where they are free do they realize their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in a common interest and common necessity.

"I heard a story told the other day that was ridiculous, but it is worth repeating, because it contains the germ of truth. An Indian was enlisted in the army. He returned to the reservation on a furlough. He was asked what he thought of it. He said: 'No much good; too much salute; not much shoot.' Then he was asked: 'Are you going back?' 'Yes.' 'Well, do you know what you are fighting for?' 'Yes, me know; fight to make whole damn world democratic party.'

"He had evidently misunderstood some innocent sentence of my own. But, after all, although there is no party purpose in it, he got it right as far as the word 'party,' to make the whole world democratic in the sense of community of interest and of purpose, and if you ladies and gentlemen could read some of the touching dispatches which come through official channels, for even through these channels there come voices of humanity that are infinitely pathetic, if you could catch some of those voices that speak the utter longing of oppressed and helpless peoples all over the

world to hear something like the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic,' to hear the feet of the great hosts of liberty going to set them free, to set their minds free, set their lives free, set their children free, you would know what comes into the heart of those who are trying to contribute all the brains and power they have to this great enterprise of liberty.

"I summon you to the comradeship, I summon you in this next week to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world."

PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS FOR NEW TAXES.

Owing to a division of opinion among the members of congress as to the necessity of passing new revenue bills for war expenses, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of the house and senate on May 27, 1918, and made the following speech:

"It is with unaffected reluctance that I come to ask you to prolong your session long enough to provide more adequate resources for the treasury for the conduct of the war. I have reason to appreciate as fully as you do how arduous the session has been. Your labors have been severe and protracted. You have passed a long series of measures which required the debate of many doubtful questions of judgment and many exceedingly difficult questions of principle as well as of practice.

"The summer is upon us, in which labor and counsel are twice arduous and are constantly apt to be impaired by lassitude and fatigue. The elections are at hand and we ought as soon as possible to go and render an intimate account of our trusteeship to the people who delegated us to act for them in the weighty and anxious matters that crowd upon us in these days of critical choice and action.

"But we dare not go to the elections until we have done our duty to the full. These are days when duty stands stark and naked, and even with closed eyes we know it is there. Excuses are unavailing. We have either done our duty or we have not. The fact will be as gross and plain as the duty itself. In such a case lassitude and fatigue seem negligible enough. The facts are tonic and suffice to freshen the labor.

"And the facts are these: Additional revenues must manifestly be provided for. It would be a most unsound policy to raise too large a proportion of them by loan, and it is evident that the \$4,000,000,000 now provided for by taxation will not of themselves sustain the greatly enlarged budget to which we must immediately look forward.

"We cannot, in fairness, wait until the end of the fiscal year is at hand to apprise our people of the taxes they must pay on their earnings of the present calendar year, whose accountings and expenditures will then be closed. We cannot get increased taxes unless the country knows what they are to be and practices the necessary economy to make them available.

"Definiteness, early definiteness, as to what its tasks are to be is absolutely necessary for the successful administration of the treasury; it cannot frame fair and workable regulations in haste, and it must frame its regulations in haste if it is not to know its exact task until the very eve of its performance.

"The present tax laws are marred, moreover, by inequities which ought to be remedied. Indisputable facts, every one; and we cannot alter or blink them. To state them is argument enough. And yet, perhaps, you will permit me to dwell for a moment upon the situation they disclose. Enormous loans freely spent in the stimulation of industry of almost every sort produce inflations and extravagances which presently make the whole

economic structure questionable and insecure and the very basis of credit is cut away.

"Only fair, equitably distributed taxation of the widest incidence and drawing chiefly from the sources which would be likely to demoralize credit by their very abundance can prevent inflation and keep our industrial system free of speculation and waste.

"We shall naturally turn, therefore, I suppose, to war profits and incomes and luxuries for the additional taxes. But the war profits and incomes upon which the increased taxes will be levied will be the profits and incomes of the calendar year 1918. It would be manifestly unfair to wait until the early months of 1919 to say what they are to be. It might be difficult, I should imagine, to run the mill with water that had already gone over the wheel.

"Moreover, taxes of that sort will not be paid until June of next year and the treasury must anticipate them. It must use the money they are to produce before it is due. It must sell short time certificates of indebtedness. In the autumn a much larger sale of long time bonds must be effected than has yet been attempted. What are the bankers to think of the certificates if they do not certainly know where the money is to come from which is to take them up? And how are investors to approach the purchase of bonds with any sort of confidence or knowledge of their own affairs if they do not know what taxes they are to pay and what economies and adjustments of their business they must effect?

"I cannot assure the country of a successful administration of the treasury in 1918 if the question of further taxation is to be left undecided until 1919.

"The consideration that dominates every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war. We are not only in the midst of the war; we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind.

"There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater and greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it.

"If that is to be accomplished, gentlemen, money must sustain it to the utmost. Our financial program must no more be left in doubt or suffered to lag than our ordnance program, or our ship program, or our munitions program, or our program for making millions of men ready. These others are not programs, indeed, but mere plans upon paper, unless there is to be an unquestionable supply of money.

"That is the situation, and it is the situation which creates the duty, no choice or preference of ours. There is only one way to meet that duty. We must meet it without selfishness or fear of consequences. Politics is adjoined. The elections will go to those who think least of it; to those who go to the constituencies without explanation or excuses, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed.

"I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them. There is no danger of deceit now. An intense and pitiless light beats upon every man and every action in this tragic plot of war that is now upon the stage.

"If lobbyists hurry to Washington to at-

tempt to turn what you do in the matter of taxation to their protection or advantage the light will beat also upon them.

"There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the treasury with regard to profits of every sort. The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable.

"I am advising you to act upon this matter of taxation now, gentlemen, not because I do not know that you can see and interpret the facts and the duty they impose just as well and with as clear a perception of the obligations involved as I can, but because there is a certain solemn satisfaction in sharing with you the responsibilities of such a time.

"The world never stood in such case before. Men never before had so clear or so moving a vision of duty. I know that you will begrudge the work to be done here by us no more than the men begrudge us theirs who lie in the trenches and sally forth to their death. There is a stimulating comradeship knitting us all together.

"And this task to which I invite your immediate consideration will be performed under favorable influences if we will look to what the country is thinking and expecting and care nothing at all for what is being said and believed in the lobbies of Washington hotels, where the atmosphere seems to make it possible to believe what is believed nowhere else.

"Have you not felt the spirit of the nation rise and its thought become a single and common thought since these eventful days came, in which we have been sending our boys to the other side? I think you must read that thought, as I do, to mean this, that the people of this country are not only united in the resolute purpose to win this war, but are ready and willing to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice that it may be necessary for them to bear in order to win it.

"We need not be afraid to tax them if we lay taxes justly. They know that the war must be paid for, and that it is they who must pay for it, and if the burden is justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice, from which none escapes who can bear it at all, they will carry it cheerfully and with a sort of solemn pride.

"I have always been proud to be an American, and was never more proud than now, when all that we have said and all that we have foreseen about our people is coming true. The great days have come when the only thing that they ask for or admire is duty, greatly and adequately done; when their only wish for America is that she may share the freedom she enjoys; when a great, compelling sympathy wells up in their hearts for men everywhere who suffer and are oppressed, and when they see at last the high uses for which their wealth has been piled up and their mighty power accumulated, and, counting neither blood nor treasure, now that the final day of opportunity has come, rejoice to spend and to be spent through a long night of suffering and terror, in order that they and men everywhere may see the dawn of a day of righteousness and justice and peace. Shall we grow weary when they bid us act?

WILSON'S MOUNT VERNON ADDRESS, JULY 4, 1918.

Addressing foreign diplomats and representatives of foreign born Americans gathered about the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon, Va., July 4, 1918, President Wilson spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and My Fellow Citizens: I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The

place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when Gen. Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation.

"From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure.

"It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plain and reality.

"The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiriting associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

"It is significant—significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted not for a class but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not for a single people only but for all mankind.

"They were thinking not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them.

"They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men.

"And we take our cue from them—do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planned.

"Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place.

"There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw to-day. This is surely a fitting place from which we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

"This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery, but cannot act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless.

"Opposed to them, masters of many armies,

stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose, but only selfish ambitions of their own by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own.

"The past and the present are in deadly grapple, and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

"There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision would be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

"1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States, and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself.

"The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once

roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!"

MESSAGE TO FOREIGN BORN.

One of the features of the celebration of July 4, 1918, was the part taken in it by foreign-born residents of the United States. These held gatherings in all parts of the country to pledge anew their allegiance to the land of their adoption. To them President Wilson sent the following message:

"You are met, my fellow citizens, to commemorate the signing of that declaration of independence which marked the awakening of a new spirit in the lives of nations. Since the birth of our republic we have seen this spirit grow. We have heard the demand and watched the struggle for self-government spread and triumph among many peoples. We have come to regard the right to political liberty as the common right of humankind. Year after year, within the security of our borders, we have continued to rejoice in the peaceful increase of freedom and democracy throughout the world. And yet now, suddenly, we are confronted with a menace which endangers everything that we have won and everything that the world has won.

"In all its old insolence, with all its ancient cruelty and injustice, military autocracy has again armed itself against the pacific hopes of men. Having suppressed self-government among its own people by an organization maintained in part by falsehood and treachery, it has set out to impose its will upon its neighbors and upon us. One by one it has compelled every civilized nation in the world either to forego its aspirations or to declare war in their defense. We find ourselves fighting again for our national existence. We are face to face with the necessity of asserting anew the fundamental right of free men to make their own laws and choose their own allegiance, or else permit humanity to become the victim of a ruthless ambition that is determined to destroy what it cannot master.

"Against its threat the liberty loving people of the world have risen and allied themselves. No fear has deterred them and no bribe of material well being has held them back. They have made sacrifices such as the world has never known before, and their resistance in the face of death and suffering has proved that the aim which animates the German effort can never hope to rule the spirit of mankind. Against the horror of military conquest, against the emptiness of living in mere bodily contentment, against the desolation of becoming part of a state that knows neither truth nor honor, the world has so revolted that even people long dominated and suppressed by force have now begun to stir and arm themselves.

"Centuries of subjugation have not destroyed the racial aspirations of the many distinct peoples of eastern Europe, nor have they accepted the sordid ideals of their political and military masters. They have survived the slow persecutions of peace as well as the agonies of war, and now demand recognition for their just claims to autonomy and self-government. Representatives of these races are with you to-day, voicing their loyalty to our ideals and offering their services in the common cause. I ask you, fellow citizens, to unite with them in making this our independence day the first that shall be consecrated to a declaration of independence for all the peoples of the world."

LABOR DAY MESSAGE.

The following message on labor and the war was written by President Wilson for publication on Labor day, Sept. 2, 1918:

"My Fellow Citizens: Labor day, 1918, is not like any Labor day that we have known. Labor day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enter-

prise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now.

"We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but we did not realize as we do now that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single object.

"We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded—a weapon which if we were to lay down no rifle would be of any use.

"And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe; and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe.

"Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents.

"It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants, not their masters.

"This is, therefore, the war of all wars which labor should support, and support with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests, so long as governments like that which, after long premeditation, drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and the daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying the fires of which innocent men, women and children are to be the fuel.

"You know the nature of this war. It is

a war which industry must sustain. The army of laborers at home is as important, as essential, as the army of fighting men in the far fields of actual battle.

"And the laborer is not only needed as much as the soldier. It is his war. The soldier is his champion and representative.

"To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the laborer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and his struggle for justice began. The soldiers at the front know this. It steels their muscles to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nation. They would despise any one who fought for the selfish advantage of any nation. They are giving their lives that homes everywhere, as well as the homes they love in America, may be kept sacred and safe and men everywhere be free, as they insist upon being free.

"They are fighting for the ideals of their own land—great ideals, immortal ideals, ideals which shall light the way for all men to the places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads and emancipated spirits. That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible.

"Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh comprehension, not only of what we are about, and of renewed and clear eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also, in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free to render justice to all, and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend.

"We may count upon each other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class. It is serving no private or single interest. Its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days which burn the dross away.

"The light of a new conviction has penetrated to every class among us. We realize as we never realized before that we are comrades, dependent upon one another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided. And so we join hands to lead the world to a new and better day.

"WOODROW WILSON."

RESTRICTION OF COAL CONSUMPTION.

The following order was issued by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States fuel administrator, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1918:

"United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Regulation making provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and other uses necessary to the national security.

"The United States fuel administration, acting under the authority of an executive order of the president of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of congress therein referred to, approved Aug. 10, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulations:

"Section 1. Until further order of the United States fuel administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current require-

ments of: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county or state governments for necessary public uses.

"Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders.

"Sec. 2. On the following days, namely, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, the state fuel administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in car-load lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in section 1 hereof.

"Sec. 3. On the following days, namely, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and, also, on each and every Monday beginning Jan. 28,

1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose, with the following exceptions:

"A. Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantities of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents.

"B. Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption;

"C. Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the fuel administrator of the state in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States food administrator;

"D. Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual, except that on every Monday from Jan. 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use such power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays;

"E. Printing establishments may burn fuel on Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

"Sec. 4. On each Monday, beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

"A. Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, state, county or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians or dentists.

"B. Wholesale or retail stores, or any other stores, business houses or business buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening.

"C. Theaters, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls, or any other place of public amusement.

"Sec. 5. On each Monday beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

"Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays.

"Sec. 6. No fuel shall be burned on any of the Mondays specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

"Sec. 7. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such por-

tions of buildings as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

"Sec. 8. State fuel administrators and their representatives specifically authorized so to do are hereby empowered to grant such relief as may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

"Sec. 9. This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi river, including the whole of the states of Louisiana and Minnesota.

"Sec. 10. Any person, firm, association or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of congress.

H. A. GARFIELD,

"United States Fuel Administrator."

EXPLANATION OF ORDER.

Twenty-four hours' notice of the coal order was given the region affected, a summary of the order being issued Jan. 16, together with an explanatory statement by the fuel administrator as to the necessity of the step. This summary was superseded Jan. 17 by the foregoing official order and a new and more detailed statement was given out by Dr. Garfield, in which he set forth his reasons for shutting down practically all the great industries of the country. This statement follows:

"The most urgent thing to be done is to send to the American forces abroad and to the allies the food and war supplies which they vitally need. War munitions, food, manufactured articles of every description, lying in Atlantic ports in tens of thousands of tons, where literally hundreds of ships, loaded with war goods for our men and the allies, cannot take the seas because their bunkers are empty of coal. The coal to send them on their way is waiting behind the congested freight that has jammed all terminals.

"It is worse than useless to bend our energies to more manufacturing when what we have already manufactured lies at tidewater congesting terminal facilities, jamming the railroad yards and sidetracks for long distances back into the country. No power on earth can move this freight into the war zone where it is needed until we supply the ships with fuel.

"Once the docks are cleared of the valuable freight for which our men and associates in the war now wait in vain, then again our energies and power may be turned to manufacturing, more efficient than ever, so that a steady and uninterrupted stream of vital supplies may be this nation's answer to the allies' cry for help."

"It has been excess of production, in our wartime speeding up, that has done so much to cause congestion on our railroads; that has filled the freight yards to overflowing; that has cluttered the docks of our Atlantic ports with goods waiting to go abroad. At tidewater the flood of freight has stopped. The ships were unable to complete the journey from our factories to the war depots behind the firing line.

"Added to this has been difficulty of transporting coal for our own domestic needs.

"On top of these difficulties has come one of the most terribly severe winters we have known in years.

"The wheels were choked and stopped; zero weather and snowbound trains; terminals congested; harbors with shipping frozen in; rivers and canals unpassable—it was useless to continue manufacture and pile confusion on top of confusion.

"A clear line from the manufacturing establishments to the seaboard and beyond: that was the imperative need. It was like soldiers marching to the front. The men in the foremost ranks must have room to move.

"More than a shock was needed to make a way through that congestion at the terminals and on the docks so that the aid so vitally needed by the allies could get through.

"The incidental effect of this transportation situation on coal production has been disastrous. There is and always has been plenty of fuel, but it cannot be moved to those places where it is so badly needed while railroad lines and terminals are choked.

"Throughout the coal fields scores, even hundreds, of mines are lying idle because of railroad inability to supply the cars to carry away their product. Coal mines cannot operate without cars. Cars cannot be supplied while the railroads are crippled by the present freight congestion, which keeps idle cars lying useless in the freight yards.

"In the last week the production of coal has been disastrously reduced. Reports in some cases have shown 90 per cent of the mines in certain fields closed completely for lack of cars.

"This is war. Whatever the cost we must pay so that in the face of the enemy there can never be the reproach that we held back from doing our full share. Those ships laden with our supplies of food for men and food for guns must have coal and put to sea."

PROTESTS IN VAIN.

While the industries affected announced their willingness to obey the order there were many vigorous protests from those who believed that the end sought could be achieved by less drastic means or that a longer notice should have been given so that the industries might have had time to adjust themselves to the new situation. The United States senate on Jan. 17 passed the following resolution by a vote of 50 to 19:

"Resolved, That the fuel administrator of the United States be and is hereby requested to delay for five days the order suspending the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States, in order that the protests

may be heard, investigation made and information presented."

In spite of this the order, with the approval of President Wilson, went into effect at the time designated.

PRESIDENT SUSTAINS GARFIELD.

On the evening of Jan. 18 President Wilson issued the following statement in support of Dr. Garfield's coal order:

"I was, of course, consulted by Mr. Garfield before the fuel order of yesterday was issued and fully agreed with him that it was necessary, much as I regretted the necessity.

"This war calls for many sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort called for by this order are infinitely less than sacrifices of life which might otherwise be involved.

"It is absolutely necessary to get the ships away, it is absolutely necessary to relieve the congestion at the ports and upon the railways, it is absolutely necessary to move great quantities of food, and it is absolutely necessary that our people should be warmed in their homes if nowhere else, and half-way measures would not have accomplished the desired ends.

"If action such as this had not been taken, we should have limped along from day to day with a slowly improving condition of affairs with regard to the shipment of food and coal, but without such immediate relief as had become absolutely necessary because of the congestions of traffic which have been piling up for the last few months.

"I have every confidence that the results of action of this sort will justify it and that the people of the country will loyally and patriotically respond to necessities of this kind as they have to every other sacrifice involved in the war.

"We are upon a war footing, and I am confident that the people of the United States are willing to observe the same sort of discipline that might be involved in the actual conflict itself."

RAILROADS IN GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Because of conditions created by the war all the railroad and steamship lines of the United States passed into the control of the government at noon Dec. 28, 1917. Before issuing a formal proclamation taking over the railroads President Wilson made public the following explanation of the act:

"I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by act of congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so.

"This is a war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control.

"The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the government in this all-important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; but there were difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize.

"Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earnings. Several roads which were willingly and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the committee have already suffered from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further.

"In mere fairness to them the full authority

of the government must be substituted. The government itself will thereby gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends.

"The public interest must be first served, and, in addition, the financial interests of the government and the financial interests of the railways must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the government, and they themselves can be conducted at a greater advantage.

"Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems. Immediately upon the reassembling of congress I shall recommend that these definite guaranties be given:

"First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government; and,

"Second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917.

"And I am entirely confident that the congress will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrassment.

"The secretary of war and I are agreed that, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive direction of the Hon.

William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as secretary of the treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements.

The government of the United States is the only great government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do everything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration it would certainly have been accomplished, but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor, now that it is demonstrated, and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me.

"A great national necessity dictated the action and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it."

FORMAL PROCLAMATION.

President Wilson in his formal proclamation first quotes the acts of congress declaring war on Germany (April 6, 1917) and on Austria-Hungary (Dec. 7, 1917) and then continues:

"And, whereas, it is provided by section 1 of the act approved Aug. 29, 1916, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' as follows:

"The president, in time of war, is empowered, through the secretary of war, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation or any part thereof, and to utilize the same to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable"; and

"Whereas, It has now become necessary in the national defense to take possession and assume control of certain systems of transportation and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of other than war traffic thereon, for the transportation of troops, war material and equipment therefor, and for other needful and desirable purposes connected with the prosecution of the war;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolutions and statute, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby, through Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, take possession and assume control at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of December, 1917, of each and every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the continental United States and consisting of railroads, and owned or controlled systems of coastwise and inland transportation, engaged in general transportation, whether operated by steam or by electric power, including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such rail or combined rail and water systems of transportation—to the end that such systems of transportation be utilized for the transfer and transportation of troops, war material and equipment, to the exclusion so far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon; and that so far as such exclusive use be not necessary or desirable, such systems of transportation be operated and utilized in the performance of such other services as the national interest may require and the usual and ordinary business and duties of common carriers.

"It is hereby directed that the possession, control, operation and utilization of such transportation systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through William G. McAdoo, who is hereby appointed and designated director-general of railroads. Said director may perform the duties imposed upon him, so long and to such extent as he shall determine, through the boards of directors, receivers, officers and employes of said systems of transportation.

"Until and except so far as said director shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the boards of directors, receivers, officers and employes of the various transportation systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of common carriers, in the names of their respective companies.

"Until and except so far as said director shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine, such systems of transportation shall remain subject to all existing statutes and orders of the interstate commerce commission and to all statutes and orders of regulating commissions of the various states in which said systems or any part thereof may be situated. But any orders, general or special, hereafter made by said director shall have paramount authority and be obeyed as such.

"Nothing herein shall be construed as now affecting the possession, operation and control of street electric passenger railways, including railways commonly called interurban, whether such railways be or be not owned or controlled by such railroad companies or systems. By subsequent order and proclamation, if and when it shall be found necessary or desirable, possession control or operation may be taken of all or any part of such street railway systems, including subways and tunnels, and by subsequent order and proclamation possession, control and operation in whole or in part may also be relinquished to the owners thereof of any part of the railroad system or rail and water systems, possession and control of which are hereby assumed.

"The director shall as soon as may be after having assumed such possession and control enter upon negotiations with the several companies looking to agreements for just and reasonable compensation for the possession, use and control of their respective properties on the basis of an annual guaranteed compensation, above accruing depreciation and the maintenance of their properties, equivalent, as nearly as may be, to the average of the net operating income thereof for the three year period ending June 30, 1917—the results of such negotiations to be reported to me if such action as may be appropriate and lawful.

"But nothing herein contained, expressed or implied, or hereafter done or suffered hereunder, shall be deemed in any way to impair the rights of stockholders, bondholders, creditors and other persons having interests in said systems of transportation or in the profits thereof, to receive just and adequate compensation for the use and control and operation of their property hereby assumed.

"Regular dividends hitherto declared, and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures and other obligations may be paid in due course, and such regular dividends and interest may continue to be paid until and unless the said director shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine, and, subject to the approval of the director, the various carriers may agree upon and arrange for the renewal and extension of maturing obligations.

"Except with the prior written assent of said director, no attachment by mesne process or on execution shall be levied on or against any of the property used by any of the said transportation systems in the conduct of their business as common carriers, but suits may be brought by and against said carriers and judgments rendered as hitherto until and except so

far as said director may, by general or special orders, otherwise determine.

"From and after 12 o'clock on said 28th day of December, 1917, all transportation systems included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control of said director without further act or notice. But for the purpose of accounting said possession and control shall date from 12 o'clock midnight on Dec. 31, 1917.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done by the president, through Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, in the District of Columbia, this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON,
"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War.
"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State."

OLD WAR BOARD GOES OUT.

On Dec. 31 the five members of the railroads' war board, which attempted to unify the roads under private control, offered their resignations, which were accepted. Director-General McAdoo then appointed a temporary advisory committee consisting of the following: John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency.

Hale Holden, president of the Burlington system.

Henry Walters, chairman of the board of the Atlantic Coast line.

Edward Chambers, former traffic manager of the Santa Fe system.

Walker D. Hines, ex-officio chairman of the executive committee of the Santa Fe.

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Wilson, at a joint session of the houses of congress Jan. 4, 1918, made the following recommendations for carrying out government operation of railroads:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report that on the 28th day of December last, during the recess of congress, acting through the secretary of war and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, I took possession and assumed control of the railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control. This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare, in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing.

"As our experience develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are, I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very heavy responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the greater.

"I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to do everything that it is necessary to do to secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective a means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed.

"It was in the true spirit of America, and it was right, that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties, and we did try it. The directors of the railways responded to the need promptly and generously.

"The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual co-ordination and general direction performed their difficult duties with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances. If I have taken the task out of their hands it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only because there were some things which the government can do and present management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen, and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

"It has become unmistakably plain that only under government administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties. Only under government administration can an absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under government administration all these things will be possible—not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties which cannot be merely conjured away give way before the new management.

"The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regarding the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them. It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war materials, of food and of fuel, and of everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country, should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

"While the present authority of the executive suffices for all purposes of administration and while, of course, all private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the government an unqualified guaranty that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will receive under federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public.

"I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guaranties be given by appropriate legislation and given as promptly as circumstances permit.

"I need not point out the essential justice of such guaranties and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly paid and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection

with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the government.

"Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and co-ordinated with the financial operations of the government. No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the federal treasury and no fundamental industrial values should anywhere be unnecessarily impaired. In the hands of many small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, in insurance companies, in savings banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the sum total of which runs up to some \$10,000,000,000 or \$11,000,000,000, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

"The secretary of war and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, the Hon. William G. McAdoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and director-general of the new railway administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in active progress.

"It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway administration which will now be possible sufficient economies can be effected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable, without resorting to the national treasury for the funds. If it is not possible, it will, of course, be necessary to resort to the congress for grants of money for that purpose. The secretary of the treasury will advise with your committee with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter. For the present, I suggest only the guaranties I have indicated and such appropriations as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the congress may grant these promptly and ungrudgingly. We are dealing with great matters and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly."

Congress enacted a law providing for the operation of the transportation systems of the country, the measure being approved by the president March 21. (See "Work of 65th Congress," page 370, in this volume.)

WAGE COMMISSION AND BOARD.

Director-General McAdoo announced Jan. 18 the appointment of a railroad wage commission of four public men to determine the wages of the different classes of labor on the railroads. The men chosen were:

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior,
C. C. McChord, interstate commerce commissioner.

J. Harry Covington, chief justice of the District of Columbia.

William R. Willcox, lawyer, New York, N. Y.

WAGES INCREASED.

In accordance with recommendations made by the commission the railroad administration issued an order (No. 27) on May 25, 1918, establishing new rates of pay effective from Jan. 1, 1918, and recognizing the principle of the basic eight-hour day. This order

affected chiefly engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, flagmen and other employees in the operating department. Orders increasing the wages of other railroad employees were issued Sept. 5, more than 1,000,000 men being affected. Generally speaking, the wage increases as compared with the wages paid Jan. 1, 1918, amounted to \$25 a month for employes paid on the monthly basis and 12 cents an hour for those paid on the hourly basis. The wages of Pullman employes were subsequently raised on the same basis as those of other railroad employes.

By the order of May 25 a board of railroad wages and working conditions was created, consisting of G. H. Sines, F. H. Gaines, J. J. Dermody, C. E. Lindsey, W. E. Morse and A. O. Wharton.

RATES AND FARES INCREASED.

By an order (No. 28) issued May 25, 1918, the railroad administration increased freight and passenger rates in order to meet the heavier expenses under increased wages and the higher cost of coal and other articles consumed by the railroads. The new freight rates went into effect June 25 and the passenger fares on June 10. Class rates were increased 25 per cent, the increase also applying to commodity rates generally, except the commodities of which there is a heavy movement on which certain amounts were added and specific rates were fixed.

Passenger fares were advanced to 3 cents a mile for one-way travel in day coaches. Round trip tourist rates were also increased. Officers, enlisted men and nurses of the United States army, navy and marine corps when traveling in uniform at their own expense were given a rate of 1 cent a mile. This reduced rate also applied to union and confederate veterans attending their national encampment in 1918; the rate to state encampments was fixed at 2 cents a mile. Commutation fares were advanced 10 per cent. Passengers traveling in standard sleeping and parlor cars were required to pay an additional passage charge of 16 per cent of the normal one-way fare and passengers traveling in tourist sleeping cars an additional charge of 8 per cent of the normal one-way fare. These charges were in addition to those required for the occupancy of berths in sleeping cars or seats in the parlor cars. The rates on excess baggage were also increased.

MEASURES OF ECONOMY.

By an order issued Jan. 28, 1918, the railroad administration prohibited railroads from making payments to agents or other persons employed to affect legislation; to attorneys not actually engaged in necessary work; to persons or agencies constituting associations of carriers unless approved by the director-general and to any person for political services.

The administration also issued an order May 21 substituting federal managers for railway presidents.

Union ticket offices were established in the large cities where under the old system the various lines maintained their own ticket offices.

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

The railroads since the government assumed control have been under the administration of Director-General McAdoo and a staff of assistants in Washington, D. C., and of federal managers appointed by the director-general for regional districts. The principal officials of the central administration in 1918 were:

Director-General—William G. McAdoo,
Assistant to Director-General—Oscar A. Price,
Assistant Director-General—Walker D. Hines,
General Counsel, Division of Law—John Barto
Payne.

Director Division of Capital Expenditure—
Robert S. Lovett.

Director Division of Finance and Purchases—
John Skelton Williams.

Director Division of Public Service—Charles A. Prouty.
 Director of Division of Operation—Carl R. Gray.
 Chairman Board of Wages and Working Conditions—G. H. Sines.
 Director of Division of Labor—W. S. Carter.
 Director of Division of Traffic—Edward Chambers.
 Manager Coastwise Ship Lines—H. B. Walker.
 Manager Troop Movement Section—George Hodges.

REGIONAL DIRECTORS.

Eastern District—Alfred H. Smith, New York, N. Y.
 Northwestern District—R. H. Aishton, Chicago, Ill.
 Central Western District—Hale Holden, Chicago, Ill.
 Southern District—B. L. Winchell, Atlanta, Ga.
 Southwestern District—B. F. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.
 Allegheny District—C. H. Markham, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pochontas District—H. D. Maher, Roanoke, Va.
 Ohio-Indiana District—H. A. Worcester, Cincinnati, O.
 New England District—J. H. Hustis, Boston, Mass.

EXPRESS COMPANIES UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL.

On May 28, 1918, the four principal express companies, the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern, entered into a contract with the director-general of railroads, William G. McAdoo, providing for the carrying on of the express business for all the railroads under federal control, the new express company acting as the director-general's agent. The contract was formally signed June 21. The new company which assumed the name of the American Railway Express company, put into the business physical properties of the actual value of \$30,000,000, for which capital stock to that amount was issued. Under the contract the government receives 50% per cent of the gross earnings, the company paying out of the balance the operating expenses, taxes and a dividend of 5 per cent on its capital stock. Out of the next 2 per cent available for distribution the company and the government each receive 1 per cent; out of the next 3 per cent the company gets 1 per cent and the government 2 per cent; any further amounts available for distribution are divided, one-quarter to the company and three-quarters to the government. Service and rates are under control of the director-general of railroads.

WAR LABOR ADMINISTRATION.

As a result of a series of conferences on the subject of labor policies, the council of national defense submitted to the president a program for war labor administration which was approved by him and made public Jan. 9, 1918. The secretary of labor was requested to take charge of the matter and to provide for the purpose the following agencies:

1. A means of furnishing adequate and stable supply of labor to war industries. This will include:

(a) A satisfactory system of labor exchanges.

(b) A satisfactory method and administration of training of workers.

(c) An agency for determining priorities of labor demand.

(d) Agencies for dilution of skilled labor as and when needed.

2. Machinery which will provide for the immediate and equitable adjustment of disputes in accordance with principles to be agreed upon between labor and capital and without stoppage of work. Such machinery would deal with demands concerning wages, hours, shop conditions, etc.

3. Machinery for safeguarding conditions of labor in the production of war essentials. This to include industrial hygiene, safety, woman and child labor, etc.

4. Machinery for safeguarding conditions of living, including housing, transportation, etc.

5. Fact gathering body to assemble and present data, collected through various existing governmental agencies or by independent research, to furnish the information necessary for effective executive action.

6. Information and education division, which has the functions of developing sound public sentiment, securing an exchange of information between departments of labor administration, and promotion in industrial plants of local machinery helpful in carrying out the national labor program.

Some of these agencies already existed in part in the department of labor. For example, the mediation service, the system of labor exchanges and the bureau of labor statistics were utilized.

Denying the existence of a real labor shortage in the United States and the necessity of a conscription of labor, and asserting that the solution of the war labor problem lay in the proper distribution of the available supply of workers, the department of labor announced that the United States employment service would serve as the national labor mobilization

and distribution machine. Allowing for the turnover, the department estimated that the reorganized and expanded federal service must place between three and four million workers in agriculture, shipbuilding and the other war industries in 1918.

To successfully handle its task, the employment service was divorced from the bureau of immigration and made a separate bureau of the labor department, and one of the largest and most important of the national government's war prosecuting agencies. John B. Densmore of Montana, formerly solicitor for the labor department, was named by Secretary of Labor Wilson as director of the reorganized service.

For several months the labor department had been quietly working to equip the federal employment service to handle the war labor problem. Funds amounting to more than \$1,000,000 were made available and kept the labor supplying machine in operation until the end of the fiscal year in June; \$250,000 of the total was appropriated by congress and the president allotted \$825,000 more from his war emergency fund.

The service began covering the entire continent with a network of labor exchanges. Federal, state and municipal employment offices and the facilities of the various state councils of defense were utilized. At the beginning of the year more than 200 such exchanges were in operation and the number was being rapidly increased.

In addition to naming Mr. Densmore director of the service, Secretary of Labor Wilson appointed Charles T. Clayton of Maryland assistant director in charge of the field work and co-operating bodies, and Robert Watson of Massachusetts assistant director in charge of administration.

Five divisions handled the detail of the service's national operations. These divisions, with their chiefs, appointed by Secretary Wilson, were:

Division of information, T. V. Powderly of Pennsylvania, chief; division of farm service, A. L. Barkman of Kansas City, Mo., chief; women's division, Mrs. Hilda Muhlhauser of Ohio, chief; division of reserves, William E. Hall of New York, chief, and division of investigation, Alexander D. Chiqueine, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., chief. The information and women's division existed under the former organization of the federal employment service, Mr. Hall, chief of the division of reserves, is the national director of the public service and the boys' working reserves.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

On Jan. 15, 1918, the secretary of labor appointed the following advisory council to assist in carrying out the war labor program:

John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, representative of the public, chairman.
Waddill Catchings of Alabama, representing employers.

A. A. Landon of New York, representing employers.

John B. Lennon of Illinois, representing employers.

John J. Casey of Pennsylvania, representing employers.

Dr. L. C. Marshall of the University of Chicago, economist.

Agnes Nestor of Illinois, representing women.
The duty of the advisory council, as outlined by the secretary of labor was to standardize labor policies; provide, distribute and maintain a stable and adequate supply of workers, consider labor dilution and training, priority demands, adjustment of disputes and safeguard employment generally.

WAR LABOR CONFERENCE BOARD.

On the recommendation of the advisory council the secretary of labor called upon the president of the American Federation of Labor and the National Industrial Conference board to appoint representatives of labor and of capital for the purpose of reaching an agreement on the principles and policies that should govern their relations during the war emergency and insure the maximum production of war materials. The presidents of the two organizations each appointed five men and each of the two groups chose one additional member to represent the public. The men selected were as follows:

Employers.

B. L. Warden, New York city, vice-president Submarine Boat corporation.

L. F. Loree, 32 Nassau street, New York city, president Delaware & Hudson company, chairman of board and executive committee Kansas City Southern Railroad company, etc.

C. Edwin Michael, Roanoke, Va., president Virginia Bridge and Iron company.

Loyall A. Osborne, 165 Broadway, New York city, vice-president Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, chairman executive committee national industrial conference board.

W. H. Van Dervoort, East Moline, Ill., president Root & Van Dervoort Engineering company.

William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn., former president of the United States, representing the public.

Employes.

William H. Johnston, president International Association of Machinists.

Frank J. Hayes, Merchants' building, Indianapolis, Ind., president United Mine Workers of America.

William L. Hutcheson, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind., president United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Victor A. Olander, 168 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., representative International Seamen's Union of America.

T. A. Rickert, 175 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., United Garment Workers of America.

Frank P. Walsh, Kansas City, Mo., former chairman federal industrial relations commission, representing the public.

Recommendations of Board.

This board after various conferences submitted the following report to William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, March 29, 1918:

Sir: The commission of representatives of employers and workers, selected in accord with the suggestion of your letter of Jan. 28, 1918, to aid in the formulation, in the present emergency, of a national labor program, present to you, as a result of their conferences, the following:

(a) That there be created, for the period of the war, a national war labor board of the same number and to be selected in the same manner and by the same agencies as the commission making this recommendation.

(b) That the functions and powers of the national board shall be as follows:

1. To bring about a settlement by mediation and conciliation, of every controversy arising between employers and workers in the field of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war.

2. To do the same thing in similar controversies in other fields of national activity, delays and obstructions which may, in the opinion of the national board, affect detrimentally such productions.

3. To provide such machinery by direct appointment, or otherwise, for selection of committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise, to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation.

4. To summon the parties to the controversy for hearing and action by the national board in case of failure to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation.

Provision for Umpire.

(c) If the sincere and determined effort of the national board shall fail to bring about a voluntary settlement, and the members of the board shall be unable unanimously to agree upon a decision, then and in that case and only as a last resort, an umpire appointed in the manner provided in the next paragraph shall hear and finally decide the controversy under simple rules of procedure prescribed by the national board.

(d) The members of the national board shall choose the umpire by unanimous vote. Failing such choice, the name of the umpire shall be drawn by lot from a list of ten suitable and disinterested persons to be nominated for the purpose by the president of the United States.

(e) The national board shall hold its regular meetings in the city of Washington, with power to meet at any other place convenient for the board and the occasion.

(f) The national board may alter its methods and practice in settlement of controversies hereunder, from time to time, as experience may suggest.

(g) The national board shall refuse to take cognizance of a controversy between employer and workers in any field of industrial or other activity where there is by agreement or federal law a means of settlement which has not been invoked.

(h) The place of each member of the national board unavoidably detained from attending one or more of its sessions may be filled by a substitute to be named by such member as his regular substitute. The substitute shall have the same representative character as his principal.

(i) The national board shall have power to appoint a secretary and to create such other clerical organization under it as may be in its judgment necessary for the discharge of its duties.

(j) The national board may apply to the secretary of labor for authority to use the machinery of the department in its work for conciliation and mediation.

(k) The action of the national board may be invoked in respect to controversies within its jurisdiction by the secretary of labor or by either side in a controversy or its duly authorized representative. The board, after summary consideration, may refuse further hearing if the case is not of such character or importance as to justify it.

(l) In the appointment of committees of its own members to act for the board in general or local matters, and in the creation of local committees, the employers and the workers shall be equally represented.

(m) The representatives of the public in the

board shall preside alternately at successive sessions of the board or as agreed upon.

(n) The board in its mediating and conciliatory action, and the umpire in his consideration of a controversy, shall be governed by the following principles:

Principles to Be Observed.

There should be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

1. The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever.

2. The right of employes to organize in associations of groups and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the workers in any manner whatsoever.

3. Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade unions, nor for legitimate trade union activities.

4. The workers, in the exercise of their right to organize, shall not use coercive measures of any kind to induce persons to join their organizations, nor, to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

Existing Conditions.

1. In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

2. In establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together, and the employer meets only with employes or representatives engaged in said establishments, the continuance of such condition shall not be deemed a grievance. The declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right or discourage the practice of the formation of labor unions, or the joining of the same by the workers in said establishments, as guaranteed in the last paragraph, nor to prevent the war labor board from urging or any umpire from granting, under the machinery herein provided, improvement of their situation in the matter of wages, hours of labor or other conditions, as shall be found desirable from time to time.

3. Established safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

Women in Industry.

It shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

Hours of Labor.

The basic eight hour day is recognized as applying in all cases in which existing law requires it. In all other cases the question of hours of labor shall be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

Maximum Production.

The maximum production of all war industries should be maintained, and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production, or which have a tendency to artificially increase the cost thereof, should be discouraged.

Mobilization of Labor.

For the purpose of mobilizing the labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, a permanent list of the number of skilled and other workers available in different parts of the nation shall be kept on file by the department of labor, the information to be constantly furnished:

1. By the trade unions.
2. By state employment bureaus and federal agencies of like character.

3. By the managers and operators of industrial establishments throughout the country.

These agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labor as necessity demands.

Custom of Localities.

In fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor regard should always be had to the labor standards, wage scales and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

The Living Wage.

1. The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared.

2. In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

Loyall A. Osborne.	Frank J. Hayes.
L. F. Loree.	Wm. L. Hutcheson.
W. H. Van Dervoort.	Thomas J. Savage.
C. E. Michael.	Victor A. Olander.
B. L. Worden.	T. A. Rickett.
William H. Taft.	Frank P. Walsh.
Wm. H. Johnston.	

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.

Secretary Wilson approved the report of the conference board and appointed the members of the board to serve throughout the war as a national war labor board. Then President Wilson, on April 8, 1918, issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, in January, 1918, the secretary of labor, upon the nomination of the president of the American Federation of Labor and the president of the national industrial conference board, appointed a war labor conference board for the purpose of devising for the period of the war a method of labor adjustment which would be acceptable to employers and employes; and

Whereas, said board has made a report recommending the creation for the period of the war of a national war labor board, with the same number of members as and to be selected by the same agencies that created the war labor conference board, whose duty it shall be to adjust labor disputes in the manner specified and in accordance with certain conditions set forth in the said report; and

Whereas, the secretary of labor has, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of said war labor conference board, dated March 29, 1918, appointed as members of the national war labor board the Hon. William Howard Taft and the Hon. Frank P. Walsh, representatives of the general public of the United States; Messrs. Loyall A. Osborne, L. F. Loree, W. H. Van Dervoort, C. E. Michael and B. L. Worden, representatives of the employers of the United States, and Messrs. Frank J. Hayes, William L. Hutcheson, William H. Johnston, Victor A. Olander and T. A. Rickett, representatives of the employes of the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby approve and affirm the said appointments and make due proclamation thereof and of the following for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The powers, functions and duties of the national war labor board shall be: To settle by mediation and conciliation controversies arising between employers and workers in fields of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war, or in other fields of national activity, delays and obstructions in which might, in the opinion of the national board, affect detrimentally such production; to provide, by direct appointment or otherwise, for committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise and secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation, and to summon the parties to controversies for hearing and action by the national board in event of failure to secure settlement by mediation and conciliation.

The principles to be observed and the methods to be followed by the national board in exercising such powers and functions and performing such duties shall be those specified in the said report of the war labor conference board, dated March 29, 1918, a complete copy of which is herewith appended.

The national board shall refuse to take cognizance of a controversy between employer and workers in any field of industrial or other activity where there is by agreement or federal law a means of settlement which has not been invoked.

And I do hereby urge upon all employers and employes within the United States the necessity of utilizing the means and methods thus provided for the adjustment of all industrial disputes, and request that during the pendency of mediation or arbitration through the said means and methods, there shall be no discontinuance of industrial operations which would result in curtailment of the production of war necessities.

William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh are joint chairmen of the board and W. Jett Lauck secretary.

William P. Harvey of Kansas City, Mo., was appointed May 17, 1918, as a field representative of the national war labor board.

War Labor Umpires.

On July 12, 1918, President Wilson named ten disinterested persons as suitable to act as umpire when drawn by lot as provided in paragraph (d) of the war labor conference board:

Henry Ford, Detroit, Mich.
Matthew Hale, Boston, Mass.
James Harry Covington, Washington, D. C.
Charles C. McChord, Washington, D. C.
V. Everit Macy, New York, N. Y.
Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Suzzallo, Seattle, Wash.
John Lind, Minneapolis, Minn.
William R. Willcox, New York, N. Y.
Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C.

Method of Procedure.

The national war labor board at a meeting held May 14, 1918, agreed upon a plan of procedure and method in all cases. This plan provided for the appointment of subcommittees composed of two members to act for the board in every local controversy and the appointment of permanent local committees in cities and districts to act in cases therein arising, and also comprehended a method of investigating industrial disputes by trained field agents sent out from Washington. Under the form of procedure adopted the board itself will sit only in cases when its sections or subcommittees find it impossible to settle a controversy. In such cases the board will sit as a board of arbitration, decide the controversy and make an award. The board will hear appeals in the following cases:

1. Where the principles established by the president of the United States in his proclamation of April 8, 1918, have been violated.

2. Where an award made by a board has not been put into effect, or where the employes have refused to accept or abide by such award.

3. To determine questions of jurisdiction as between government boards.

Any person desiring to bring before the national war labor board an issue between employer and employes, of which the board has

cognizance, shall deliver to the secretary of the board a written statement, signed by him, with his proper postoffice address at his home and in Washington. The statement shall contain a brief description of the grievance and the names of the persons or corporations against whom he complains, with their postoffice addresses.

Where an employer and employes both desire to submit a controversy to the board, they shall sign a short joint statement of the issue between them, with their respective postoffice addresses, and request the action of the board. They shall deliver this signed statement to the secretary of the board.

Controversies in which the secretary of labor invokes the action of the board, together with the documents transmitted by him, shall be delivered to the secretary of the board.

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD.

Under the general plan of the war labor administration a new board was created in the latter part of May, 1918, to supplement the work of the national war labor board. This was called the war labor policies board. Felix Frankfurter, assistant secretary of labor, was made its chairman. The distinction between this board and the national war labor board is that the former is administrative and the second is judicial and legislative—judicial in the sense that it is a court of appeal where one or more of its enunciated principles are involved in dispute, and legislative at such times as the establishment of a new principle to govern industrial relations is contemplated. The policies board determines directly for war industries and indirectly for nonwar industries all questions involving the distribution of wages, labor, hours and working conditions. Its decisions are executed by the various production departments of the government, each of which is represented in its membership. This execution is direct for all industries engaged in war work. In nonwar industries its decisions are given effect through the war industries board, which controls the flow of raw materials for all industries. The policies board represents the war department, the navy department, the department of agriculture, the Emergency Fleet corporation, the railroad administration, the war industries board and the national war labor board.

Membership of Board.

Chairman—Felix Frankfurter.
Representative of war department—Stanley King.
Representative of the navy department—Louis McH. Howe.
Representative of department of agriculture—G. I. Christie.
Representative of war industries board—Hugh Frayne.
Representative of fuel administration—John P. White.
Representative of United States shipping board—R. P. Bass.
Representative of Emergency Fleet corporation—Howard Conoley.
Representative of food administration—M. B. Hammond.
Representative of railroad administration—W. T. Tyler.
Representing women's division in department of labor—Miss Mary Van Kleeck.

DUTCH MERCHANT SHIPS REQUISITIONED.

On March 20, 1918, President Wilson issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, the law and practice of nations accord to a belligerent power the right in time of war to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction; and

"Whereas, the act of congress of June 15, 1917, entitled 'An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriation for the military and naval establishments on account

of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' confers upon the president the power to take over the possession of any vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States for use or operation by the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, in accordance with international law and practice and by virtue of the act of congress

aforesaid, and as commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby find and proclaim that the imperative military needs of the United States require the immediate utilization of vessels of Netherlands registry now lying within the territorial waters of the United States.

"And I do, therefore, authorize and empower the secretary of the navy to take over on behalf of the United States the possession of and to employ all such vessels of Netherlands registry as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war against the imperial German government.

"The vessels shall be manned, equipped and operated by the navy department and the United States shipping board, as may be deemed expedient; and the United States shipping board shall make to the owners thereof full compensation in accordance with the principles of international law."

In accordance with the proclamation some seventy-seven ships flying the Netherlands flag with an aggregate tonnage of 600,000 were taken over by the United States navy department on the evening of March 20. Corresponding action was taken by the British government, which requisitioned Dutch merchant vessels having a total tonnage of 400,000. President Wilson on the same date issued the following statement giving a summary of the negotiations with the Netherlands government and the reasons making the requisitioning of the vessels by the United States and its allies necessary:

"For some months the United States and the entente allies have been conducting negotiations with the Dutch government with the object of concluding a general commercial agreement.

"A clear statement of the character of these negotiations was made on March 12 to the Dutch parliament by his excellency the minister of foreign affairs of Holland. As appears from the statement, the discussion proceeded upon the basis of two fundamental propositions—namely, that the United States and the allies should facilitate the importation into Holland of foodstuffs and other commodities required to maintain her economic life, and that Holland should restore her merchant marine to a normal condition of activity.

"It was the task of the negotiators to develop a specific application of these propositions which would be acceptable to the governments concerned.

"Early in January, 1918, the negotiators came to an understanding, which was embodied in a tentative agreement which was submitted to the governments concerned in order that, if acceptable, it might be ratified, or, if unacceptable, a counterproposal might be made.

"The negotiations becoming prolonged, the Dutch delegates proposed, in order that their ships might sooner be put into remunerative service, that Dutch tonnage lying idle in American waters should, with certain exceptions, be immediately chartered to the United States for periods not exceeding ninety days. This proposal was accepted by the United States government, and, on Jan. 25, 1918, the Dutch minister at Washington handed to the secretary of state of the United States a note expressing the terms of the temporary chartering agreement and his government's acceptance thereof.

"This agreement provided, among other things, that 150,000 tons of Dutch shipping should, at the discretion of the United States, be employed partly in the service of Belgian relief and partly for Switzerland on safe conduct to Cete, France, and that for each ship sent to Holland in the service of Belgian relief a corresponding vessel should leave Holland for the United States.

"Two Dutch ships in the United States ports

with cargoes of foodstuffs were to proceed to Holland, similar tonnage being sent in exchange from Holland to the United States for charter as in the case of other Dutch ships lying in the United States ports.

"The agreement was explicitly temporary in character, and, being designed to meet an immediate situation, prompt performance was of the essence.

"The Dutch government at once disclosed, however, that it was unwilling or unable to carry out this chartering agreement which it had itself proposed. The first desire of the United States was to secure at once shipping, as contemplated by the agreement to transport to Switzerland foodstuffs much needed by the state.

"One difficulty after another was, however, raised to postpone the chartering of Dutch ships for Swiss relief, and although the reason was never formally expressed, it was generally known that the Dutch shipowners feared lest their ships should be destroyed by German submarines, even if on an errand of mercy and though not traversing any of the so-called 'danger zones' proclaimed by the German government.

"That this fear was not wholly unjustified has unhappily been shown by the recent act of the German government in sinking the Spanish ship Sardinero outside the 'danger zone,' when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland, and after the submarine commander had ascertained this fact by an inspection of the ship's papers.

"In respect to Belgian relief, the Dutch government expressed its present inability to comply with the agreement on the ground that the German government had given Holland to understand that it would forcibly prevent the departure from Holland of the corresponding ships which, under the agreement, were to leave coincidentally for the United States.

"The Dutch government even felt itself unable to secure the two cargoes of foodstuffs which, under the agreement, it was permitted to secure, since here again the German government intervened and threatened to destroy the equivalent Dutch tonnage which under the agreement was to leave Holland for the United States.

"Nearly two months have elapsed since the making of the temporary chartering agreement, and the proposed general agreement has lain even longer without reply on the part of Holland. Meanwhile German threats have grown more violent, with a view to preventing any permanent agreement and of forcing Holland to violate any temporary agreement.

"On March 7, through Great Britain, a final proposal, expiring on the 18th, was submitted to Holland. A reply has been received which, while in itself unacceptable, might under other conditions have served as a basis for further negotiations. But the events to which I have alluded had served to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate where the essential basis for an agreement—namely, the meeting of free wills—is absent. Even were an agreement concluded, there is lacking that power of independent action which alone can assure performance.

"I say this not in criticism of the Dutch government. I profoundly sympathize with the difficulty of her position under the menace of a military power which has in every way demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights. But since coercion does in fact exist, no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, through the exercise of our indisputable rights as a sovereign, that which is so reasonable that in other circumstances we would be confident of accomplishing it by agreement.

"Steps are accordingly being taken to put into our service Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction. This action on our part and the similar action which is being

taken by governments associated with us leaves to Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial needs. We have informed the Dutch government that her colonial trade will be facilitated and that she may at once send ships from Holland to secure the bread cereals which her people require. These ships will be freely bunkered and will be immune from detention on our part.

"The liner New Amsterdam, which came within our jurisdiction under an agreement for its return, will, of course, be permitted at once to return to Holland. Not only so, but it will be authorized to carry back with it the two cargoes of foodstuffs which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented. Ample compensation will be paid to the Dutch owners of the ships which will be put into our service, and suitable provision will be made to meet the possibility of ships being lost through enemy action.

"It is our earnest desire to safeguard to the fullest extent the interests of Holland and of her nationals. By exercising in this crisis our admitted right to control all property within our territory we do no wrong to Holland. The manner in which we proposed to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland concurrently therewith cannot, I believe, fail to evidence to Holland the sincerity of our friendship toward her. WOODROW WILSON."

DUTCH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS.

In the Staats Courant of March 30, 1918, the Netherlands government issued the following statement:

"The Dutch government and the whole Dutch people have taken note with painful surprise of the proclamation and statement of the president of the United States of March 20 relative to the seizure of part of the Dutch mercantile marine. The seizure en masse of a neutral mercantile fleet, although merely for the duration of the war, is an act which is indefensible from the point of view of international law and apart from legal considerations is unjustifiable when taken against a friendly nation. Furthermore the manner in which the act of violence is defended in the president's statement does not contribute to making it any the less grievous, for the defense has clearly been set up under the influence of an entirely wrong conception of the facts.

The manner in which the Dutch mercantile fleet has been treated for months past in the United States, the interminable difficulties placed in the way of our vessels' departure from American ports, the continually repeated refusal of bunker coal, the enforced unloading of cargoes already purchased—all of this may not be in conflict with the rights of the United States with the exception of one case, that of the Zealandia which entered an American port with her own bunker coal and has been detained there illegally ever since, but it was nevertheless in conflict with the traditional friendship between the two countries. This, however, is merely said in passing. On this point, however, the statement is silent.

According to the presidential statement Holland is said not to have fulfilled entirely, because of German pressure, the provisional agreement which has been proposed in order that, pending a definite agreement relative to tonnage and the rationing of our country, our vessels lying in American ports should no longer lie there idle but be given an opportunity of making a voyage of ninety days at the most. This is absolutely incorrect, as is the assertion that Germany is said to have threatened to sink the two vessels which were to leave here in return for the two vessels leaving for Holland with America's approval and that Germany made more and more serious threats in order to prevent compliance with the modus vivendi as well as the conclusion of a permanent agreement.

The true state of affairs is as follows: After the war trade board had urged that the Dutch vessels in American ports should make a voyage pending the definite agreement the Dutch government proposed that some of these ships should travel in the service of the commission for relief in Belgium, that work of relief which the Netherlands has always promoted with all energy for the sake of the suffering population of Belgium and northern France. When the report came that Germany raised difficulties against America's demand that each time a Dutch ship should leave here in exchange for the departure of a relief ship from America the Netherlands government was of the opinion that it was bound in good faith immediately to warn the American authorities in order that the said ships, which were on their way to Argentina, would be able to make for some other destination, which had the direct result that these ships were kept in the service in exact agreement with the provisional arrangement. And concerning the sailing of a part of the ships to the French harbor of Cette, a Swiss interest which finds great favor in Holland, the ship owners entirely agreed as soon as France had guaranteed that the ships would not be detained in Cette also. For this service various vessels had been chartered. The chartering and sailing of all the ships experienced no serious delay on account of the said objections, while, for the rest, Germany had no influence whatsoever, nor did it attempt to gain any influence in the carrying out of the provisional arrangement which, moreover, only concerned the shipping between overseas countries; whatsoever really did prevent the carrying out of the provisional agreement was the extremely slow and sometimes missing overseas telegrams to and from the owners. The cause of this is still enveloped in mystery.

It is a fact that the greater part of the ships had been chartered under the provisional arrangement through the intervention of the so-called war trade board, and a part was already sailing to South America, but was again detained while en route by the American authorities while in the Pacific ocean. The vessels plying between the west coast of the United States and the Netherlands Indies continued to sail regularly without any direct or indirect interference on the part of the Dutch government. The vessels now taken in British ports, both in and outside of Europe and in the Portuguese port of St. Vincent, were prevented from sailing by the British and Portuguese authorities themselves.

The assertion that Holland was powerless under German compulsion to fulfill the provisional agreement is, as appears from the foregoing, contrary to the facts. The inaccurate information furnished the president of the United States appears unerring on a point of still greater importance, namely, where mention is made in the statement of the new requirement that the Dutch ships would have to sail through the danger zone and of the seizure following upon Holland's reply. After the inaccurate assertion that Holland was not able to fulfill the provisional arrangement, the statement says, without further ado, that on March 7 last Great Britain made a final proposal to Holland to which Holland replied with a counterproposal that was not acceptable. Really, so the statement continues, even if it had come to the effecting of an agreement, the Dutch government would practically not have been able to carry this out, therefore seizure was decided upon.

In this explanation is missing, however strange this may be, an extremely important link that is indispensable in order to put the matter in its true light. What did really take place? On Feb. 23 last, with a view to the threatened need of food here in this country by the summer, the Dutch government asked the American government for an advance of 100,000 tons of wheat on the quantity of

400,000 tons to be definitely fixed. On March 6 the associated governments replied, it is true, affirmatively with regard to the 100,000 tons, although regarding the 400,000 tons no definite answer was given, but to this apparent accommodation the objectionable condition was added that the associated governments should immediately obtain the disposal of the whole of that part of the Dutch mercantile marine that according to the London draft agreement, would eventually come to them on the conclusion of a definite arrangement. The Dutch government, being compelled to do so, intended to agree to this as soon as it could obtain the assurance that not only could it firmly rely upon the 100,000 tons advance but also on the full 400,000 tons of grain as an accepted basis for the definite arrangement. It was able to entertain this stipulation because it was definitely and expressly fixed at the conversations in London, and also since then, that the Dutch vessels would only sail outside of the danger zone and thus need not in any case perform war services for one of the contending parties which would not be compatible with neutrality.

Suddenly, on March 7 last, the London arrangement mentioned was broken when the agreement with us was withdrawn, which had been come to on the cardinal point—namely, that the ships of about 500,000 tons, to be given up in exchange for the advance of 100,000 tons of wheat, should not be used in the danger zone. The particularly objectionable character of this lay in the fact that allowing the use of Dutch vessels in the danger zone would lead to a breach of neutrality, not on account of the zone itself—this has nothing whatever to do with neutrality—but because it was clear that sailing through the zone, situated as it is around the associated countries of Europe, would mean at all events for a considerable part the transport of troops and munitions of war from America to her allies in Europe; while, moreover, the Dutch vessels if they were armed would run the chance of coming into armed conflict with German war vessels.

Holland as a neutral country could not allow that her ships should be used in the danger zone unless the associated governments were able to guarantee that they would not be armed and would not carry troops or war material. On the ground of the foregoing the argument used in the presidential statement, according to which seizure was necessary because Holland was not able to fulfill the obligation entered into, cannot be maintained. It is contrary to the actual facts of the case. The only correct presentation is this: The powers interested, felt themselves compelled, owing to the loss of ships, to supplement their tonnage by obtaining the use of a very considerable number of ships which did not belong to them but to Holland. It appeared to them that the Dutch government was not able to grant permission to its ships to sail for associated interests otherwise than upon conditions dictated by neutrality, but in the opinion of the interested governments not sufficiently in accord with their interests, hence they decided to proceed to the seizure of the Dutch mercantile marine, inasmuch as this was within their power.

The Dutch government considers itself obliged, especially in such serious circumstances as the present, to speak with great frankness; it is giving expression to the feeling of the whole of the Dutch people when it says that it sees in the seizure committed an act of violence against which it protests with all the force of its conviction and its injured national feeling. The statement in the president's declaration saying that this action offers Holland in a great measure the opportunity of providing itself with bread cereals is only apparently the case. After the experience obtained with regard to Dutch vessels in British and American ports it would really

be unwarrantable to allow other ships to sail to these ports without a proper guaranty that this experience would not be repeated.

The American government has always appealed to right and justice. It has always set itself up as the protector of small nations. That it now co-operates in a deed in diametrical opposition to these principles is a manner of acting which cannot be balanced by any expression of friendship or assurances of any mild application of the wrong committed.

SECRETARY LANSING REPLIES.

On April 13, in reply to the foregoing statement, Secretary of State Lansing issued the following memorandum:

The Netherlands government has issued a statement relative to the recent action of the government of the United States in putting into its service for the period of the present war emergency certain privately owned vessels of Netherlands registry lying within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

While this action is referred to as being indefensible from the standpoint of international law, the statement of the Netherlands government does not argue the question of legality. Nor is this government disposed to do so.

The practice of nations and the opinions of jurists on the right of a belligerent to utilize all vessels which come voluntarily and unconditionally within its jurisdiction are sufficiently well known to render citation of precedent and authority unnecessary.

But, as the Netherlands government itself suggests, our action must be subjected to a finer test than that of mere legality. It matters very little that our act be legal if, as alleged, it violates traditional friendship and is inconsistent with ideals of right and justice.

The Netherlands government first declares that the very presence of Dutch ships in our ports resulted from our detention of them with an unfriendly hand. While our right to refuse bunkers and cargo licenses is conceded, friendship, it is said, should have led to the granting of special privileges in favor of the subjects of a friendly state. Our own supply of bunker coal at seaboard has been inadequate for our pressing national needs. The cargoes which were demanded were largely of grain, of which our own reserves are all too low. The bunkers, if granted, would have served to carry this grain to the Netherlands where, as events have demonstrated, it was not then needed and where it would only have served to release equivalent foodstuffs for the enemy.

Such action upon our part, whatever its intention, would, in fact, have been an act beneficial to the enemy and having no relation to our friendship to the Netherlands. The owners of Dutch ships were, however, unwilling that their ships should perform any other services than those which it was clearly impossible for us to facilitate, and the ships of this maritime nation accordingly lay idle for many months and until the conclusion, on Jan. 25, 1918, of the temporary shipping agreement which was proposed by the Netherlands commissioners at London and accepted by the United States as a measure to restore to immediate activity that portion of the Netherlands mercantile fleet lying within our waters.

The statement of the Netherlands government seems to imply that this agreement was in fact lived up to by the Netherlands government, yet evidence to the contrary is found in the statement itself, which refers to German objections as having prevented performance by that government of what is erroneously referred to as America's demand, but what was in reality a Netherlands undertaking, that when a Dutch ship left the United States for the Netherlands a corresponding Dutch vessel should simultaneously leave the Netherlands for the United States. Had not the Netherlands government, under German threats of violence, which were a matter of common knowledge, felt unable to carry out

the temporary shipping agreement, it is inexplicable that the steamships Samarinda and Adonis would not have sailed for a Dutch port with their cargoes of foodstuffs, which under the agreement the Netherlands was to receive, and of which it was asserted her people were in direst need. Indeed, the statement of the Netherlands minister for foreign affairs made to parliament on March 12, 1918, if it is correctly reported to us, sets out in considerable detail Germany's objections, which prevented performance of this shipping agreement. As recently as March 14, 1918, after the Netherlands government had been informed that the situation had reached a point where the associated governments could see no alternative but requisitioning, a note was presented on behalf of the Netherlands government expressing the hope that Germany's objections might still be overcome, so as to permit at some future date complete performance of this agreement, which was to have been put into operation immediately and completely upon its conclusion nearly two months before.

One year ago the United States abandoned its neutrality and pledged its entire resources of life and treasure to insure the triumph of democracy over autocracy and to assist to save the world from the blight of militarism. As a result of a species of naval warfare directed against belligerents and neutrals alike which the Netherlands government has itself declared to be illegal, there has during this period existed a shortage of shipping which threatens to postpone at frightful cost the ultimate victory. This has created an emergency which in magnitude and significance has seldom if ever before been equaled. During this period there have been lying in ports of the United States and subject to its jurisdiction and control approximately 500,000 tons of ships of Netherlands registry. At any time within a year the United States might have exercised its right to put these ships into a service useful to it. Yet it forbore and for many months patiently negotiated first in Washington and then in London, until finally the temporary agreement of Jan. 25 was entered into. No sooner was this agreement concluded than it broke down under German threats of violence which overruled the will of the Netherlands government expressed therein. Then and then only did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercise of its own right that which it was hoped could have been accomplished by agreement, and which the Netherlands government had been willing in part so to accomplish.

The action taken leaves available to the Netherlands government by far the greater part of its merchant marine and tonnage, which, according to estimates of its own officials, is ample for the domestic and colonial needs of the Netherlands. Shipping required for these needs will be free from detention on our part and will be facilitated by the supplying of bunkers. The balance is being put into a highly lucrative service, the owners receiving the remuneration and the associated governments assuming the risks involved. In order to insure to the Netherlands the future enjoyment of her merchant marine intact, not only will ships be returned at the termination of the existing war emergency, but the associated governments have offered to replace in kind rather than in money any vessels which may be lost by war or marine risk; 100,000 tons of bread cereal, which the German government when appealed to refused to supply, have been offered to the Netherlands by the associated governments out of their own inadequate supplies, and arrangements are being perfected to tender to the Netherlands government other commodities which they desire to promote their national welfare and for which they may freely send their ships.

The statement of the Netherlands government explicitly recognizes the traditional friend-

ship of the United States toward its country. It recognizes that we have heretofore sought to act in accordance with the dictates of right and justice, and to champion the interests of smaller nations. It should not, therefore, hastily be presumed that we have now abruptly repudiated that friendship and been false to those ideals. It is, in fact, difficult to believe that such a conclusion could be drawn from this exercise of our rights in a manner which scrupulously safeguards and indeed promotes the national interests of the Netherlands.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

It was announced by the United States war trade board May 4, 1918, that a general commercial agreement between the United States and Norway had been signed by Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the war trade board, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, special representative of the Norwegian government. The agreement assured to Norway supplies to cover her estimated needs in so far as they could be covered without detriment to the war needs of the United States and its associates in the war, the understanding being that none of these supplies imported from the United States or its associates was to go to the central powers or to replace commodities going to those countries. The principal articles going to Norway are foodstuffs, including bread grains, fodder, starches, cocoa, coffee, tea, sirup, spices, fruit, sugar, pork and beef; oils and fats, rubber tires, silk yarns and tissues, cotton, wool and flax; metal working machinery, phosphate rock, hides, resin, tobacco, iron and steel, copper and lead.

Norway agreed to the unhampered export to the United States and its associates in the war of all Norwegian products not needed for home consumption, particularly of ores and minerals, chemical and metallurgical products, timber and wood products, fish and fish products. This covers the regular supply of nitrates, iron ore, metals used in hardening special process steel, timber for mine props, wood pulp and other exports, particularly for the European associates of the United States in the war.

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGREEMENTS WITH DENMARK.

On Sept. 17, 1918, Danish-American commercial and shipping agreements were concluded between the American war trade board and a special Danish mission in Washington. The agreements, which followed the same general lines as those earlier concluded with the two other Scandinavian powers, assured to Denmark a supply of various foodstuffs, metals, machinery, textiles, nonedible animal and vegetable products, chemicals, drugs and other commodities required for her needs in an aggregate quantity of well over 352,000 tons annually.

A number of vessels sufficient to carry the commodities home to Denmark were placed at the disposal of the Danish government.

No articles imported into Denmark under the provisions of the agreement are to be directly or indirectly exported from Denmark to the central powers nor to any neutral country where such exportation will directly or indirectly serve to release for export to Germany or her allies any article or commodity of whatever origin. Nor shall commodities which the United States or its associates in the war furnish Denmark be used in the production of any commodity to be exported to the central powers. A feature of the agreement was the encouragement and facilitation of inter-Scandinavian trade under which a considerable proportion of Denmark's exportable surplus will assist in satisfying the food needs of her neighbors, Norway and Sweden.

TRADE LEAGUE AFTER THE WAR.

July 14, 1918, Lord Robert Cecil, British undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, issued the following statement:

"I have been much interested in the series of addresses and discussions at the recent meetings of commercial associations in the United States, such as the chambers of commerce and the foreign trade council, regarding trade after the war. The tone of these discussions seems to show clearly a desire for settled arrangements for mutual help between all the nations now associated in the war against Germany. These are also our feelings in Britain, and I should like to make some acknowledgment of these recent utterances of prominent American commercial men by trying to describe roughly the state of British policy at this moment in regard to such matters.

"The resolutions of the Paris economic conference have been much discussed during the last two years. When they were written we had an alliance of eight nations, six of whom had suffered the immediate ravages of war. The world outside, including the United States with its vast resources, was neutral, and nominally, at any rate, the neutral world at the conclusion of peace would have sold its products where they would have fetched most money.

"To borrow the plain words of the recent interallied labor conference, all these vast resources would have gone to those who could pay most, not to those who would need most, so the Paris conference was a defensive agreement of those then engaged in the war to secure their own people against starvation and unemployment during the period of reconstruction, and to provide for the restoration to economic life of the ravaged territories of Belgium, Poland, Serbia, France, and Italy.

"These objects retain all their old importance. They are simple measures of self-preservation. It is, for example, still essential that we should forestall the aggressive efforts of the central powers to use their money power to snatch on the morning after the war the raw materials needed for the reconstruction of the peoples in the western and eastern theaters of war whom they have themselves despoiled.

"But, while the essential needs of ourselves and of the nations which are fighting with us the battle of liberty and justice remain unaltered, the alliance of eight has expanded into the association of twenty-four nations of which President Wilson spoke in his recent address to the Red Cross. It is no longer a question of forming some narrow defensive alliance, but of laying down the economic principles of the association of nations which is already in existence, and to membership of which we are committed.

"What are these principles to be? The president has stated them in memorable words.

"Each member of the association of nations may have to protect its citizens in one way or another after the war, but our aim must be a comprehensive arrangement of liberal intercourse with all members of the association by which each one of us, while preserving his own national security, may contribute to meet the needs and aid in the development of his fellow members. Nor, of course, can our arrangement for mutual assistance exclude all competition, though we are most anxious that co-operation should be the keynote of our commercial relations. Our feelings in this matter cannot be better described than in the words of James A. Farrell to the foreign trade council, namely:

"The sacrifices that are being cheerfully endured to-day by men engaged in foreign commerce in the necessary curtailment of their business through the conservation of shipping are an earnest of the elevation of method and of purpose which will control the conduct of our external trade in the future."

"There is but one obstacle to this economic

association of nations. That obstacle is Germany—the Germany described by President Wilson in the words which I have already quoted—a Germany living 'under ambitious and intriguing masters.' You have seen the provisions of her commercial treaties in the east, and with all the groups of peoples from the Arctic ocean to the Black sea. Her economic policy toward these groups is absolutely contrary to our principles. That policy began by systematic and lawless plundering in Poland, in the Ukraine, and elsewhere. Now everywhere she has legalized this plunder by placing the weaker nations under onerous commercial tribute to herself.

"On Lithuania she has imposed her coinage. From Roumania and the Ukraine she has exacted a guaranty of supplies irrespective of their own needs, and at flagrantly unjust rates of compensation. She has appropriated the natural resources of Roumania in the form of a lease to German corporations. On Russia, Finland, and the Ukraine she has imposed unfair and one sided tariff arrangements. The people of Finland, in fact, find now that their liberties have been bartered away in an agreement signed secretly in Berlin, and it is actually being proposed that thousands of Finns should be deported to work for German masters.

"Having established control over the Dardanelles and the Baltic, Germany has now brought under her own control the third great highway of European trade—the Danube—by destroying the international commission which had long become an established organ of European polity, and now, in order that there may not be any mistake as to the significance of these acts, her foreign minister has declared that this Roumanian treaty in particular will be made the precedent and foundation for the economic terms to be demanded by the central powers at the general peace. The significance of this declaration is evident from Kuchmann's own words that 'the damages Roumania will have to pay will amount to a very considerable sum in the long run, sums which perhaps do not very substantially differ from that which might presumably have been obtained by officially demanding a war indemnity.'"

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF I. W. W. CONSPIRATORS.

William D. Haywood and ninety-nine other members of the labor organization known as "Industrial Workers of the World" were found guilty in the United States District court in Chicago, Aug. 17, 1918, of disloyal acts against the government. The defendants and a number of others were arrested in a nationwide raid made by secret service agents of the government Sept. 2, 1917, when great quantities of documents in the shape of letters, files and other printed and written matter revealing the propaganda of the organization were seized. The general headquarters of the society was in Chicago under the charge of William D. Haywood, the secretary-treasurer, and much of the information used against the defendants was found here.

Indictments were found Sept. 28, 1917, by the federal grand jury for the northern district of Illinois against 165 men and one woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, under sections 6, 19 and 37 of the criminal code and under section 3 of the espionage act of June 15, 1917. The defendants were accused of violating the criminal code by conspiring against the government and also conspiring to injure citizens in their civil rights by means of sabotage and similar acts. They were further charged with violating the espionage act by discouraging enlistments in the army. The substance of the government's complaint against the I. W. W. was thus set forth by the prosecuting attorneys:

"Boiled down and stated in a few words the propaganda of these defendants consists in these assertions: We are going to take possession of the industries of this country—first, because we want them; second, because we need them; third, because we are in this crisis and we have the power to put it over. In addition there is running through all their endeavors a pronounced opposition to the support of the war, the teaching being that whatever can be done to make the power of the enemy greater or our own power of resistance less effective is a service to the organization."

The trial began April 1, 1918, with 114 defendants, a number having been granted "orders of separation," Miss Flynn being one of those not brought into court on this occasion. In the course of the hearing fourteen of the defendants were released by order of the court or at the request of the government. It took until May 2 to get a jury. The government completed its case June 19, after which the defense offered its evidence. On the part of the government there was much evidence submitted of sabotage in the lumber, grain, fruit, hop, mining and other industries in various parts of the country, but especially in the west. Evidence of draft resistance and evasion was presented, together with posters and documents circulated in opposition to the draft. The main point made by the defense was that the efforts of the I. W. W. were directed toward bettering working conditions and were not aimed at crippling the nation's war activities.

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis presided at the trial, in which the government was represented by Frank K. Nebeker and Claude R. Porter. The attorneys for the defendants were George Vandever and William Cleary. Sentence was passed upon the defendants on Aug. 30, the penalties imposed ranging from a few days in the county jail to twenty years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas. The sentences were grouped as follows:

Maximum of Twenty Years.

Penalty—Maximum sentence, twenty years. First count, six years and \$5,000; second count, ten years and \$5,000; third count, two years and \$5,000; fourth count, twenty years and \$5,000.

Those sentenced—15:

William D. Haywood.	Carl Ahlteen.
George Andreychine.	Forrest Edwards.
Ralph H. Chaplin.	Leo Laukki.
Aurelio Vicente Azura.	C. L. Lambert.
Richard Brazier.	Vladimir Lossieff.
Walter T. Nef.	Charles Rothfiser.
James Rowan.	Sam Scarlett.
Manuel Rey.	

Maximum of Five Years.

Penalty—Maximum penalty five years. First count, five years and \$5,000; second count, two years and \$5,000; third count, two years and \$5,000; fourth count, five years and \$5,000.

Those sentenced—7:

William Moran.	H. F. Kane.
William Weyh.	Dave Ingar.
Joseph A. Oates.	Pierce C. Wetter.
John Avila.	

Maximum of Ten Years.

Penalty—Maximum, ten years. First count, six years and \$5,000; second count, ten years and \$5,000; third count, two years and \$10,000; fourth count, ten years and \$10,000.

Those sentenced—33:

C. W. Davis.	Grover H. Perry.
C. H. Rice.	Vincent St. John.
Albert B. Prasher.	John Walsh.
Fred Jaakkola.	Archie Sinclair.
Fred Johanson.	Peter Green.
G. J. Bourg.	James Slovik.
Stanley J. Clark.	Charles Bennett.
Edward F. Doree.	J. H. Byers.
Jack Law.	John I. Turner.
J. A. MacDonald.	John Martin.

Joseph J. Gordon.
Charles Ashleigh.
Dan Buckley.
Alexander Cournos.
Ben Fletcher.
Bert Lorton.
Francis Miller.

Don Sheridan.
James P. Thompson.
John Pancer.
Sigfried Stenberg.
Ed Hamilton.
John Baldazza.

Maximum of Five Years.

Penalty—Maximum five years. First count, five years and \$5,000; second count, five years and \$5,000; third count, two years and \$10,000; fourth count, five years and \$10,000.

Those sentenced—26:

Arthur Boose.	M. Levine.
J. T. ("Red") Doran.	Joe Graber.
C. R. Griffin.	Olin B. Anderson.
Frank Westerlund.	W. H. Lewis.
Harrison George.	Joe McCarty.
Harry Lloyd.	Ted Fraser.
Pete McEvoy.	John M. Foss.
James Phillips.	William Tanner.
V. V. O'Hare.	Ray S. Fanning.
Charles H. MacKinnon.	Clyde Hough.
Louis Parenti.	James Elliott.
Charles Plahn.	James H. Manning.
Herbert Mahler.	Herbert McCutcheon.

Maximum of One Year.

Penalty—Maximum, one year and one day. First count, one year and one day and \$5,000; second count, one year and one day and \$5,000; third count, one year and one day and \$10,000; fourth count, one year and one day and \$10,000.

Those sentenced—12:

Fred Nelson.	Roy A. Brown.
Walter Smith.	George Hardy.
Charles Jacobson.	J. R. Basket.
R. J. Bobba.	Ray Corder.
Anson E. Soper.	George Speed.
Charles McWhirt.	Charles Jacobs.

Meyer Friedkin and Glen Roberts were sentenced to ten days in the county jail on each of the four counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

Final disposition of a few other cases was deferred. Those sentenced to prison were taken to Leavenworth Sept. 7.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The following statement was adopted at a meeting of the executive council of the American Society of International Law in Washington, D. C., April 27, 1918:

"The executive council of the American Society of International Law considers that the very existence of international law is now at issue.

"The committee on annual meeting has therefore refrained from calling the members of the society from the active work on which most of them are engaged to meet for the discussion of questions of law. The only great question of international law today is whether that law shall continue to exist.

"Upon that subject the American Society of International Law reaffirms the clear and unvarying support of the United States for the rule of law, expressed in the recognition of international law in the federal constitution, in the decisions of its highest court and in the utterances of its chief magistrates and statesmen.

"Mr. Webster, while secretary of state, made this announcement:

"Every nation, on being received, at her own request, into the circle of civilized governments, must understand that she not only attains rights of sovereignty and the dignity of national character, but that she binds herself to the strict and faithful observance of all those principles, laws and usages which have obtained currency among civilized states and which have for their object the mitigation of the miseries of war."

"President Cleveland, in his special message of 1893, addressed to the congress of the United States, said:

"The law of nations is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations. The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement and that obedience to its commands practically depends upon good faith instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it not merely as a wrong but as a disgrace. A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities, and the United States, in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened nations, would do its citizens a gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality."

"The council would call attention to the fact that the entire diplomatic and consular service of all nations operates under the control and protection of international law. That, therefore, all the vast interests within the charge of these agencies must be left unserved and unadministered if the beneficent provisions of international law are abandoned or disregarded. They further venture to call attention to the fact that more than two-thirds of the surface of the globe is covered by the high seas; that no law is current thereon except international law; that noble branch of law which President Wilson, on April 2, 1917, addressing the congress of the United States, declared had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world." "By painful stage after stage," he said, "has that law been built up with meager enough results indeed after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded."

"To say no more than has been said as to international relations upon land, if this one law and common rule which guards the traffic of the seas is allowed to lapse in that vast and preponderant domain, no measure of right and justice, no rule of humanity or restraint will remain, only the desolating condition which the Vulgate ascribes to hell, 'ubi nullus ordo sed sempiternus horror inhabitat.'"

"Therefore, those just and wise doctrines by which international relations are guided, humanized and controlled cannot be debilitated or abandoned. Therefore, they must be taught by our scholars, learned by our rising youth, declared and defined by our courts, announced by our congress, enlarged by our treaties and enforced by our chief executive. "Therefore, at need, our army upon the land and our navy upon the sea, with a spirit and devotion which have never declined, must maintain and defend them, not for the good of this nation or this time alone, but for the good of all nations and all men, now and forevermore."

The following were present when the above statement was adopted:

- Hon. Elihu Root, president of the society.
- Dr. David Jayne Hill, former assistant secretary of state and ambassador to Germany.
- Hon. Chandler P. Anderson, former counselor for the department of state.
- Hon. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American union.
- Charles Henry Butler, former reporter of the Supreme court of the United States.
- Charles Noble Gregory of the bar of the District of Columbia.

Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde of Northwestern university.

Prof. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins university.

Prof. William R. Manning of the University of Texas.

Hon. A. J. Montague, representative in congress from Virginia.

Maj. James Brown Scott, United States reserves.

Alpheus H. Snow of the bar of the District of Columbia.

Prof. George G. Wilson of Harvard university.

DEATH OF MAN WHO CAUSED THE WAR.

Gavrilo Prinzip, the man who killed Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and thereby precipitated the great European war, died in a fortress near Prague, Bohemia, April 30, 1918, from tuberculosis. The archduke and his wife were in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on a visit June 28, 1914, when they were assassinated. Prinzip fired two explosive bullets from a revolver, the first striking the duchess of Hohenberg, the archduke's morganatic wife, in the abdomen, and the second taking effect in the neck of the archduke. Both bullets caused death in a short time. Prinzip, who was a student, was sentenced to twenty years in prison. Four others, who were arrested in connection with the crime or with a previous attempt to kill the archduke, were executed. Ten were given various terms in prison for conspiracy.

Prinzip and most of the others were Serbians or Serbian in sympathy who resented the annexation of Bosnia to Austria-Hungary. The fact that the conspiracy was laid in Serbia led the Austrians to make demands upon Serbia to which that nation could not accede. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, whereupon Russia threatened to intervene. Then Germany declared war on Russia and set the whole of Europe aflame.

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR ONE AIRPLANE.

The following figures, compiled by the signal corps, show the materials necessary for a single airplane of the more simple type, and exclusive of all the materials necessary for the engine:

Nails.....	4,326
Screws.....	3,377
Steel stampings.....	921
Forgings.....	798
Turnbuckles.....	276
Veneer.....square feet..	57
Wire.....feet..	3,262
Varnish.....gallons..	11
Dope.....gallons..	59
Aluminum.....pounds..	65
Rubber.....feet..	34
Linen.....square yards..	201
Spruce.....feet..	244
Pine.....feet..	58
Ash.....feet..	31
Hickory.....feet..	1 1/2

EXPLOSION IN GILLESPIE SHELL LOADING PLANT.

The shell loading plant of T. A. Gillespie & Co., at Morgan, N. J., near Perth Amboy, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, was partly destroyed by a series of explosions beginning at 7:40 p. m., Oct. 4, 1918. Of the 700 structures used by the concern 325 were destroyed. The first explosion occurred in the No. 1 unit of the six-inch plant, where seventy-six men were employed. Of these, so far as could be learned, sixty-four were killed, though only thirty-five bodies were recovered. The total damage to the plant and its contents, consisting largely of trinitrotoluol, was estimated by army officers at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The cause of the explosion was not determined.

PEACE DISCUSSIONS AND WAR AIMS.

LLOYD GEORGE ON WAR AIMS OF ALLIES.

Premier Lloyd George, addressing the trade union conference in London, Jan. 5, 1918, said:

"When the government invite organized labor in this country to assist them to maintain the might of their armies in the field, its representatives are entitled to ask that any misgivings and doubts which any of them may have about the purpose to which this precious strength is to be applied should be definitely cleared. And what is true of organized labor is equally true of all citizens in this country, without regard to grade or vocation.

"When men by the million are being called upon to suffer and die, and vast populations are being subjected to sufferings and privations of war on a scale unprecedented in the history of the world, they are entitled to know for what cause or causes they are making the sacrifice.

"It is only the clearest, greatest, and justest of causes that can justify the continuance, even for one day, of this unspeakable agony of the nation, and we ought to be able to state clearly and definitely not only the principles for which we are fighting, but also their definite and concrete application to the war map of the world.

"We have arrived at the most critical hour in this terrible conflict, and before any government takes a fateful decision as to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or to continue the struggle, it ought to be satisfied that the conscience of the nation is behind these conditions, for nothing else can sustain the effort which is necessary to achieve a righteous end to this war.

"I have, therefore, during the last few days, taken special pains to ascertain the view and attitude of representative men of all sections of thought and opinion in the country.

"Last week I had the privilege not merely of perusing the declared war aims of the labor party, but also of discussing in detail with labor leaders the meaning and intention of that declaration.

"I have also had opportunity of discussing this same momentous question with Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey. Had it not been that the nationalist leaders are in Ireland, engaged in endeavoring to solve the tangled problem of Irish self-government, I should have been happy to exchange views with them, but Mr. Redmond, speaking on their behalf, has, with his usual lucidity and force, in many of his speeches made clear what his ideas are as to the object and purpose of the war. I have also had an opportunity of consulting certain representatives of the great dominions overseas.

"I am glad to be able to say, as a result of these discussions, that, although the government are alone responsible for the actual language I purpose using, there is a national agreement as to the character and purpose of our war aims and peace conditions, and in what I say to you to-day, and through you to the world, I can venture to claim that I am speaking not merely the mind of the government, but of the nation and of the empire as a whole.

"We may begin by clearing away some misunderstandings and stating what we are not fighting for.

"We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. Their leaders have persuaded them that they are fighting a war of self-defense against a league of rival nations, bent on the destruction of Germany. That is not so. The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war aim with us from the first day of this war to this day.

"Most reluctantly, and, indeed, quite unprepared for the dreadful ordeal, we were forced to join in this war, in self-defense of the violated public law of Europe and in vindication of the most solemn treaty obligations on

which the public system of Europe rested and on which Germany had ruthlessly trampled in her invasion of Belgium.

"We had to join in the struggle or stand aside and see Europe go under and brute force triumph over public right and international justice.

"It was only the realization of that dreadful alternative that forced the British people into the war, and from that original attitude they have never swerved. They have never aimed at a break-up of the German people or the disintegration of their state or country. Germany has occupied a great position in the world. It is not our wish or intention to question or destroy that position for the future, but rather to turn her aside from hopes and schemes of military domination.

"Nor did we enter this war merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany, much as we consider that military and autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism in the twentieth century. Our point of view is that the adoption of a really democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination has indeed died in this war and would make it much easier for us to conclude a broad, democratic peace with her. But, after all, that is a question for the German people to decide.

"We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish.

"It is now more than a year since the president of the United States, then neutral, addressed to the belligerents a suggestion that each side should state clearly the aims for which they were fighting.

"We and our allies responded by the note of Jan. 10, 1917. To the president's appeal the central empires made no reply, in spite of many adjurations, both from their opponents and from neutrals, they have maintained complete silence as to the objects for which they are fighting. Even on so crucial a matter as their intention with regard to Belgium they have uniformly declined to give any trustworthy indication.

"On Dec. 25, last, however, Count Czernin, speaking on behalf of Austria-Hungary and her allies, did make a pronouncement of a kind. It is, indeed, deplorably vague.

"We are told that it is not the intention of the central powers to appropriate forcibly any occupied territories or to rob of its independence any nation which has lost its political independence during the war.

"It is obvious that almost any scheme of conquest and annexation could be perpetrated within the literal interpretation of such a pledge. Does it mean that Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania, will be independent and as free to pursue their own destinies as Germany or any other nation? Or does it mean that all manner of interferences and restrictions, political and economical, incompatible with the status and dignity of free and self-respecting people are to be imposed? If this is the intention, then there will be one kind of independence for the great nation and an inferior kind of independence for the small nation.

"We must know what is meant, for equality of right among the nations, small as well as great, is one of the fundamental issues this country and her allies are fighting to establish in this war.

"Reparation for the wanton damage inflicted on Belgian towns and villages and their inhabitants is emphatically repudiated. The rest of the so-called offer of the central powers is almost entirely a refusal of all concessions. All suggestions about the autonomy of subject nationalities are ruled out of the peace terms altogether. The question whether any form of self-government is to be given to the

Arabs, Armenians or Syrians is declared to be entirely a matter for the sublime porte. A pious wish for the protection of minorities, 'in so far as it is practically realizable,' is the nearest approach to liberty which the central powers' statesmen venture to make.

"On one point only are they perfectly clear and definite. Under no circumstances will the German demand for the restoration of the whole of Germany's colonies be departed from. All principles of self-determination, or, as our earlier phrase goes, government by the consent of the governed, here vanish into thin air.

It is impossible to believe that any edifice of permanent peace could be erected on such a foundation as this. Mere lip-service to the formula of no annexation and no indemnities, or the right of self-determination is useless. Before any negotiations can even be begun the central powers must realize the essential facts of the situation.

"The days of the treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators, trying to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation.

"The settlement of the new Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore it is that we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war. For that reason also, unless treaties be upheld, unless every nation is prepared, at whatever sacrifices, to honor the national signature, it is obvious that no treaty of peace can be worth the paper on which it is written.

"The first requirement, therefore, always put forward by the British government and their allies has been the complete restoration, political, territorial and economic, of independence of Belgium and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces.

"This is no demand for a war indemnity, such as that imposed on France by Germany in 1871. It is not an attempt to shift the cost of warlike operations from one belligerent to another, which may or may not be defensible. It is no more and no less than an insistence that before there can be any hope for stable peace this great breach of the public law of Europe must be repudiated and so far as possible repaired.

"Reparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognized by insistence on payment for injury, done in defiance of its canons, it can never be a reality.

"Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. The complete withdrawal of the allied (Teutonic) armies, and the reparation for injustice done is a fundamental condition of permanent peace.

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when, without any regard to the wishes of the population, two French provinces were torn from the side of France and incorporated in the German empire.

"This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century, and, until it is cured, healthy conditions will not have been restored. There can be no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of using a transient military success to violate national right.

"I will not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories now in German occupation. The Russian policy since the revolution has passed so rapidly through so many phases that it is difficult to speak without some suspension of judgment as to what the situation will be when the final terms of European peace come to be discussed.

"Russia accepted war with all its horrors because, true to her traditional guardianship of the weaker communities of her race, she stepped in to protect Serbia from a plot

against her independence. It is this honorable sacrifice which not merely brought Russia into the war, but France as well.

"France, true to the conditions of her treaty with Russia, stood by her ally in a quarrel which was not her own. Her chivalrous respect for her treaty led to the wanton invasion of Belgium and the treaty obligations of Great Britain to that little land brought us into the war.

"The present rulers of Russia are now engaged, without any reference to the countries whom Russia brought into the war, in separate negotiations with their common enemy. I am indulging in no reproaches. I am merely stating the facts with a view to making it clear why Great Britain cannot be held accountable for decisions taken in her absence and concerning which she has not been consulted or her aid invoked.

"No one who knows Prussia and her designs upon Russia can for a moment doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she may use to delude Russia, she does not mean to surrender one of the fair provinces or cities of Russia now occupied by her forces. Under one name or another (and the name hardly matters) those Russian provinces will henceforth be in reality a part of the dominions of Prussia. They will be ruled by the Prussian sword in the interests of the Prussian autocracy, and the rest of the people of Russia will be partly enticed by specious phrases and partly bullied by the threat of continued war against an impotent army into a condition of complete economic and ultimate political enslavement to Germany.

"We all deplore the prospect. The democracy of this country means to stand to the last by the democracies of France and Italy and all our other allies. We shall be proud to stand side by side with the new democracy of Russia. So will America and so will France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia take action which is independent of their allies we have no means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe which is assuredly befalling their country. Russia can only be saved by her own people.

"We believe, however, that an independent Poland, comprising all those genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part of it, is an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe.

"Similarly, though we agree with President Wilson that a break-up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is impossible to hope for a removal of those causes of unrest in that part of Europe which have so long threatened the general peace.

"On the same grounds we regard as vital the satisfaction of the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue. We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. If these conditions are fulfilled Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe instead of being merely an instrument to the pernicious military autocracy of Prussia that uses the resources of its allies for the furtherance of its own sinister purposes.

"Outside of Europe we believe that the same principles should be applied. While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish empire in the home lands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black sea being internationalized and neutralized, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions.

"What the exact form of that recognition in each particular case should be need not

here be discussed beyond stating that it would be impossible to restore to their former sovereignty the territories to which I have already referred.

"Much has been said about the arrangements we have entered into with our allies on this and on other subjects. I can only say that as the new circumstances, like the Russian collapse and the separate negotiations, have changed the conditions under which those arrangements were made, we are, and always have been, perfectly ready to discuss them with our allies.

"With regard to the German colonies, I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies. None of those territories are inhabited by Europeans. The governing consideration, therefore, must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or governments.

"The natives live in their various tribal organizations under chiefs and councils who are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members and thus to represent their wishes and interests in regard to their disposal. The general principle of national self-determination is, therefore, as applicable in their cases as in those of the occupied European territories.

"The German declaration that the natives of the German colonies have through their military fidelity in war shown their attachment and resolve under all circumstances to remain with Germany is applicable not to the German colonies generally but only to one of them, and in that case, German East Africa, the German authorities secured the attachment, not of the native population as a whole, which is and remains profoundly anti-German, but only of a small warlike class, from whom their askaris, or soldiers, were selected. These they attached to themselves by conferring on them a highly privileged position as against the bulk of the native population, which enabled these askaris to assume a lordly and oppressive superiority over the rest of the natives.

"By this and other means they secured the attachments of a very small and insignificant minority, whose interests were directly opposed to those of the rest of the population and for whom they have no right to speak. The German treatment of the native populations in their colonies has been such as amply to justify their fear of submitting the future of those colonies to the wishes of the natives themselves.

"Finally there must be reparation for the injuries done in violation of international law. The peace conference must not forget our seamen and the services they have rendered to the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom.

"One omission we notice in the proposal of the central powers which seems to us especially regrettable. It is desirable and essential that the settlement after this war shall be one which does not in itself bear the seed of future war. But that is not enough. However wisely and well we may make territorial and other arrangements, there will still be many subjects of international controversy. Some, indeed, are inevitable.

"Economic conditions at the end of the war will be in the highest degree difficult owing to the diversion of human effort to warlike pursuits. There must follow a world shortage of raw materials, which will increase the longer the war lasts, and it is inevitable that those countries which have control of raw materials will desire to help themselves and their friends first. Apart from this, whatever settlement is made will be suitable only to the

circumstances under which it is made, and as those circumstances change, changes in the settlement will be called for.

"So long as the possibility of a dispute between nations continues—that is to say, so long as men and women are dominated by impassioned ambition and war is the only means of settling a dispute—all nations must live under a burden not only of having from time to time to engage in it but of being compelled to prepare for its possible outbreak.

"The crushing weight of modern armaments, the increasing evil of compulsory military service, the vast waste of wealth and effort involved in warlike preparation—these are blots on our civilization, of which every thinking individual must be ashamed. For these and other similar reasons we are confident that a great attempt must be made to establish, by some international organization, an alternative to war as a means of settling international disputes.

"After all, war is a relic of barbarism, and, just as law has succeeded violence as a means of settling disputes between individuals, so we believe that it is destined ultimately to take the place of war in the settlement of controversies between nations.

"If then, we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply, as we have often replied, we are fighting for a just and a lasting peace, and we believe that before permanent peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled: First, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, a territorial settlement must be secured, based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed, and, lastly, we must seek, by the creation of some international organization, to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war. On these conditions its peoples are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than those they have yet endured."

PRESIDENT WILSON GIVES WAR AIMS.

President Wilson appeared before a joint session of the houses of congress Jan. 8, 1918, and delivered the following address:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible bases of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russia and representatives of the central powers, to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of these principles.

"The representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power.

"It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got.

"The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties—that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war?

"The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience as was desired.

"To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening in fact to both unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are, and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We do not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

"Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite the statement of the objects of the war lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does. And there is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered, and yet their soul is not subservient.

"They will not yield either in principle or in action. The conception of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a

largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe.

"They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness.

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world.

"It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in, and particularly that it be made safe for every peace loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression.

"All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program as we see it, is this:

No Private Understandings.

"I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

Freedom of Seas.

"II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

No Economic Barriers.

"III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Reduce National Armaments.

"IV. Adequate guaranties given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

Colonial Claims.

"V. A free, open minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the

equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

Russian Territory.

"VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

Restoration of Belgium.

"VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

Alsace-Lorraine to France.

"VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

New Frontiers for Italy.

"IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

Autonomy in Austria-Hungary.

"X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro.

"XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

Autonomy in Turkey.

"XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

For an Independent Poland.

"XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

League of Nations.

"XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for

the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight, and to continue to fight until they are achieved, but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace, such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove.

"We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak.

"Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess.

"The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

HERTLING ON GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, made a speech in the reichstag Jan. 24, 1918, in which he replied to the peace terms set forth in the addresses of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. In substance he said: "Gentlemen: You have acquainted yourselves with the speech of Premier Lloyd George and the proposals of President Wilson. We now must ask ourselves whether these speeches and proposals breathe a real and earnest wish for peace. They contain certain principles for a general world peace to which we also assent and which might form the starting point and aid negotiations.

"When, however, concrete questions came into the question—points which, for the Teutonic allies are of decisive importance—their peace will is less observable. Our enemies do not desire to destroy Germany, but they cast covetous eyes on parts of our allies' lands. They speak with respect of Germany's position, but their conception, ever afresh, finds expression as if we were the guilty who must do penance and promise improvement.

"Thus speaks the victor to the vanquished: he who interprets all our former expressions of a readiness for peace as merely a sign of weakness.

"The leaders of the entente must first renounce this standpoint and this deception. In order to facilitate this, I would like to recall what the position really is. They may take it from me that our military position was never so favorable as it now is. Our highly gifted army leaders face the future with undiminished confidence in victory. Throughout the whole army, in the officers and the men, lives unbroken the joy of battle.

"I will remind you of the words I spoke Nov. 29 in the reichstag. Our repeatedly expressed willingness for peace and the spirit of reconciliation revealed by our proposals must not be regarded by the entente as a license permitting the indefinite lengthening of the war. Should our enemies force us to prolong the war, they will have to bear the consequences resulting from it.

"If the leaders of the enemy powers really are inclined toward peace, let them revise their program once again, or, as Premier Lloyd George said, proceed to reconsideration.

"If they come forward with fresh proposals we will examine them carefully, because our aim is no other than the re-establishment of a lasting general peace. But this lasting general peace is not possible so long as the integrity of the German empire and the security of her vital interests and the dignity of our fatherland are not guaranteed. Until that time we must quietly stand by each other and wait.

"As to our purpose, gentlemen, we are all one.

"Regarding methods and 'moralities' there may be differences of opinion, but let us shove all those differences. Let us not fight about formulas, which always fall short in the mad course of world events, but above the dividing line of party controversies let us keep our eyes on the mutual aim—the welfare of the fatherland. Let us hold together the government and the nation, and victory will be ours. A good peace will and must come."

Negotiations with Russia.

Chancellor von Hertling referred to the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk, saying he held fast to the hope that a good conclusion would be arrived at. He continued:

"Our negotiations with the Ukrainian representatives are in a more favorable position. Here, too, difficulties have yet to be overcome, but the prospects are favorable. We hope shortly to reach conclusions with Ukraine which will be in the interests of both and which will be economically advantageous.

"The Russians last month proposed to issue an invitation to all belligerents to participate in the negotiations. Russia submitted certain proposals of a very general character.

"At that time we accepted the proposal to invite the belligerents to take part in the negotiations—on the condition, however, that the invitation should have a definite period for its acceptance. At 10 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 4 the period expired.

"No answers had come and as a result we were no longer under obligation and had a free hand for separate peace negotiations with Russia. Neither were we longer bound, of course, by the general peace proposals submitted to us by the Russian delegation.

Reply to Lloyd George.

"Instead of the reply which was expected but which was not forthcoming, two declarations were made by enemy statesmen—Premier Lloyd George's speech and President Wilson's speech.

"I willingly admit that Mr. Lloyd George altered his tone. He no longer indulges in

abuse and appears desirous of again demonstrating his ability as a negotiator, which I had formerly doubted. I cannot go so far, however, as many opinions which had been expressed in neutral countries which would read in this speech of Mr. Lloyd George a serious desire for peace, and even a friendly disposition.

"It is true he declares he does not desire to destroy Germany and never desired to destroy her. He has even words of respect for our political, economic and cultural position. But other utterances also are not lacking, and the idea continually comes to the surface that he has to pronounce judgment on Germany, charging her with being guilty of all possible crimes.

"That is an attitude with which we can have nothing to do, and in which we can discover no trace of a serious purpose to attain peace. We are to be the guilty ones, over whom the entente is now sitting in judgment. That compels me to give a short review of the situation and the events preceding the war in the risk of repeating what long ago was said. * * *

"And Alsace-Lorraine, of which Lloyd George speaks again? He speaks of the wrong Germany did in 1871 to France, Alsace-Lorraine—you need not be told, but abroad they appear still to be ignorant of things—Alsace-Lorraine composes, as is known, for the most part, purely German regions which by a century long of violence and illegality were severed from the German empire, and until finally in 1779 the French revolution swallowed up the last remnant, Alsace and Lorraine then became French provinces.

"When, in the war of 1870, we demanded back the districts which had been criminally wrested from us, that was not conquest of foreign territory, but, rightly and properly speaking, what to-day is called disannexation, and this disannexation was then expressly recognized by the French national assembly, the constitutional representative of the French people at that time, March 29, 1871, by a large majority of votes.

Wilson Changes Tone.

"I now come to President Wilson. Here, too, I recognize that the tone appears to have changed. The unanimous rejection of Mr. Wilson's attempt, in reply to the pope's note, to sow discord between the German government and the German people has had its effect.

"This unanimous rejection might of itself lead Mr. Wilson on the right path. A beginning to that end has perhaps been made, for now there is at any rate no longer talk about oppression of the German people by an autocratic government, and the former attacks on the house of Hohenzollern have not been repeated.

"I shall not enlarge upon the distorted representation of German policy which is contained in Mr. Wilson's message, but will deal in detail with the points which Mr. Wilson lays down there, not less than fourteen points, in which he formulates his peace program, and I pray your indulgence in dealing with these as briefly as possible.

"The first point is the demand that there shall be no more secret international agreements. History shows it is we above all others who would be able to agree to the publicity of diplomatic documents. I recall that our defensive alliance with Austria-Hungary was known to the whole world from 1888, while the offensive agreement of the enemy states first saw the light of publicity during the war through the revelations of the secret Russian archives.

"In his second point Mr. Wilson demands freedom of shipping on the seas in war and peace. This also is demanded by Germany as the first, and one of the most important requirements for the future. Therefore there is here no difference of opinion.

"It would, however, be highly important for the freedom of shipping in future if strongly

fortified naval bases on important international routes, such as England has at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong, the Falkland islands, and many other places, were removed.

"Point 3—We, too, are in thorough accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade in superfluous manner. We, too, condemn economic war, which would inevitably bear within it causes of future warlike complications.

"Point 4—Limitation of armaments: As already declared by us, the idea of limitation of armaments is entirely discussable. The financial position of all European states after the war might most effectively promote a satisfactory solution. It is therefore clear that an understanding might be reached without difficulty on the first four points of Mr. Wilson's program.

"I now come to the fifth point—settlement of all colonial claims and disputes. Practical realization of Mr. Wilson's principles in the realm of reality will encounter some difficulties in my case. I believe that for the present it may be left for England, which has the greatest colonial empire, to make what she will of this proposal of her ally. This point of the program also will have to be discussed in due time, on the reconstitution of the world's colonial possessions, which we also demand absolutely.

"Point 6—Evacuation of Russian territory: Now that the entente has refused within the period agreed upon by Russia and the quadruple alliance to join in the negotiations, I must, in the name of the latter, decline to allow any subsequent interference.

"We are dealing here with questions which concern only Russia and the four allied powers. I adhere to the hope that with recognition of self-determination for the peoples on the western frontier of the former Russian empire good relations will be established, both with these peoples and with the rest of Russia, for whom we wish most earnestly a return of order, peace and conditions guaranteeing the welfare of the country.

"Point 7—Belgium: My predecessors in office repeatedly declared that at no time did the annexation of Belgium to Germany form a point in the program of German policy. The Belgian question belongs to those questions the details of which are to be settled by negotiation at the peace conference. I must adhere to the standpoint hitherto always adopted and refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire discussion.

"Point 8—The occupied parts of France are a valuable pawn in our hands. Here, too, forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions and methods of procedure of the evacuation, which must take account of Germany's vital interests, are to be agreed upon between Germany and France.

"I can only again expressly accentuate the fact that there can never be a question of dismemberment of imperial territory. Under no fine phrases of any kind shall we permit the enemy again to take from us territory of the empire which with ever increasing intimacy has linked itself to Germanism, which has in highly gratifying manner ever and increasingly developed in an economic respect, and of whose people more than 87 per cent speak the German mother tongue.

"The questions dealt with by Mr. Wilson under points 9, 10, and 11 touch both the Italian frontier question and questions of the future development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the future of the Balkan states; questions in which, for the greater part, the interests of our ally, Austria-Hungary, preponderate.

"Where German interests are concerned we shall defend them most energetically. But I may leave the answer to Mr. Wilson's proposals on these points in the first place to

the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. Close contact with the allied dual monarchy forms the kernel of our present policy and must be the guiding line in the future.

"Loyal comradeship in arms, which has stood the test so brilliantly in war time, must continue to have its effect in peace. We shall thus on our part do everything for the attainment of peace by Austria-Hungary which takes into account her just claims.

"The matters touched upon by Mr. Wilson in point 12 concern our loyal, brave ally, Turkey. I must in no wise forestall her statesmen in their attitude. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of her capital, which is connected closely with the question of the straits, are important and vital interests of the German empire only."

BELGIUM'S REPLY TO POPE.

Belgium's reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict XV., in August, 1917, was made public Jan. 23, 1918. The reply was accompanied by a personal letter dated Dec. 27, 1917, from King Albert of Belgium to the pope, reading as follows:

"Very Holy Father: I have taken note, with lively sympathy and interest, of the message your holiness was good enough to send to the heads of the belligerent countries the first of August, and have hastened to submit it to my government, which has studied it with most serious and deferential attention. The result of that study has been recorded in a note which I am happy to communicate to your holiness.

"In associating myself with the wishes of the holy see that a just and durable peace may promptly put an end to the evils from which humanity, and particularly the Belgian people, so rudely tried, are suffering, I beg your holiness to believe in my filial and respectful attachment.

ALBERT."

Text of Reply.

The note of the Belgian government follows: "The royal government, as soon as it received the message of your holiness to the heads of the belligerents, hastened to reply that it would study with the greatest deference the propositions the document exposed in such elevating language.

"At the same time it desired particularly to express its lively and profound gratitude for the particular interest the holy father manifested in the Belgian nation, and of which the document was new and precious proof.

"At the outset of his message the holy father took pains to declare he had forced himself to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents, which renders more significant the judgment of his holiness when he concluded in favor of the total evacuation of Belgium and the re-establishment of its full independence and also recognized the right of Belgium for reparation for damages and the cost of the war.

"Already in his consistorial allocution of Jan. 22, 1915, the holy father had proclaimed before the world that he reproved injustice and he condescended to give the Belgian government the assurance that in formulating that reprobation it was the invasion of Belgium he had directly in view.

"The honest people of all countries will rejoice with the Belgian government that the injustice of which Belgium was the victim and the necessity for reparation have been proclaimed and that the highest moral authority of Christendom remains watchful amidst the passion and conflicts of men.

"It was because of the gratitude felt on this account, which was augmented by the numerous charitable acts of the holy father in favor of so many Belgians, victims of the violence of the enemy, that the royal government has examined into the possibility of contributing in the measures depending upon it toward the realization of the double desire which inspires the pontifical message: To hasten the end of

the present war and render a return of similar catastrophes impossible by the adoption of guaranties destined to assure the supremacy of right over force.

"At the beginning of September the royal government informed his holiness that it must reserve decision regarding its action on the propositions contained in the message until the powers at war with Belgium had clearly made known their war aims. It added that in any case Belgium would make no pronouncement on general peace conditions and the reorganization of international relations except in full accord with the powers guaranteeing its independence, that have done honor to their obligations toward her and whose arms fight with hers for the cause of right.

"Nothing has modified the situation that existed at the moment the royal government made known that point of view to his holiness.

"However, Belgium seizes eagerly the occasion furnished it by his holiness to repeat before the civilized world what it wrote nearly a year ago to President Wilson:

"Before the German ultimatum Belgium aspired only to live on good terms with all its neighbors. She practiced with scrupulous loyalty toward each of them the duties imposed by this neutrality.

"How was she recompensed by Germany for the confidence she showed in her? If there is a country that has the right to say it took up arms to defend its existence it assuredly is Belgium. She desires passionately that an end be brought to the unheard of sufferings of its population, but she would have kept only a peace that would assure her at the same time equitable reparation and security and guaranties for the future."

"The integrity of Belgium, the territory of the mother country and colonies, political, economic and military independence without condition or restriction, reparation for damage suffered and the guaranties against a renewal of the aggression of 1914—such remain the indispensable conditions of a just peace so far as concerns Belgium.

"Any settlement that would not recognize them would shake the very foundations of justice, since it would forevermore be established that in international domains the violation of right creates a claim for its author and may become a source of profit.

"Since the royal government a year ago formulated its conditions, it permits itself to recall that the reichstag voted resolutions called peace resolutions. The chancellors and ministers of foreign affairs have followed each other in the German empire, and more recently in the central empires, and have published notes replying to the message of his holiness, but never a word has been pronounced and never a line written clearly recognizing the indisputable rights of Belgium that his holiness has not ceased to recognize and proclaim."

COUNT CZERNIN'S PEACE VIEWS.

Count Ottokar Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, made a speech before the Austrian delegations in the reichsrath Jan. 24, 1918, explaining the stand of the dual monarchy toward the peace aims as set forth by President Wilson and Premier David Lloyd George. He said in part:

"Although I am under no delusion and know that the fruit of peace cannot be matured in twenty-four hours, nevertheless I am convinced that it is now maturing, and that the question whether or not an honorable general peace can be secured is merely a question of resistance.

"President Wilson's peace offer confirms me in this opinion. Naturally an offer of this kind cannot be regarded as a matter acceptable in every detail, for that obviously would render any negotiations superfluous.

"I think there is no harm in stating that I regard the recent proposals of President Wil-

son as an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and that to some of them Austria-Hungary joyfully could give her approval. But she must first lay down this principle—that in so far as these propositions concern her allies, whether in the case of Germany's possession of Belgium or in the case of Turkey, Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defense of her allies, will defend the possessions of her war allies as she would her own. That is the standpoint of our allies, in regard to which there is perfect reciprocity."

Count Czernin declared he must politely but categorically refuse advice as to the manner in which Austria and Hungary should manage their internal administration, and he asserted that there was not a more democratic parliament in the world than the Austrian parliament.

Referring to President Wilson's peace program, Count Czernin said that he had no objection to the suppression of secret diplomacy, although he doubted whether that method was in every case the most practical or rapid way to arrive at results. The public discussion of diplomatic treaties might, for example, in the case of economic agreements, make impossible the conclusion of such agreements, which are nothing but commercial transactions and might increase friction between two states.

Count Czernin said as to the second point in President Wilson's peace aims, freedom of the seas, the president had responded to the views of all and that he (Czernin) absolutely and entirely supported this paragraph.

Regarding paragraph three in President Wilson's proposals—the removal of economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions—Count Czernin said:

"This article, which pronounces in a formal manner hostility against a future economic war, is just and reasonable."

On the subject of Italy, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania Count Czernin repeated what he already had said to the Hungarian delegation.

"I refuse to place a premium on the military adventures of our enemy," said the minister. "I refuse to make our enemies, who obstinately persist in wishing to wage war until a final victory by one side, concessions by which the monarchy would permanently suffer and which would give them an infinite advantage in being able to drag on the war relatively without risk."

Count Czernin then invited President Wilson to use his great influence to make the entente allies declare on their side the conditions on which they were ready to speak.

Count Czernin proceeded: "We also are supporters of an independent Polish state which would include all territories and populations which indisputably are Poles. On this point also we believe we should quickly come to an understanding with President Wilson.

"Finally, in his idea of a league of peoples the president probably will meet with no opposition in the monarchy. We, therefore, are in agreement in the main. Our views are identical not only on the broad principles regarding a new organization of the world after the war but also on several concrete questions, and differences which still exist do not appear to me to be so great that a conversation regarding them would not lead to enlightenment and a rapprochement.

"This situation, which doubtless arises from the fact that Austria-Hungary on the one side and the United States on the other, are composed of states whose interests are least at variance with one another, tempts one to ask if an exchange of ideas between the two powers could not be the point of departure for a personal conversation between all states which have not yet joined in peace negotiations."

He then declared again his wish for a "free Poland." He said: "The people of Poland must

freely and without being influenced in any way settle their own destiny."

WILSON TO HERTLING AND CZERNIN.

Replying to the peace speeches of Chancellor von Hertling of Germany and Foreign Minister Czernin on Jan. 24 President Wilson appeared before congress Feb. 11 and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"On Jan. 8 I had the honor of addressing you on the object of the war as our people conceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on Jan. 5. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of views on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

"Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on Jan. 8, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

"He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them, but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusion.

"He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities, and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

"He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what dispositions shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the government of France the 'conditions' under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland.

"In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of

the present Ottoman empire to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbances.

"It must be evident to every one who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion.

"The method the German chancellor proposes is the method of the congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—not mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is, in fact, living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that these problems, each and all, affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained.

"They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man of whatever nation may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected, peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent.

"Self-determination' is not a mere phrase; it is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking or by the mere arrangement of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it, because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right or fair, an act of justice rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will

upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied.

"But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind, and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

"The war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Conventions must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those conventions must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected as Count von Hertling proposes why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade.

"Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guaranty, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting.

"He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another is a matter of European concern and must, of course, be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve and that national aspirations must be satisfied even within his own empire in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must of course be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances.

"Seeing and conceding as he does the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much further had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious.

"The principles to be applied are these:

"1. That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular cause and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"2. That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that—

"3. Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and

"4. That all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected on such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice, but to go on. So far as we can judge these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion and that we never can turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in the entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly.

"Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

"We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstance consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it we shall not turn back.

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied.

"The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

LLOYD GEORGE ON HERTLING-CZERNIN VIEWS.

Speaking in the house of commons, Feb. 12, 1918, Premier Lloyd George said:

"The government stands by the considered declaration of war aims which I made on

behalf of my colleagues to the trade union representatives early this year. I read with profound disappointment the replies given to President Wilson's speech and to one which I delivered on behalf of the government by the German chancellor and Count Czernin. It is perfectly true that, as far as the tone is concerned, there was a deal of difference between the Austrian and German speeches; but I wish I could believe there was a difference in the substance.

"I cannot altogether accept that interpretation of Count Czernin's speech. It was extraordinarily civil and friendly in tone, but when you come to the real substance of the demand put forward by the allies it was adamant.

"Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia were put in exactly the same category as Belgium. They were apparently to be restored to the Turks on the same terms as Germany was to restore Belgium. When you come to the demands of Italy, Count Czernin said that certain offers had been made before the war to Italy, and they were now withdrawn as far as the Slavonic population of Austria was concerned.

"It was a purely polite statement to President Wilson and to others that it was none of their business to inquire. There was not a single definite question dealt with about which Count Czernin did not present a most resolute refusal to discuss any terms which might be regarded as possible terms of peace.

"When you come to the German reply, it is very difficult for any one to believe that Count von Hertling could be even serious about some of the demands which were put forward.

"What was his answer to the very moderate terms put forward by the allies? His answer was that Great Britain was to give up her coaling stations throughout the world, and he named half a dozen. That demand was put forward for the first time, and I confess that I think it was the last demand that Germany ought decently to have put forward. These coaling stations have been as accessible to the German as to British ships in the past.

"The German fleet has always received most hospitable treatment at all these coaling stations, and in 1913 something like fifty to sixty German men-of-war and transports visited these stations, where they received exactly the same treatment as British men-of-war. The same thing applies to German merchant ships.

"This demand is the best possible proof that the German empire, or those who at present are in control of it, are not in the mood to discuss reasonable terms of peace with the allies. I regret it profoundly, but it is no use crying peace when there is no peace. These terms were examined carefully, with a real desire to find something in them which indicated that the central powers were coming somewhere near a basis of agreement. I confess that that examination of these two speeches proved profoundly disappointing to those who are sincerely anxious to find a real and genuine desire for peace in them.

"The action of Germany in reference to Russia proves that all her declarations about no annexations and no indemnities have no real meaning. No answer has been given in regard to Belgium which any one can regard as satisfactory. There is no reference to Poland or the legitimate claims of France for the restoration of her lost provinces, and no word is said about the men of the Italian race and tongue who are now under Austrian rule.

"As to Turkey, there was nothing said by either Count von Hertling or Count Czernin indicating that they are prepared to recognize the rights of the allies in regard either to Mesopotamia or Turkey. There was nothing but pure denial of those rights.

"Until there is some better proof than is contained in these speeches that the central powers are prepared to consider the war aims of the allies it will be our regrettable duty to make all preparations necessary in order to establish international right in the world."

HERTLING TO WILSON.

Speaking in the reichstag, Feb. 25, 1918, Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, said:

"The reichstag has a right to receive an explanatory statement in regard to the foreign situation and the attitude of the government concerning it. I will meet the obligation arising therefrom, even though I entertain certain doubts as to the utility and success of dialogues carried on by ministers and statesmen of belligerent countries.

"Mr. Runciman in the house of commons recently expressed the opinion that we would get much nearer peace if, instead of this, responsible representatives of the belligerent powers would come together in an intimate meeting for discussion. I can only agree with him that that would be the way to remove numerous intentional and unintentional misunderstandings and compel our enemies to state our words as they are meant, and on their part also to show their colors.

"I cannot at any rate, discover that the words which I spoke here on two occasions were received in hostile countries objectively and without prejudice. Moreover, discussion in an intimate gathering alone could lead to understanding on many individual questions which can really be settled only by compromise.

"It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate retaining Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship becoming the object or the jumping off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side, for example from the government in Havre, we should not adopt an antagonistic attitude, even though the discussion at first might only be unbinding.

"Meanwhile it does not appear as if Mr. Runciman's suggestion has a chance of assuming tangible shape, and I must adhere to the existing methods of dialogue across the channel and ocean.

"Adopting this method, I readily admit that President Wilson's message of Feb. 11 represents, perhaps, a small step toward a mutual rapprochement. I, therefore, pass over the preliminary and excessively long declarations in order to address myself immediately to the four principles which, in President Wilson's opinion, must be applied in a mutual exchange of views.

"The first clause says that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"Who would contradict this? The phrase coined by the great father of the church, Augustine, fifteen hundred years ago—'Justitia fundamentum regnorum'—is still valid to-day. Certain it is that only peace based in all its parts on the principles of justice has a prospect of endurance.

"The second clause expresses the desire that peoples and provinces shall not be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game now forever discredited, of the balance of power.

"This clause, too, can be unconditionally assented to. Indeed, one wonders that the president of the United States considered it necessary to emphasize it anew. This clause contains a polemic against conditions long vanished, views against cabinet politics and cabinet wars, against mixing state territory

and princely and private property, which belong to a past that is far behind us.

"I do not want to be discourteous, but when one remembers the earlier utterances of President Wilson one might think that he is laboring under the illusion that there exists in Germany an antagonism between an autocratic government and a mass of people without rights.

And yet President Wilson knows—as, at any rate, the German edition of his book on 'The State' proves—German political literature, and he knows, therefore, that with us princes and government are the highest members of the nation as a whole, organized in the form of a state, the highest members, with whom the final decision lies. But, seeing that they also, as the supreme organs, belong to the whole, the decision is of such a nature that only the welfare of the whole is the guiding line for a decision to be taken. It may be useful expressly to point this out to President Wilson's countrymen.

"Then, finally, at the close of the second clause, the game of the balance of power is declared to be forever discredited. We, too, can only gladly applaud. As is well known, it was England who invented the principle of the maintenance of the balance of power, in order especially to apply it when one of the states on the European continent threatened to become too powerful for her. It was only another expression for England's domination.

"The third clause, according to which every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states, is only the application of the foregoing in a definite direction, or a deduction from it, and is, therefore, included in the assent given to that clause.

"Now, in the fourth clause, he demands that all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and, consequently, of the world. Here, also, I can give assent in principle, and I declare, therefore, with President Wilson, that a general peace on such a basis is discussable.

"Only one reservation is to be made. These principles must not be proposed by the president of the United States alone, but they must be also recognized definitely by all states and nations. President Wilson, who reproaches the German chancellor with a certain amount of backwardness, seems to me in his flight of ideas to have hurried far in advance of existing realities.

"Certainly a league of nations erected upon justice and mutual unselfish appreciation, a condition of humanity in which war, together with all that remains of the earliest barbarism, should have completely disappeared and in which there should be no bloody sacrifices, no self-mutilation of peoples, no destruction of laboriously acquired cultural values—that would be an aim devoutly to be desired.

"But that aim has not yet been reached. There does not yet exist a court of arbitration set up by all nations for the safeguarding of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German chancellor is speaking to the court of the entire world I must, as things stand today, in the name of the German empire and her allies, decline this court as prejudiced, joyfully as I would greet it if an impartial court of arbitration existed and gladly as I would co-operate to realize such ideals.

"Unfortunately, however, there is no trace of a similar state of mind on the part of the leading powers in the entente. England's war aims, as recently expressed in Lloyd George's speeches, are still thoroughly imperialistic and

want to impose on the world a peace according to England's good pleasure. When England talks about peoples' right of self-determination she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt or India."

Declaring that the new German operations against Russia were taken at the request of the populations to restore order and that they did not aim at conquests, the chancellor continued:

"Our war aims from the beginning were the defense of the fatherland, the maintenance of our territorial integrity and the freedom of our economic development. Our warfare, even where it must be aggressive in action, is defensive in aim. I lay special stress upon that just now in order that no misunderstandings shall arise about our operations in the east.

"After the breaking off of peace negotiations by the Russian delegation, Feb. 10, we had a free hand as against Russia. The sole aim of the advance of our troops, which was begun seven days after the rupture, was to safeguard the fruits of our peace with Ukraine. Aims of conquest were in no way a determining factor. We were strengthened in this by the Ukrainians' appeal for support in bringing about order in their young state against the disturbances carried out by the bolsheviks.

"If further military operations in other regions have taken place, the same applies to them. They in no way aim at conquest. They are solely taking place at the urgent appeals and representations of the populations for protection against atrocities and devastation by red guards and other bands. They have, therefore, been undertaken in the name of humanity. They are measures of assistance and have no other character. It is a question of creating peace and order in the interest of peaceable populations.

"We do not intend to establish ourselves, for example, in Estonia or Livonia. In Courland and Lithuania our chief object is to create organs of self-determination and self-administration. Our military action, however, has produced a success far exceeding the original aim.

"News was received yesterday that Petrograd had accepted our conditions and sent its representatives to Brest-Litovsk for further negotiations. Accordingly our delegates traveled thither last evening. It is possible that there will still be dispute about the details, but the main thing has been achieved. The will to peace has been expressly announced from the Russian side, while the conditions have been accepted and the conclusion of peace must ensue within a very short time.

"To safeguard the fruits of our peace with Ukraine, our army command drew the sword. Peace with Russia will be the happy result.

"Peace negotiations with Roumania began at Bukharest yesterday. It appeared necessary that Secretary von Kuehlmann should be present there during the first days when the foundations were laid. Now, however, he will presumably soon go to Brest-Litovsk.

"It is to be remembered regarding negotiations with Roumania that we are not taking part in them alone and are under obligation to champion the interests of our allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and to see to it that a compromise is arranged there regarding any divergent desires that will possibly give rise to difficulties, but these difficulties will be overcome.

"With regard to Roumania, too, the guiding principle will be that we must, and desire to, convert into friends the states with which on the basis of the success of our army we now conclude peace.

"I will say a word regarding Poland, in behalf of whom the entente and President Wilson have recently appeared specially to interest themselves, as a well known country liberated from oppressive dependence on czar-

ist Russia by the united forces of Germany and Austria-Hungary for the purpose of establishing an independent state, which, in unrestricted development of its national culture, shall at the same time become a pillar of peace in Europe.

"The constitutional problem—in the narrower sense, the question what constitution the new state shall receive—could not, as is easily understood, be immediately decided, and is still in the stage of exhaustive discussions between the three countries concerned.

"A fresh difficulty has been added to the many difficulties which have in this connection to be overcome, difficulties especially in the economic domain in consequence of the collapse of old Russia. This difficulty results from the delimitation of the frontier between the new state and adjacent Russian territory.

"For this reason the news of peace with the Ukraine at first evoked great uneasiness in Poland. I hope, however, that, with good will and proper regard to the ethnographical conditions, a compromise on the claims will be reached. The announced intention to make a serious attempt in this direction has greatly calmed Polish circles.

"In the regulation of the frontier question only what is indispensable on military grounds will be demanded on Germany's part.

"The entente are fighting for the acquisition of portions of Austro-Hungarian territory by Italy and for the severance of Palestine, Syria and Arabia from the Turkish empire. England has particularly cast an eye on portions of Turkish territory. She has suddenly discovered an affection for the Arabians, and she hopes, by utilizing the Arabians, to annex fresh territories to the British empire, perhaps by the creation of a protectorate dependent upon British domination.

"That the colonial wars of England are directed at increasing and rounding out the enormous British possessions, particularly in Africa, has been repeatedly stated by British statesmen.

"In the face of this policy, entente statesmen dare to represent Germany as the disturber of peace, who, in the interest of world peace, must be confined within the narrowest bounds. By a system of lies and calumny they endeavor to instigate their own people and neutral countries against the central powers and to disturb neutral countries with the specter of the violation of neutrality by Germany.

"Regarding the intrigues recently carried on in Switzerland, we never thought, nor will we think, of assailing Swiss neutrality. We are much indebted to Switzerland. We express gratitude to her, Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Spain, who, by her geographical position, is exposed to especial difficulties, and no less to the extra-European countries which have not entered the war, for their manly attitude in that, despite all temptations and oppressions, they preserve their neutrality.

"The world yearns for peace and desires nothing more than that the sufferings of war under which it groans should come to an end. But the governments of the enemy states contrive ever anew to stir the war fury among their peoples.

"A continuation of the war to the utmost was, so far as has transpired, the most recent watchword issued by the conference of Versailles, and in the English premier's speeches it again finds loud echo.

"There are, however, other voices to be heard in England; it is to be hoped that these voices will multiply.

"The world now stands before the final decision. Either our enemies will decide to conclude peace—they know on what conditions we are ready to begin a discussion—or they will continue the insanity by their criminal war of conquest.

"Our people will hold out further, but the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated, and the distress and sufferings of the peoples will fall on the heads of those who insistently refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity."

BALFOUR TO HERTLING.

In the British house of commons, Feb. 27, 1918, Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs, replying to the speech made by Chancellor von Hertling before the reichstag Feb. 25, said in part:

"I am convinced that I should be doing an injury to the cause of peace if I encouraged the idea that there is any use in beginning these verbal negotiations until something like a general agreement is apparent in the distance and until the statesmen of all the countries see their way to that broad settlement which, it is my hope, will bring peace to the sorely troubled world."

Mr. Balfour, regarding the doctrine of the balance of power, said that until German militarism had become a thing of the past and there was in existence a hall, or court, armed with executive powers making the weak as safe as the strong, it would never be possible to ignore the principles underlying the struggle for the balance of power.

The chancellor's attitude concerning Belgium, Mr. Balfour said, was completely unsatisfactory and his lip service to President Wilson's propositions was not exemplified in German practice.

Secretary Balfour justified his previous attitude on the ground that Chancellor von Hertling and Count Czernin spoke after a conference and agreement.

He said that Richard Holt, radical M. P., whose amendment to the address to the throne expressing regret concerning the decision of the Versailles conference was defeated by the house of commons two weeks ago, appeared to be the only person in the world who considered Chancellor von Hertling's references to Belgium satisfactory.

"Many questions must be settled at the peace conference," Mr. Balfour continued, "but the question of Belgium is the best touchstone of the honesty of purpose of central European diplomacy and especially of German diplomacy. There is only one course for the offending nation in this case—namely, unconditional restoration and reparation.

"When was Belgium the jumping off ground of enemy machinations and why should Germany suppose it is going to be?

"Belgium has been the victim, not the author, of these crimes, and why should she be punished because Germany is guilty? Germany always had in mind new territorial, commercial or military conditions which would prevent Belgium taking an independent place among the nations, which Germany and ourselves were pledged to preserve. What we have to consider is how far Von Hertling's lip service to President Wilson's four propositions really is exemplified by German practice."

The foreign secretary then analyzed the four propositions and Von Hertling's attitude concerning them, as well as the chancellor's frame of mind regarding Alsace-Lorraine. He continued:

"I could understand a German's taking a different view to the view of the French, British, Italian or American government, but not a German discussing the principles of essential justice and saying: 'There is no question of Alsace-Lorraine to go before a peace conference.'

"Regarding President Wilson's second proposition we have had within the last few weeks a specimen of how Von Hertling interprets in action the principle he so glibly approves in theory. To take one instance only, the cession of Polish territory to the Ukraine. We would like to know how the Germans

came to make this gross violation of their principle.

"Coming to the third proposition, Von Hertling says, with justice, that the doctrine of the balance of power is a more or less antiquated doctrine. He further accuses England of being the upholder of that doctrine for purposes of aggrandizement. That is a profoundly unhistorical method of looking at the question. Great Britain has fought time and again for the balance of power, because only by fighting could Europe be saved from the domination of one overbearing and aggressive nation.

"If Von Hertling really wants to make the balance of power antiquated, he can do it by inducing his countrymen to abandon that policy of ambitious domination which overshadows the world at this moment.

"I return to President Wilson's third and fourth principles. Consider for a moment how Von Hertling desires to see the principle that the interest and benefit of the populations concerned should be considered in peace arrangements. He mentions three countries he wishes to see restored to Turkey—namely, Armenia, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

"Does any one think that it would be to the interest and benefit of the populations concerned? Von Hertling accuses us of being animated with purely ambitious designs when we invaded Mesopotamia and captured Jerusalem. I suppose he would say that Russia was similarly moved when she occupied Armenia. But when Turkey went to war she picked a quarrel with us for purely ambitious purposes. She was promised by Germany the possession of Egypt. Would the interest and happiness of the population of Egypt be best conserved by Turkish conquest of Egypt?

"The Germans in the search for the greatest happiness of these populations would have restored Egypt to the worst rule the world has ever known. They would have destroyed Arab independence and abandoned Palestine to those who had rendered it sterile all these centuries.

"How could any one preach seriously profession of faith about the interests of populations after this evidence of the manner in which Von Hertling desires to see it carried out? If the reichstag had any sense of humor it must surely have smiled when it heard the chancellor dealing in that spirit with the dominating doctrine of every important German statesman, soldier and German thinker for two generations at least.

"So much for the four principles which Mr. Holt says Von Hertling accepts and which he thinks the British government is backward in not accepting. I hope my short analysis may have convinced them that there are two sides to that question.

"I cannot, however, leave Von Hertling without making some observation upon the Russian policy which he defines. That also is a demonstration of German methods. He tells us the recent arrangements with Russia were made on the urgent appeal of the populations for protection against the red guard and other bands, and, therefore, undertaken in the name of humanity. We know that the east is the east and the west is the west and that the German policy of the west is entirely different from the German policy of the east.

"The German policy in the east recently has been directed toward preventing atrocities and devastation in the interest of humanity, while German policy in the west is occupied entirely in performing atrocities and devastations.

"Why this difference of treatment of Belgium on one side and other populations on the other? I know of no explanation except that Germany pursues her methods with remorseless insistency and alters or varies the excuse she gives for her policy.

"If she invades Belgium, it is military ne-

cessity; if Courland, it is in the interest of humanity. It is impossible to rate very high the professions of humanity, international righteousness and equity in regard to those populations which figure so largely in the speeches. I am quite unable to understand how anybody can get up in the reichstag and claim that Germany is waging a defensive war."

Secretary Balfour then contrasted the different methods pursued by Germany and Great Britain in the expansion of their empires, and asserted that Germany's policy has been more deliberately ambitious than that of any nation since Louis XIV.

"We can listen to Von Hertling's criticism with perfect equanimity," he added, "and we are ready to stand our trial at the bar of history. How could conversations take place if Von Hertling's speech represented the extreme high water mark of German concessions?"

"Does Mr. Holt really think that if Von Hertling were able to carry out those conversations on the basis of the doctrines contained in his speech the conversations could end in anything but defeat? Does Mr. Holt not think that conversations which begin and end in discord are worse than no conversations at all?"

COUNT CZERNIN'S PEACE SPEECH ON APRIL 2.

Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, speaking to a delegation from the Vienna city council April 2, 1918, said:

"With the conclusion of peace with Roumania the war in the east ended. Before, however, turning to individual peace treaties and discussing them in detail, I would like to revert to the declaration of the president of the United States, in which he replied to the speech delivered by me on Jan. 24.

"In many parts of the world President Wilson's speech was interpreted as an attempt to drive a wedge between Vienna and Berlin. I do not believe that, because I have too high an opinion of the president of the United States and his outlook as a statesman to believe him capable of such a way of thinking. President Wilson is no more able to ascribe dishonorable action to us than we to him.

"President Wilson does not desire to separate Vienna from Berlin, and he knows, too, that that would be impossible. Perhaps President Wilson says to himself, however, that Vienna is more favorable soil for sowing the seed for a general peace. Perhaps he says to himself that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has the good fortune to possess a ruler who sincerely and honestly desires a general peace, but who will never commit a breach of faith or conclude a dishonorable peace, and that behind the emperor-king there are 55,000,000 people.

"President Wilson says also, perhaps, to himself that this united mass represents a force which is not to be underestimated and that this honest and strong desire for peace which binds the monarchs, governments and peoples of both states is capable of being the bearer of that great idea in the service of which he has placed himself."

Referring to his last speech, Count Czernin explained the misunderstanding of his remark that the text was already in the president's possession by declaring that he had previously arranged for the text to be telegraphed to Washington from an unofficial source in a neutral country, in order to prevent any misunderstanding or distortion. It subsequently transpired, however, that the text only arrived at its destination some days later. Nevertheless, he said, the object was attained. He then continued:

"I can only say that I esteem it highly that the German chancellor, in his excellent speech of Feb. 25, took the words out of my

mouth by declaring that the four principles developed in President Wilson's speech of Feb. 11 formed the basis upon which a general peace could be discussed. I am in entire agreement with this.

"The four points laid down by the president are a suitable basis on which to begin the discussion for a general peace. Whether, however, the president will succeed in his endeavors to rally his allies on this basis or not is a question.

"God is my witness that we have tried everything possible to avoid a fresh offensive, but the entente would not have it thus.

"Some time before the western offensive began M. Clemenceau addressed to me an inquiry whether and upon what basis I was prepared to negotiate. In agreement with Berlin I immediately replied that I was prepared to negotiate and that as far as France was concerned the only obstacle I could see in the way of peace was the French desire for Alsace-Lorraine.

"The reply from Paris was that it was impossible to negotiate on this basis. Thereupon there was no choice left.

"The colossal struggle in the west has already broken out. Austro-Hungarian and German troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder, as they fought in Russia, Serbia, Roumania and Italy. We are fighting together for the defense of Austria-Hungary and Germany. The aspirations of France and Italy are Utopias which will be terribly avenged.

"Come what may, we shall not sacrifice Germany's interests any more than she will leave us in the lurch. We are not fighting for imperialistic or annexationist ends for ourselves or for Germany, but we shall go forward to the last for our defense, for our existence as a state and for our future.

"The first breach in the will of our enemies for war has been made by the peace negotiations with Russia. It was a break-through of the peace idea. It is evidence of childish dilettantism to overlook the inner connection between the various conclusions of peace. The constellation of enemy powers in the east resembled a net—when one mesh was severed the others gave way.

"The Ukrainian peace led to peace with Russia, and Roumania, becoming isolated, was obliged to conclude peace. We had to begin with Ukraine both on technical and material grounds. The blockade had to be broken, and the future will show that the conclusion of peace with Ukraine was a blow at the heart of the rest of our enemies.

"The peace concluded with Roumania, it is calculated, will be the starting point of friendly relations. The slight frontier rectifications which we receive are not annexations. Wholly uninhabited regions, they serve solely for military protection. To those who insist that these rectifications fall under the category of annexations and accuse me of inconsistency, I reply that I have publicly protested against holding out a license to our enemies which would assure them against the dangers of further adventure.

"From Russia I did not demand a single meter, but Roumania neglected the favorable moment.

"The protection of mercantile shipping in the lower Danube guarding the iron gate is guaranteed by the extension of the frontier to the heights of Turnu-Severin, by leasing for thirty years a valuable wharf near this town, together with a strip along the river bank at an annual rental of 1,000 lei, and finally by obtaining the leasing rights to the islands of Ostrovo, Marcorobu and Simearu, and the transfer of the frontier several kilometers southward in the region of the Petroseny coal mine, which better safeguards our possessions in the Szurdok pass coal basin.

"Nagy-Szeben and Fogaras will receive a new security frontier of an average width of

from fifteen to eighteen kilometers at all passes of importance, as, for instance, Predeal, Bodz, Gyimes, Bekas and Tolgyes. The new frontier has been so far removed to Roumanian ground as military reasons required.

"The rectification east of Czernowitz has protected the city against future attacks.

"At the moment when we are successfully endeavoring to renew friendly and neighborly relations with Roumania, it is unlikely that we would open old wounds, but every one knows the history of Roumania's entrance into the war and will admit that it was my first duty to protect the monarchy against future surprises of a similar kind.

"I consider the safest guaranty for the future international agreements to prevent war. In such agreements, if they are framed in binding form, I should see much stronger guaranties against surprise attacks by neighbors than in frontier rectifications. But I thus far, except in the case of President Wilson, have been unable to discover among any of our enemies serious inclination to accept this idea. However, despite the small degree of approval this idea receives, I consider that it will nevertheless be realized.

"Calculating the burdens with which the states of the world will emerge from this war, I vainly ask myself how they will cover military expenditure if competition in armaments remains unrestricted. I do not believe that it will be possible for the states after this war adequately to meet the increased requirements due to the war. I think, rather, that financial conditions will compel the states to enter into a compromise regarding the limitations of armaments.

"This calculation of mine is neither idealistic nor fantastic, but is based upon reality in politics in the most liberal sense of the word. I, for my part, would consider it a great disaster if in the end there should be failure to achieve general agreements regarding the diminution of armaments.

"It is obvious that in the peace with Roumania we shall take precautions to have our interests in the question of grain, food supply and petroleum fully respected. We shall further take precautions that the Catholic church and our schools receive the state of protection they need, and we shall solve the Jewish question. The Jew shall henceforth be a citizen with equal rights in Roumania.

"The irredentist propaganda, which has produced so much evil in Hungary, will be restrained, and, finally, precautions will be taken to obtain indemnification for the injustice innocently suffered by many of our countrymen owing to the war.

"We shall strive by means of a new commercial treaty and appropriate settlement of the railway and shipping questions to duly protect our economic interests in Roumania.

"Roumania's future lies in the east. Large portions of Bessarabia are inhabited by Roumanians, and there are many indications that the Roumanian population there desires close union with Roumania. If Roumania will adopt a frank, cordial, friendly attitude toward us we will have no objections to meeting those tendencies in Bessarabia. Roumania can gain much more in Bessarabia than she lost in the war."

The minister said he was anxious that the rectifications of the frontier should not leave any embitterment behind, and expressed the opinion that Roumania in her own interest must turn to the central powers.

"In concluding peace with Roumania and Ukraine," he continued, "it has been my first thought to furnish the monarchy with foodstuffs and raw materials. Russia did not come into consideration in this connection owing to the disorganization there."

"We agreed with Ukraine that the quantity of grain to be delivered to the central powers should be at least 1,000,000 tons. Thirty cars of grain and peas are now en route, 600

cars are ready to be transported, and these transports will be continued until the imports are organized and can begin regularly. Larger transports are rendered possible by the peace with Roumania, which enables goods to be sent from Odessa to Danube ports.

"We hope during May to undertake the first large transport from Ukraine. While I admit that the imports from Ukraine are still small and must be increased, nevertheless our food situation would have been considerably worse had this agreement not been concluded.

"From Roumania we will obtain a considerable surplus of last year's harvest. Moreover, about 400,000 tons of grain, peas, beans and fodder must be transported via the Danube. Roumania must also immediately provide us with 800,000 sheep and 100,000 pigs, which will improve our meat supply slightly.

"It is clear from this that everything will be done to obtain from the exploitation of the regions which peace has opened for us in the east whatever is obtainable. The difficulties of obtaining these supplies from Ukraine are still considerable, as no state of order exists there. But with the good will of the Ukrainian government and our organization we will succeed in overcoming the difficulties. An immediate general peace would not give us further advantages, as all Europe to-day is suffering from lack of food-stuffs. While the lack of cargo space prevents other nations from supplying themselves, the granaries of Ukraine and Roumania remain open to the central powers."

Replying to the annexationists, Count Czernin said:

"The forcible annexation of foreign peoples would place difficulties in the way of a general peace, and such an extension of territories would not strengthen the empire. On the contrary, considering the grouping of the monarchy, they would weaken us, what we require are not territorial annexations, but economic safeguards for the future.

"We wish to do everything to create in the Balkans a situation of lasting calm. Not until the collapse of Russia did there cease to exist the factor which hitherto made it impossible for us to bring about a definite state of internal peace in the Balkans.

"We know the desire for peace is very great in Serbia, but Serbia has been prevented by the entente powers from concluding it. Bulgaria must receive from Serbia certain districts inhabited by Bulgarians. We, however, have no desire to destroy Serbia. We will enable Serbia to develop, and we would welcome closer economic relations with her.

"We do not desire to influence the future relations between the monarchy and Serbia and Montenegro by motives conflicting with friendly, neighborly relations. The best state of egoism is to come to terms with a beaten neighbor which leads to this. My egoism regarding Austria-Hungary is that after being conquered militarily our enemies must be conquered morally. Only then is victory complete, and in this respect diplomacy must complete the work of the armies.

"Since I came into office I have striven only after one aim—namely, to secure an honorable peace for the monarchy and to create a situation which will secure to Austria-Hungary future free development, and, moreover, to do everything possible to insure that this terrible war will be the last one for time out of mind. I have never spoken differently. I do not intend to go begging for peace or to obtain it by entreaties or lamentations, but to enforce it by our moral right and physical strength. Any other tactics I consider would contribute to the prolongation of the war.

"I must say, to my regret, that during the last few weeks and months much has been spoken and done in Austria that prolongs the war. Those who are prolonging the war are

divided into various groups according to their motives and tactics. There are, first, those who continuously beg for peace. They are despicable and foolish. To endeavor to conclude peace at any price is despicable, for it is unmanly, and it is foolish because it continuously feeds the already dying aggressive spirit of the enemy. The desire for peace of the great masses is natural as well as comprehensible, but the leaders of the people must consider that certain utterances produce abroad just the opposite effect from what they desire.

"Firmly relying on our strength and the justice of our cause, I have already concluded three moderate but honorable peace treaties. The rest of our enemies also begin to understand that we have no other desire than to secure the future of the monarchy and of our allies, and that we intend to enforce this and can and will enforce it. I shall unswervingly prosecute this course and join issue with any one who opposes me.

"The second group of war prolongers are the annexationists. It is a distortion of fact to assert that Germany has made conquest in the east. Lenin's anarchy drove the border people into the arms of Germany. Is Germany to refuse this involuntary choice of foreign border states?

"The German government has a little desire for oppressions as we, and I am perfectly convinced that neither annexationists nor weaklings can prevent forever a moderate and honorable peace. They delay it, but they cannot prevent it.

"The hopes of our enemies of final victory are not merely based on military expectations and the blockade. They are based to a great extent on our interior political conditions and on certain political leaders, not forgetting the Czechs. Recently we were almost on the point of entering into negotiations with the western powers, when the wind suddenly veered round and, as we know with certainty, the entente decided it had better wait, as parliamentary and political events in our country justified the hope that the monarchy would soon be defenseless."

Count Czernin attacked the Czech leaders and Czech troops who, he declared, "criminally fight against their own country," and appealed to the people to be united against this "high treason."

The government, he said, was quite ready to proceed to the revision of the constitution, but this would not be helped by those who hoped through the victory of the entente to gain their ends.

"If we expel this poison," he declared, "a general honorable peace is nearer than the public imagines, but no one has the right to remain aside in this last decisive struggle."

DENIED BY CLEMENCEAU.

Commenting upon Count Czernin's statement that France had sought to enter into peace negotiations with Austria-Hungary Premier Clemenceau merely said that "Czernin lied." It was subsequently explained that Count Revertata, an Austrian, and his distant relative, Count Armand, a Frenchman, had met in Switzerland at the former's invitation, but that nothing resembling authorized peace negotiations had occurred. Count Armand was connected with the intelligence department of the French war department.

On the evening of April 11 the following note was made public by the French government:

"Once caught in the cogwheels of lying, there is no means of stopping. Emperor Charles, under Berlin's eye, is taking on himself the lying denials of Count Czernin and thus compels the French government to supply the proof.

"Herewith is the text of an autograph letter communicated on March 31, 1917, by Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, the emperor of Austria's brother-in-law, to President Poincare and communicated immediately, with the prince's consent, to the French premier.

"My Dear Sixtus: The end of the third year of this war, which has brought so much mourning and grief into the world, approaches. All the peoples of my empire are more closely united than ever in the common determination to safeguard the integrity of the monarchy at the cost even of the heaviest sacrifices.

"Thanks to their union, with the generous co-operation of all nationalities, my empire and monarchy have succeeded in resisting the gravest assaults for nearly three years. Nobody can question the military advantages secured by my troops, particularly in the Balkans.

"France, on her side, has shown force, resistance, and dashing courage which are magnificent. We all unreservedly admire the admirable bravery which is traditional to her army and the spirit of sacrifice of the entire French people.

"Therefore, it is a special pleasure to me to note that, although for the moment adversaries, no real divergence of views or aspirations separates many of my empire from France, and that I am justified in hoping that my keen sympathy for France, joined to that which prevails in the whole monarchy, will forever avoid a return of the state of war, for which no responsibility can fall on me.

"With this in mind, and to show in a definite manner the reality of these feelings, I beg you to convey privately and unofficially to President Poincaré that I will support by every means and by exerting all my personal influence with my allies France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

"Belgium should be entirely re-established in her sovereignty, retaining entirely her African possessions without prejudice to the compensations she should receive for the losses she has undergone.

"Serbia should be re-established in her sovereignty, and, as a pledge of our good will, we are ready to assure her equitable natural access to the Adriatic and also wide economic concessions in Austria-Hungary.

"On her side, we will demand, as primordial and essential conditions, that Serbia cease in the future all relation with and suppress every association or group whose political object aims at the disintegration of the monarchy, particularly the Serbian political society Narodni Ochrana; that Serbia loyally and by every means in her power prevent any kind of political agitation, either in Serbia or beyond her frontiers, in the foregoing direction and give assurance thereof under the guarantee of the entente powers.

"The events in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas with regard to that country until a legal definite government is established there.

"Having thus laid my ideas clearly before you, I would ask you in turn, after consulting with these two powers, to lay before me the opinion first of France and England with a view to thus preparing the ground for an understanding on the basis of which official preliminary negotiations could be taken up and reach a result satisfactory to all.

"Hoping that thus we will soon be able together to put a limit to the sufferings of so many millions of men and families now plunged in sadness and anxiety, I beg to assure you of my warmest and most brotherly affection. CHARLES."

The note adds: "Count Czernin, having recognized by his note of April 8 the existence of this negotiation due to the initiative of a personage of a rank far above his," the Austrian government now is summoned to give an explanation of the 'attempt' avowed by it and of the details of the conversation of its delegates."

EMPEROR CHARLES DENIES IT.

An official statement giving the text of a telegram from Emperor Charles to Emperor William relative to the claim of Premier Clemenceau that the former recognized the claims

of France to Alsace-Lorraine was issued on the same day (April 11) in Vienna. The statement reads:

"I accuse M. Clemenceau of piling up lies to escape the web of lies in which he is involved, making the false assertion that I in some manner recognized France's claims to Alsace-Lorraine as just.

"I indignantly repel the assertion. At the moment when Austro-Hungarian cannon are firing alongside of the German artillery on the western front no proof is necessary that I am fighting for your provinces."

HERTLING ON GERMAN PEACE VIEWS.

Speaking before the German reichstag July 11, 1918, Chancellor von Hertling said:

"I maintain the standpoint of the imperial reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict. The pacific spirit which inspired this reply has also inspired me. At the time, however, I added that this spirit must not give our enemies free conduct for an interminable continuation of the war.

"What have we lived to see, however? While for years there can have been no doubt whatever of our willingness to hold out our hand toward an honorable peace, we have heard until these last few days inciting speeches delivered by enemy statesmen. President Wilson wants war until we are destroyed, and what Mr. Balfour, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, has said must really drive the flush of anger to the cheeks of every German.

"We feel for the honor of our fatherland, and we cannot allow ourselves to be constantly and openly insulted in this manner, and behind these insults is the desire for our destruction. As long as this desire for our destruction exists we must endure, together with our faithful nation.

"I am also convinced—I know it—that in the widest circles of our nation the same serious feeling exists everywhere. As long as the desire for our destruction exists we must hold out, and we will hold out, with confidence in our troops, in our army administration and our magnificent nation, which bears so wonderfully these difficult times with their great privations and continuous sacrifices.

"In the direction of our policy nothing will be changed. If, in spite of these hostile statements by these statesmen, any serious efforts or a paving of the way to peace were to show themselves anywhere, then, quite certainly, we would not adopt a negative attitude from the very beginning, but we would examine these seriously meant—I say expressly seriously—efforts immediately with scrupulous care.

"Naturally it is not sufficient when some agent or other approaches us and says to us: 'I can bring about peace negotiations then and there.' But it is necessary for the appointed representatives of the enemy powers, duly authorized by their governments, to give us to understand that discussions are possible, discussions which for the time being naturally will be within a limited circle.

"But the statesmen who have spoken up to the present time have not said a word about such possibilities. When such possibilities manifest themselves and when serious inclinations toward peace show themselves on the other side then we will immediately go into them. That is to say, we will not reject them—and we will speak, to begin, within a small circle.

"I also can tell you that this standpoint is not merely my own standpoint but that it is shared emphatically by the chief of the army administration. The chief of the army administration also does not conduct war for the sake of war, but has said to me that as soon as a serious desire for peace manifests itself on the other side we must follow it up.

"You will be interested to know how we are working on this standpoint and certain problems will appear which the present time forces

upon us. Exhaustive discussions took place regarding these questions July 1 and 2 at general headquarters, under the presidency of the kaiser.

"Naturally, I can only announce here quite generally the lines which were laid down at that time. Regarding the east, we stand on the basis of the peace of Brest-Litovsk and we wish to see this peace carried out in a loyal manner. That is the wish of the German imperial administration and it is supported in this by the chief of the army administration.

"However, the difficulty of the execution of the peace of Brest-Litovsk does not lie on our side, but in the fact that conditions in Russia are still exceedingly uncertain. We are inclined to believe in the loyalty of the present Russian government, and especially in the loyalty of the representative of the Russian government in Berlin.

"But we may not, and cannot, assume unconditionally that the present Russian government has the power to carry through everywhere the loyal promises made to us. We do not at all wish to create difficulties for the present Russian government, but, as conditions now are, there are incessant developments and endless frictions in the frontier region. However, our principle is that we stand on the basis of peace made at Brest-Litovsk and we will carry out this peace loyally and will deal loyally with the present government.

"They are still under the depressing influence of a terrible crime in Moscow. The murder of our ambassador there was an act in violation of international law than which a worse could never cry to heaven.

"All indications point to the fact that the accused deed was instigated by the entente allies in order to involve us in fresh war with the present Russian government—a state of things which we are most anxious to avoid. We do not want fresh war with Russia. The present Russian government desires peace and needs peace, and we are giving her our support in this peaceful disposition and aim.

"On the other hand, it is true that political currents of very varied tendencies are circulating in the Russian empire—movements having the most diverse aims, including the monarchist movement of the constitutional democrats and the movements of the social revolutionaries. We will not commit ourselves to any political counter-current, but are giving careful attention to the course Russia is steering."

BARON VON BURIAN'S PEACE VIEWS.

Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, made a report July 16, 1918, to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers in which he said:

"There is hardly any difference between the general principles enunciated by the statesmen of both belligerents. President Wilson's four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition.

"On the contrary, we are able to approve them heartily to a great extent. Nobody would refuse homage to this genius, and nobody would refuse his co-operation. This, however, is not the main point, but it is what can also be understood in the interests of mankind. Both groups should certainly honestly attempt to clear this up and settle it by mutual agreement, but not in the same manner as, for instance, our peace treaties in the east were judged.

"None of the belligerent states need ever come into the position of Russia and Roumania.

"If they, nevertheless, represent the peace treaties as a warning of our treatment of a defeated enemy we do not consider the reproach justified.

"The fact is that all our opponents were invited to join in those peace negotiations, and they could have contributed their share in bringing them to a different issue. But now,

when it is too late, their criticism stands on weak grounds, for there is no legal right which would have entitled them to condemn the peace conditions which were acceptable to the contracting parties or which could not be avoided.

"If we sum up all that has been said on the enemy's side in regard to their war aims we recognize three groups of aspirations which are being set forth to justify the continuation of bloodshed so that the ideals of mankind may be realized:

"The freedom of all nations, which are to form a league of nations and which in future shall settle their differences by arbitration and not by arms, is to reign.

"The domination of one nation by another nation is to be excluded.

"Various territorial changes are to be carried out at the expense of the central powers.

"These annexationist aims, though variously shaped, are generally known.

"The intention, however, also exists, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary, to carry out her internal disintegration for the purpose of the formation of new states. Finally our opponents demand our atonement because we dared to defend ourselves—and successfully—against their attacks. Our ability to defend ourselves is termed militarism and must therefore be destroyed.

"Territorial aims are, in fact, the only things now separating the different belligerent groups.

"For the great interests of humanity and for the justice, freedom, honor and peace of the world, as set forth in the laws of modern political conception, regarding which we need not accept any advice, we also are ready to fight.

"If our enemies continuously demand atonement for wrong done and restitution, then this is a claim which we could urge with more justification against them, because we have been attacked and the wrong done to us must be redressed.

"The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands regarding Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino and the German colonies appears to be insurmountable. There lies the limit of our readiness for peace. We are prepared to discuss everything except our own territory.

"The enemy not only wants to cut from Austria-Hungary what he would like for himself, but the inner structure, that of the monarchy itself, too, is to be attacked and the monarchy dissolved, if possible, into component parts.

"Our opponents start from a completely mechanical misjudgment of the character of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and prefer in their satisfaction to overlook in the present difficult international problems the fact that these states with their various nationalities are no accidental structure, but a product of historical and ethnographical necessity, which carry in themselves the fundamental principle of life and race.

"They therefore possess, and this applies fully to Austria and Hungary, the necessary elasticity and adaptability to the changing events of the times and the ability to reform themselves according to the necessity of their standard of development and to solve all internal crises without uncalled for foreign interference.

"As has always been the case for centuries past, the states and races of the monarchy will settle their internal problems in agreement with their ruler. The monarchy resolutely declines foreign interference in any form, just as it does not meddle with the affairs of foreigners.

"Our enemy's inflammatory activity is not content with trying to stir up our races against one another, but it does not even scruple, by means of circulating monstrous and base calumnies, to sow distrust between the races of the monarchy and the hereditary dynasty."

GERMAN PEACE FEELERS.

When the powerful German offensive on the western front beginning March 21, 1918, failed the central powers began to put out various peace feelers, the substance of which was that if the allies would return the German colonies and permit Germany to retain the conquered Russian provinces and retain her old boundaries on the west—meaning the retention of Alsace and Lorraine—they could have peace. It was made plain in various ways that the central powers were in favor of peace by negotiation—a peace in which the allies, including Belgium, were to receive no indemnities and in which Germany and Austria were to retain the conquered territories in Russia and the indemnities imposed on Belgium, Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, portions of France and Italy and Russia. For example, Chancellor von Hertling told the reichstag in the early part of August that Germany intended to keep Belgium until the allies fulfilled certain conditions, including the payment of indemnities and the re-establishment of Germany and Austria as before the war, plus the advantage obtained through the Russian and Roumanian peace treaties.

Following are brief extracts from utterances on the peace question by leaders representing the allies and the central powers prior to a direct proposal made by Austria-Hungary in September for a nonbinding peace conference.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, Aug. 7.—“You cannot have peace so long as those who made the war are still predominant in the councils of our chief enemy.”

Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, Aug. 8.—“The true obstacle to any legitimate peace is German militarism. The abyss separating the central powers from the allies is so deep as hardly to be plumbed and so wide as hardly to be bridged. An instrument so powerful for universal evil as a great colonial empire should not be given to Germany at the end of the war.”

Dr. Wilhelm Solf, German colonial secretary, Aug. 20.—“Belgium shall rise again after the war as an independent state, vassal to no one. Nothing stands in the way of the restoration of Belgium but the enemy's will to war. The entente is again waging war for plunder and glory.”

Lord Robert Cecil, assistant British secretary for foreign affairs, Aug. 23.—“Dr. Solf wants us to believe that German rulers have been converted to the idea of a league of nations, to some better international system. We see no hope of any such scheme unless preceded by victory and the acknowledgment by Germany that its whole militarist system has been a profound and disastrous crime.”

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader in the United States senate, Aug. 23.—“The Germans, repulsed and losing, will undoubtedly resort to their other weapon, which they have used more than once during this war with terrible effect. They will begin an insidious and poisonous peace propaganda.”

“As this war is utterly different from any other war the world has ever known, so must the peace which concludes it be utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It cannot be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. No peace that satisfies Germany in any degree can ever satisfy us. It cannot be a negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace and we and our allies must dictate it.”

Emperor William, to German bishops, Aug. 24.—“Let us strengthen in our people a recognition of the dangers threatening from our enemies, a firm determination to overcome all that is burdensome and a strong faith in the Lord's help and in our strength. Then, I am convinced, Germany will be invincible and the future will be ours.”

Count von Hertling, Imperial German chancellor, to Catholic Students' union, Aug. 31.—“The army command regards the military sit-

uation with complete calm and confidence, even if it has been obliged for strategical reasons to withdraw our lines at several points. * * * We implore the Almighty, who hitherto has so clearly stood by us, that we may not have to wait too long for the day when our adversaries shall perceive that they cannot destroy us.”

Count von Hertling to constitutional committee of the Prussian upper house, Sept. 5.—“With this serious question [franchise reform] the protection and preservation of the crown and the dynasty are at stake.”

Emperor William in message to municipality of Munich, Sept. 5.—“The German people understands the difficulty of the present decisive battles against an enemy filled with hatred, jealousy and the will to destruction, but has unanimously decided to devote all its strength to defend against the assaults of its enemies its sacred soil and its kultur which it has won in peaceful war.”

Admiral von Hintze, German foreign secretary, to journalists and diplomatic corps in Vienna, Sept. 6.—“Just as peace came in the east so it will come in the west. Though it perhaps will take some time, we need not be discouraged by the enemy's cries of victory.”

Baron Stephan Burian, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in address to visiting German newspaper men, Sept. 10.—“We desire to the best of our ability to contribute to a mutual understanding and help pave the way for conciliation.”

Premier Lloyd George in speech at Manchester, England, Sept. 12.—“There is no compromise between freedom and tyranny, no compromise between light and darkness. * * * This must be the last war.”

Baron von Hussarek, Austrian foreign minister, Sept. 12.—“Under the glorious Hapsburg scepter for centuries Austria has become a state of strength which will enable it to offer strong resistance to all attempts to break it up.”

Emperor William, speaking to Krupp munition workers at Essen, Sept. 12.—“The German swords are raised, hearts are strong and muscles are taut. On to battle against everything that stands against us, no matter how long it lasts, so help us God!”

Friedrich von Payer, German imperial vice-chancellor, Sept. 12.—“There will be no peace of conquest. * * * We cannot hand over Poland to Russia nor can we assist in having Finland again placed under the Russian yoke. We cannot leave to their fate the border states which lie on the German frontier and the Baltic.”

AUSTRIA MAKES PEACE PROPOSAL.

On the afternoon of Sept. 14 the following official communication from the Austro-Hungarian government was handed to the representatives of the entente in Bern, Switzerland. It was also presented at Berlin, Sofia and Constantinople and at the same time was brought to the attention of neutral powers:

“An objective and conscientious examination of the situation of all the belligerent states no longer leaves doubt that all peoples, on whatever side they may be fighting, long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle. Despite this natural and comprehensible desire for peace, it has not so far been possible to create those preliminary conditions calculated to bring the peace efforts nearer to realization and bridge the gap which at present still separates the belligerents from one another. A more effective means must, therefore, be considered whereby the responsible factors of all the countries can be offered an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities of an understanding.”

“The first step which Austria-Hungary, in accord with her allies, undertook on Dec. 12, 1916, for the bringing about of peace, did not lead to the end hoped for. The grounds for this lay assuredly in the situation at that time.

In order to maintain in their peoples the war spirit, which was steadily declining, the allied governments had by the most severe means suppressed any discussion of the peace idea. And so it came about that the ground for a peace understanding was not properly prepared. The natural transition from the wildest war agitation to a condition of conciliation was lacking.

"It would, however, be wrong to believe the peace step we then took was entirely without result. Its fruits consist of something which is not to be overlooked—that the peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day. The discussions which have been carried on before the tribunal of public opinion have disclosed proof of the not slight differences which to-day still separate the warring powers in their conception of peace conditions. Nevertheless, an atmosphere has been created which no longer excludes the discussion of the peace problem.

"Without optimism it at least assuredly may be deduced from the utterances of responsible statesmen that the desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by force of arms is also gradually beginning to penetrate into allied states, save for some exceptions in the case of blinded war agitators, which are certainly not to be estimated lightly.

"The Austro-Hungarian government is aware that after the deep reaching convulsions which have been caused in the life of the peoples by the devastating effects of the world war it will not be possible to re-establish order in the tottering world at a single stroke. The path that leads to the restoration of peaceful relations between the peoples is cut by hatred and embitterment. It is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread this path—the path of negotiations—and if there are still such responsible factors as desire to overcome the opponent by military means and to force the will to victory upon him, there can, nevertheless, no longer be doubt that this aim, even assuming that it is attainable, would first necessitate a further sanguinary and protracted struggle.

"But even a later victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such a policy—consequences which will be fatal to all the states and peoples of Europe. The only peace which would righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be a peace desired by all the peoples.

"With this consciousness, and in its unswerving endeavor to work in the interests of peace, the Austro-Hungarian government now again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy powers.

"The earnest will to peace of wide classes of population of all the states who are jointly suffering through the war—the indisputable rapprochement in individual controversial questions—as well as the more conciliatory atmosphere that is general, seems to the Austro-Hungarian government to give a certain guaranty that a fresh step in the interests of peace, which also takes account of past experiences in this domain, might at the present moment offer the possibility of success.

"The Austro-Hungarian government has, therefore, resolved to point out to all the belligerents, friend and foe, a path considered practicable by it and to propose to them jointly to examine in a free exchange of views whether those prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising. To this end the Austro-Hungarian government has to-day invited the governments of all the belligerent states to a confidential and unbinding discussion at a neutral meeting place and has addressed to them a note drawn up in this sense.

"This step has been brought to the knowledge of the holy see in a special note and an appeal thereby made to the pope's interest in peace. Furthermore, the governments of the

neutral states have been acquainted with the step taken. The constant close accord which exists between the four allied powers warrants the assumption that the allies of Austria-Hungary, to whom the proposal is being sent in the same manner, share the views developed in the note."

The official telegram proceeds to say that the note has been drawn up in French and runs as follows:

"The peace offer which the powers of the quadruple alliance addressed to their opponents on Dec. 12, 1916, and the conciliatory basic ideas which they have never given up, signify, despite the rejection which it experienced, an important stage in the history of this war. In contrast to the first two and a half years, the question of peace has from that moment been the center of European eye, of world discussion, and dominates it in ever increasing measure.

"Almost all the belligerent states have in turn again and again expressed themselves on the question of peace, its prerequisites and conditions. The line of development of this discussion, however, has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint changed under the influence of the military and political position, and hitherto, at any rate, it has not led to a tangible general result that could be utilized.

"It is true that, independent of all these oscillations, it can be stated that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides has on the whole grown somewhat less; that despite the indisputable continuance of decided and hitherto unbridged differences, a partial turning from many of the most extreme concrete war aims is visible, and a certain agreement upon the relative general basic principles of a world peace manifests itself. In both camps there is undoubtedly observable a wide classes of the population a growth of the will to peace and understanding.

"Moreover, a comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the powers of the quadruple alliance on the part of their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter, as well as of the nonresponsible but in a political respect no wise unimportant personalities, confirms this impression.

"While, for example, the reply of the allies to President Wilson made demands which amounted to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, to a diminution and a deep internal transformation of the German empire, and the destruction of Turkish European ownership—these demands, the realization of which was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many declarations from official entente quarters, or in part were dropped.

"Thus, a declaration made in the British house of commons a year ago, Secretary Balfour expressly recognized that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problems and that no one could impose a constitution upon Germany from the outside.

"Premier Lloyd George declared at the beginning of this year that it was not one of the allies' war aims to partition Austria-Hungary, to rob the Ottoman empire of its Turkish provinces or to reform Germany internally.

"It may also be considered symptomatic that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had ever engaged itself for the creation of an independent state out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

"The central powers leave it in no doubt that they are only waging a war of defense for the integrity and the security of their territories.

"Far more outspoken than in the domain of concrete war aims has the rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding those guiding lines upon the basis of which peace shall be concluded and the future order of Europe and the world built up. In this direction President Wilson in his speeches of Feb. 12 and July 4

of this year has formulated principles which have not encountered contradiction on the part of his allies and the far reaching application of which is likely to meet with no objection on the part of the powers of the quadruple alliance also, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the vital interests of the states concerned.

"It is true, it must be remembered, that an agreement on general principles is insufficient, but that there remains the further matter of reaching an accord upon their interpretation and their application to individual concrete war and peace questions.

"To an unprejudiced observer there can be no doubt that in all the belligerent states, without exception, the desire for a peace of understanding has been enormously strengthened: that the conviction is increasingly spreading that the further continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins and into a state of exhaustion that will mar its development for decades to come—and this without any guaranty of thereby bringing about that decision by arms which has been vainly striven after by both sides in four years filled with enormous sacrifices, sufferings and exertions.

"In what manner, however, can the way be paved for an understanding and an understanding finally attained? Is there any serious prospect whatever of reaching this aim by continuing the discussion of the peace problem in the way hitherto followed?

"We have not the courage to answer the latter question in the affirmative. The discussion from one public tribune to another as has hitherto taken place between statesmen of the various countries was really only a series of monologues. I lacked, above everything, directness. Speech and counterspeech did not fit into each other. The speakers spoke over one another's head.

"On the other hand were the publicity and the ground of these discussions, which robbed them of the possibility of fruitful progress. In all public statements of this nature a form of eloquence is used which reckons with the effect at great distances and on the masses.

"Consciously or unconsciously, however, one thereby increases the distance of the opponent's conception, produces misunderstandings which take root and are not removed and makes the frank exchange of ideas more difficult. Every pronouncement of leading statesmen is directly after its adversary and before the authoritative quarters of the opposite side can reply to it made the subject of passionate or exaggerated discussion of irresponsible elements. But anxiety lest they should endanger the interests of their arms by unfavorably influencing feeling at home and lest they prematurely betray their own ultimate intentions also causes the responsible statesmen themselves to strike a higher tone and stubbornly to adhere to extreme standpoints.

"If, therefore, an attempt is made to see whether the basis exists for an understanding calculated to deliver Europe from the catastrophe of the suicidal continuation of the struggle, then, in any case, another method should be chosen which render possible a direct verbal discussion between the representatives of the governments, and only between them.

"The opposing conceptions of individual belligerent states would likewise have to form the subject of such a discussion, for mutual enlightenment, as well as the general principles that shall serve as the basis for peace and the future relations of the states to one another, and regarding which, in the first place, an accord can be sought with prospect of success.

"As soon as an agreement was reached on the fundamental principle, an attempt would have to be made in the course of the discussions concretely to apply them to individual peace questions and thereby bring about their solution.

"We venture to hope that there will be no

objection on the part of any belligerent to such an exchange of views. The war activities would experience no interruption. The discussions, too, would only go so far as was considered by the participants to offer a prospect of success. No disadvantages would rise therefrom for the states represented. Far from harming, such an exchange of views could be useful to the cause of peace.

"What did not succeed the first time can be repeated, and perhaps it has already at least contributed to the clarification of views. Mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived. Streams of pent-up human kindness would be released, in the warmth of which everything essential would remain, and, on the other hand, much that is antagonistic, to which excessive importance it still attributed, would disappear.

"According to our conviction all the belligerents jointly owe it to humanity to examine whether now, after so many years of a costly but undecided struggle, the entire course of which points to an understanding, it is possible to make an end to the terrible strapple.

"The royal and imperial government would like, therefore, to propose to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon—delegates who were charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles, and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

"The royal and imperial government has the honor to request the government of _____, through the kind mediation of your excellency, to bring this communication to the knowledge of the government of _____.
[The names of the intermediate government and of that addressed in the particular note dispatched are left blank.]

President Wilson Says No.

On Sept. 16, as soon as he had read the Austro-Hungarian peace note, President Wilson through Secretary of State Lansing made the following reply:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, dated Sept. 16, communicating to me a note from the imperial government of Austria-Hungary, containing a proposal to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace. Furthermore, it is proposed that the delegates would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding these principles and to receive analogous communications as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

"In reply, I beg to say that the substance of your communication has been submitted to the president, who now directs me to inform you that the government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

"The Austrian note was delivered to Secretary Lansing by W. A. Ekengren, the Swedish minister in Washington, and the president's reply was transmitted through the same channel.

Britain and France Reply.

Both Great Britain and France returned replies similar in effect to that made by President Wilson. A. J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, said: "This cynical proposal of the

Austrian government is not a genuine attempt to obtain peace. It is an attempt to divide the allies." Premier Clemenceau, in the French chamber of deputies, on Sept. 18, also made an informal reply to the Austrian note in which he said: "No transaction is possible between crime and right." His speech was made the formal reply of the republic.

Belgium Rejects Separate Peace.

It was learned on Sept. 15 that Germany had made a separate peace proposal to Belgium in which it was provided that Belgium should remain neutral to the end of the war, that the entire economic and political independence of the country should be reconstituted, that the old prewar commercial treaties between Belgium and Germany should be put into effect after the war, that Belgium should use her good offices with the allies to secure the return of the German colonies and that the Flemish minority should not be penalized for aiding the German invaders. It was announced Sept. 18 that the Belgian government, after consulting the allies, had decided to refuse without elaboration the offer made by Germany.

Germany Accepts Austrian Offer.

On Sept. 20 the German ambassador in Vienna presented Germany's reply to the Austro-Hungarian peace note. It was as follows:

"The undersigned imperial ambassador has the honor to make the following reply to the highly esteemed note of the royal and imperial foreign minister:

"The summings of the Austro-Hungarian government to all belligerent states to enter into confidential unbinding discussion in a neutral country of the fundamental principles for the conclusion of peace corresponds to the spirit of peace, readiness and conciliatoriness which the responsible statesmen of the quadruple alliance and authorized representatives of the allied [Germanic] peoples have again and again announced. The reception which previous similar steps met with from our enemies was not encouraging.

"The imperial government, however, follows the new attempt to bring the world nearer to the just and lasting peace which it desires, with the sincere and earnest wish that the statement of the Austro-Hungarian government, inspired by profound conciliatory feeling and noble humanity, will this time evoke the desired echo.

"In the name of the imperial government the undersigned has the honor to declare that Germany is ready to participate in the proposed exchange of ideas."

NO PEACE BY COMPROMISE.

In opening the fourth liberty loan campaign Sept. 27, 1918, President Wilson, speaking in the Metropolitan opera house in New York, N. Y., said:

"My fellow Citizens: I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country, and I have not the least doubt of their complete success, for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country.

"My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced co-operation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance.

"I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved in order that you may appreciate and accept, with added enthusiasm and grave significance, the duty of supporting the government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial.

"No man or woman who has really taken in

what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have, and it is my mission here to-night to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

"At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hopes and expectations are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter.

"No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature of circumstances of the war. The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset, but they are clear now.

"The war has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual states. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please.

"It has become a people's war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome.

"Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely, of course.

"The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were, and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men, either here or elsewhere, had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them.

"Those issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule, except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs by arbitrary and irresponsible force, or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations, or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it, and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bukharest.

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible.

"The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

"It is of capital importance that it should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that.

"I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

"If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price—the only price—that will procure it; and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed, and not only impartial justice but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious.

"Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws, and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part—in a sense the most essential part—of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guaranty to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania.

"But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

"First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

"Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interests of all.

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances, or special covenants and understandings, within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

"Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

"The confidence with which I venture to speak for our people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well known principles of international action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understandings with particular nations, let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest.

"We still read Washington's immortal warning against 'entangling alliances' with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle, and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understandings and the maintenance of common rights.

"I have made this analysis of the international situation which the war has created, not, of course, because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubtings and mischievous perversions of counsel, and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of these in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is only to say over again what has been said before quite as plainly if in less unvarnished terms.

"As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of this war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues have grown clearer and clearer.

"It is now plain that there are issues which no man can pervert unless it be willfully. I am bound to fight for them and happy to fight for them as time and circumstance have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline.

"And the forces that fight for them draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged.

"It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view the thought of the mass of men whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead has grown more and more unclouded.

more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for.

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is the people's war, not a statesman's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

"I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they were seeking in this war, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be.

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad visioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world.

"Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggled in the ranks and are, perhaps, above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own.

"And I believe that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained.

"Unity of purpose and of counsel is as imperatively necessary in this war as was unity of command on the battle field, and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way.

"Peace drives' can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the terms she will accept, and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

GERMANY ASKS FOR PEACE.

Dr. Count Georg von Hertling, chancellor of the German empire, resigned Sept. 30, 1918, and was succeeded Oct. 3 by Prince Maximilian of Baden. On Oct. 5 the new chancellor appeared before the reichstag and delivered an address in which he outlined his policies and announced that a note had been sent to President Wilson asking for a peace parley. The prince said:

"In accordance with the imperial decree of Sept. 30 the German empire has undergone a basic alteration of its political leadership.

"As successor to Count Georg von Hertling, whose services in behalf of the fatherland deserve the highest acknowledgment, I have been summoned by the emperor to lead the new government. In accordance with the governmental method now introduced I submit to the reichstag, publicly and without delay, the principles upon which I propose to conduct the grave responsibilities of the office.

"These principles were firmly established by the agreement of the federated governments and the leaders of the majority parties in this honorable house before I decided to assume the duties of chancellor. They contain, therefore, not only my own confession of political faith but that of an overwhelming portion of the German people's representatives—that is, of the German nation, which has constituted the reichstag on the basis of a general, equal, and secret franchise and according to their will.

"Only the fact that I know the conviction and will of the majority of the people are back of me has given me strength to take upon myself conduct of the empire's affairs in this hard and earnest time in which we are living.

"One man's shoulders would be too weak to carry alone the tremendous responsibility which falls upon the government at present. Only if the people take active part in the broadest sense of the word in deciding their destinies, in other words, if responsibility also extends to the majority of their freely elected political leaders, can the leading statesman confidently assume his part of the responsibility in the service of folk and fatherland.

"My resolve to do this has been especially lightened for me by the fact that prominent leaders of the laboring class have found a way in the new government to the highest offices of the empire. I see therein a sure guaranty that the new government will be supported by the firm confidence of the broad masses of the people, without whose true support the whole undertaking would be condemned to failure in advance.

"Hence, what I say to-day I say not only in my own name and those of my official helpers but in the name of the German people.

"The program of the majority parties, upon which I take my stand, contains, first, an acceptance of the answer of the former imperial government to Pope Benedict's note of Aug. 1, 1916, and an unconditional acceptance of the reichstag resolution of July 19, the same year. It further declares willingness to join a general league of nations based on the foundation of equal rights for all, both strong and weak.

"It considers the solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation (wiederherstellung) of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity.

"The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace.

"Its particular aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces, in Lithuania, and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions thereof without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference.

"In the matter of international policies I have taken a clear stand through the manner in which the formation of the government was brought about. Upon my motion leaders of the majority parties were summoned for direct advice. It was my conviction, gentlemen, that unity of imperial leadership should

be assured not only through mere schismatic party allegiance by the different members of the government. I considered almost still more important the unity of ideas.

For Peace of Justice.

"I proceeded from this viewpoint, and have, in making my selections, laid greatest weight on the fact that the members of the new imperial government stand on a basis of a just peace of justice, regardless of the war situation, and that they have openly declared this to be their standpoint at the time when we stood at the height of our military successes.

"I am convinced that the manner in which imperial leadership is now constituted, with co-operation of the reichstag, is not something ephemeral, and that when peace comes a government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the reichstag and does not draw its leaders therefrom.

"The war has conducted us beyond the old multifarious and disrupted party life which made it so difficult to put into execution a uniform and decisive political wish. The formation of a majority means the formation of a political will, and an indisputable result of the war has been that in Germany for the first time great parties have joined together in a firm, harmonious program and have thus come into position to determine for themselves the fate of the people.

"This thought will never die. This development will never be retraced, and I trust so long as Germany's fate is ringed about by dangers, those sections of the people outside the majority parties and whose representatives do not belong to the government will put aside all that separates us and will give the fatherland what is the fatherland's.

"This development necessitates an alteration of our constitution's provisions along the lines of the imperial decree of Sept. 30, which shall make it possible that those members of the reichstag who entered the government will retain their seats in the reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the federal states and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision.

"Gentlemen, let us remember the words spoken by the emperor on Aug. 4, 1914, which I permitted myself to paraphrase last December at Karlsruhe: 'There are, in fact, parties, but they are all German parties.'

"Political developments in Prussia, the principal German federal state, must proceed in the spirit of these words of the emperor, and the message of the king of Prussia promising the democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. I do not doubt also that those federal states which still lag behind in the development of their constitutional conditions will resolutely follow Prussia's example.

"For the present, as the example of all belligerent states demonstrates, the extraordinary powers which a condition of siege compels cannot be dispensed with, but close relations between the military and civilian authorities must be established which will make it possible that in all not purely military questions, and hence especially as to censorship and right of assemblage, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard, and that final decision shall be placed under the chancellor's responsibility.

"To this end the order of the emperor will be sent to the military commanders. With Sept. 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's internal history. The internal policy whose basic principles are therein laid down is of deciding importance on the question of peace or war.

"The striking force which the government has in its strivings for peace depends on whether it has behind it the united, firm, and unshakable will of the people. Only when our enemies feel that the German people

stand united back of their chosen leaders—then only can words become deeds.

"At the peace negotiations the German government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provisions shall oblige the treaty making states to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar or at least equally efficient institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident, or invalidism.

"Of direct importance are the conclusions which the government in the brief span of its existence has been able to draw from the situation in which it finds itself, and to apply practically to the situation.

"More than four years of the bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and most painful sacrifices. Nevertheless, we are of strong heart and full of confident faith in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier sacrifices for our honor and freedom and for the happiness of our posterity.

"We remember with deep and warm gratitude our brave troops who, under splendid leadership, have accomplished almost superhuman deeds throughout the whole war and whose past deeds are a sure guaranty that the fate of us all will also in future be in good and dependable hands in their keeping. For months a continuous, terrible, and murderous battle has been raging in the west. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people for all times, the front is unbroken.

"This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence. But just because we are inspired by this feeling and the conviction that it is also our duty to make certain that the blood struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the moment when a close of the war seems possible to us which does not affect our honor, I have, therefore, not waited until to-day to take a step to further the idea of peace.

"Supported by the consent of all duly authorized persons in the empire, and by consent of all our allies acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of Oct. 4-5, through the mediation of Switzerland, a note to the president of the United States in which I requested him to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent states.

"The note will reach Washington to-day or to-morrow. It is directed to the president of the United States because he, in his message to congress, Jan. 8, 1918, and in his later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech of Sept. 27, proposed a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations.

"I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies, but of all humanity, which has been suffering for years through the war.

In Accord with President.

"I have taken it also because I believe the thoughts regarding the future well-being of the nation which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German government and with it the overwhelming majority of our people.

"So far as I am personally concerned in earlier speeches to other assemblages my hearers will testify that the conception which I hold of a future peace has undergone no change since I was intrusted with the leadership of the empire's affairs.

"I see, hence, no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect of peace. For me the deciding factor is solely that all participants

shall with equal honesty acknowledge these mandates as binding and respect them as is the case with me and with other members of our new government.

"And so, with an inner peace, which my clear conscience as a man and as a servant of the people gives me, and which rests at the same time upon firm faith in this great and true people—this people capable of every devotion—and upon their glorious armed power, I await the outcome of the first action which I have taken as the leading statesman of the empire.

"Whatever this outcome may be, I know it will find Germany firmly resolved and united either for an upright peace, which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others, or for a closing of the struggle for life and death to which our people would be forced without our own fault if the answer to our note by the powers opposed to us should be dictated by a will to destroy us.

"I do not despair over the thought that this second alternative may come. I know the greatness of the mighty powers yet possessed by our people, and I know that the incontrovertible conviction that they were only fighting for our life as a nation would double these powers.

"I hope, however, for the sake of all mankind, that the president of the United States will receive our offer as we meant it. Then the door would be opened to a speedy, honorable peace of justice and reconciliation for us as well as for our opponents."

TEXT OF PEACE NOTE.

The note referred to in the foregoing address was addressed to President Wilson and was sent through the Swiss government. The text follows:

"The German government requests the president of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress on Jan. 8 and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of Sept. 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

EMPEROR WILLIAM OFFERS PEACE.

Emperor William issued the following proclamation, dated Oct. 6, to the German army and navy:

"For months past the enemy, with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting, has stormed against our lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior enemy. Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German states are doing their part and are heroically defending the fatherland on foreign soil. Hard is the task.

"My navy is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces and is unwaveringly supporting the army in its difficult struggle.

"The eyes of those at home rest with pride and admiration on the deeds of the army and the navy. I express to you the thanks of myself and the fatherland.

"The collapse of the Macedonian front has occurred in the midst of the hardest struggle. In accord with our allies I have resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy, but I will only extend my hand for an honorable peace. We owe that to the heroes who have laid down their lives for the fatherland, and we make that our duty to our children.

"Whether arms will be lowered is a question.

Until then we must not slacken. We must, as hitherto, exert all our strength unwearily to hold our ground against the onslaught of our enemies.

"The hour is grave, but trusting in your strength and in God's gracious help, we feel ourselves to be strong enough to defend our beloved fatherland. WILHELM."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

In response to Germany's peace note of Oct. 6 Secretary of State Robert Lansing, at the direction of President Wilson, transmitted the following through the Swiss charge d'affaires in Washington:

Department of State, Oct. 8, 1918.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the president, your note of Oct. 6, inclosing a communication from the German government to the president, and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor.

"Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last, and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil.

"The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war.

"He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. ROBERT LANSING."

GERMANY "ACCEPTS" WILSON TERMS.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 14, the following reply, dated Oct. 12, from the German government to President Wilson's note of interrogation was received by wireless in Washington and forwarded to the chief executive, who was in New York city. On Monday forenoon, Oct. 14, an official copy of the reply was handed to Secretary Lansing at the state department. It read:

"In reply to the questions of the president of the United States of America the German government hereby declares:

"The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of Jan. 8, and in his subsequent addresses, as the foundation of a permanent peace of justice.

"Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of those terms.

"The German government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the proposi-

tions of the president in regard to evacuation. "The German government suggests that the president may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation.

"The present German government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag.

"The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

"SOLF, State Secretary of Foreign Office."

WILSON REFUSES ARMISTICE.

Promptly on the afternoon of Oct. 14 President Wilson sent the following reply to the German armistice proposal:

"State Department, Oct. 14, 1918.

"Sir: In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th inst., which you handed me to-day, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the German reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guaranties of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in. At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of not only all they contain but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued, which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July last. It is as follows:

" "The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guaranties which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing."

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. ROBERT LANSING."

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

On Oct. 22 the Swiss charge d'affaires in Washington, Frederick Oederlin, transmitted to Secretary Lansing the original text and also an English translation of a communication dated Oct. 20, 1918, from the German government. The official translation follows:

"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of the occupied territories the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard. The German government suggests to the president to bring about an opportunity for fixing the details. It trusts that the president of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

"The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat, destructions will always be necessary and are in so far permitted by international law. The German troops are under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

"The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions. In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

"As the fundamental condition for peace, the president characterizes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German government replies: Hitherto the representation of the people in the German empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government. The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of the representation of the people in decisions on peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. The new government has been formed in com-

plete accord with the wishes of the representation of the people, based on the equal, universal, secret, direct franchise. The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the reichstag. The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace. The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

"The question of the president, with whom he and the governments associated against Germany are dealing, is, therefore, answered in a clear and unambiguous manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which, free from arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of the overwhelming majority of the German people.

"SOLE"

"State Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

"Berlin, Oct. 20, 1918."

WILSON CALLS FOR SURRENDER.

To the foregoing note President Wilson returned the following reply Oct. 23:

"From the secretary of state to the charge d'affaires ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States:

"Department of State, Oct. 23, 1918.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The president has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers

of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The president would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guaranties either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

"Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that, in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING.

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ASKS FOR PEACE.

On Oct. 19, 1918, Secretary Lansing made public the following note received through W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish minister to the United States, from the Austro-Hungarian government:

"Legation of Sweden, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1918.

"(Translation.)

"Excellency: By order of my government I have the honor confidentially to transmit herewith to you the following communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president of the United States of America:

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his lordship the president of the United States of America and offers to conclude with him and his allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea and in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to congress of Jan. 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of Feb. 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of Sept. 27, 1918, will also be taken into account."

"Be pleased to accept, etc.

W. A. F. EKENGREN.

"His excellency, Mr. Robert Lansing, secretary of state of the United States, Washington."

PRESIDENT REFUSES ARMISTICE.

President Wilson on Oct. 19 replied through Secretary Lansing to the foregoing note as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant in which you transmit a communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president. I am now instructed by the president to request you to be good enough through your government to convey to the imperial and royal government the following reply:

"The president deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that government because of certain events of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the 8th of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States.

"Among the fourteen terms of peace which the president formulated at that time occurred the following:

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

"Since the sentence was written and uttered to the congress of the United States the government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and that the Czecho-Slovak national council is a de facto belligerent government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo Slavs for freedom.

"The president is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept that mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. ROBERT LANSING."

WILSON REFERS GERMANY TO FOCH.

On Nov. 5 Secretary of State Lansing, by direction of President Wilson, sent the following note to the German government through the Swiss legation in Washington:

"In my note of Oct. 23, 1918, I advised you that the president had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those

governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"The president is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"The allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the president of the United States and the German government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the president's address to congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause 2, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to congress on Jan. 8, 1918, the president declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed; the allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air."

"I am instructed by the president to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the president to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice. ROBERT LANSING."

TERMS ASKED FOR BY GERMANY.

Germany's reply to the foregoing communication by President Wilson was made public Oct. 27 and was as follows:

"The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the president of the United States.

"The president is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions. The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has described it in his proclamation.

"S.O.L.F."

AUSTRIA ACCEPTS ALL TERMS.

On Oct. 28 Count Julius Andrássy, the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, sent the following reply to President Wilson through the Swedish government:

"In reply to the note of President Wilson of the 19th of this month, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian government, and giving the decision of the president to speak directly with the Austro-Hungarian government on the question of an armistice and of peace, the Austro-Hungarian government has the honor to declare that equally with the preceding proclamations of the president it adheres also to the same point of view contained in the last note upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo Slavs.

"Consequently, Austria-Hungary accepting all the conditions the president has laid down for the entry into negotiations for an armistice and peace, no obstacle exists, according to the judgment of the Austro-Hungarian government, to the beginning of these negotiations.

"The Austro-Hungarian government declares itself ready, in consequence, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austria-Hungary and the states in the opposing group and for an immediate armistice upon all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

"It asks President Wilson to be so kind as to begin overtures on this subject."

ASKS IMMEDIATE PEACE.

On Oct. 29 Austria-Hungary, through Count Andrássy, sent the following note to Secretary of State Lansing:

SURRENDER CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY ALLIES.

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

Armistice terms were signed by representatives of the Bulgarian government and Gen. Franchet d'Espèrey, representing the allies, in Saloniki Sunday night, Sept. 29, 1918. The armistice was of a purely military character and contained no provisions of a political character. The terms, speaking generally, were:

Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately, and surrender all means of transport to the allies.

Bulgaria also will surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

All Bulgarian arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

TURKISH ARMISTICE TERMS.

The terms of the armistice signed at Mudros Oct. 30, 1918, by Rear-Admiral Calthorpe for the allies, and the Turkish plenipotentiaries were as follows:

1. The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and access to the Black sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts.

2. The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

3. All available information concerning mines in the Black sea is to be communicated.

4. All allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the allies.

5. Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the allies after consultation with the Turkish government.

6. The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey.

"Immediately after having taken direction of the ministry of foreign affairs and after the dispatch of the official answer to your note of Oct. 18, 1918, by which you were able to see that we accept all the points and principles laid down by President Wilson in his various declarations, and are in complete accord with the efforts of President Wilson to prevent future wars and to create a league of nations, we have taken preparatory measures in order that Austrians and Hungarians may be able, according to their own desire and without being in any way hindered, to make a decision as to their future organization and to rule it.

"Since the accession to power of Emperor-King Charles his immovable purpose has been to bring an end to the war. More than ever this is the desire of the sovereign of all the Austro-Hungarian peoples, who acknowledge that their future destiny can only be accomplished in a pacific world, by being freed from all disturbances, privations, and sorrows of war.

"This is why I address you directly, Mr. Secretary of State, praying that you will have the goodness to intervene with the president of the United States in order that in the interest of humanity, as in the interest of all those who live in Austria-Hungary, an immediate armistice may be concluded on all fronts and for an overture that immediate negotiations for peace will follow."

These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

7. The allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the allies.

8. Free use by allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

9. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

10. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia to behind the prewar frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.

11. A part of Transcaucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the allies after they have studied the situation.

12. Wireless, telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the allies. Turkish government messages to be excepted.

13. Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

14. Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil, fuel and naval material from Turkish sources after the requirements of the country have been met.

15. The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communication with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

16. The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest allied commander.

17. The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

18. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest allied garrison.

19. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominion, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

20. Compliance with such orders as may be

conveyed for the disposal of equipment, arms and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish army which is demobilized under clause 5.

21. An allied representative to be attached to the Turkish ministry of supplies in order to safeguard allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

22. Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

23. An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the central powers.

24. In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

25. Hostilities between the allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 31st of October, 1918.

TERMS OF AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

The terms of the Austrian armistice as announced by the state department in Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1918, were:

Military Clauses.

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North sea to Switzerland. Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause 3 below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force (1) reduced to prewar effectives [effectiveness].

Half the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war.

Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander in chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian army behind a line fixed as follows:

From Pic Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschan and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoalfer.

The line then turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier in the Carnic Alps.

It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terziou) and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Podlanišoam and Idrit.

From this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneeberg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries.

From Schneeberg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Matuzia and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the north of Lisarica and Trivanja and to the south territory limited by a line from the [Semigrand?] of Cape Planca to the summits of the watersheds eastward, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and water courses flowing toward Seborica, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica and their tributaries.

It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Seive, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Paga and Puntadura in the north up to Meleda in the south, embracing Santandrea, Bua, Lisa, Lesnia, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta and Brazza.

All territory thus evacuated [shall be occupied by the forces?] of the allies and of the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories [to be?] left in situ and surrendered to the allies, according to special orders given by the commander in chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts.

No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

4. The allies shall have the right of free movement over all roads and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation.

The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers [wherever?] they may be.

5. Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

6. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be intrusted to the local authorities, under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

7. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners of war and interned subjects and of civil populations evacuated from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the commander in chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts.

Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Naval Conditions.

1. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918 and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters.

All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and the United States.

3. Surrender to allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battle ships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America.

All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and

obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defenses works.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval material, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

9. All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the allies and associated powers to be returned.

10. No destruction of ships or of material to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

11. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS REVEALED TO CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT.

President Wilson personally appeared before a joint session of congress on Monday Nov. 11, 1918, and made an address in which he revealed the terms of the armistice imposed upon Germany by the allies. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

Military Clauses.

"Article 1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"Article 2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Article 3. Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

"Article 4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minewarfer (mine throwers), 2,000 airplanes (fighters, bombers, first D-73s and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allied and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

"Article 5. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne—together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed."

Here the president interrupted his reading to remark that there evidently had been an error in transmission, as the arithmetic was very bad. The "further period" of eleven days is in addition to the fourteen days allowed for evacuation of invaded countries, making twenty-five days given the Germans to get entirely clear of the Rhine lands.

"Article 6. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

"Article 7. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all prewar personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

"Article 8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delaying fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

"Article 9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

"Article 10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied

powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"Article 11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

"Article 12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on Aug. 1, 1914.

"Article 13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

"Article 14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on Aug. 1, 1914).

"Article 15. Abandonment of the treaties of Bukharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

"Article 16. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

"Article 17. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

"Article 18. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause 3, paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

"Article 19. The following financial conditions are required:

"Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plans for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

Naval Conditions.

"Article 20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"Article 21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"Article 22. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines), with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

"Article 23. The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, at the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the allies

and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board—namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battle ships, eight light cruisers (including two mine layers), fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including motor craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

"Article 24. The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

"Article 25. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries, and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"Article 26. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

"Article 27. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

"Article 28. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes, and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

"Article 29. All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

"Article 30. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

"Article 31. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

"Article 32. The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

"Article 33. No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

"Article 34. The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

"Article 35. This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

War at an End.

"The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud to the great result.

"We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts, and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize.

"Armed imperialism, such as the men conceived who were, but yesterday the masters of Germany, is at an end; its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany, which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world, is discredited and destroyed.

"And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states.

"There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

"The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the supreme war council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the people of the central empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium.

"By the use of the idle tonnage of the central empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

"For, with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus upon the people of the central empires, has come political change not merely, but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form, but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves with what governments, and of what sort, are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace.

"With what authority will they meet us and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

"Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of

an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place.

"Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

"The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind.

"To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

"The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope.

"They are now face to face with their initial tests. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order.

"I for one do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last."

AMENDED BY MARSHAL FOCH.

Before presenting the armistice terms to the German plenipotentiaries Marshal Foch had amended, as he was authorized to do, some of the articles. Following were the changes:

"Article 3. Fifteen days instead of fourteen are allowed for the repatriation, beginning at once, of all the inhabitants removed from invaded countries, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

"Article 4, providing for the surrender of munitions and equipment, reduces the number of machine guns to be delivered from 30,000 to 25,000, the number of airplanes from 2,000 to 1,700.

"Article 5, providing for the evacuation by the Germans of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, stipulates that these countries shall be administered by the local troops of occupation instead of by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies, and the occupation is to be 'carried out by' instead of 'determined by' allied and United States garrisons holding strategic points and the principal crossings of the Rhine. Thirty-one days instead of twenty-five are allowed for completion of the evacuation.

"Article 6, providing that no damage or harm shall be done to persons and property in territory evacuated by the Germans, has a sentence added specifically stipulating that no person shall be prosecuted for offenses of participation in war measures prior to the signing of the armistice.

"Article 7, providing for the abandonment or

delivery in good order to the associated powers of all roads and means of communication and transportation in evacuated territory, calls for 150,000 wagons [railroad cars] instead of 50,000; 5,000 motor lorries instead of 10,000, and requires that all civil and military personnel at present employed on such means of communication and transportation, including waterways, shall remain. Thirty-one instead of twenty-five days are allowed for handing over the materials. Thirty-six days are allowed for the handing over of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the prewar personnel.

"Article 8. Forty-eight hours is given the German command to reveal destructive measures, such as polluted springs and wells, and to reveal and assist in discovering and destroying mines or delayed action fuses on evacuated territory. No time limit was fixed originally.

"Article 9, providing for the right of requisition by the United States and allied armies in occupied territory, has the clause added, 'subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern.'

"Article 10, providing for the repatriation without reciprocity of all allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted, has the following added: 'This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one of July, 1918, in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and in Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace.'

"Article 12, providing for the withdrawal of German troops from territory which belonged before the war to Russia, Roumania and Turkey, is rewritten. Territory which belonged to Austria-Hungary is added to that from which the Germans must withdraw immediately, and as to territory which belonged to Russia it is provided that the German troops now there shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany 'as soon as the allies, taking into account the internal situation of those territories, shall decide that time for this has come.'

"Article 15. 'Renunciation' is substituted for 'abandonment' in stipulating that the treaties of Bukharest and Brest-Litovsk are nullified.

"Article 16, providing free access for the allies into evacuated territory through the German eastern frontier, is changed so as to declare such access is for the purpose of conveying supplies to the populations and for the purpose of maintaining order, instead of 'or for any other purpose.'

"Article 17, originally providing for the 'unconditional capitulation' within one month of all German forces operating in East Africa, is substituted by a clause requiring only evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the allies.

"Article 18, providing for the repatriation of all civilians belonging to the allies or associated powers other than those enumerated in article 3, is amended to eliminate a reservation that any future claims or demands by the allies and the United States shall remain unaffected.

"Article 22, providing for the surrender of 160 German submarines, is changed to read 'all submarines now existing,' with the added stipulation that 'those which cannot take the sea shall be disarmed of the material and personnel and shall remain under the supervision of the allies and the United States.' Further provisions are added requiring that all the conditions of the article shall be carried into effect within fourteen days; that submarines ready for sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately upon orders by wireless and the remainder at the earliest possible moment.

"Article 23, providing for the disposition of

German surface warships, has additional clauses requiring that vessels designated for internment shall be ready to leave German ports within seven days upon directions by wireless and that the military armament of all vessels of the auxiliary fleet shall be put on shore.

"Article 26, providing that the allied blockade remain unchanged, has this sentence added: 'The allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary.'

"Article 28, providing conditions of evacuation of the Belgian coast (from which the Germans actually had been driven before the armistice was signed), was changed in minor particulars.

"Article 34, providing that the duration of the armistice shall be thirty days and that if its clauses are not carried into execution it may be renounced upon forty-eight hours' warning, has the following added: 'It is understood that the execution of articles 3 and 18 shall not warrant the denunciation of the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution within a period fixed, except in the case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to assure the execution of this convention under the best conditions, the principle of a permanent international armistice commission is admitted. This commission shall act under the authority of the allied military and naval commanders in chief.'

Signatures.

The additions and changes closed with this: 'This armistice has been signed the 11th of November, 1918, at 5 o'clock [French time]. F. Foch, R. E. Wemyss, Erzberger, A. Oberndorff, Winterfeldt, Vanselow.'

Asks Early Conference.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice terms Dr. Solf, the German foreign secretary, sent the following appeal to the American secretary of state, Robert Lansing:

'The armistice being concluded, the German government requests the president of the United States to arrange for the opening of peace negotiations.

'For the purpose of their acceleration the German government proposes first of all to take into view the conclusion of a preliminary peace and asks for a communication as to what place and at what time the negotiations might begin.

'As there is a pressing danger of famine, the German government is particularly anxious for the negotiations to begin immediately.'

President Promises Food.

To the foregoing appeal Secretary Lansing returned the following reply through the Swiss legation, Nov. 14:

'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, transmitting to the president the text of a cable inquiring whether this government is ready to send food stuffs into Germany without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of food is guaranteed.

'I should be grateful if you would transmit the following reply to the German government:

'At a joint session of the two houses of congress on Nov. 11 the president of the United States announced that the representatives of the associated governments in the supreme war council at Versailles have, by unanimous resolution, assured the peoples of the central empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and that steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium.

'Furthermore, the president expressed the opinion that, by the use of the idle tonnage of the central empires, it ought presently to

be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed population and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand.

"Accordingly, the president now directs me to state that he is ready to consider favorably the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany and to take up the matter immediately with

the allied governments, provided he can be assured that public order is being and will continue to be maintained in Germany, and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."
"ROBERT LANSING."

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

When on Nov. 7, 1917, the control of Russian affairs passed from the hands of Alexander Kerensky and the more moderate of the revolutionists into those of the bolsheviks and Leon Trotsky, it was announced that the new government would propose an immediate and just peace without annexations and without indemnities. On Nov. 22 Leon Trotsky, "commissioner" of foreign affairs, notified the representatives of foreign governments that an armistice would be sought on all fronts. It had, as a matter of fact, been proposed to the central powers before the representatives of the allies were notified. The allied diplomats protested, but were told that their action was offensive to the government. Negotiations for an armistice were opened Dec. 1 between representatives of Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria at the headquarters of the German commander in Brest-Litovsk. On Dec. 5 a ten days' suspension of hostilities was agreed to, and on Dec. 16 a formal armistice agreement was signed, to continue from Dec. 17, 1917, to Jan. 14, 1918. The armistice could be terminated by giving a seven days' notice on the twenty-first day, and if such notice was not given it would continue in force automatically. It further provided that there was to be no regrouping of forces for further offensives.

The peace negotiations proper were begun on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, and were continued with some interruptions until Feb. 10, 1918. The delegates representing the various powers taking part were:

Germany—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, minister of foreign affairs; Herr von Rosenberg, Baron von Hock, Gen. Hoffmann and Maj. Brinckmann.

Austria-Hungary—Count Ottokar Czernin, minister of foreign affairs; Baron von Mercy, Freiherr von Wisser, Count Collerda, Count Osaky, Field Marshal von Chisseries, Lieut. Plany and Maj. von Gluise.

Bulgaria—M. Popoff, minister of justice; M. Coseff, M. Stoyanovich, Col. Gantjeff and Dr. Anastasoff.

Turkey—Nesim Bey, former minister of foreign affairs; Hakki Pasha, Hekmit Bey and Gen. Zekki Pasha.

Russia—M. Joffe, M. Kamenoff, Admirals: Altwater, Gen. Tumorri, Col. Rokki, Col. Zenlett and Capt. Lipsky.

The delegations underwent some changes in the course of the negotiations, Leon Trotsky himself appearing for Russia, M. Radoslavoff for Bulgaria and Talaat Pasha for Turkey. Bavaria was represented by Count Podewils-Durnitz, and the Ukraine by M. Bolubowsch. Prince Leopold of Bavaria, as commander in chief of the German forces in the east, welcomed the delegates. The conference was opened by Hakki Pasha and Dr. von Kuehlmann was chosen as presiding officer. Russia presented fifteen demands as her terms for making peace. These were:

1. Evacuation of Russian territory occupied by Germany, with autonomy for Poland, Lithuania and the Lettish district.

2. Autonomy for Turkish Armenia.

3. Settlement of Alsace-Lorraine question by plebiscite.

4. Restoration of Belgium, with indemnity from an international fund.

5. Restoration of Serbia and Montenegro with similar indemnity.

6. Contested Balkan territories to be autonomous pending plebiscite.

7. Restoration of Rumanian territory; Dobrogea to be autonomous.

8. Trent and Trieste to be autonomous pending plebiscite.

9. Restoration of German colonies.

10. Restoration of Persia and Greece.

11. Neutralization of all maritime straits and of Suez and Panama canals.

12. Renunciation of indemnities; restitution of levies.

13. Renunciation of commercial boycotts.

14. Peace to be arranged by delegates, without secret treaties.

15. Gradual disarmament, militia to take place of standing armies.

TEUTONIC PROPOSALS.

On Dec. 25 Count Czernin, on behalf of the Teutonic alliance, presented counterproposals, substantially as follows:

1. Germany will be ready as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the Russian armies are demobilized, to evacuate her present positions in occupied Russian territory, in so far as no different inferences result from the second article.

2. The Russian government having proclaimed to all peoples living within the Russian nation the right of self-determination, including complete reparation, takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of the people demanding a full state of independence and separation from the Russian nation for Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Esthonia and Livonia. As in these districts the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in article 1, a special commission shall fix the time and other details in conformity with the Russian idea of the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure of the already existing proclamation of separation.

3. Treaties in force before the war to become effective if not in conflict with changes resulting from the war.

4. None of the contracting parties to discriminate against the subjects, merchant ships or goods of the other parties.

5. Economic war to cease with the conclusion of peace. For the interchange of goods an organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible.

6. Instead of the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1894-1904, which is abrogated, a new treaty will accord with new conditions.

7. During at least twenty years the parties will grant one another the rights of the most favored nation in commerce and navigation.

8. Russia agrees that the administration of the mouth of the Danube shall be entrusted to a European Danube commission representing the countries bordering on the Danube and the Black sea. Above Braila the administration is to be in the hands of the countries bordering on the river.

9. Military laws limiting the private rights of Germans in Russia and of Russians in Germany are abolished.

10. The contracting parties are not to demand payment of war expenditures, damages or requisitions.

11. Each party is to pay for damage done within its own limits by acts against international law.

12. Prisoners of war to be exchanged as soon as possible.

13. Interned civilians to be sent home at once without expense to them.

14. Russian subjects of German descent may within ten years emigrate to Germany with the right to liquidate or transfer their property.

15. Merchantmen in ports at beginning of war to be returned or paid for.

16. Diplomatic and consular relations to be resumed as soon as possible.

GERMAN TERMS REJECTED.

The foregoing terms were submitted by the Russian delegates to the soviet council of workmen and soldiers in Petrograd. That body in an announcement made public Jan. 2, 1918, declared that the Teutonic terms recognized in principle the conclusion of a peace without annexation or indemnities and thus established a basis for further parleying. However, attention was called to the fact that the German government refused to admit the right of oppressed nations and colonies seized before the beginning of the war in 1914 to dispose of their own destiny, and also to the fact that the Teutonic governments refused to guarantee immediately and irrevocably the removal of their troops from the occupied countries of Poland, Lithuania and Courland and parts of Livonia and Estonia. "We now declare," continued the statement, "that the Russian revolution remains faithful to the policy of internationalism. We defend the right of Poland, Lithuania and Courland to dispose of their own destiny actually and freely."

The chairman of the Russian delegation sent an official telegram to the Teutonic allies Jan. 2 requesting that the negotiations be transferred to neutral soil, preferably to Stockholm. This request was immediately denied by the German government. At a subsequent session the central powers withdrew the proposals they had presented Dec. 25 on the ground that the allies had refused to consider them within the ten days fixed as the limit.

On Jan. 10, 1918, after a hitch caused by the refusal of the central powers to evacuate the occupied Russian provinces, the negotiations were resumed with Minister Trotzky, Mme. Bithenko, M. Joffe, M. Kameneff, M. Pokrovsky and three councilors representing Russia, and Dr. von Kuchmann, Count Czernin, Gen. Hoffmann, Talaat Bey and M. Kadoslawoff representing the central powers. The Ukraine was represented by M. Bolubowsch, who announced that he was empowered by his country to act independently of the Russian delegates. The second session did not last long. The discussions became acrimonious, especially in dealing with bolshevik propaganda in Germany and Austria, the question of the return of deported Poles, Lithuanians and others before the matter of self-determination by the occupied provinces was settled, and the attitude of the Teutons on annexations. Gen. Hoffmann, who told the Russians that they spoke "as if they stood victorious in our countries and could dictate conditions," bluntly announced that the German supreme army command must refuse to evacuate Courland, Lithuania, Riga and the Moon Islands. The conference broke up Jan. 14 without a date being set for its renewal. However, the delegates remained in Brest-Litovsk, Trotzky insisting that the negotiations should continue although even at this time Lenin and his followers in Petrograd argued that it would be better to end the conference and prepare for a renewal of the war.

In the meantime the central powers and the representatives of the Ukrainian "people's republic" continued their negotiations, and on Jan. 21 it was announced that they had agreed on the principles of a separate peace treaty by which economic and diplomatic relations

were to be instituted at once. The peace treaty was signed Feb. 9.

Leon Trotzky and the other Russian delegates asked for delay so as to give them time to submit the German terms to a general congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates in Petrograd, and this request was granted. This congress gave Trotzky authority to continue the Brest-Litovsk negotiations with a free hand. He returned to Brest-Litovsk Jan. 29, but little was heard of the parley there until suddenly it was announced in a dispatch dated Sunday, Feb. 10, that Russia had declared the state of war to be at an end. The dispatch read:

"The president of the Russian delegation at to-day's sitting states that, while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be end'd with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for the complete demobilization of the Russian forces on all fronts."

This announcement caused an outburst of joy in Germany and Austria-Hungary where it was interpreted by many to mean that a general peace with all the allies would be signed. It was not until some days later that it was discovered that the rejoicing had been somewhat premature.

On Feb. 12 the Russian official wireless bureau gave out the appended statement as to the reasons for Trotzky's action in declaring the war at an end without the signing of a peace pact:

"The peace negotiations are at an end. The German capitalists, bankers and landlords, supported by the silent co-operation of the English and French bourgeoisie, submitted to our comrades, members of the peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, conditions such as could not be subscribed to by the Russian revolution."

"The governments of Germany and Austria possess countries and peoples vanquished by force of arms. To this authority the Russian people, workmen and peasants could not give its acquiescence. We could not sign a peace which would bring with it sadness, oppression and suffering to millions of workmen and peasants."

"But we also cannot, will not, and must not continue a war begun by czars and capitalists, in alliance with czars and capitalists. We will not and must not continue to be at war with Germans and Austrians—workmen and peasants like ourselves."

"We are not signing a peace of landlords and capitalists. Let the German and Austrian soldiers know who are placing them in the field of battle and let them know for what they are struggling. Let them know also that we refuse to fight against them."

"Our delegation, fully conscious of its responsibility before the Russian people and the oppressed workers and peasants of other countries, declared on Feb. 10, in the name of the council of the people's commissaires of the government of the federal Russian republic to the governments of the peoples involved in the war with us and of the neutral countries, that it refused to sign an annexation treaty. Russia, for its part, declares the present war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria at an end."

"Simultaneously, the Russian troops received an order for complete demobilization on all fronts."

GERMANY ACTS QUICKLY.

This sort of conclusion to the peace parley, which placed Germany in a ridiculous position, did not suit Emperor William and his advisers and measures were at once taken to bring the bolshevik government to terms. Military operations were resumed and on Feb. 18, it was announced that the Germans had crossed the Dvina river. The city of Dvinsk was captured without resistance, while

farther south an army under Gen. Alexander von Linsingen captured Lutsk. In the meantime the bolsheviks had become involved in fighting with the Roumanian forces and also with the troops of the People's republic of the Ukraine. The country was virtually in a state of civil war. On Feb. 21, after the bolsheviks had announced their willingness to conclude peace, Dr. von Kuehlmann announced that Germany would renew the negotiations, but only on the following conditions:

"Both to declare the war ended,

"All regions west of the line indicated at Brest-Litovsk to the Russian delegation, which formerly belonged to Russia, to be no longer under the territorial protection of Russia. In the region of Dvinsk this line must be advanced to the eastern frontier of Courland.

"The former attachment of these regions to the Russian state must in no case involve for them obligations toward Russia. Russia renounces every claim to intervene in the internal affairs of these regions.

"Germany and Austria-Hungary have the intention to define further the fate of these regions in agreement with their populations.

"Germany is ready, after the completion of Russian demobilization to evacuate the regions which are east of the above line. So far as it is not stated otherwise, Livonia and Esthonia must immediately be cleared of Russian troops and red guards.

"Livonia and Esthonia will be occupied by German police until the date when the constitution of the respective countries shall guarantee their social security and political order. All inhabitants who were arrested for political reasons must be released immediately.

"Russia will conclude peace with the Ukrainian People's republic. Ukraine and Finland will be immediately evacuated by Russian troops and red guards.

"Russia will do all in its power to secure for Turkey the orderly return of its Anatolian frontiers. Russia recognizes the annulment of the Turkish capitulation.

"The complete demobilization of the Russian army, inclusive of the detachments newly formed by the present government, must be carried out immediately.

"Russian warships in the Black sea, the Baltic sea, and the Arctic ocean must immediately either be sent to Russian harbors and kept there until the conclusion of peace or be disarmed. Warships of the entente which are in the sphere of Russian authority must be regarded as Russian ships.

"Merchant navigation of the Black sea and Baltic sea must be renewed, as stated in the armistice treaty. The clearing away of mines is to begin immediately. The blockade of the Arctic ocean is to remain in force until the conclusion of a general peace.

"The Russo-German commercial treaty of 1914 must be enforced again. In addition, there must be a guaranty for the free export without tariff of ores and the immediate commencement of negotiations for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty, with a guaranty of the most favored nation treatment, at least until 1925, even in the case of the termination of the provisorium, and finally, the sanction of all clauses corresponding to paragraph 11 of clauses 3, 4 and 15 of the Ukraine peace treaty.

"Legal and political relations are to be regulated in accordance with the decision of the first version of the German-Russian convention. So far as action on that decision has not yet been taken, especially with respect to indemnities for civil damages, this must be in accordance with the German proposal. And there must be indemnification with expenses for war prisoners, in accordance with the Russian proposal.

"Russia will permit and support so far as she can German commissions for war prisoners, civil prisoners and war refugees.

"Russia promises to put an end to every

propaganda and agitation, either on the part of the government or on the part of persons supported by the government, against members of the quadruple alliance and their political and military institutions, even in localities occupied by the central powers.

"The above conditions must be accepted within forty-eight hours. The Russian plenipotentiaries must start immediately for Brest-Litovsk and sign at that place within three days a peace treaty which must be ratified within two weeks."

While Dr. von Kuehlmann was laying down these terms to the bolshevik chiefs the Germans were steadily pressing toward the east on a wide front, carrying everything before them and reaping a rich harvest of guns and other war booty. Only here and there did the red guards offer a little resistance; practically the Teuton advance was unopposed. Minsk, Rovno, Reval, Pskov and other important places quickly fell into the hands of the Germans. They approached to within less than 100 miles of Petrograd and caused a general exodus of officials and civilians from that city. On Feb. 24 a new peace delegation left Petrograd for Brest-Litovsk. It consisted of M. Karakhan, M. Zinovieff, M. Alexieff and M. Sokolokoff. After a few sittings, over which Minister von Rosenberg, assistant to Dr. von Kuehlmann, presided, the peace conference ended March 3, when the Russian delegates agreed to the German terms and signed the political treaty, fearing that if they delayed further other and more onerous conditions would be added.

RUSSIAN PEACE TREATY.

Following are the articles of the treaty of peace signed by the bolshevik government of Russia and the representatives of the central powers:

1. The central powers and Russia declare the state of war between them to be terminated, and are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

2. The contracting nations will refrain from all agitation or provocation against other signatory governments, and undertake to spare the populations of the regions occupied by the powers of the quadruple entente.

3. The regions lying west of the line agreed upon by the contracting parties and formerly belonging to Russia, shall no longer be under Russian sovereignty. It is agreed that the line appears from the appended map, No. 1, which, as agreed upon, forms an essential part of the peace treaty. The fixing of the line in the west will be settled by the German-Russian mixed commission. The regions in question will have no obligation whatever toward Russia arising from their former relations thereto. Russia undertakes to refrain from all interference in the internal affairs of these territories and to let Germany and Austria determine the future fate of these territories in agreement with their populations.

4. Germany and Austria agree, when a general peace is concluded and Russian demobilization is fully completed, to evacuate the regions east of the line designated in article 3. No. 1, in so far as article 6 does not stipulate otherwise. Russia will do everything in her power to complete as soon as possible the evacuation of the Anatolian provinces and their orderly return to Turkey. The districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum will likewise without delay be evacuated by Russian troops. Russia will not interfere in the reorganization of the constitutional or international conditions of these districts, but leave it to the populations of the districts to carry out the reorganization, in agreement with the neighboring states, particularly Turkey.

5. Russia will without delay carry out the complete demobilization of her army, including the forces newly formed by the present government. Russia will further transfer her warships to Russian harbors and leave them

there until a general peace or immediately disarm. Warships of states continuing in a state of war with the quadruple alliance will be treated as Russian warships in so far as they are within Russian control.

The barred zone in the Arctic continues in force until the conclusion of peace. An immediate beginning will be made of the removal of mines in the Baltic and in so far as Russian power extends in the Black sea. Commercial shipping is free in these waters and will be resumed immediately. A mixed commission will be appointed to fix further regulations, especially for the announcement of routes, for merchant ships. Shipping routes are to be kept permanently free from floating mines.

6. Russia undertakes immediately to conclude peace with the Ukrainian People's republic and to recognize the peace treaty between this state and the powers of the quadruple alliance. Ukraine territory will be immediately evacuated by the Russian troops and the Russian red guard. Russia will cease all agitation or propaganda against the government or the public institutions of the Ukrainian People's republic.

Estonia and Livonia will likewise be evacuated without delay by the Russian troops and the Russian red guard.

The eastern frontier of Estonia follows in general the line of the Narova river. The eastern frontier of Livonia runs in general through Peipus lake and Pskov lake to the southwesterly corner of the latter; then over Lubahn [Luban] lake in the direction of Lievenhof, on the Dyvna.

Estonia and Livonia will be occupied by a German police force until security is guaranteed by their own national institutions and order in the state is restored. Russia will forthwith release all arrested or deported inhabitants of Estonia and Livonia and guarantee the safe return of deported Estonians and Livonians.

Finland and the Aland islands will also forthwith be evacuated by the Russian troops and the red guard and Finnish ports by the Russian fleet and Russian naval forces.

So long as the ice excludes the bringing of Russian warships to Russian ports, only small detachments will remain behind on the warships. Russia to cease all agitation or propaganda against the government or the public institutions in Finland.

The fortifications erected on the Aland islands are to be removed with all possible dispatch. A special agreement is to be made between Germany, Russia, Finland, and Sweden regarding the permanent nonfortification of these islands as well as regarding their treatment in military, shipping, and technical respects. It is agreed that at Germany's desire the other states bordering on the Baltic are also to be given a voice in the matter.

7. Starting from the fact that Persia and Afghanistan are free and independent states, the contracting parties undertake to respect their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

8. Prisoners of war on both sides will be sent home.

9. The contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification of war costs—that is to say, state expenditures for carrying on the war, as well as indemnification for war damages—that is to say, those damages which have arisen from them and their subjects in the war regions through military measures, inclusive of all requisitions undertaken in the enemy country.

10. Diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be resumed immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. Special agreements are reserved relative to the admittance of the respective consuls.

11. The prescriptions contained in Appendices 2 to 5 shall govern the economic rela-

tions between the powers of the quadruple alliance and Russia—namely appendix 2 for German-Russian, appendix 3 for Austro-Hungarian-Russian, appendix 4 for Bulgarian-Russian, and appendix 5 for Turkish-Russian relations.

12. The restoration of public and private relations, the exchange of prisoners of war, interned civilians, the amnesty question, as well as the treatment of merchant ships which are in enemy hands, will be regulated by separate treaties with Russia, which shall form an essential part of the present peace treaty, and as far as is feasible shall enter into force at the same time.

13. For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Russian text is authoritative for the relations between Germany and Russia; for the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, the German, Hungarian and Russian text; for the relations between Bulgaria and Russia, the Bulgarian-Russian text; for the relations between Turkey and Russia, the Turkish and Russian text.

14. The present peace treaty will be ratified. Instruments of ratification must be exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin. The Russian government undertakes at the desire of one of the quadruple alliance to exchange ratifications within two weeks. The peace treaty enters into force on its ratification, in so far as its articles, appendices, or supplementary treaties do not prescribe otherwise.

WILSON MESSAGE TO SOVIETS.

The treaty was referred by the Russian authorities to a congress of soviets held in Moscow March 14-16, and was ratified by that body by a vote of 704 to 261. Three days before the opening of the congress President Wilson sent the following message, which was read when the members had assembled:

"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the congress of the soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia?"

"Although the government of the United States is unhappily not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia, through the congress, that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world.

"The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life."

RESPONSE FROM THE CONGRESS.

President Wilson's message was received with apparent sympathy when it was read and the following response was made:

"The all-Russian congress of soviets expresses its appreciation to the American people and first of all the laboring and exploited classes in the United States for the message sent by President Wilson to the congress of soviets at this time when the Russian socialist soviet republic is living through most difficult trials.

"The Russian republic uses the occasion of the message from President Wilson to express to all people, who are dying and suffering from the horrors of this imperialistic war, its warm sympathy and firm conviction that the happy time is near when the laboring masses in all bourgeois countries will throw off the capitalist yoke and establish a socialist state of society, which is the only one capable of assuring a permanent and just peace, as well as the culture and well being of all who toil."

ALLIES DENOUNCE RUSSIAN PEACE.

The following statement was issued through the foreign office in London March 18, 1918, at the close of a two days' conference of the allies' supreme war council, in which Gen. Bliss and Vice-Admiral Sims represented the United States:

"The prime ministers and foreign ministers of the entente assembled in London feel it to be their bounden duty to take note of the political crimes which under the name of a German peace have been committed against the Russian people.

"Russia was warned. Forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion that 'democratic peace' which it had failed to obtain by war.

"The results were that the intermediate armistice had not expired before the German command, though pledged not to alter the disposition of its troops, transferred them en masse to the western front, and so weak did Russia find herself that she dared to raise no protest against this flagrant violation of Germany's pledged word.

"What followed was of like character, when 'the German peace' was translated into action. It was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defense and the organization of Russian lands for Germany's profit, a proceeding which did not differ from 'annexation' because the word itself was carefully avoided.

"Meanwhile, those very Russians who had made military operations impossible found diplomacy impotent. Their representatives were compelled to proclaim that, while they refused to read the treaty presented to them, they had no choice but to sign it; so they signed it, not knowing whether in its true significance it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which Russian national life was reduced by it to a shadow.

"For us of the entente governments the judgment which the free peoples of the world will pass on these transactions would never be in doubt. Why waste time over German pledges when we see that at no period in her history of conquest—not when she overran Silesia nor when she partitioned Poland—had she exhibited herself so cynically as a destroyer of national independence, the implacable enemy of the rights of man and the dignity of civilized nations?

"Poland, whose heroic spirit has survived the most cruel of national tragedies, is threatened with a fourth partition, and, to aggravate her wrongs, devices by which the last trace of her independence is to be crushed are based on fraudulent promises of freedom.

"What is true of Russia and Poland is no less true of Roumania, overwhelmed like them in a flood of merciless passion for domination.

"Peace is loudly advertised, but under the disguise of verbal professions lurk the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of a lawless force.

"Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge. Our own ends are very different. We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice.

"As incidents of this long war unroll themselves before our eyes, more and more clearly do we perceive that the battles for freedom are everywhere interdependent; that no separate enumeration of them is needed, and that in every case the single but all sufficient appeal is to justice and right.

"Are justice and right going to win?
 "In so far as the issue depends on battles yet to come, the nations whose fate is in the balance may surely put their trust in the armies which, even under conditions more difficult than the present, have shown themselves more than equal, to the great cause entrusted to their valor."

COST OF GERMAN PEACE TO RUSSIA.

It was announced by the commissaire of commerce in Petrograd April 19 that, under the terms of the peace treaty with the central powers Russia had lost more than 200,000 square miles of territory, one-third of her total railway mileage, 73 per cent of the total iron production, 89 per cent of the coal production, 268 sugar refineries, 918 textile factories, 374 breweries, 133 tobacco factories, 1,685 distilleries, 244 chemical factories, 615 paper mills, 1,073 machine factories and 1,800 sawmills.

DISORDER REIGNS IN RUSSIA.

The peace treaty with the Germanic powers was obnoxious to all factions in Russia, but the bolshevists were bound to see it carried into effect and tried to do so. There was strong opposition in the Caucasus, in Siberia and many other parts of the former empire. Fighting occurred in the Ukraine and in Siberia in March, the antifolshevist forces in Siberia being led by Gen. Semenov, with a small force of Cossacks.

German troops landed in Finland on Feb. 21, and on March 1 a treaty was signed providing for the evacuation of Finland by the Russians. The Aland islands were seized by the Germans March 3. On March 7 it was announced that a treaty of peace had been signed between Finland and Germany.

Leon Trotzky asked for ten American officers to aid in raising a new volunteer army and also asked for help in the reorganization of the railway system. Under the circumstances the request could not be complied with. The Transcaucasian constituent assembly on March 21 refused to ratify the peace treaty with Germany. The Armenians and Georgians also refused to recognize the cession of territory made under the Brest-Litovsk treaty. On April 9 the province of Kazan proclaimed an independent republic by the congress of peasants in that region.

Finding themselves unsafe in Moscow, which had been made the capital of the bolshevist government, the diplomatic representatives of most of the allied and neutral nations left the country. Some of them only went as far as Volodga, 300 miles northeast of Moscow, late in March. The American ambassador, Mr. Francis, went with them. Later they went to Archangel.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN ACT.

Owing to the menacing condition of things in Siberia, and especially the presence there of numerous German and Austrian prisoners, who were aiding the bolshevists, it was felt that allied interests in the far east were in grave danger. Japan and Britain early considered the matter of intervention, though it was regarded as a delicate matter, as Russian friendship was desired. Nothing was done until some Japanese subjects were killed in Vladivostok and allied property was endangered on account of the prevalence of looting and general anarchy. Then on April 5 two companies of Japanese marines and fifty armed British sailors were landed in Vladivostok. Some American marines were also landed. On April 11 the consular corps in the city announced that the landing had become necessary on account of the anarchy in the port and that the troops would be withdrawn as soon as order was restored. M. Tchicherin, the bolshevist commissaire for foreign affairs, protested vigorously against the landing, even threatening to declare war, but he took no other action.

The situation both in Siberia and in the Murmansk region in northern Russia continued disquieting not only to Japan but to the allies and the United States. It was recognized that Japan and the United States were in the best position to take action, especially in Siberia, and it was finally decided, after many exchanges of views, that they should extend aid to Russia in restoring order by sending armed forces to Vladivostok. President Wilson studied the question carefully and after arriving at a decision imparted it to Great

Britain, France, Italy and Japan. These nations approved in principle the line of action proposed.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLAN.

On Aug. 3 the president, through Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, issued the following statement:

"In the judgment of the government of the United States—a judgment arrived at after repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation—military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it, and would injure Russia, rather than help her out of her distresses. Such military intervention as has been most frequently proposed, even supposing it to be efficacious in its immediate object of delivering an attack upon Germany from the east, would, in its judgment, be more likely to turn out to be merely a method of making use of Russia than to be a method of serving her. Her people, if they profited by it at all, could not profit by it in time to deliver them from their present desperate difficulties, and their substance would meantime be used to maintain foreign armies, not to reconstitute their own or to feed their own men, women and children. We are bending all our energies now to the purpose, the resolute and confident purpose, of winning on the western front, and it would, in the judgment of the government of the United States, be most unwise to divide or dissipate our forces.

"As the government of the United States sees the present circumstances, therefore, military action is admissible in Russia now only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czecho-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are seeking their way out, and to aid any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance. Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defense.

"With such objects in view, the government of the United States is now co-operating with the governments of France and Great Britain in the neighborhood of Murmansk and Archangel. The United States and Japan are the only powers which are just now in a position to act in Siberia in sufficient force to accomplish even such modest objects as those that have been outlined. The government of the United States has, therefore, proposed to the government of Japan that each of the two governments send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostok, with the purpose of operating as a single force in the occupation of Vladivostok and the safeguarding, so far as it may, the country to the rear of the westward moving Czecho-Slovaks, and the Japanese government has consented.

"In taking this action the government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs—not even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military forces may be obliged to occupy—and no impairment of her territorial integrity, either now or hereafter, but that what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory and their own destiny. The Japanese government, it is understood, will issue a similar assurance.

"These plans and purposes of the government of the United States have been communicated to the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy, and those governments have advised the department of state that they as-

sent to them in principle. No conclusion that the government of the United States has arrived at in this important matter is intended, however, as an effort to restrict the actions or interfere with the independent judgment of the governments with which we are now associated in the war.

"It is also the hope and purpose of the government of the United States to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, Red Cross representatives and agents of the Young Men's Christian association accustomed to organizing the best methods of spreading useful information and rendering educational help of a modest kind in order in some systematic way to relieve the immediate economic necessities of the people there in every way for which an opportunity may open. The execution of this plan will follow and will not be permitted to embarrass the military assistance rendered to the Czecho-Slovaks.

"It is the hope and expectation of the government of the United States that the governments with which it is associated will, wherever necessary or possible, lend their active aid in the execution of these military and economic plans."

STATEMENT FROM JAPAN.

The following declaration was published in the Official Gazette in Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 2:

"The Japanese government, actuated by sentiments of sincere friendship toward the Russian people, have always entertained most sanguine hopes of the speedy re-establishment of order in Russia, and of the healthy, untrammelled development of her national life.

"Abundant proof, however, is now afforded that the central European empires, taking advantage of the defenseless and chaotic condition in which Russia has momentarily been placed, are consolidating their hold on that country and are steadily extending their activities to Russia's eastern possessions. They have persistently interfered with the passage of Czecho-Slovak troops through Siberia. In the forces now opposing these valiant troops, German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners are freely enlisted, and they practically assume a position of command.

"The Czecho-Slovak troops, aspiring to secure a free and independent existence for their race and loyally espousing the common cause of the allies, justly command every sympathy and consideration from the cobelligerents, to whom their destiny is a matter of deep and abiding concern.

"In the presence of the danger to which the Czecho-Slovak troops actually are exposed in Siberia at the hands of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, the allies have naturally felt themselves unable to view with indifference the untoward course of events, and have been ordered to proceed to Vladivostok.

"The government of the United States, equally sensible of the gravity of the situation, recently approached the Japanese government with proposals for the early dispatch of troops to relieve the pressure weighing upon the Czecho-Slovak forces. The Japanese government, being anxious to fall in with the desire of the American government, has decided to proceed at once to make disposition of suitable forces for the proposed mission, and a certain number of these troops will be sent forthwith to Vladivostok.

"In adopting this course, the Japanese government remains constant in its desire to promote relations of enduring friendship, and it reaffirms its avowed policy of respecting the territorial integrity of Russia and of abstaining from all interference in her internal politics. It further declares that upon the realization of the objects above indicated it will immediately withdraw all Japanese troops from Russian territory and will leave wholly unimpaired the sovereignty of Russia in all its phases, whether political or military."

SIBERIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

The American troops as well as the Japanese were under the command of Gen. Kikuzo Otani. His chief of staff was Gen. Mitsuye Yui and staff officers, Gen. Toru Takenouchi, Maj.-Gen. Nakashima and Maj.-Gen. Inagaki. On Aug. 7 Gen. March, chief of staff, announced that Maj.-Gen. William S. Graves would be the commanding officer of the American expeditionary force in Siberia. It was also announced that the expedition would be relatively small. The 27th and 31st regular regiments of 1,200 men each and commanded respectively by Col. Henry D. Stryker and Col. Elnore F. Taggart, were the first troops sent, as they were stationed in the Philippines. They began disembarking at Vladivostok on Aug. 15 and were received with enthusiasm by all except the bolshevist elements of the population. About an equal number of Japanese had landed a few days before and were already acting in conjunction with the Czecho-Slovak forces. On the 19th the American troops paraded in Vladivostok. They created a favorable impression on the other allied troops who warmly received them. There was a distinct atmosphere of passive hostility on the part of a majority of the native population, owing to the predominance of the bolshevist element, but there was no open demonstration.

In the vicinity of the Czecho-Slovak headquarters, where friendly Russians had congregated, there were repeated outbursts of cheering, and the women threw flowers and waved American flags. All the allies were represented in the reviewing stand by military officers and naval guards.

The Japanese general, Kikuzo Otani, commander of the entente allied forces in Siberia, took charge of his command on Aug. 19. This fact was announced at general council of the allied commanders. The spirit of fullest co-operation was manifested by the council, the officers assuring Gen. Otani that they were proud to serve under him.

The various elements retained their identity as separate units concerning matters of administration and supply, but were subject to orders from the generalissimo regarding strategy and military operations.

The first fight in which the American troops took part was on the Ussuri river front on Aug. 27, when they and their allies won a victory over the bolshevist forces. Many other skirmishes occurred.

LANDING AT ARCHANGEL.

It was officially announced by Chief of Staff March on Sept. 1, that American troops had landed at Archangel to assist the other allied forces there in the campaign for the re-establishment of order in northern Russia. The route by which these troops were sent was not revealed, but it was assumed that they had started from English camps, where many American soldiers had been undergoing training. A dispatch from Archangel, dated Sept. 4, announced that American troops had arrived safely at Archangel. Many of them could speak the Russian language fluently. Most of the troops were from states where the winters are like those in Russia. Their voyage was quick and tranquil.

The troops saw active service almost immediately, and throughout September, October and November had many engagements with the bolsheviks, being almost invariably successful both in offensive and defensive actions. The fighting along the Dvina river was especially severe, gunboats being used by both sides.

Protection of allied stores sent to the old Russian government from seizure by bolshevist forces was the first motive of the allies' landing on the northern coast. Afterward it was found that it was a good strategic point from which to attack the bolshevist government, with which all of the allies had broken relations.

ASSASSINATIONS IN RUSSIA.

There were many assassinations in Russia in the course of the year. Most of them were

committed by the bolshevist authorities, who were especially eager to put as many of the moderate socialists and well to do persons out of the way as possible. Scores of shootings occurred in Petrograd, Moscow and other places daily. On the other hand, attempts were made on the lives of Lenin and Trotzky repeatedly, the former being seriously wounded on one occasion and having narrow escapes on others. On Aug. 30 in Moscow he was shot by Dora Kaplan, a girl belonging to the social revolutionary party. One of his lungs was penetrated by a bullet and for a time it was thought he would die. He, however, gradually recovered. His assailant was so badly mauled by his sympathizers that she had to be taken to a hospital. Her fate was not made known, but it is presumed that she was executed.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR KILLED.

Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, was killed by social revolutionaries July 6, 1918, in Moscow. Count Mirbach, Privy Councillor Riesel and Lieut. Mueller were seated with the two Russians at a marble table in the middle of a room in the German embassy. On one side were the Germans and on the other the Russians. All were seated in low leather chairs, which was an advantage for the Russians, as they were thus able to get their weapons ready while their victims, leaning back in their chairs, offered an easy target. During the conversation the Russians began to turn over the pages of their documents as though in search of some missing paper, and the attention of the Germans was thus distracted by this pause. While Count Mirbach and his colleagues imagined that the Russians were examining the documents they had drawn out their weapons under the cover of the table. They then sprang up with revolvers and began firing, one Russian aiming at Count Mirbach, the other at the two other Germans. Count Mirbach was hit in the back of the head. On hearing the shots people hurried in from the neighboring rooms, and the Russians thereupon took to flight, but before jumping out of the window each of them hurled a hand grenade. Only one exploded, the splinters of which hit Count Mirbach, killing him immediately.

The killing was somewhat differently described by Premier Lenin, who telegraphed to M. Toffe, the Russian minister in Berlin, as follows:

"Two unknown men entered the German embassy at 2 o'clock this afternoon, having documents from a special committee. They threw a bomb in Count von Mirbach's office, wounding him so severely that he died.

"Representatives of the government immediately visited the embassy and expressed indignation at the act, which they considered as a political maneuver to provoke trouble. The government is taking every measure to discover the murderers and bring them before a special revolutionary tribunal.

"The measures have been taken to protect the government and citizens. I request the government requests you to express to the German government the Russian government's indignation and convey its sympathy to the family of the late count."

The German government, which at this time was more concerned about events on the western front than with Russian affairs, accepted Lenin's assurances and took no action. Dr. Karl Helfferich was appointed to succeed Count von Mirbach, but he found the perils of Moscow so grave that he quickly returned to Germany. Some 200 social revolutionists were excited for participating in the assassination of Ambassador von Mirbach. Among them were Alexandrovich, Katz-Kamkov and Miss Spiridonova, all noted revolutionary leaders.

ASSASSINATION OF VON EICHORN.

Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander in the Ukraine, was killed by a bomb thrown by a socialist in the streets of Kiev.

July 30, 1918. The bomb was thrown from a passing cab while the commander was driving to his headquarters from the Casino, by a 23 year old social revolutionist from Moscow named Boris Danskio. Danskio, captured, admitted that the central committee of the social revolutionists of the left in Moscow provided him with a revolver, a bomb and money.

A Berlin official dispatch regarding the field marshal's death said that after he had received severe wounds on the left side heart trouble set in, and the means applied to strengthen the heart gave only temporary relief. Capt. von Dressler, his adjutant, it was announced, died from loss of blood.

From the very beginning Von Eichhorn treated the Ukrainians as slaves whose only reason for living was to see that Germany obtained enough food from the land. His first measure was to force the peasants under the most severe penalties to cultivate the land for the Germans' benefit. His last was to fix a price for corn which would enable the Germans to obtain bread more cheaply but which would absolutely ruin the Ukraine peasants and landlords.

The climax was reached when he had two popular members of the first Ukraine government arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on charges of plotting against Germany. German journalists who traveled through the Ukraine returned to Berlin warning that the Germans were more hated there than anywhere in the world.

Boris Danskio, the assassin, was executed, according to advices from Kiev. The sentence was pronounced by a German military court.

NICHOLAS II. SHOT BY BOLSHEVIKI.

The former emperor of Russia, Nicholas II, was summarily executed by the Ural regional council of the bolshevist organization at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 16, 1918, in Ekaterinburg, a town in the government of Perm on the Asiatic side of the Ural mountains. He had been transferred from Tobolsk, Siberia, in May, with his wife, his daughter Marie and a number of former court officials. His other three daughters and his heir, Alexis, remained in Tobolsk. The excuse given for the killing of the former czar was that Ekaterinburg was threatened by the approach of Czecho-Slovak troops and that a counter-revolutionary plot had been discovered, the purpose of which was to remove the prisoner from the authority of the council. The president of this organization, therefore, ordered Nicholas Romanoff shot and the decree was

carried out. It is said that the former monarch's last words were: "Spare my wife and my unhappy, innocent children. May my blood preserve Russia from ruin."

No authentic information as to the fate of the former empress and her children had been made public up to Dec. 1, 1918. It was generally taken for granted that they had also been put to death by the bolsheviks.

BRITISH ATTACHE KILLED.

The British embassy in Petrograd was sacked by bolsheviks on Aug. 31, 1918, and Capt. Cromie, the British attache, who tried to defend it, was murdered and his body barbarously mutilated.

AMERICA CONDEMNS TERRORISM.

In view of the state of terrorism inaugurated in Russia by the bolshevist authorities, Robert Lansing, the secretary of state, sent on Sept. 21, 1918, the following telegram to all American ambassadors and ministers in the allied and neutral countries:

"This government is in receipt of information from reliable sources revealing that the peaceable Russian citizens of Moscow, Petrograd and other cities are suffering from an openly avowed campaign of mass terrorism and are subject to wholesale executions. Thousands of persons have been shot without even a form of trial; ill administered prisons are filled beyond capacity and every night scores of Russian citizens are recklessly put to death, and irresponsible bands are venting their brutal passions in the daily massacre of untold innocents."

"In view of the earnest desire of the people of the United States to befriend the Russian people and lend them all possible assistance in their struggle to reconstruct their nation upon principles of democracy and self-government, and acting therefore solely in the interest of the Russian people themselves, this government feels that it cannot be silent or refrain from expressing its horror at this existing state of terrorism. Furthermore it believes that in order successfully to check the further increase of the indiscriminate slaughter of Russian citizens all civilized nations should register their abhorrence of such barbarism."

"You will inquire therefore, whether the government to which you are accredited will be disposed to take some immediate action, which is entirely divorced from the atmosphere of belligerency and the conduct of war, to impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts."

BOLSHEVIKI AND BOLSHEVISM.

In the "War Encyclopedia" issued by the committee on public information in Washington, D. C., "bolsheviki" is defined as a Russian word meaning "belonging to the majority." It was originally applied to the left or radical wing of the Russian socialist democratic party. In 1905, at the time when a split in the party occurred, the radicals, led by Nikolai Lenin, were in the majority or "bolshinsto," and hence called themselves maximalists or bolsheviki, meaning the majority faction. The moderates, similarly, are called minimalists or "mensheviki." The social democratic party is composed mainly of industrial workers. The other socialist party of Russia, the social revolutionary party, is made up chiefly of peasants. In this party also a division occurred into a more or less radical wing, and in the summer of 1917 the more radical faction, finding themselves in agreement with Lenin on all points except the agrarian policy, adopted the name bolsheviki and began to work for the most part in alliance with their radical brethren of the social democratic party against the moderates, or minimalists, of both the old parties.

Source of Bolsheviki Power.

Louis Edgar Browne, staff correspondent of The Chicago Daily News in Russia, sent a

series of illuminating cables to his paper in April, 1918, from which the following extracts are taken. They throw light on the source of the bolshevik power and explain why, in the face of worldwide opposition, they remained in the saddle when all predicted that they would speedily be unseated:

"Three years ago visionaries in the allied nations dreamed that Berlin would fall before the Russian steam roller. To-day the same visionaries, now pessimists, condemn Russia as a quitter among the nations, not seeing in this vast country a future aid in the world war for democracy. The majority of newspaper readers in the allied countries probably suspect or believe that the Russian soviet government sold out to Germany and that the soviet leaders are paid agents of the kaiser. These are equally fatuous ideas.

"False interpretations of facts and rumors that are cabled to the various allied countries regarding the revolution have confused and misled many students of political movements, whose judgment of the situation has been accepted as final. Thus there exists a tendency in the allied countries to abandon Russia as a hopeless liability, such action being excused by frequent reiteration of the theory that the soviet leaders are German agents.

"In the last six months no definite policy toward Russia that might have been adopted by

the allies would have changed Russia from a bad liability to a substantial asset. Now six months' disastrous revolutionary adventure have put a new complexion on the situation.

Aroused by German Duplicity.

"We in Russia who are actually in contact with the soviet government discern the possibility of Russia's again becoming a contributing member of the allies' coalition. We see the soviet government a real power with a firm grip on the internal situation. We see the soviet government furious because of the shameful peace Germany forced upon it. We see the soviet's growing resentment against Germany. We feel the sentiment of the Russian people harden against Germany. We see this resentment crystallizing in Russia's efforts to create a revolutionary army and the hurried evacuation of munitions to depots beyond the Volga in preparation for the expected resumption of German attacks.

"Above all we feel the new revolutionary spirit which was aimed at Germany which spirit is the direct result of the growing conviction of the Russian masses that Germany menaces the existence of free Russia. We realize that the Russian debacle was a catastrophe to the allies and that it prolonged the war. This is ample reason for assisting Russia to recover some of her lost prestige.

Faults of Kerensky Government.

"When the American missions began co-operating with Alexander Kerensky two glaring faults were disclosed in the provisional government.

"First—That government was built on the foundations of the old regime. This meant that the new socialistic order was trying to utilize the bars of bureaucracy.

"Second—The provisional government was utterly unable to organize the country's food supply. Although American investigation proved that Russia had sufficient food to feed herself, the cumbersome routine of the autocracy proved too inflexible to meet the demands of the revolution. Wherever Kerensky turned he found hostility; whatever he tried to do met with passive resistance which was as effective as active opposition.

Bureaucracy Fought Kerensky.

"The allies' military and technical units complained of lack of progress. A member of the American railway mission said: 'We cannot help the Russians if they will not help themselves.' Kerensky's government stirred up the inertia of the old regime, but the machinery was slowing down. The inability of the provisional government to handle the food situation was largely due to the rottenness of the governmental mechanism, and it furnished all of Kerensky's enemies with a common target for attack. Better co-operation was necessary, but the corrupt bureaucracy did not respond to Kerensky's efforts.

"Kerensky's position was made more difficult by the war speculators. The American mission found the food prices entirely disproportionate to the cost of other commodities. Prices of manufactured articles were inflated to ten or a dozen times the normal prices, while the price of food was arbitrarily decreed at thrice its normal value. Result: The peasants refused to exchange foodstuffs for currency because of the distortion of the normal relative values. They preferred to barter grain for a absolutely needed manufactured articles, hoarding their surplus grain.

Shorn of Power by Soviet.

"If Kerensky had actually possessed the power he might have oiled up the old machine and solved the food difficulty. But Kerensky was without power. The soviet had usurped it. Visible at every turn, alternately leading and frustrating the provisional government was the soviet. It was virile and active, although as yet openly unobtrusive. The soviet's power was the direct result of gigantic propaganda that had already won over with timeworn formulas large groups of soldiers and the peasant masses.

"Whenever Kerensky's duma moved it encountered the solid substance of the soviet power. A class invariably resulted and the soviet invariably won. "Then America entered the game. This was in August, 1917.

American Red Cross at Work.

"America sent a Red Cross mission to Russia, which under the force of circumstances erected its office into a political mission. This unofficial effort mitigated the mistake which all the allies made regarding the new Russia. For purposes of war the various allied nations selected as their representatives in Russia men who, through temperament and training, were fitted to work in harmony with the czar's autocratic regime. The revolution came and practically none of these representatives was replaced by a man more in tune with the situation. The old representatives of the allies were as much out of sympathy with the new soviet order as were the supporters of the overthrown autocracy.

"The American Red Cross mission—now almost wholly a political mission—realized that when the czar fell the fundamental bond of Russian life was lost and there existed no common unity of patriotism to hold Russia together. The Russian people lived for the czar and warred for the czar. The ideals of patriotism crystallized in the czar's person. Some new bond was essential. It was necessary to create patriotism or something representing patriotism throughout Russia were scores of groups acting individually, with no apparent desire for cohesion.

Vision of American Mission.

"The American mission believed that attempts to re-establish the old bond were foredoomed to failure, because under it only about 6 per cent of the population had a real stake in the nation, while since the revolution 90 per cent had tasted freedom and ownership. There existed a solid mass of 15,000,000 soldiers against the re-establishment. Thus the Korniloff, Kaledines and Alexieff moves were destined to failure, although this was better realized after a few bitter experiences.

"Russia's need of a new bond suggested to the American mission a definite course of action—namely, amalgamation and continued co-operation of the political and military elements of the new Russia as a preliminary essential; then the inauguration of a vast educational campaign seeking to create a new patriotic unity in an ideal of 'a free Russia, land for the peasants, freeholds and firesides.' Nothing could be done without the coalition of the military and political elements, which had been growing more estranged. Consequently the Korniloff plot was hatched.

Leaf from French Revolution.

"The plan interested the American mission. The Korniloff-Kerensky amalgamation was first to solve the food problem, which furnished the main basis of attack against the Kerensky government, and then co-operate in educating the soldiers and peasants as to Germany's true character. It was hoped that the effort would culminate in the creation of a Russian revolutionary army the counterpart in spirit of the French revolutionary army.

"On Aug. 15, 1917, members of the American Red Cross mission attended a conference, at which Kerensky, Savinkoff, Nekrassoff and Skobeloff discussed with them the details of a coup d'etat to effect an amalgamation of the Korniloff and Kerensky forces. The next day Kerensky, Korniloff and the American mission met in the winter palace and further discussed details of the plan. All urged its speedy execution, as the soviet's attacks because of the food situation and also the soviet's peace campaign were rapidly undermining the positions of both Kerensky and the allies in Russia.

"Kerensky and Korniloff agreed to join forces and co-operate with the United States. They agreed to meet the pressing food difficulty by appointing M. Batolin food dictator. Batolin was the Russian wheat magnate whose wizard-

like foresight and almost superhuman powers of organization enabled him to become probably the largest single human factor in Russia's industrial and commercial life, despite the handicap of his birth in a peasant's hovel.

Hoover Was to Be a Factor.

"The tentative economic agreement between Russia and America proposed that Mr. Hoover and other allied food specialists should be brought into the conference. America was to export to Russia certain foodstuffs in exchange for platinum and other metals, beet seed, flax and hides. Kerensky and Korniloff agreed jointly to sign a proclamation to this effect guaranteeing a permanent food supply to the Russian people and using America's name. They were to conduct a ruthless campaign against speculators, invoking the death penalty, if necessary. Both Kerensky and Korniloff were hopeful. They laid great stress on the necessity of America's co-operation.

"Despite the urgent need of immediate action, the plan hung fire until the American mission, recognizing the soviet's rapidly rising power, advised Korniloff and Kerensky to abandon the plan entirely. Korniloff and Kerensky obstinately refused. Then came their attempt. As a coup d'état a more miserable fiasco was never seen. Everything went wrong. But the failure was no mystery. It was the soviet which, learning of the plot, sprang into activity, showing unsuspected depths of organization.

Soviet's Coup Well Planned.

"Overnight the soviet's power became a factor of equal consideration with that of the provisional government. This was not accidental. It was the culmination of weeks of untiring and skillful leadership. The Kerensky-Korniloff plot and the soviet counterplot popped simultaneously. Kronstadt sailors hurried to Petrograd under the thin pretext of guarding Kerensky. The sailors surrounded the winter palace, virtually held Kerensky a prisoner and forced him to repudiate his pledges to Korniloff. They forced him to sign a decree denouncing Korniloff as a counter-revolutionary. The movement was crushed in twenty-four hours.

"The soviet's maneuvers opened a new phase of the situation which disclosed Kerensky's lack of power. They made plain the fact that Kerensky was running a socialistic government with the machinery of an autocracy and was thus building on a false foundation. A wholly socialistic organization was striving to overthrow both Kerensky and Korniloff. On the one hand Kerensky talked the old world politics and diplomacy of the allies; on the other he shouted the most radical and excited views of the Russian masses. The two things did not mix. The opposition was the soviet conducting revolutionary, socialistic, antiwar propaganda. Its formula, 'peace, land and bread,' was sweet music to the Russian ear, being just what it wanted to hear.

Captivated Army of 15,000,000.

"Kerensky's declaration, 'We will fight until the bitter end,' did not stand a show. Psychologically the arguments of the soviet agitators captivated the Russian masses. The Russian soldiers fought Germany because the czar was ordered. The czar was gone. Where was there reason for fighting any further? Consequently the soviet's formula, 'Peace for the soldiers,' appealed to 15,000,000 soldiers.

"'No annexations and no contributions,' was a formula so often reiterated that it was finally accepted as a beautiful principle. The soldiers said: 'We have our villages on the Volga. There is land enough for all. Why should we take Constantinople? It does not belong to us and we do not want it.'

"The formula 'The land to the peasants,' appealed to the masses. The soviet told the soldiers: 'The revolution gave you land; go and take it.' Ever present in the soldier's mind was the fear that unless he went home he might be overlooked when the land was divided. The soviet made the most of this argument.

"Industries to the Workmen."

"As a corollary to 'The land to the peasants' there was 'The industries to the workmen.' In all the soviet so worked upon the soldiers and the peasant workmen that all of them believed that because the czar was deposed further need of waging the czar's war did not exist and also that the fruits of the revolution should immediately be enjoyed in full.

"Logical western minds found it easy to answer this fallacious reasoning. The masses of western Europe understood that behind the victorious German bayonets lurked the old order for Russia, with its dungeons, its misery and its brutality. They understood that a German victory meant the return of the landed aristocrats, barons and grand dukes. Western Europe was fully conscious of the dreadful German menace to democratic culture. But the simple Russian soldier, nothing but an illiterate Russian peasant clad in khaki, applied primitive, not practical, tests. He reasoned: 'Why should we fight our German brother, who is forced to fight by his kaiser war lord just as the czar forced us to fight? We have overthrown our oppressor. We will tell them how it was done. They will overthrow their kaiser and we will live happily side by side—two great peoples enjoying full freedom.'

American Mission to the Rescue.

"The American mission decided that swift educational work on a larger scale than ever before attempted was necessary to teach the Russian masses the fatuity of this beautiful dream. It was hoped to put an X-ray on Germany and show the Russian masses that if Germany were victorious the new freedom would be displaced by the re-establishment of the old order and also that German victory would restore the newly acquired land to the hands of the nobles. The American mission decided that the old revolutionary group led by Mme. Breshovskaya, 'the grandmother of the revolution,' with Tchaikowsky and Lazereff was the best medium for conducting an educational campaign.

"The plan contemplated thousands of speakers lecturing in the armies and the villages on the subject of the German menace; millions of pamphlets in simple Russian and intelligible to the smallest village scribes; posters, placards and colored cartoons scattered broadcast.

"This educational campaign was to answer the soviet's slogan, 'Peace for the soldier, land to the peasants, factories to the workmen and bread for all.' The soviet was spending millions on its own propaganda. It employed thousands of speakers and issued tons of printed matter.

Plan for Vast Publicity Campaign.

"The American mission asked the American government for \$1,000,000 immediately and \$3,000,000 a month indefinitely for the purpose of combating the soviet propaganda. Previously Elihu Root had recommended \$10,000,000 or publicity.

"Six weeks after the American mission's request Washington sent to Russia a branch of the committee on public information, which proceeded to tell the Russians how many airplanes America was building, how great an army America expected to raise and how America was certain ultimately to win the war. Neither America nor the allies ever made one serious attempt to combat the soviet's peace propaganda and to explain to the Russian people why Germany really menaced their newly won freedom. Seventy per cent of the Russian masses are uneducated, according to western standards. No one ever told the Russian masses about the German menace. How can we expect them to understand it except through experience? It seemed as though the allied representatives were completely oblivious to the growing power of the soviet.

"Meanwhile the soviet's power was strengthening and the soviet formulas undermined the allied influence. Kerensky became weaker and weaker. The allied political and military mis-

sions, except the American Red Cross and political mission, completely misunderstanding the situation, charged Kerensky with ruining the army and misusing the allies' confidence.

Allies' Stiff Note to Kerensky.

"It will be remembered that on the eve of Kerensky's downfall the allied ambassadors, excepting the American ambassador, who had received no instructions, presented Kerensky with a stiff note of protest, amounting almost to an ultimatum, against conditions in Russia. This note is a part of the secret treaty publications. The allies hindered and persecuted Kerensky, whereas an active effort to explain why Germany menaced Russia might have frustrated the narcotic effect of the soviet's formulas.

"Three days before the soviet's coup d'etat was delivered a conference was held. Kerensky met the allied military representatives in the rooms of the American mission. He declared that he commanded the support of four Petrograd regiments, perhaps enough to defeat the soviet forces, but Kerensky refused to remain in power unless he was assured by the allies of full support for the Russian policy which Kerensky himself dictated. He was tired of telling the allies what they insisted on hearing through the mouth of the silver-tongued Terestchenko while he himself was telling the Russian people something quite different.

"Instead of discussing a concrete plan for downing the soviet, the military representatives indulged in a general denunciation of the policy of the provisional government and each painful detail of the Tarnopol and Riga retreats. Kerensky admitted all these charges, but he did not see how he could have changed events.

No Constructive Action Taken.

"Every attempt to reach an understanding resulted in mutual recrimination. The meeting lasted two hours, and despite the urgent pressure of the American mission not a single constructive action was taken. Allied missions favored supporting Kaledines and Alexieff as against Kerensky. They scouted the possibility that the soviet might overthrow the provisional government. Yet this virile soviet organization had swept before it every military unit, village and community into which it penetrated. It had overcome obstacle after obstacle, defeated Korniloff, gained the support of the majority of the bayonets at the front and assumed control of the Baltic and Kronstadt fleets.

"The allied military missions hardly sensed this power. Yet Kerensky reiterated the necessity of the allies' trusting him to deal exclusively with the Russian situation. Kerensky's demand was not answered.

Flight of Kerensky.

"Then came the blow. In five days all was over and Kerensky fled, a hunted fugitive. The allies then faced a new situation. The soviet controlled the government, the rifles and the masses. The soviet's program pledged Russia to the formula of peace. The soviet had what Kerensky never had—power—the reason being that the soviet promised the Russian people just what the Russian people wanted, namely, peace, land and bread. How to utilize this new situation as a factor in winning the world war for the allies became the burning problem of the day.

"When the soviet power seized the Petrograd government in November 1917 the ambassadors from the entente countries were torn between two desires. The stronger was to remain in Russia, wholly ignoring the soviet government and anxiously awaiting its downfall; the weaker was to quit Russia altogether. Not one realized the necessity of utilizing or co-operating with the soviet for the purposes of the world war.

"Among all the allied institutions in Russia only one little group understood the situation—namely, the American Red Cross mission. It realized that the soviet was not then

a positive factor in the struggle against Germany, but it also realized that the soviet was so secure in its position that not even the concentrated efforts of all the other political elements in Russia could seriously threaten the soviet government's hold on Russia.

"This small American unit was then unable to swing the allied policy of the old diplomats sent to Russia. The latter were equipped to negotiate with the czar and could not accommodate themselves to the changed conditions. They failed to understand that the soviet power had come to stay.

Predicted Early End of Soviet.

"Two of the ambassadors told me: 'The soviet is unable to last longer than ten days.' Ten days passed, yet the soviet was secure. After two months the diplomats were still whispering: 'The soviet will last only a couple of weeks more.' The allied diplomatic and military group even attempted to expedite the soviet's downfall.

"The military chief wrote notes to Doukhonin, Alexieff and other leaders of the opposition to the soviet. The allied militarists supported Roumania and the Ukraine, both sold out to Germany. They flirted with the Finnish white guards. France even recognized the white guard government—German soldiers are now fighting side by side with these white guards.

"The little Red Cross group from the United States saw the soviet as an unpleasant but a necessary evil and began to co-operate with it. The Red Cross weathered attack after attack. Diplomats and militarists alike condemned the overtures to the soviet government.

"Now, in the sixth month of the soviet rule, there exists just one lane of approach to the soviet government, and that is through the American Red Cross. The allies appear at this time to be anxious to talk to Lenin and Trotzky. Tentative overtures are made daily. Britain has withdrawn her embassy and substituted as her official representative a young liberal, Lockhart. Though not a diplomat, he recognizes the permanency of the soviet power and the necessity of co-operation with it. Already he has recovered some of the lost ground. He is not entangled with the old regime and consequently the soviet leaders trust him and co-operate with him.

"But it was the American Red Cross that made possible any resumption of negotiations with the soviet. To-day it is the only allied institution in Russia that the soviet really trusts. It is about the only allied institution that since November has not been actively interested in some scheme seeking to accomplish the soviet's downfall.

What the Soviet Is.

"Originally there existed differences between the bolsheviki and the soviet. To-day these terms are practically synonymous. The bolsheviki utilized the soviet organization until they became one with it. In order to grasp what the soviet power in Russia really means one must define 'What is the soviet?'

"The soviet organization extends deep into Russian life. Literally, the soviet means the council of common usage; it means a village council. Thus the modern Russian soviet's origin is the ancient village mir.

Where Soviet Gets Its Power.

"Russia's present official title is 'The Russian Socialistic Federated Republic of Soviets.' The present day Russian soviet government is really only the executive committee of a vast number of local village, town and city soviets in which there exists a real sound democratic idea of majority rule. The village soviets hold local elections and select members to attend the all-Russian congress of soviets. This congress chooses the government. It was such an organization that ratified the Russo-German peace.

"The bolsheviki were extreme socialists. They perfected the organization of a central clear-

ing house for these thousands of soviets. They used this organization to spread their propaganda and go on over to their point of view 95 per cent of the soldiers and 80 per cent of the peasant masses. The soviet program was impossibly radical. It proposed impractical reforms. The bolshevist ideas are the narrow outgrowth of sixty years of forced, secret revolutionary work.

Soviet Is Largely Atheistic.

"We can hardly expect these revolutionists to possess modern ideals, when they saw mostly only the seamy side of the czar's regime. Already a century before the soviet, revolutionary workers became atheists. The soviet is largely atheistic in tendency. The Russian church was so bound up with the czar that the masses say, 'The church belonged to the czar. It was the czar's instrument. We do not trust the czar.'

"But, regardless of their atheism and their fatuous, impossible reasoning, the bolsheviks swept the country completely, coming to dominate the national organization of the village soviets. And in sweeping the country the bolshevik became one with the soviet. The conservative representatives of allied countries reasoned that the bolsheviks, now the soviet leaders, were simply hired agents of Germany. They knew that Lenin came through Germany in a sealed car. They said that Trotzky was notoriously anti-British. They declared that the soviet program was 'made in Berlin.'

"Lenin did come to Russia through Berlin. The bolshevik did perhaps accept money from Germany. They explain that by saying, 'We would accept money from the devil himself in aid of our cause. There exists an old saying that you may give fanatic money, but you cannot buy him. Germany undoubtedly regrets Lenin's passage through Berlin; certainly the Germans regret the money given to the bolshevik propaganda which threatens to boomerang back on Austria. Lenin did not utter a single new word of extreme socialism. He and his associates made use of the most radical ready made arguments available because, knowing the psychology of the Russian masses, they understood that the arguments, 'Peace, land, bread and factory control,' would appeal to 93 per cent of the mass, because the individuals of this mass never before owned even their own souls.

Formula Not Made in Berlin.

"Perhaps Germany crystallized things by urging bolshevik work in Russia, but the bolshevik formula was never made in Berlin. The 'land for the peasants' is a reiteration of the Fourier-Proudhon scheme based on the idea that 'all land belongs to the tillers of the soil,' proposed in France in 1842. 'Control of industries by the workman' is only the Piert program of 1876 and 'Peace for the soldier' is the formula of the international published in the communist manifesto of 1884 which expounded the theory that the autocratic ruling classes made wars to allay discontent at home and also for the purposes of imperialistic exploitation and the acquisition of foreign territories."

PAID AGENTS OF GERMANY.

The committee on public information in Washington, D. C., in September, 1918, printed a long and elaborate report made by Edgar Sisson, the committee's special representative in Russia during the winter of 1917-1918. This was later issued in pamphlet form with the following introduction, which sufficiently explains the character of the report: "The committee on public information publishes herewith a series of communications between the German imperial government and the Russian government and the bolshevist government.

"These documents show that the present heads of the bolshevist government—Lenin and Trotzky and their associates—are German agents.

"They show that the bolshevist revolution was arranged for by the German great general staff and financed by the German Imperial bank and other German financial institutions.

"They show that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents. Lenin and Trotzky; that a German picked commander was chosen to 'defend' Petrograd against the Germans; that German officers have been secretly received by the bolshevist government as military advisers, as spies upon the embassies of Russia's allies, as officers in the Russian army and as directors of the bolshevist military, foreign and domestic policy. They show, in short, that the present bolshevist government is not a Russian government at all, but a German government, acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as it betrays Russia's natural allies, for the benefit of the imperial German government alone.

Workmen Betrayed.

"And they show also that the bolshevist leaders, for the same German imperial ends, have equally betrayed the working classes of Russia whom they pretend to represent.

"The documents are some seventy in number. Many are originals, annotated by bolshevist officials. The others are photographs of originals, showing annotations. And they corroborate a third set of typewritten circulars, of which only two originals are possessed, but all of which fit perfectly into the whole pattern of German intrigue and German guilt.

"The first document is a photograph of a report made to the bolshevist leaders by two of their assistants, informing them that in accordance with their instructions there had been removed from the archives of the Russian ministry of justice the order of the German Imperial bank 'allowing money to Comrades Lenin, Trotzky and others for the propaganda of peace in Russia,' and that at the same time 'all the books' of a bank in Stockholm had been 'advised' to conceal the payment of money to Lenin, Trotzky and their associates by order of the German Imperial bank. "This report is indorsed by Lenin, with his initials, for deposit in 'the secret department' of the bolshevist files. And the authenticity of the report is supported by document No. 2, which is the original of a report sent by a German general staff representative to the bolshevist leaders, warning them that he has just arrested an agent who had in his possession the original order of the German Imperial bank referred to in document No. 1 and pointing out that evidently at the proper time steps were not taken to destroy the above mentioned documents."

"Document No. 3 is the original protocol signed by several bolshevist leaders and dated Nov. 2, 1917, showing that 'on instructions of the representatives of the German general staff in Petrograd' and with the consent of the council of people's commissars, of which Trotzky and Lenin were the heads, two incriminating German circulars had also been taken from the department of secret service of the Petrograd district and given to the secret service department of the German general staff in Petrograd. On the bottom of the protocol the German adjutant acknowledges receipt of the two incriminating circulars with his cipher signature. And to complete the evidence the circulars are themselves penciled with the cipher signature of the head of the German secret service bureau.

"These two circulars apparently had been obtained by some Russian agent in Germany and transmitted to Russia. The German general staff evidently wished to get them back in order to destroy them. By the order of the German general staff and with the 'consent' of Lenin and Trotzky they are turned over to the Germans to be destroyed. Why? Because they are conclusive proof that on June 9, 1914, the German government was preparing for war, several weeks before the assassination of the Austrian archduke which was made the pretext for war.

"One circular is an order from the Ger-

man general staff, dated June 9, 1914, informing 'all industrial concerns' in Germany to open the sealed envelopes containing their 'industrial mobilization plans and registered forms,' so that they might be prepared for the war for which the excuse had not yet been found.

"The second circular is an order from the German general staff of the high sea fleet, dated Nov. 28, 1914, calling for the mobilization of 'all destructive agents and observers' in the United States and Canada for the purpose of preventing the sailing of ships from American ports to Russia, France and England. The order calls for explosions, strikes, 'delays, embroilments and difficulties,' and it recommends the employment of 'anarchists and escaped criminals' for the purpose.

"It is these damning proofs of a German conspiracy against the nations of Europe in June, 1914, and against the United States in November, 1914—that these that Lenin and Trotzky surrendered to the German secret service in Petrograd on order of 'the representatives of the German general staff in Petrograd.'

"And they surrender them in conformity with a working agreement between the bolshevist leaders and the German general staff, of which agreement a photograph is included in the series as document No. 5.

"It is dated October, 1917. It is from a division of the German general staff. It is addressed to the council of people's commissars, of which Lenin and Trotzky were the heads. It begins:

"In accordance with the agreement which took place at Kronstadt, in July of the present year, between officials of our general staff and leaders of the Russian revolutionary army and democracy, Messrs. Lenin and Trotzky, Rasolnikov and Dybenko, the Russian division of our general staff operating in Finland is ordering to Petrograd officers for the disposal of the information department of the staff. Among the officers named are Maj. Luberts, whose cipher signature is given as it appears on the two surrendered German circulars mentioned above (document No. 3) and Lieut. Hartwig, whose cipher signature is given as it appears on the receipt for the two circulars. And an indorsement on this letter from the German general staff records that the German officers assigned to Petrograd had appeared 'before the military revolutionary committee' and had 'agreed on conditions with regard to their mutual activities.'

"What their 'mutual activities' were to be is sufficiently indicated by document No. 7, which is a photograph of a letter signed in cipher by this Maj. Luberts and his adjutant, Lieut. Hartwig. They notify the bolshevist leaders on Jan. 12, 1918, that 'by order of the German general staff the German intelligence section 'has informed us of the names and the characteristics of the main candidates for re-election to the Russian bolshevist 'central executive committee,' and the general staff orders us to insist on the election of the following people. They add a list of Russian leaders satisfactory to the German general staff. The list is headed by Trotzky and Lenin. They were elected, and the rest of the present bolshevist executive committee was chosen from the same German list.

"Document 28 gives evidence of the quid pro quo. It is a photograph of a letter from the president of the German Imperial bank to the bolshevist commissar of foreign affairs. It is marked 'very secret' and dated Jan. 8, 1918. It says: 'Information has to-day been received by me from Stockholm that 50,000,000 rubles [\$25,000,000] of gold has been transferred to be put at the disposal of the people's commissars,' which is the title of the bolshevist leaders. 'This credit,' the letter continues, 'has been supplied to the Russian government in order to cover the cost of the keep of the red guards [the bolshevist revolutionary troops] and agitators in the country. The imperial government considers it appropriate to remind the council of people's commissars of the necessity of increasing their propaganda

in the country, as the antagonistic attitude of the south of Russia and Siberia to the existing government in Russia is troubling the German government.'

War Materials at Vladivostok.

"Four days later the same representative of the German Imperial bank sent another 5,000,000 rubles [\$2,500,000] to the same address to provide for the sending of a Russian revolutionary leader to Vladivostok, to get possession of the 'Japanese and American war materials' at that port, and if necessary to destroy them. A photograph of this letter is given as document No. 9.

"There were earlier payments, but probably none later than these. None was necessary. By this time the loot of an empire lay open to the bolshevists—and to the Germans.

"Most significant of all are two photographs of further communications from the German Imperial bank, given as documents Nos. 10 and 11. One is a letter addressed to the chairman of the council of people's commissars and the other is the 'resolution of a conference of representatives of the German commercial banks' received by the chairman of the bolshevist central executive committee and indorsed by his secretary. Together they give a complete synopsis of the terms on which Germany intends to have control of all Russian industries.

"For five years from the signing of peace, English, French and American capital in Russia is to be 'banished' and 'not to be allowed in the following industries: Coal, metallurgical, machine building, oil, chemical and pharmaceutical.' These industries are to be developed under the control of a 'supreme advisory organ consisting of ten Russian specialists, ten from the German industrial organizations and the German and Austrian banks.' Germany and Austria are to 'enjoy the unlimited privilege of sending into Russia mechanics and qualified workmen.' 'Other foreign mechanics and workmen * * * are not to be allowed to enter at all' for five years after the conclusion of peace between Russia and Germany. 'Private banks in Russia arise only with the consent' of the union of German and Austrian banks. And so forth.

Conspiracy Is Indorsed.

"And this conspiracy between German imperial capitalism and the pretended Russian reds is indorsed by a bolshevist leader, with the recommendation that it should be 'taken under advisement' and 'the ground prepared in the council of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies, in case the council of people's commissars will not accept these requests.

"Various details of the conspiracy between the bolshevist leaders and the German general staff are exposed in documents Nos. 16 to 29. These are photographs of letters which passed between the bolshevist leaders and the German general staff, or the German officers in Russia. Document No. 21 shows that on Nov. 1, 1917, when Russia was still regarded as an ally of Great Britain, France, and America, the German general staff was having 'the honor to request' the bolshevist leader to inform it 'at the earliest possible moment' concerning 'the quantity and storage place of the supplies which have been received from America, England and France, and also the units which are keeping guard over the military stores.'

"Document 18 shows the German general staff requiring the bolshevist leaders to send 'agitators to the camps of the Russian prisoners of war in Germany,' in order that they might 'secure spies to work against the English and French troops and to further 'peace propaganda.' And this is proposed by the German general staff as being 'according to the negotiations between the Russian and German peace delegations at Brest-Litovsk.'

"In document 22 the bolshevist leaders and the Germans are arranging to send 'agents-agitators and agents-destroyers' out of Vladivostok 'to ports of the United States, Japan and British colonies in eastern Asia.'

Passports for Germans.

"In document 16 Trotzky is providing fraudulent passports for German officers who are going to England, France and America as spies and enemy agents. And document 17 shows Trotzky indorsing a similar proposal: 'To be promptly executed. L. T.'"

"Three German submarines are to be sent to the Pacific on the Trans-Siberian railway by orders of the German high command in document No. 23. Lists of German and Russian spies watching the British, French and American embassies in Petrograd are given in document No. 25. And, finally, in document No. 15 the bolshevist leaders are warned that information concerning 'the connection of the German government with the bolshevist workers' has leaked out and that Russian troops are hearing of it.

"Letters are given to show how the bolshevist leaders and the German officers arranged for the assassination of Russian nationalist leaders (documents 35, 39 and 52), for the destruction of the Polish legionnaires in the Russian army (documents 40 to 42), for the disorganization of the Roumanian army and the deposing of the Roumanian king (document No. 37), for the substitution of officers satisfactory to Germany in command of Russian troops instead of patriotic Russian generals (documents 31 and 32), for the suppression of patriotic agitation among the Russian soldiers (documents 13 and 14), for an attack upon the Italian ambassador in Petrograd and the theft of his papers (documents 26 and 27), and for the employment of German soldiers in Russian uniforms

against the Russian national armies in the south (document No. 35).

"Several of the letters are indorsed by Trotzky. Even standing alone, they are complete proof that the bolshevist leaders were ruling as German agents in Russia and obeying German orders to act against all Germany's enemies and even against Russia itself.

Acted as German Agents.

"Moreover, these bolshevist leaders acted as German agents, by suppressing their own socialist revolution in the Russian provinces where their doctrines interfered with German plans of annexation. Document No. 46 is the original letter from the Petrograd intelligence bureau of the German general staff addressed to the bolshevist commissar of foreign affairs. It reads: 'According to instructions of the representative of our general staff, I have the honor once more to insist that you recall from Esthonia, Lithuania and Courland all agitators of the central executive committee of the council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies.' And in document No. 47 the general staff orders the bolshevists to 'cease the agitation in Esthonia which had finally led to the local German landlords being declared outlawed' and to 'take immediate steps for the restoration of the rights of the above mentioned German landlords.'

"Another group of letters (Nos. 33 to 36) shows how the Germans cheated the bolshevist leaders in their dealings with the Ukraine, and made a separate German peace with the anti-bolshevist leaders in that Russian province. And another group shows the Germans assisting both sides of the civil war in Finland (documents 38, 43 and 53)."

ROUMANIAN PEACE TREATY.

When the bolshevik government of Russia not only made peace with the central powers but attacked the Roumanian forces the position of the Balkan kingdom became hopeless and King Ferdinand's government was forced to seek a separate peace with Germany and her allies. Negotiations were begun Feb. 23, 1918, at Castle Buftea, near Bukharest, Roumania being represented by Premier Averescu, Germany by Foreign Secretary Dr. von Kuehlmann, Austria-Hungary by Foreign Minister Count Czernin and Bulgaria by Premier Radoslavoff. An armistice was arranged, and on March 5 a preliminary treaty of peace was signed. This provided for the ceding to the central allied powers the Dobrogea as far as the Danube, the frontier rectifications demanded by Austria-Hungary, demobilization of the army, the evacuation of Austro-Hungarian territory and support for the transport of troops of the central powers through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa. On May 6, 1918, at Bukharest the following formal treaty of peace was signed by the representatives of Roumania and the central powers:

"1. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, on the one hand, and Roumania, on the other, declare the state of war ended and that the contracting parties are determined henceforth to live together in peace and friendship.

"2. Diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be resumed immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. The admission of consuls will be reserved for a future agreement.

"3. The demobilization of the Roumanian army, which is now proceeding, will, immediately after peace is signed, be carried out according to the prescriptions contained in articles 4 and 7.

"4. The regular military bureau, the supreme military authorities, and all the military institutions will remain in existence as provided by the last peace budget. The demobilization of divisions 11 to 15 will be continued, as stipulated in the treaty of Focani, signed on March 8 last. Of the Roumanian divisions 1 to 10, the two infantry divisions now employed in Bessarabia, includ-

ing the Jaeger battalions, which are the remnants of dissolved Jaeger divisions, and including two cavalry divisions of the Roumanian army, will remain on a war footing until the danger arising from the military operations now being carried on in the Ukraine by the central powers cease to exist.

"All other Roumanian troops which did not exist in peace time will at the end of their term of active military service remain as in peace time. Reservists shall not be called up for training until a general peace has been concluded.

"5. Guns, machine guns, small arms, parks of horses and cars, and ammunition which are available owing to the reduction or the dissolution of the Roumanian units shall be given into the custody of the supreme command of the allied forces in Roumania until the conclusion of a general peace.

"6. The demobilized Roumanian troops to remain in Moldavia until the evacuation of the occupied Roumanian regions. Excepted from this provision are military bureaus and men mentioned in article 5, who are required for the supervision of the arms and material laid down in these regions. The men and reservist officers who have been demobilized can return to the occupied regions. Active and formerly active officers require in order to return to these regions permission of the chief army command of the allied forces.

"7. A general staff officer of the allied powers, with staff, will be attached to the Roumanian commander in chief in Moldavia and a Roumanian staff officer, with staff, will be attached as liaison officer to the chief command of the allied forces in the occupied Roumanian districts.

"8. The Roumanian naval forces will be left to their full complement and equipment, in so far as their crews, in accordance with article 9, are not to be limited, until affairs in Bessarabia are cleared, whereupon these forces are to be brought to the usual peace standard. Excepted herefrom are river forces required for the purposes of river police and naval forces on the Black sea.

"9. All men serving in the army and navy, who in peace time were employed in connec-

tion with harbors or shipping, shall, on demobilization, be the first to be dismissed in order that they may find employment in their former occupations.

"10. With regard to Dobrogea, which, according to paragraph 1 of the peace preliminaries, is to be ceded by Roumania, the following stipulations are laid down: (a) Roumania cedes again to Bulgaria, with frontier rectifications, Bulgarian territory that fell to her by virtue of the peace treaty concluded at Bukharest in 1913.

"A commission composed of representatives of the allied powers shall shortly after the signature of the treaty lay down and demarcate on the spot the new frontier line in Dobrogea. The Danube frontier between the regions ceded to Bulgaria and Roumania follows the river valley. Directly after the signature of the treaty further particulars shall be decided upon regarding the definition of the valley. Thus the demarcation shall take place in autumn, 1918, at low water level.

"11. [After stating that Roumania agrees that her frontiers shall undergo rectification in favor of Austria-Hungary as indicated on the map, the article continues]:

"Two mixed commissions, to be composed of equal numbers of representatives of the powers concerned, are immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty to fix a new frontier line on the spot.

"12. Property in the ceded regions of Roumania passes without indemnification to the states which acquire these regions."

Clause 4 deals with war indemnities of which article 13 declares that the contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification of their war costs, and special arrangements are to be made for the settlement of damages caused by the war. The fifth clause relates to the evacuation of occupied territories, embodied in articles 14 to 24, summed up as follows: The occupied Roumanian territories shall be evacuated at times to be later agreed upon. For the present, railways, posts, and telegraphs will remain under military administration and will, in accordance with proper agreements, be at the disposal of the authorities and population. As a general rule the Roumanian courts will resume jurisdiction in the occupied territories to their full extent.

"The allied powers will retain jurisdiction as well as the power of police supervision over those belonging to the army of occupation.

"The army of occupation right to requisition is restricted to corn, peas, beans, fodder, wool, cattle, and meat from the products of 1918 and, further, to timber, oil, and oil products, always observing proper regard for an orderly plan of procuring these commodities, as well as satisfying the home needs of Roumania.

"From the ratification of the treaty onward the army of occupation shall be maintained at the expense of Roumania."

Clause 6 covers regulations regarding navigation on the Danube.

"24. Roumania shall conclude a new Danube navigation act with Germany, Austria-Hun-

gary, Bulgaria and Turkey, regulating the legal position on the Danube from the point where it becomes navigable, with due regard for the prescriptions subsequently set forth under sections (a) to (d), and on condition that the prescriptions under section (b) shall apply equally for all parties to the Danube act. Negotiations regarding the new Danube navigation act shall begin at Munich as soon as possible after the ratification of the treaty."

The sections follow:

"(a) Under the name Danube mouth commission, the Europe Danube commission shall, under conditions subsequently set forth, be maintained as a permanent institution, empowered with the privileges and obligations hitherto appertaining to it for the river from Braila downward, inclusive of this port; the conditions to provide, among other things, that the commission shall henceforth only comprise representatives of states situated on the Danube or the European coasts of the Black sea. The commission's authority extends from Braila downward to the whole of the arms and mouths of the Danube and adjoining parts of the Black sea.

"(b) Roumania guarantees to the ships of the other contracting parties free navigation on the Roumanian Danube, including the harbors. Roumania shall levy no toll on ships or rafts of the contracting parties and their cargoes merely for the navigation of the river. Neither shall Roumania in the future levy on the river any tolls save those permitted by the new Danube navigation act."

Articles 25 and 26 deal with the Danube questions and provide that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Roumania are entitled to maintain warships on the Danube, which may navigate downstream to the sea and upstream as far as the upper frontier of ships' territory, but are forbidden intercourse with the shore of another state, or to put in there except under force majeure, or with the consent of the state.

The powers represented on the Danube mouth commission are entitled to maintain two light warships each as guardships at the mouth of the Danube.

Article 27 provides equal rights for all religious denominations, including Jews and Moslems, in Roumania, including the right to establish private schools.

Article 28 provides that diversity of religions does not affect legal, political, or civil rights of the inhabitants, and, pending ratification of the treaty, a decree will be proclaimed giving the full rights of Roumanian subjects to all those, such as Jews, having no nationality.

The remaining three articles provide that economic relations shall be regulated by separate treaties, coming into operation at the same time as the peace treaty. The same applies to the exchange of prisoners.

[It may be added that the armistice terms imposed by the allies on Germany, Nov. 11, 1918, provided for the cancellation of the foregoing treaty as well as other treaties made by Germany with the former allies of the entente.]

THE CAILLAUX TREASON CASE.

Joseph Caillaux, French premier in 1911 and on several different occasions minister of finance, was arrested in Paris, Jan. 14, 1918, on the charge of high treason. The basis of the charge was that he had been in communication with German agents and was the fountain source of the German propaganda in France. As early as January, 1914, the editor of *Le Figaro*, Gaston Calmette, accused M. Caillaux of making undue concessions to Germany in the Agadir affair and also of financial irregularities in which German financiers figured. On March 16 of that year, Mme. Caillaux went to the office of *Le Figaro* and

shot and killed M. Calmette. For this she was tried and acquitted. M. Caillaux then went into the pay department of the French army, but was soon in trouble. In November, 1914, he sailed for South America and spent most of the winter in Argentina. He returned to Europe in 1915. In 1916, he was in Italy with his wife and reports were then published that he was active in German propaganda there. The evidence of this came from apparently reliable sources.

In 1917 he came back to France and again became active in politics as a member of the chamber of deputies. His name was frequent-

ly mentioned in connection with the cases of the editors of the *Bonnet Rouge*, of Bolo Pasha and of others charged with being German agents. M. Malvy, minister of the interior, was accused of protecting instead of prosecuting the men accused of working for a separate peace with Germany. The Ribot and Painleve cabinets fell largely because they did not deal firmly enough with the plotters against the country. Then Georges Clemenceau became premier and at once there was a change in the attitude of the government. Searching investigations were made, resulting in discoveries which led the chamber of deputies to suspend the immunity of M. Caillaux and others from prosecution. This was done Dec. 12, 1917. Evidence in the shape of notes and other documents found in a safety deposit box in a bank in Florence, Italy, tended to show that Caillaux was planning to become premier of France on the policy of accepting defeat by Germany and then carrying out certain schemes of revenge against his enemies. Among other things he aimed to do was to make Gen. Sarrail his generalissimo. It will be recalled in this connection that late in 1917 Gen. Sarrail was recalled from his post as commander in chief of the allied forces in Macedonia.

Some of the strongest evidence against Caillaux was furnished by the American state department, which in its investigation of German activity in Argentina carried across the following telegrams sent by Count Bernstorff to his government on Feb. 4, 1915:

"No. 178. Buenos Aires telegraphs the following: No. 21. Caillaux has left Buenos Aires after a short stay and is going direct to France, evidently on account of the group undecipherable scandal, which he regards as a personal attack upon himself. He speaks contemptuously of the president and the rest of the French government, with the exception of Briand. He sees through the policy of England perfectly. He does not anticipate the complete overthrow of France. He sees in the war now a struggle for existence on the part of England. Although he spoke much of the 'indiscretions and clumsy policy' of the Wilhelmstrasse, and professed to believe in German atrocities, he has in essentials hardly changed his political orientation. Caillaux welcomed indirect courtesies from me, but emphasized the extreme caution which he is obliged to show, as the French government, he said, has watched him even here. He warns us against the excessive praise bestowed upon him by our papers, especially the *Neue Freie Presse*, and desired, on the other hand, that Mediterranean and Morocco agreement should be adversely criticized. Our praise injures his position in France. Caillaux's reception here was cool. His report about Brazil had nothing new. On his return to France he will, to begin with, reside in his constituency. He fears Paris and the fate of Jaures."

"BERNSTORFF."

"No. 202. Naval Attache to Admiralty Staff, Habana telegraphs: Tol, Rio de Janeiro, telegraphs steamer Araguaya left Buenos Aires Jan. 30. The captain is carrying important papers. Capture very desirable. Caillaux is on board. In case of capture, Caillaux should, in an unobtrusive way, be treated with courtesy and consideration. Can you inform our cruisers?"

BERNSTORFF."

On June 6, 1917, the German censorship issued the following notice to the German press: "For political reasons it is urgently requested that nothing be written about the former French prime minister, Caillaux, and that his name be not mentioned under any circumstances."

These notes were made public by the state department Jan. 16, 1918. On that day in Paris, France, Louis Loustalot, a member of the chamber of deputies, was arrested in connection with treason charges. Paul Comby, another alleged plotter, was arrested the day before.

BOLO PASHA TREASON CASE.

Paul Bolo Pasha, convicted of high treason against the republic of France in time of war was executed at Vincennes by a firing squad early on the morning of April 17, 1918. Just before the war began in 1914 Bolo was in the service of Abbas Hilmi, then khedive of Egypt, and for his work was given the title of pasha. In 1915 Bolo met Hilmi in Switzerland in company with the then German foreign minister, Gottlieb von Jagow, and an arrangement was made by which Bolo was to receive 10,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000) to be paid in installments for the purpose of influencing French newspapers in favor of peace with Germany. Of this sum about 4,000,000 marks (\$1,000,000) was paid through Swiss banks.

In the summer of 1916 Bolo bought the *Paris Journal* from Senator Humbert, paying 5,500,000 francs (\$1,100,000) for the property. This money was refunded to him after proceedings had been instituted against him on the charge of high treason. Senator Humbert subsequently became involved in the treason investigation and on Feb. 18 last was arrested. In February, 1916, Bolo came to America with \$2,000,000 from the Deutsche bank of Berlin, which he deposited in various banks presumably for propaganda in this country. His activities in the United States were known to the government and communicated to France through Ambassador Jusserand. On Sept. 29, 1917, Bolo Pasha, who had been under suspicion for some time and had been arrested, but allowed his liberty on bail, was locked up to await trial for high treason under a law against having "intelligence with the enemy." The proceedings, which were before a court-martial in Paris, began Feb. 4, 1918, and resulted in his conviction and sentence to death Feb. 14. His execution was delayed some days to enable him to make some additional revelations to the government.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

In its annual message of Oct. 23, 1918, signed by Henry P. Davison, chairman, the war council of the American Red Cross said in part:

"Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the war council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross. The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upward of \$176,000,000. From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately \$24,500,000.

"To the foregoing must be added the very large contributions of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country. For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced 490,120 refugees'

garments, 7,123,621 hospital supplies, 10,786,489 hospital garments, 10,134,501 knitted articles, 192,748,107 surgical dressings—a total of 221,282,838 articles, of an estimated aggregate value of at least \$44,000,000. These articles were largely the product of women's hands.

"By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production, and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about \$22,000,000. Out of collections from annual memberships the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

"From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and, in addition, have provided for use by national headquarters products valued at upward of \$44,000,000.

"The chapters have, in effect, returned to the war council not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund and membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

"It will thus be seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least \$325,000,000.

"The American Red Cross has a total membership of 20,648,103, and, in addition, 8,000,000 members in the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of more than one-fourth the population of the United States."

RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The following table shows the appropriations made by the Red Cross War Council from its appointment May 24, 1917, to Feb. 28, 1918:

<i>From War Fund.</i>	
Relief work—France.....	\$30,936,103.04
Belgium	2,086,131.00
Italy	3,588,826.00
Russia	1,243,845.07
Roumania	2,676,368.76
Serbia	875,180.76
Great Britain.....	1,885,750.75
Other foreign countries.....	3,576,300.00
For prisoners, etc.....	343,304.00
Personnel equipment.....	113,800.00
Total foreign relief.....	47,325,609.38
U. S. Relief—Army base hospitals.....	54,000.00
Navy base hospitals.....	32,000.00
Medical and hospital work...	531,000.00
Sanitary service.....	403,000.00
Camp service	6,451,150.86
Miscellaneous	1,118,748.41
Total U. S. relief	8,589,899.27
Restricted as to use by donor.	2,520,509.57
Capital for purchase of supplies	15,000,000.00
Cash advances for France and U. S.	4,286,000.00
Total from war fund.....	77,721,918.22

<i>From General Fund.</i>	
Headquarters administration ..	2,472,713.93
Divisional administration	1,943,896.99
Total from general fund.....	4,416,610.92
From miscellaneous funds.....	155,000.00

Total appropriations..... 82,293,529.14
Details of Special Appropriations.

It was announced by the war council of the American Red Cross in March, 1918, that it had appropriated \$1,193,125 as an additional contribution to the British Red Cross. The first contribution was made in October, 1917, and was \$1,000,000. Both of the sums were to be used for the relief of sick and wounded in hospitals, clearing stations, and on lines of communication within spheres of activity of the British Red Cross.

On April 3 the American Red Cross announced that it had divided among the department of France 5,000,000 francs (about \$1,000,000) to aid soldiers' families suffering most grievously in the war. The allotments were made in sums of 100 francs (\$20) to each family.

In recognition of the part played by Canada in the war for human liberty the American Red Cross on April 5 appropriated \$500,000 as

a gift to the Canadian Red Cross. The gift was made without restrictions but with the expressed hope that it would be found possible to use the contribution for the relief of the Canadian soldiers at the front.

On May 1 the American Red Cross presented 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000) to a committee directing the three great French societies for caring for the wounded—the French Red Cross, Les Femmes de France and Les Dames Francaises.

On behalf of the American Red Cross Maj. Robert Perkins, on June 24, presented 1,000,000 lire (\$200,000) to the Italian Red Cross for the benefit of needy families of Italian soldiers who took part in defeating the Austrian offensive in June, 1918.

PALESTINE RELIEF WORK.

Early in the spring of 1918 the American Red Cross made comprehensive plans for the relief of the people of the Holy Land who were released from the Moslem yoke through the capture by the British forces of Jerusalem. It sent to Palestine a commission headed by Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education for the state of New York, and fifty-seven others, including E. St. John Ward, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein and Theodore Waters, deputy commissioners, and Dr. Jesse K. Marsden, Charles E. Clark, William S. Dodd and Harry C. Hurd, chief surgeons. The war council appropriated \$390,000 as a beginning. The commission established four medical units to combat typhus, cholera and other diseases, with a fully equipped hospital, and distributed food and clothing in the devastated districts. The commission co-operated with the British Syria and Palestine relief fund and the American Armenian and Syrian relief committee.

STATUS OF RED CROSS IN ARMY.

The following general statement outlining certain activities of the American Red Cross was approved by the secretary of war and published Feb. 20, 1918:

1. To distribute sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, comfort kits, etc., and to receive the assistance and co-operation of all officers in making the distribution fair, equal and where most needed.

2. To render emergency relief of every kind upon the request or suggestion of an officer in charge. All officers are instructed to avail themselves of this assistance whenever, in their opinion, it is advisable. Officers should be none the less diligent in attempting to foresee the needs of their department in order that they may be supplied through regular government channels. All such requests must be approved by the commanding officer, who will cause a record to be kept of all such articles.

3. To relieve the anxiety and to sustain the morale of soldiers who are worried about their families at home and to promote the comfort and well-being of these families, authority is given to the American Red Cross to place one or more representatives of the home service bureau of the department of civilian relief at the service of the men of each division of the army wherever located. The soldiers should be informed through official orders of the presence of such representative or representatives and that the Red Cross is able and willing to serve both soldiers and their families when in need of any helpful service. This representative and his assistants will be accredited to the division commander and will be subject to his authority and to military laws and regulations. This representative of the Red Cross will have the status of an officer in the army and will be provided quarters when available. Such assistants and clerks as may be necessary will be provided by the American Red Cross and must be males. These assistants and clerks, if any, will have

the status of noncommissioned officers. All reports and correspondence of this officer will be subject to censorship of the commanding officer.

4. To conduct canteen service stations for furnishing refreshments to soldiers when traveling through the country, to furnish emergency relief to the sick and wounded when en route and see that they are conveyed to a hospital when necessary and requested by the commanding officer. All commanders of troop trains are advised of this emergency service and are authorized to avail themselves of it whenever, in their opinion, advisable.

5. A representative of the American Red Cross may be attached to each base hospital to furnish emergency supplies when called upon, to communicate with the families of patients, to render home service to patients and such other assistance as pertains to Red Cross work. The representative of the Red Cross so assigned, together with his assistants will be accredited to the commanding officer of the base hospital and will be subject to the same regulations as to status, privileges, assistants, and censorship as provided in preceding paragraph applying to the representatives of the Red Cross assigned to divisions.

6. In order to render the above outlined service to the best advantage the accredited chief officer representing the American Red Cross at division headquarters will be a field director.

7. Officials of the Red Cross assigned on duty with the military establishment, as outlined above, will be required to wear the regulation uniform of the American Red Cross, together with the insignia, etc., as approved by the secretary of war.

ALLIED WAR COUNCILS.

To secure unity of action in the war the allies in the fall of 1917 held a conference in Paris at which the following bodies were given authority to represent and act for the countries fighting the Germanic alliance:

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

The supreme war council consists of the premiers and one other cabinet minister from the principal belligerents, assisted by the military representatives of France, Britain, the United States and Italy. Its meeting place was fixed at Versailles, France.

NAVAL ALLIED COUNCIL.

The naval allied council consists of representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States, including the ministers of marine and chiefs of the naval staffs; has no fixed place of meeting.

COUNCIL FOR WAR PURCHASES AND FINANCE.

France, Great Britain, the United States and Italy are represented on the council for war purchases and finance, the name of which explains its purpose; meets alternately in Paris and London.

MARITIME TRANSPORT COUNCIL.

The maritime transport council consists of two ministers each from France, Great Britain and Italy and a representative from the United States. It supervises the operations of the allied transport at sea.

The personnel of the supreme war council was not the same at all the meetings, changes being made from time to time, especially in the military representatives. Early in 1918 the council consisted of the following:

For Great Britain—Premier Lloyd George and Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Hughes Wilson.
For France—Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Gen. Ferdinand Foch and Gen. Maximo Weygand.
For Italy—Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, minister of foreign affairs, and Gen. Cadorna.

8. The commanding generals of all cantonments and national guard encampments and the commanding officers of all other encampments or organizations to which Red Cross representatives may be assigned in accordance with this order are authorized to furnish to the American Red Cross anything that they may request within reason, such as warehouses, offices, light, heat, telephones, etc., in order to enable them to properly carry on the work for which they are assigned.

Y. M. C. A. WAR EXPENDITURES.

The national war council of the Young Men's Christian association issued a financial statement Nov. 13, 1918, covering its operations from the beginning of the war to July 31, 1918. The statement given out by George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee, showed that the association had handled during the period \$54,354,034.04, of which more than \$400,000 represents interest earned on the contributions given to it.

On July 31 the Y. M. C. A. had still on hand a balance in excess of \$17,000,000. In the intervening period the demands of the work overseas had grown by leaps and bounds because of the vastly accelerated movement of troops, so that the balance on hand at that date had been entirely spent and had been succeeded by a deficit. In this intervening period Y. M. C. A. men and woman workers were sent abroad at the rate of very nearly 1,000 a month, and the number of buildings, restaurants, hotels, huts, tents, etc., operated for the American Expeditionary Forces in France increased from 895 to 1,500. (See also "Young Men's Christian Association," page 190, this volume.)

For the United States—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, with Arthur H. Frazier of the Paris embassy in an unofficial capacity.

Later Gen. Weygand was succeeded by Gen. Belin, Gen. Cadorna by Gaetano Giardino and Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Hughes Wilson by Gen. Sackville-West. What was called the "inter-allied war committee," consisting of military advisers to the council, was finally constituted as follows:

President—Gen. Belin, France.
Members—Gen. Sackville-West for Great Britain; Gen. Dibrolant for Italy and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss for the United States.

At an important meeting of the council held in May those present included David Lloyd George, Premier Orlando, Viscount Milner, Gen. Foch, Gen. Sackville-West, Gen. Bliss, Gen. Belin, Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Wilson, Field Marshal Haig, Gen. Pershing, Gen. Petain, Vice-Admiral Wemyss and Vice-Admiral de Bon. This was substantially the personnel for the remainder of the year until the meetings were held at which armistice terms were fixed for Austria-Hungary and Germany.

BRITISH WAR COUNCILS.

The War Cabinet.

David Lloyd George, prime minister and first lord of the treasury.
Earl Curzon, lord president of the council.
A. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer.
Austen Chamberlain, without portfolio.
G. N. Barnes, without portfolio.
Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts, without portfolio; member of war cabinet by special arrangement.

Imperial War Cabinet.

Lloyd George, Curzon, Law, Chamberlain and Barnes and the following representing the British colonies:
Sir Robert L. Borden, prime minister of Canada.
N. Rowell, president of the privy council, Canada.

W. M. Hughes, prime minister of Australia.
 J. Cook, minister of the navy, Australia.
 W. F. Massey, prime minister of New Zealand.
 Sir Joseph Ward, minister of finance, New Zealand.
 Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts, minister for defense, Union of South Africa.
 H. Burton, minister of railways and harbors, Union of South Africa.
 W. F. Lloyd, prime minister of Newfoundland.
 Sir S. P. Sinha, member executive council, Bengal.
 Sir Bhupindar Singh, maharajah of Patiala.

Imperial War Conference.

Walter Long, secretary of state for the colonies, chairman.
 Sir Robert L. Borden, prime minister of Canada.
 A. Meighen, minister of the interior, Canada.
 J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, Canada.
 N. Rowell, president of privy council, Canada.

W. M. Hughes, prime minister of Australia.
 Joseph Cook, minister of the navy, Australia.
 W. F. Massey, prime minister of New Zealand.
 Joseph Ward, minister of finance, New Zealand.
 Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts, minister for defense, Union of South Africa.
 H. Burton, minister of railways and harbors, Union of South Africa.
 W. F. Lloyd, prime minister of Newfoundland.
 E. S. Montagu, secretary of state for India.
 Sir Bhupindar Singh, maharajah of Patiala.
 Sir S. P. Sinha, member of executive council, Bengal.

In the foregoing executive and consultative bodies was centered the supreme military authority of Britain and her colonies in 1918 in conducting the war against the central empires and their allies. By means of these organizations it was possible to co-ordinate and unify all the resources and to make and carry out decisions having the approval and support of all parts of the empire.

WAR COUNCIL RESULTS.

The following official statement was issued in London Feb. 3, 1918:

"Meetings of the third session of the supreme war council were held at Versailles, France, Jan. 30 and 31, Feb. 1 and 2.

"In addition to the members of the supreme war council itself, namely, MM. Clemenceau and Pichon for France, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner for Great Britain, Prof. Orlando and Baron Sonnino for Italy, and the military representatives of the supreme war council, Gens. Weygand, Wilson, Cadorna and Bliss, there were also present for the greater part of the purely military discussions the French and British chiefs of general staff, Gens. Foch and Robertson, the Italian minister of war, Gen. Alfieri, and the commanders in chief on the western front, Petain, Haig and Pershing.
 "A. H. Frazier, first secretary of the United States embassy at Paris, was present during the political discussions.

"The decisions taken by the supreme war council in pursuance of this contingent embrace not only a general military policy to be carried out by the allies in all the principal theaters of the war, but more particularly a closer and more effective co-ordination under the council of all the efforts of the powers engaged in the struggle against the central empires.

"The functions of the council itself were enlarged and the principles of unity of policy and action initiated at Rapallo in November last received still further concrete and practical development. On all these questions a complete agreement was arrived at after the fullest discussion with regard to both the policy to be pursued and to the measures for its execution.

"Under the circumstances the supreme war council decided that the only immediate task before them lay in the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the closest and most effective co-operation of the military effort of the allies until such time as the pressure of that effort shall have brought about in the enemy governments and peoples a change of temper which would justify the hope of the conclusion of peace on terms which would not involve the abandonment, in the face of an aggressive and unrepentant militarism, of all the principles of freedom, justice and respect for the law of nations which the allies are resolved to vindicate.

"The supreme war council gave the most careful consideration to the recent utterances of the German chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, but was unable to find in them any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by all the allied governments. This conviction was only deepened by the impression made by the

contrast between the professed idealistic aims with which the central powers entered upon the present negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and their now openly disclosed plans of conquest and spoliation.

"The allies are united in heart and will, not by any hidden designs, but by their open resolve to defend civilization against an unscrupulous and brutal attempt at domination.

"This unanimity is confirmed by a unanimity no less complete, both as regards the military policy to be pursued and as regards measures needed for its execution which will enable them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset with firm and quiet confidence, with the utmost energy and with the knowledge that neither their strength nor their steadfastness can be shaken.

"The splendid soldiers of our free democracies have won their place in history by their immeasurable valor, and their magnificent heroism and the no less noble endurance with which our civilian populations are bearing their daily burden of trial and suffering testify to the strength of those principles of freedom which will crown the military success of the allies with the glory of a great moral triumph."

Defended by Lloyd George.

"The enlargement of the duties and powers of the Versailles council caused some criticism in England, especially as the jurisdiction of the British chief of staff, Gen. Sir William Robertson, was curtailed as a result. Premier Lloyd George on Feb. 12 in the house of commons defended the action taken at the conference, but declined to make the details public on the ground that it would divulge facts useful to the enemy. In another speech delivered in the house of commons Feb. 19 Lloyd George said that the general principles laid down at Versailles had been wholeheartedly agreed to by all present. "There was," he said, "agreement as to policy; there was agreement that there must be a central authority to exercise the supreme direction of that policy; there was agreement that authority must be allied authority, and there was complete agreement that the authority should have executive power."

"I hesitated for some time," said the premier a little later in his speech, "whether I should not read to the house of commons the very cogent document submitted by the American delegation, which put the case for the present proposal. It is one of the ablest documents ever submitted to a military conference. The only reason why I do not read it to the house is that it is mixed up with the plan of operations. If I should read the

document submitted by the Americans there would be no need to make a speech. The case is presented with irresistible power and logic." Lloyd George explained that Gen. Sir William Robertson, who had resigned as chief of staff on Feb. 16, had been offered the position of British representative at Versailles or the post he had held under the limitations fixed by the war council, but he had declined to accept either. The government, said Lloyd

George, had been anxious to retain the services of so distinguished a soldier, but it had been found impossible under the terms of the agreement reached at Versailles.

It had been feared that the controversy over the Versailles conference decision would lead to a cabinet crisis, but the house of commons was satisfied with the explanation made by the prime minister and no further action was taken.

AMERICA IN FULL CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

The following summary of results accomplished by the special war mission led by Col. E. M. House, which visited Great Britain and France in November, 1917, was made public by the state department Jan. 2, 1918.

NAVAL.

"1. The formation of an interallied naval council to co-ordinate the operation of the naval forces of the United States and its associates in the war so that these forces may in the future be operated as one in the prosecution of the war on the sea and in conjunction with the land forces.

"2. An agreement between the British admiralty and the navy department putting into effect certain plans relating to the prosecution of the naval war against the submarines.

"3. The formation of a definite plan for the more active utilization of American naval forces in conjunction with those of nations engaged in the war against the central powers.

"4. Agreement with the British admiralty making it possible for American naval officers to keep fully informed of the operations and policy of the British admiralty, so that perfect co-operation between the navy department and that body is assured.

"5. Reorganization of American naval forces at French ports.

"6. The securing of a full and detailed picture of the naval problem in European waters.

MILITARY.

"1. After conferences extending over approximately thirty days with the chiefs of staff, members of the general staffs, and commanders in chief of the allied armies on the western front, as well as with the highest civil officials of the respective governments, the extent of the military effort to be aimed at by the United States was clearly determined.

"2. With this determination in mind, negotiations were carried on looking to the pooling of resources for the mutual advantage of all the countries engaged in the war against Germany. The contribution of the United States to this pooling arrangement was agreed upon. The contributions likewise of the countries associated with the United States were determined. This pooling arrangement guaranteed that full equipment of every kind would be available to all American troops sent to Europe during the year 1918.

"3. Unqualified support to the resolution adopted by the interallied conference looking to the creation of an allied advisory board charged with the duty of advising the shipping authorities of each nation concerning the allocation of tonnage, so as to permit the American military effort to be realized.

"4. Full survey made of problem of debarkation in Europe of American military forces and transportation of such forces and supplies to the bases of military operation.

"5. Arrangements made for the fullest co-operation between the United States, Great Britain and France in the production of military instruments and supplies of all kinds.

"6. Plans made for the proper organization under naval and military control of ports of debarkation of troops and discharge of cargoes, looking to the most economical utilization of tonnage.

"7. Participation in military deliberations of supreme war council as a step toward ef-

ficient and centralized unity of control of military operations.

DIPLOMATIC.

"1. Full and frank discussion between Col. House, as special representative of the government of the United States, and the heads of the British, French and Italian governments with regard to the war policy of the United States and her associates in the war.

"2. Participation by the members of the mission in a meeting of the British war cabinet, which conference a general and useful discussion was had concerning the needs of the allies and the extent of the assistance to be expected from the United States.

"3. Participation by the United States in an interallied war conference held in Paris on Nov. 29. At this conference all preliminary speeches were dispensed with, and within half an hour after the conference had been called to order by M. Clemenceau it had split into committees for work.

"4. Participation by the United States in a meeting of the supreme war council held at Versailles Dec. 1. Representatives of England, France, Italy and the United States there met as a first step toward securing unity of control of the armies on the western front. This meeting, the first of its kind, assures for the future unity of support on the part of the United States and the allies.

"5. First steps taken in the establishment of a more perfect liaison between the commanding generals of the United States and the allies.

FINANCE.

"1. Full detailed conferences with the financial representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania and Russia for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the financial effort necessary on the part of the United States in order properly to co-operate with these governments in making financial arrangements for the prosecution of the war against the central powers.

"2. Conferences with the representatives of the above mentioned countries for the purpose of perfecting the organization of an interallied council which is a priority board, whose duty it should be to consider the relative importance and urgency of the financial demands to be made by the concerted effort of the countries waging war against the central powers.

"3. Arrangements begun for the proper financing of purchases by the countries at war with Germany of supplies from neutral countries.

"4. Participation in the financial discussions of the interallied conference.

SHIPPING.

"1. Full and detailed reports were secured showing total loss of tonnage due to war risks and marine risks from Aug. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1917.

"2. The estimated output of new tonnage by the allies during the year 1918 was ascertained.

"3. The proper employment of existing tonnage, so that the maximum utilization of such tonnage could be effected, was provided for in a resolution adopted by the interallied conference.

"4. The allies, considering that the means of maritime transport at their disposal, as well as the provisions which they dispose of,

should be utilized in common for the pursuit of the war, have decided to create an inter-allied organization for the purpose of co-ordinating their action to this effect and of establishing a common program, constantly kept up to date, enabling them, by the maximum utilization of their resources, to restrict their importations with a view of liberating the greatest amount of tonnage possible for the transportation of American troops.

"4. The whole question of the employment of neutral tonnage in line with the proposals made by neutral countries with respect to this tonnage was exhaustively discussed and plans looking to the favorable result of tonnage negotiations with neutral countries were substantially agreed upon.

"5. A survey was completed of the ports of debarkation of American troops and supplies, and plans were made looking to the more expeditious discharge of troops and cargoes, so as to permit the return of vessels to their home ports with the least possible delay.

WAR INDUSTRIES.

"1. A detailed study was made of the organization of the British ministry of munitions and the supply departments of the British admiralty and the British war office, and a complete analysis of the facts and figures in possession of these departments of the British government was made. The report embodying the results of the investigations contains a full statement of the methods in vogue in England for supplying the army and navy with munitions and other materials, and also statistics relating to the mutual co-operation necessary to be effected for the proper supplying of the armed forces of the countries waging war on the central powers.

"2. A survey was made of the system in practice in Great Britain relating to the letting of government contracts and the organization of industries throughout Great Britain.

"3. Attendance at the interallied conference in Paris and in particular at the meetings of the representatives of the several allied nations having to do with munitions questions.

"4. Full conferences with representatives of the United States ordnance department in France and representatives of British and French munitions departments stationed there, resulting in the embodying of conclusions in memoranda submitted to the war department.

WAR TRADE.

"1. Full and detailed conferences were held with the British, French and Italian representatives upon blockade matters and a complete understanding was obtained of the principles under which these countries were proceeding.

"2. A mass of information was obtained with reference to rationing requirements of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

"3. An agreement between the war trade board and the Swiss society surveillance was agreed to and executed by the Swiss delegates and Mr. McCormick, the chairman of the war trade board.

"4. Arrangements were made for the participation of the United States in the deliberations of the permanent international commission on contingents sitting in Paris and on the interallied commission of Bern, Switzerland.

"5. Tentative plans subject to the approval of the war board were made for the appointment of representatives and staffs of the war trade board in London and Paris.

FOOD.

"1. A comprehensive and accurate estimate was obtained of the food in the possession of the allied nations and of the amounts that must be supplied by North America during the year ending Oct. 1, 1918. Cabled information had not been of a satisfactory nature and personal contact with the statistical boards and food administrations of the countries concerned was necessary in order that the necessary data could be made available.

"2. The curve of shipments of foodstuffs required from North America for the United Kingdom, France and Italy was fixed for the year ending 1918. It is believed that the program worked out in the conference with the several interallied executives dealing with supplies of foodstuffs will grant greater facilities for the distribution of foodstuffs at a lower cost in terms of tonnage and transportation.

"3. In order to permit the United States to visualize the problem of food control in North America plans were worked out whereby the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to put into effect a legalized and compulsory control of foodstuffs in these countries.

"4. The creation by the interallied conference in Paris of an international scientific committee on alimentation to consist of two representatives each of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. This committee to be in continuous session in Europe for the purpose of studying the alimentation of the allies. This committee to stand in an advisory capacity to the food administrations of the aforementioned countries.

"5. Dr. Taylor, the representative of the food administration on the mission, represented the United States department of agriculture in a conference held in Paris to consider the problems of food production in the allied countries during the year 1918. At this conference an interallied agricultural committee was established to consist of one delegate each from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy to sit continuously in Europe and to act in an advisory capacity to the governments named."

PERSHING ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES.

CONGRATULATIONS EXCHANGED.

On June 13, 1918, the first anniversary of the arrival of Gen. Pershing in France, President Poincare sent messages of congratulation to President Wilson and to Gen. Pershing. Premier Clemenceau, Gen. Foch and Gen. Petain also sent messages of appreciation to the leader of the American expeditionary forces in France. In his message to President Wilson the French executive, after expressing his admiration for the work of the American army in France, said:

"The allies, owing to the Russian capitulation, are living through the most difficult hours of the war, but the rapid formation of new American units and the uninterrupted increase in overseas transportation are leading us with certainty toward the day when the equilibrium will be restored."

Wilson to Poincare.

To this President Wilson sent the following reply June 14:

"Your telegram of yesterday was certainly conceived in the highest and most generous spirit of friendship, and I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States as well as my own when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under Gen. Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation on French soil.

"It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the forces of freedom are made overwhelming, for they are convinced that it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right.

"It is a constant satisfaction to them to know that in this great enterprise they are in close and intimate co-operation with the people of France."

Poincare to Pershing.

In his message to Gen. Pershing President Poincare said:

"The anniversary of your arrival in France furnishes a happy occasion to address my warmest congratulations to you and the valiant troops which you command and who have so admirably conducted themselves in the recent battles. I beg you to receive the assurance of my best wishes for the continuation of their success."

Clemenceau to Pershing.

"On the anniversary of your arrival in France to take command of the American troops I wish, my dear general, to express to you once more the greatest admiration for the powerful aid brought by your army to the cause of the allies. With ever increasing numbers the American troops cover themselves with glory under your orders in barring the route of the invader. The day is coming when, thanks to the superb effort of your country and the valor of its persons, the enemy, losing the initiative of operations, will be forced to incline before the triumph of our ideal of justice and civilization."

Foch to Pershing.

"A year ago brought to us the American sword. To-day we have seen it strike. It is

the certain pledge of victory. By it our hearts are more closely united than ever."

Petain to Pershing.

"My Dear General: Your coming to French soil a year ago filled our country with enthusiasm and hope. Accept to-day the grateful homage of our soldiers for the daily increasing aid on the battle field brought by their American brothers in arms. The last battles, where the magnificent qualities of courage and military virtue of your troops were demonstrated in so brilliant a manner, are a sure guaranty of the future. The day is not far off when the great American army will play the decisive role to which history calls this army on the battle fields of Europe. Permit me, my dear general, to express to you on this anniversary day my entire confidence and assure you of my feelings of affectionate comradeship."

Pershing's Reply to Poincare.

"Allow me, sir, to thank you for the kind message you sent me on the occasion of the anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave us a year ago has been extended since then to the American army by all your people. To-day our armies are united in affection and resolution, full of confidence for the final success which will crown this long struggle for liberty and civilization."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRATULATIONS.

On Nov. 21, 1918, the state department in Washington made public the following exchanges of telegrams:

With France.

Nov. 12, 1918.—M. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paris: At this supreme moment in the history of your nation, when a complete victory has been won over the most formidable of enemies, I desire to extend to you personally and on behalf of my government the most heartfelt congratulations of the American people and a sincere expression of the joy and admiration with which they are inspired by the valor of your armies and the steadfastness of your people. LANSING.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1918.—Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Washington: I am deeply touched with your telegram. The share of America in the victory you are celebrating is so great that never will any Frenchman forget it. In the run of history, the ancient alliance of our two countries was once more sealed by brotherhood in arms. The Americans and French are united in these days of rejoicing as they were in the days of fighting. I beg you to convey to the federal government the thanks of France and of the government of the republic and to accept for yourself who always evinced so much sympathy with my country my sentiments of cordial friendship. S. PICHON.

With Great Britain.

Nov. 12, 1918.—Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London: At the moment when innumerable difficulties have been surmounted and final and complete victory has been achieved, I desire to express to you the deep joy felt by the government and people of this country and their admiration for the steadfastness, energy and valor of the British nation throughout this momentous struggle.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

London, Nov. 13, 1918.—Secretary of State, Washington: Your generous message has given the utmost satisfaction to his majesty's government, and it will be read with profound appreciation throughout the British empire. We are proud to think that in the

cause of international freedom we, like our allies, have worked and suffered, fought and conquered side by side with the people of your great country. May this unity of ideals bind us ever closer together through all the generations to whom the great war will be no more than an ancient and glorious memory. BALFOUR.

With Italy.

The White House, Nov. 11, 1918.—His Majesty, Vittorio Emmanuele, King of Italy, Rome: In the name of the people of the United States and in my own I extend hearty congratulations on this your majesty's natal day, which happily is also a golden day for the world's peace and security, marking as it does the crowning point of the successful struggle of civilization against savagery. Well may the Italian people rejoice in the removal of danger and menace for the future and welcome the complete victory to which their valor and fidelity have so gloriously contributed. Such victories as this win their own just rewards in that they bring home to the victors a realizing sense of their responsibility to see to it that their sacrifices in the cause of the right shall assure for all time a new era of liberty, justice and prosperity for the peoples of the earth. WOODROW WILSON.

Rome, Quirinal, Nov. 16, 1918.—President Wilson, Washington, D. C.: I sincerely thank you for the cordial expression you were pleased to send me in the name of the American people, also on the occasion of my birthday. I fully appreciate the noble word with which you kindly greeted our victory. Italy, having worshipped right in the world and revived national unity in the name of the principles of freedom, will adhere to those ideals for which it carried on the bitter struggle now ended by well deserved triumph.

VITTORIO EMMANUELE.

Rome, Nov. 16, 1918.—His Excellency, the President, Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.: With a joyful heart I salute the strong people of the United States of America in this era which marks for the liberated democracies the triumph of the ideals for which the great American nation under your will and firm

guidance. Mr. President, took up arms on the side of the peoples fighting for their independence and a more civilized future for all mankind. In the name of the people and soldiers of Italy I express to you and your noble nation the sentiments of earnest admiration and the fervent wish that the memory of the battles fought together may enhance the ties of lasting friendship between our people.

VITTORIO EMMANUELE.

Nov. 20, 1918.—His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, Rome, Italy: Your majesty's message of congratulation has given the deepest pleasure. I think that it is a cause for particular pride on the part of the people of the United States that they should have been able at the right time to assist in the great struggle in which Italy has so distinguished herself, and I am sure that I speak their heart in thanking your majesty with sincerest warmth for your message and in sending in return the heartfelt salutations of our own people.

WOODROW WILSON.

With Japan.

Tokyo, Nov. 13, 1918.—The President of the United States, Washington: At this juncture when the definite signature of an armistice has set the seal of success on the efforts of the allied arms I cannot forbear telegraphing to you the delight with which I share the satisfaction you must experience at this splendid vindication of the unconquerable persistence displayed by the allies in working together for the attainment of their great end. I would add a special note of admiration shared by all my people for the gallant alacrity and whole hearted efficiency with which the American people entered the arena and thereby so decisively contributed to the magnificent triumph.

YOSHIHITO.

The White House, Nov. 15, 1918.—His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan, Tokyo: Your majesty's message has given us the sincerest pleasure, and I wish in reply to express to you the satisfaction which the people of the United States have felt in being associated with the gallant people of Japan in fighting for the cause of practical justice and genuine liberation of the world from the influence of selfish national policy.

WOODROW WILSON.

Tokyo.—Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Washington: Accept my heartiest and warmest congratulations on the triumphant conclusion of an armistice which, we trust, will lead to a peace glorious for the forces of human civilization and fraught with happiness to the world. Such a fruition of the prolonged struggle will not have been too dearly purchased by all the precious lives of whose suffering and sacrifice we think with one universal pride to-day.

UCHIDA.

Nov. 15, 1918.—His Excellency Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan: I appreciate highly your telegram of congratulation on the triumph of the united strength of human civilization over the baneful forces which aimed to rule the world for themselves alone.

The difficulties which beset us have been overcome. The enemy has been vanquished, and unified as we are by the common ideals for which we have fought, and by the teachings of the trials and sufferings which we have shared, we can now turn with hopeful confidence to the work which remains to be done.

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

With China.

Pekin, Nov. 13, 1918.—His Excellency President Woodrow Wilson, Washington: The people of China learn with great joy that the terms of the armistice have been accepted by Germany. Thus the cause of justice and freedom has been vindicated and its final triumph has been won by the allied arms. On behalf of my government and the people of China I hasten hereby to offer to your excellency, and, through you, to the people of the United States, my hearty congratulations and to express my confidence that at the peace conference, which no doubt will soon follow, the delegates of our two countries will continue to work hand in hand for the cause of freedom, justice and fair dealing.

HSU SHIH-CHANG.

The White House, Nov. 15, 1918.—His Excellency Hsu Shih-chang, President of China, Peking, China: Please accept my warmest thanks for your message. I know how ardently and sincerely the people of China are engaged on the side of justice and freedom and it is delightful to feel the influence of their supporting sentiment in these days when the purpose of the whole world must be turned to justice and lasting peace.

WOODROW WILSON.

With Panama.

Panama, Nov. 11, 1918.—His Excellency President Wilson, Washington: Allow me to congratulate your excellency and every American for the brilliant victory obtained by the allied cause with the signing by Germany of the armistice as the prelude of the final crushing of Prussian militarism and triumph of true democracy.

With the assurance of my highest consideration.

BELISARIO PORRAS.

The White House, Nov. 13, 1918.—Hon. Belisario Porras, President Republic of Panama, Panama: I greatly appreciate your excellency's generous message of yesterday and send my warmest greetings to the people of Panama in this time of triumph and relief.

WOODROW WILSON.

With Guatemala.

Guatemala, Nov. 14, 1918.—Honorable Secretary of State, Washington: The government and people of Guatemala most enthusiastically celebrate the splendid victory won by the United States and other allied nations in the noble struggle for justice and liberty. I have the honor in their name to offer to your excellency, the government and people of your friendly nation the most sincere felicitations and the sentiments of sympathy and admiration of Guatemala.

G. AGUIRRE,
Minister of Foreign Relations.

Nov. 16, 1918.—His Excellency G. Aguirre, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Guatemala: I appreciate highly your excellency's telegram giving expression to the joy felt in common by the government and people of Guatemala and the government and people of the United States over the armistice with Austria and Germany. We have now still greater grounds for rejoicing and the mutual interchange of congratulations, for final victory has been won and we can now look forward with confidence to the attainment of the high ideals which have been the inspiration of the powers which opposed the military autocracy of Germany.

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

President Wilson to King Albert.

The following cable message dated at the white house Nov. 15, 1918, was sent to King Albert of Belgium by President Wilson:

"Never has a national holiday occurred at a more auspicious moment, and never have felicitations been more heartfelt than those which it is my high privilege to tender to your majesty on this day.

"When facing imminent destruction, Belgium by her self-sacrifice won for herself a place of honor among nations, a crown of glory, imperishable, though all else were lost.

"The danger is averted, the hour of victory come, and with it the promise of a new life, fuller, greater, nobler than has been known before.

"The blood of Belgium's heroic sons has not been shed in vain.

"WOODROW WILSON."

[The national holiday referred to in the president's message is that commemorating the signing of the treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia—the treaty described by a German statesman in 1914 as merely "a scrap of paper."]

On the occasion of King Albert's entry into Brussels Nov. 22, 1918, President Wilson sent the following congratulatory cable to the Belgian ruler:

"At the moment that you re-enter Brussels at the head of your victorious army may I not express the great joy that it gives to me and to the American people to hail your return to your capital, making your final triumph in this war, which has cost your nation so much suffering but from which it will arise in new strength to a higher destiny?"

OTHER MESSAGES EXCHANGED.*King George to President Wilson.*

(Nov. 11, 1918.)

"At this moment of universal gladness I send you, Mr. President, and the people of your great republic a message of congratulation and deep thanks in my own name and that of the people of this empire.

"It is indeed a matter of solemn thanksgiving that the peoples of our two countries, akin in spirit as in speech, should to-day be united in this greatest of democracy's achievements. I thank you and the people of the United States for the high and noble part which you have played in this glorious chapter of history and freedom."

President Wilson to King George.

"Your generous and gracious message is most warmly appreciated, and you may rest assured that our hearts on this side of the Atlantic are the more completely filled with joy and satisfaction because we know the great partnership of interests and of sentiments to which we belong.

"We are happy to be associated in this time of triumph with the government and people upon whom we are so sure we can count for co-operation in the delicate and difficult tasks which remain before the high purposes of the war may be realized and established in the reign of equitable justice and lasting peace."

E. M. House to Lloyd George.

"Sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about this splendid victory than you."

Lloyd George to E. M. House.

"Many thanks for your generous telegram. Nothing contributed more to the victory than the prompt response of the president to the

appeal I made to him for American help in those critical days."

King George to President Wilson.

King George of England on the occasion of the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, April 6, 1918, sent the following message to President Wilson:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the momentous decision of the United States to enter into this war for the safeguarding of international right and justice I desire to convey to you, Mr. President, and through you to the American people, the friendly greetings of the entire British nation.

"At this critical hour, when our enemies are sparing no sacrifice and are counting no cost to achieve victory, the French and British troops stand united, as never before, in their heroic resistance to these endeavors.

"They are buoyed up with the thought that the great democracy of the west, in the same spirit and with the same objects as their own, is putting forth every effort to throw its supreme force into the struggle which will once for all decide the destinies of the free nations of the earth.

"The gallant deeds of Americans on land and sea have already indicated to the enemy that his hope is vain. Every day that passes, as American troops pour in ever increasing numbers into France, diminishes the chances of his success.

"The American people may rest assured that the British empire, now tried by nearly four years of war, will cheerfully make yet further sacrifices. The thought that the United States, under your leadership, is with us heart and soul emboldens us in the determination, with God's help, finally to destroy the designs of the enemy and to re-establish on the earth the rule of right and justice."

Queen Alexandra to American Women.

On the same day Dowager Queen Alexandra sent the following message to the British ambassador, the earl of Reading, with the request that it be transmitted through the press to the women of the United States:

"As president of the British Red Cross society I wish to send to the women of our great ally the United States of America, a message of greeting upon the first anniversary of America's entry into the war. It is my earnest prayer that God in His merciful providence may guide and guard our righteous cause."

President Wilson to Italy.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war May 24, 1918, President Wilson sent the following message:

"I am sure I am speaking for the people of the United States in sending to the Italian people warm fraternal greetings upon this the anniversary of the entrance of Italy into this great war, in which there is being fought out once for all the irrepresible conflict between free self-government and the dictation of force.

"The people of the United States have looked with profound interest and sympathy upon the efforts and sacrifices of the Italian people, and are deeply and sincerely interested in the present and future security of Italy. They are glad to find themselves associated with a people to whom they are bound by so many personal and intimate ties in a struggle whose object is liberation, freedom, the rights of men and nations to live their own lives and determine their own fortunes; the rights of the weak as well as the strong, and the maintenance of justice by the irresistible force of free nations leagued together in the defense of mankind. With ever increasing resolution and force we shall continue to stand together in this sacred common cause. America salutes the gallant kingdom of Italy and bids her godspeed."

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NOTE—Abbreviations: T. S., twin screw; Tr. S., triple screw; S., screw. Where size of guns is expressed in inches, only main battery is given. Where size is expressed in pounds and under four inches vessels have only a secondary battery.

THE FLEET.

First-Class Battle Ships.

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Length. Ft. in.	Beam. Ft. in.	Maxim. draft. Ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max. coal su. ply. Tons.	Steaming radius 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Alabama	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.01	T. S.	1,275	4,591	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Arkansas	26,000	554 0	93 2	28 6	21.05	Turb.	1,924	5,000	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr.
Connecticut	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.78	T. S.	2,275	5,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Delaware	20,000	510 0	85 2	26 11	21.56	T. S.	2,500	4,900	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Florida	21,825	510 0	88 2	28 6	22.08	Turb.	2,500	4,900	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Georgia	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.26	T. S.	1,925	3,800	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Illinois	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.45	T. S.	1,275	4,250	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Indiana	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	15.55	T. S.	1,500	4,600	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Iowa	11,846	360 0	72 2	24 0	17.09	T. S.	1,650	4,500	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 10 4-in.
Kansas	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.09	T. S.	2,350	4,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in.
Kearsarge	11,520	368 0	72 2	23 6	16.82	T. S.	1,500	5,816	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 10 4-in.
Kentucky	11,520	368 0	72 2	23 6	16.90	T. S.	1,500	5,860	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 13 5-in.
Louisiana	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.00	T. S.	2,400	5,000	4 22-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Maine	12,500	388 0	75 2	23 10	18.00	T. S.	1,875	4,925	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Massachusetts	16,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	16.21	T. S.	1,475	4,500	8 12-in., 8 8-in.
Michigan	450 0	450 0	80 2	24 6	18.79	T. S.	2,200	4,900	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Minnesota	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.85	T. S.	2,400	4,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Missouri	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 11	18.15	T. S.	1,825	4,900	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Nebraska	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.06	T. S.	1,775	4,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Nevada	27,500	575 0	97 0	28 10	20.53	Turb.	2,000	4,900	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
New Hampshire	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.16	T. S.	2,325	4,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
New Jersey	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.18	T. S.	2,000	4,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
New York	27,000	565 0	95 3	28 6	21.00	Turb.	2,000	4,900	10 14-in., 25 5-in.
North Dakota	20,000	510 0	85 2	26 11	21.01	T. S.	2,500	4,900	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Ohio	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 7	17.82	T. S.	2,150	4,900	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Oklahoma	27,500	575 0	96 2	28 6	21.01	Turb.	2,000	4,900	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Oregon	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	16.79	T. S.	1,450	5,300	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Pennsylvania	31,400	600 0	95 2	28 6	21.05	Turb.	2,322	4,900	12 14-in., 23 5-in.
Rhode Island	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.01	T. S.	2,000	4,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
South Carolina	16,000	450 0	80 2	24 6	18.86	T. S.	2,200	4,900	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Texas	27,000	565 0	95 3	28 6	21.05	Turb.	2,000	4,900	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Utah	21,825	510 0	88 2	28 6	21.04	Turb.	2,500	4,900	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Vermont	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.33	T. S.	2,425	4,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Virginia	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.01	T. S.	1,900	4,900	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Wisconsin	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.17	T. S.	1,250	4,200	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Wyoming	26,000	554 0	93 2	28 6	21.22	Turb.	1,924	4,900	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr.

*Tons fuel oil.

Armored Cruisers.

Brooklyn	9,215	400 6	64 8	24 0	21.91	T. S.	1,350	5,000	8 8-inch, 12 5-inch.
Colorado	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.24	T. S.	1,825	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Maryland	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.41	T. S.	1,950	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Memphis	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.16	T. S.	1,975	4,900	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
Montana	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.26	T. S.	1,950	4,900	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
North Carolina	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	21.91	T. S.	1,950	4,900	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
Pittsburgh	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.44	T. S.	1,825	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
San Diego*	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.20	T. S.	2,075	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Saratoga	8,150	380 6	64 10	23 3	21.00	T. S.	1,325	4,800	4 8-inch, 10 5-inch.
South Dakota	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.24	T. S.	2,075	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Washington	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.27	T. S.	1,950	4,900	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
West Virginia	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.15	T. S.	1,950	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.

*Sunk July 19, 1918.

Protected Cruisers.

Charleston	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.04	T. S.	1,700	4,900	14 6-inch.
Chattanooga	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.65	T. S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Cicago	4,500	325 0	48 2	19 0	18.00	T. S.	850	3,806	14 5-inch.
Cincinnati	3,183	300 0	42 0	18 0	19.91	T. S.	575	4,560	11 5-inch.
Cleveland	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.45	T. S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Columbia	7,350	411 7	58 2	22 6	22.80	Tr. S.	1,525	6,800	3 6-inch.
Denver	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.75	T. S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Des Moines	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.65	T. S.	700	6,925	10 5-inch.
Galveston	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.41	T. S.	700	6,925	10 5-inch.
Milwaukee	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.22	T. S.	1,650	4,900	14 6-inch.
Minneapolis	7,350	411 7	58 2	22 6	23.07	Tr. S.	1,400	6,300	3 6-inch, 8 4-inch.
New Orleans	3,430	346 0	43 9	16 10	20.00	T. S.	750	4,682	10 5-inch.
Olympia	5,865	300 0	53 0	21 6	21.69	T. S.	1,075	4,200	4 8-inch, 10 5-inch.
Raleigh	3,183	300 0	42 0	18 0	21.12	T. S.	575	4,560	11 5-inch.
St. Louis	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.13	T. S.	1,650	4,900	14 6-inch.
Tacoma	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.58	T. S.	675	5,000	10 5-inch.

Unprotected Scout Cruisers.

Birmingham	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	24.33	T. S.	1,250	4,900	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
Chester	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	26.52	Turb.	1,250	4,900	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
Salem	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	25.95	Turb.	1,250	4,900	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

Albany	3,490	346 0	43 9	16 10	20.52	T. S.	750	4,372	10 5-inch.
Boston	3,000	277 0	42 2	16 10	15.60	T. S.	428	2,800	2 8-inch, 3 6-inch, 1 4-in.
Marblehead	2,072	257 0	37 0	14 6	18.44	T. S.	346	3,126	10 5-inch.
Montgomery	2,072	257 0	37 0	14 6	19.06	T. S.	280	3,126	2 6-pounder.
Ammen	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.43	T. S.	210	3,130	Tor. tubes. Guns. 5 3-inch.
Aylwin	1,086	300 0	30 4	9 5	29.60	.....	.....	4 18-in.	4 4-in.

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Length.		Beam.		Maximum draft. Ft.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propulsion.	Max. coal supply. Tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.						
Bainbridge	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.45	T. S.	169	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Balch	1,036	300	0	30	4	9	5	26.62	T. S.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Barry	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.13	T. S.	169	2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Beale	742	289	0	26	1½	8	4	29.65	Turb.	*65974	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Benham	1,036	300	0	30	4	9	5	29.59	T. S.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Burrows	742	289	0	26	1½	8	4	30.67	T. S.	210	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Cassin	1,020	300	0	30	4	9	3	30.14	T. S.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Chauncey	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.64	T. S.	169, 3,024	2 18-in., 2 3-in.
Conyngham	1,050	310	0	29	10	9	4	29.62	Turb.	*86768	4 twin 21-in., 4 4-in.
Cummings	1,050	300	0	30	4	9	3	30.57	Turb.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Cushing	1,020	300	0	30	4	9	6	29.09	Turb.	174	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Dale	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.00	T. S.	1,044	2 18-in., 2 3-in.
Decatur	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.10	T. S.	174	2 18-in., 2 3-in.
Downes	1,072	300	0	30	6	9	7	29.00	Turb.	174, 1,044	2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Drayton	742	289	0	26	1½	8	4	30.83	T. S.	210	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Duncan	1,014	300	0	30	4	9	3	29.14	T. S.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Ericsson	1,090	300	0	30	6	9	9	29.00	Turb.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Fanning	742	289	0	26	1½	8	4	29.99	Turb.	*65974	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Flusser	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	30.41	T. S.	295	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Henley	742	293	10	26	1½	8	4	30.41	T. S.	143	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Hopkins	408	238	9	23	1½	6	0	29.02	T. S.	143	2 18-in., 2 3-in.
Hull	408	238	9	23	1½	6	0	28.04	T. S.	143	2 18-in., 2 3-in.
Jacob Jones	1,150	310	0	29	10	9	8	29.57	Turb.	*86768	4 twin 21-in., 4 4-in.
Jarvis	742	293	10	26	1½	8	4	30.01	T. S.	169	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Jenkins	742	289	0	26	1½	8	4	31.27	Turb.	*65974	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Jouett	742	289	0	26	1½	8	4	32.27	Turb.	*65974	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Lamson	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	28.61	T. S.	285	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Lawrence	400	240	7	22	3	6	2	28.41	T. S.	108	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Macdonough	460	240	7	22	3	6	2	28.03	T. S.	108	2 18-in., 7 6-pdr.
Maynard	742	293	10	26	1½	8	4	30.22	T. S.	169	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
McCall	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.66	Turb.	*70575	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
McDougal	1,020	300	0	30	6	9	3	29.00	T. S.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Monaghan	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	29.50	Turb.	*70074	3 18-in., 5 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Nicholson	1,050	300	0	30	4	9	6	29.00	Turb.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
O'Brien	1,050	300	0	30	4	9	6	29.00	Turb.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Parker	1,036	300	0	26	1½	8	4	29.69	T. S.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Patterson	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	29.69	Turb.	*71457	3 18-in., 5 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Paulding	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	32.80	T. S.	298	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Paul Jones	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.91	T. S.	168, 1,500	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Perkins	740	289	0	26	2	8	4	29.76	T. S.	210	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Perry	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.39	T. S.	163, 1,500	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Porter	1,050	310	0	29	10	9	6	29.50	Turb.	172	4 twin 21-in., 4 4-in.
Reble	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.03	T. S.	172, 1,500	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Freston	420	289	0	26	0	8	0	29.13	T. S.	298	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Reid	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	31.82	T. S.	298	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Roe	742	289	0	26	1	8	4	29.60	T. S.	298	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Rowan	1,111	310	0	29	10	9	6	29.50	Turb.	169	4 triple 21-in., 4 4-in.
Sampson	1,111	310	0	29	10	9	4	29.50	Turb.	*86768	4 triple 21-in., 4 4-in.
Smith	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	28.35	T. S.	298	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Sterett	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.37	T. S.	210	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Stewart	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	29.69	T. S.	172	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Terry	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.24	T. S.	210	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Trippe	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.89	T. S.	210	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Truxtun	433	243	0	22	3	6	0	29.58	T. S.	166	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Tucker	1,090	310	0	29	10	9	4	29.50	Turb.	*86768	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Wadsworth	1,090	310	0	29	10	9	4	30.00	Turb.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Walwright	1,150	310	0	29	10	9	8	29.50	Turb.	*86768	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Walke	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	29.78	T. S.	210	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Warrington	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.12	T. S.	210	3 18-in., 5 3-in.
Whipple	433	243	0	22	3	6	0	28.24	T. S.	166	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.
Winslow	1,050	300	0	30	4	9	6	29.00	Turb.	169	4 18-in., 4 4-in.
Worden	433	243	0	22	3	6	0	29.86	T. S.	166	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.

*Gallons of oil fuel. †Torpedoed and sunk Dec. 6, 1917.

Monitors.

Amphitrite	3,990	259	3	55	4	14	6	10.50	T. S.	271	1,370	4 10-in., 2 4-in.
Cheyenne	3,225	252	0	50	0	12	6	11.80	T. S.	*129	1,680	2 12-in., 4 4-in.
Monadnock	3,990	258	6	55	5	14	6	11.63	T. S.	386	2,179	4 10-in., 2 4-in.
Monterey	4,084	256	0	59	0	14	10	13.60	T. S.	206	1,430	2 12-in., 2 10-in.
Ozark	3,225	252	0	50	0	12	6	12.03	T. S.	344	1,680	2 12-in., 4 4-in.
Tallahassee	3,225	252	0	50	0	12	6	12.40	T. S.	355	1,680	2 12-in., 4 4-in.
Tonopah	3,225	252	0	50	0	12	6	13.04	T. S.	338	1,680	2 12-in., 4 4-in.

Torpedo Boats.

											14 knots.		Torpedo tubes.	
Bagley	175	157	0	17	7	4	11	29.15	T. S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Bailey	280	205	0	19	3	6	10	30.20	T. S.	99	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.
Barney	175	157	0	17	7	4	11	29.04	T. S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Biddle	175	157	0	17	7	4	11	28.57	T. S.	43	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.
Blakely	196	175	1	17	9	5	11	25.58	T. S.	72	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.
Dahlgren	146	147	0	16	4	4	7	30.00	T. S.	32	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.
DeLong	196	175	1	17	9	5	11	25.52	T. S.	72	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.
DuPont	165	175	0	17	8	4	8	28.58	T. S.	76	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.
Farragut	279	213	6	20	8	6	0	30.13	T. S.	95	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.
Foote	142	140	0	16	1	5	0	24.53	T. S.	40	1,235	3 18-inch	Whitehead.	
Fox	154	146	0	15	4	5	10	23.13	T. S.	44	.....	3 18-inch	Whitehead.
Goldborough	255	198	0	20	7	6	10	27.40	T. S.	89	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.
Mackenzie	65	99	3	12	9	4	3	20.11	S.	15	.....	2 18-inch	Whitehead.

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Length, Ft. in.	Beam, Ft. in.	Maximum draft, Ft. in.	Speed (trial), Knots.	Propulsion.	Max. coal supply, Tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots, Knots.	Battery, guns.
Morris	105	133	15	9	4	24.00	T. S.	26	3 13-inch Whitehead.
Rodgers	142	160	16	1	5	24.49	T. S.	44	1,200
Shubrick	200	175	17	6	5	26.07	T. S.	82	1,755
Somers	150	149	4	17	6	5	15.00	T. S.	37
Thornton	200	175	17	6	5	24.88	T. S.	85	1,755
Tingey	165	175	17	6	4	24.94	T. S.	73	3 18-inch Whitehead.

Gunboats.

Annapolis	1,010	168	0	36	0	12	0	13.17	S. S.	230	5,245	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Callao	243	115	3	17	10	6	6	10.00	T. S.	33	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Castine	1,177	204	0	32	1	12	0	16.03	T. S.	210	3,480	2 4-inch.
Dolphin	1,485	240	0	32	0	14	3	15.50	S. S.	265	.....	6 6-pounder.
Don Juan de Aust.	1,130	210	0	32	0	12	6	12.20	S. S.	204	2,250	2 4-in., 10 under 4-inch.
Elcano	620	157	11	26	0	10	0	11.00	T. S.	94	.....	4 4-inch.
Helena	1,392	250	9	39	8	9	0	15.50	T. S.	300	2,370	8 4-inch.
Isla de Luzon	1,030	192	8	31	0	11	6	11.23	T. S.	159	2,000	4 4-in., 8 under 4-inch.
Machias	1,177	204	0	32	1	12	0	15.46	T. S.	261	3,480	8 4-in., 8 under 4-inch.
Marietta	990	174	0	34	0	12	0	13.02	T. S.	229	3,529	6 4-inch.
Monocacy	190	160	0	24	6	2	5	13.20	.....	.....	.....	2 6-pounder.
Nashville	1,371	220	0	38	1	11	0	16.30	T. S.	363	3,315	8 4-inch.
Newport	1,010	168	0	36	0	12	0	12.29	S. S.	224	4,904	.....
Paducah	1,085	174	0	35	0	12	3	12.85	T. S.	246	.....	6 4-inch.
Palos	190	160	0	24	6	2	5	13.25	.....	.....	.....	2 6-pounder.
Pampanga	243	115	3	17	10	6	6	10.00	T. S.	33	.....	8 under 4-inch.
Petrel	890	181	4	21	0	11	6	11.40	S. S.	193	3,254	4 4-in., 4 under 4-inch.
Princeton	1,010	168	0	36	0	12	0	10.64	S. S.	226	4,904	6 4-inch.
Quiros	350	137	9	22	9	7	9	11.00	S. S.	78	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Ranger	1,261	177	4	32	0	13	0	10.00	S. S.	178	.....	.....
Sacramento	1,425	210	0	40	10	11	6	12.78	.....	.....	.....	3 4-in., 2 3-pdr.
Samar	243	115	3	17	10	6	6	10.50	T. S.	33	1,000	6 under 4-inch.
Sandoval	100	110	0	15	6	5	4	8.00	S. S.	16	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Vicksburg	1,010	168	0	36	0	12	0	12.71	S. S.	243	4,904	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Villalobos	370	148	0	23	0	7	6	11.00	S. S.	65	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wheeler	990	174	0	34	0	12	0	12.88	T. S.	230	3,874	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Wilkes	1,392	250	9	39	8	9	0	15.08	T. S.	300	2,370	8 4-in., 4 under 4-inch.
Yorktown	1,710	230	0	36	0	14	0	16.14	S. S.	341	3,443	6 5-in., 8 under 4-inch.

Converted Yachts.

Aleen	192	120	0	20	0	8	0	14.00	S. S.	45	.....	3 under 4-inch.
Dorothea	594	182	4	23	5	11	5	14.00	S. S.	78	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Eagle	434	155	6	24	0	11	6	12.50	S. S.	65	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Elfrida	164	101	6	18	0	7	9	10.50	S. S.	23	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Gloucester	786	204	0	27	2	12	0	17.00	S. S.	120	.....	7 under 4-inch.
Hawk	375	145	0	22	0	11	6	14.50	S. S.	190	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Huntress	82	97	0	16	0	7	3	14.00	S. S.	17	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Mayflower	2,690	273	0	36	0	17	4	16.80	T. S.	525	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Scorpion	775	212	9	28	1	11	0	17.85	T. S.	133	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Stranger	369	164	7	23	9	9	3	14.00	S. S.	50	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Sylph	152	123	8	20	0	7	6	15.00	S. S.	47	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Sylvia	302	130	0	18	6	10	0	9.00	S. S.	60	.....	.....
Vixen	806	182	3	28	0	12	8	16.00	S. S.	190	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wasp	630	180	0	23	0	12	0	16.50	S. S.	79	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Yankton	975	185	0	27	6	13	10	14.00	S. S.	170	.....	2 under 4-inch.

Special Class.

Baltimore	4,413	327	6	48	7	19	6	20.10	T. S.	1,075	5,300	Mine depot ship.
Dubuque	1,085	174	0	35	0	12	3	12.90	T. S.	246	.....	Mine training ship.
Hannibal	4,000	275	0	39	3	19	0	10.00	S. S.	480	.....	Survey ship.
Lebanon	3,285	258	0	37	6	19	0	12.50	S. S.	188	.....	Ammunition ship.
Leonidas	4,242	273	11	39	3	19	7	9.50	S. S.	200	.....	Survey ship.
Panther	3,880	304	8	40	8	15	9	13.50	S. S.	675	4,800	Tender.
Prometheus	12,585	465	9	60	1	26	0	16.00	S. S.	1,576	.....	Repair ship.
San Francisco	4,083	310	0	49	2	18	9	19.52	T. S.	625	4,000	Mine depot ship.
Vestal	12,585	465	9	60	1	26	0	16.00	S. S.	1,576	.....	Repair ship.
Vesuvius (torpedo practice ship)	930	252	4	26	6	10	7	21.65	T. S.	132	1,800	Battery, guns. 1 3-pounder.

Colliers.

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Length, Ft. in.	Beam, Ft. in.	Maximum draft, Ft. in.	Speed, Knots.	Speed, Knots.	Propulsion.	Bunker capacity, Tons.	Cargo capacity, Tons.	Battery, guns.	
Abarenda	6,705	325	6	42	0	23	6	9.00	9.50	813 3,400	4 3-pounder, 4 Coits.
Arethusa	6,159	332	0	42	2	21	0	.....	.....	.....	6,400
Ajax	9,250	337	6	46	6	25	3	10.00	11.00	500 5,000	1 6-pounder.
Brutus	6,600	332	6	41	6	23	6	10.00	.....	547 4,000	1 6-pounder.
Cesar	5,920	322	1	43	11	21	6	10.00	11.00	761 3,156	1 6-pounder.
Cyclops†	19,360	542	0	65	0	27	8	14.61	.....	2,043 10,457	.....
Jason	19,132	536	0	65	0	27	8	14.32	.....	2,000 10,500	.....
Jupiter	19,360	542	0	65	0	27	8	14.99	.....	2,043 10,457	.....
Kanawha	14,500	475	7	56	0	23	11	26.20	14.00	1,568 *7,554	.....
Mars	11,200	403	0	53	0	24	6	12.65	.....	877 8,017	.....
Nanshan	4,950	300	0	39	0	21	3	10.50	11.00	400 2,900	1 6-pounder.
Neptune	19,360	542	0	65	0	27	8	12.93	.....	2,043 10,457	.....
Nereus	19,000	522	0	62	0	27	8	14.58	.....	2,000 10,500	.....
Nero	6,960	312	0	41	0	22	11	9.00	.....	300 3,500	1 6-pounder.
Orion	19,132	536	0	65	0	27	8	14.00	.....	2,000 10,500	.....
Proteus	19,000	522	0	62	0	27	8	14.00	.....	2,000 10,500	.....
Saturn	4,842	297	1	40	5	22	8	11.00	.....	335 2,400	1 6-pounder.
Stirling	5,663	314	0	37	0	22	8	11.00	11.00	469 2,672	1 6-pounder.
Vulcan	11,230	403	0	53	0	24	0	12.82	.....	877 8,017	.....

*Tons fuel oil. †Missing since March 13, 1918.

Wooden Cruisers.

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Length, Ft. in.	Beam, Ft. in.	Maximum draft, Ft. in.	Speed, loaded, Knots.	Speed, Propulsion, Knots.	Bunker capacity, Tons.	Cargo capacity, Tons.	Battery, guns.
Hartford	2,790	226 0	43 10	18 2	12.00	S.	262	.....	2 6-pounder.

Armed Transports.

Buffalo	6,000	391 1	48 3	19 5	14.50	S.	1,375	7,800	6 4-in., 4 3-pounder.
Prairie	6,620	391 6	48 3	20 9	14.50	S.	1,300	8,200	10 3-inch.
General Alava	1,115	212 6	29 9	11 0	10.50	S.	240	2,200	2 6-pounder.
Hancock	8,500	...	45 4	24 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 3-in., 2 3-pounder.

Supply Ships.

Celtic	6,750	369 8	44 7	24 9	10.50	S.	739	6,503	2 6-pounder.
Culgoa	6,000	334 4	43 0	21 9	13.25	S.	957	8,880	2 6-pounder.
Glacier	8,325	353 0	46 1	25 4	12.30	S.	917	5,760	1 3-pounder.
Rainbow	4,360	326 0	41 0	17 2	12.00	S.	1,139	4,872	2 6-pounder, 6 1-pdr.
Supply	4,325	342 7	43 0	19 5	9.66	S.	1,029	8,160	6 6-pounder, 4 1-pdr.

Hospital Ships.

Relief	3,300	299 2	46 0	15 10	.....	S.	607	.....	.....
Solace	5,700	361 2	44 0	22 0	15.00	S.	1,000	7,000	3 6-pounder.

Tenders to Torpedo Vessels.

Alert	1,110	177 4	32 0	13 0	10.00	S.	197	3,742	4 6-pounder.
Bushnell	3,580	300 0	45 3	15 0	14.15	Turb.	660	.....	4 5-inch.
Dixie	6,114	391 6	48 3	19 11	14.50	S.	1,075	7,000	10 3-inch.
Fulton	1,408	216 0	35 0	13 0	12.25	T. S.	.....	.....	10 3-in., 2 6-pounder.
Iris	6,100	310 0	39 0	24 0	10.00	S.	300	3,100	.....
Melville	7,150	400 0	64 5	20 0	15.00	Turb.	.....	.....	8 5-in., 2 3-pounder.
Pompey	3,085	245 0	33 6	16 10	10.50	S.	.....	.....	.....

Sailing Ships.

Name.	Displacement, tons.	Length, Ft. in.	Beam, Ft. in.	Draft, Ft. in.	Speed, Knots.	Propulsion.	Description.	Battery, guns.
Boxer	346	108 0	29 9	9 2	.....	SI.	Brig.....	.....
Constellation	1,970	176 0	42 0	20 0	.....	SI.	Ship.....	4 under 4-inch.
Intrepid	1,800	176 5	45 8	16 5	.....	SI.	Bark.....	6 under 4-inch.

Under Construction and Authorized.

Arizona	31,400	600 0	97 0	28 10	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
California	32,000	624 0	96 6	30 6	20.50	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	.....
Idaho	32,000	600 0	97 4½	30 0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Mississippi	32,000	600 0	97 4½	30 0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
New Mexico	32,000	600 0	97 4½	30 0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Tennessee	32,000	624 0	96 6	30 6	20.50	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Nos. 45 to 54 incl.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st-class battleships.	.....

ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

The foregoing list of ships of the United States is identical with that printed in The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1917, specific information as to ships built since then being withheld by the government. In a speech in the house of representatives Oct. 14, 1918, Lemuel P. P. Padgett, chairman of the house naval committee, made public many facts and figures relating to the United States navy not previously available outside of official circles. The data were obtained by the congressman from the chiefs of bureaus in the navy department. The bureau of construction and repair reported:

On April 1, 1917, there were building and authorized for the navy the following vessels:

Battle ships	12
Battle cruisers	5
Scout cruisers	7
Destroyers	27
Submarines	61
Fuel ships	2
Supply ship	1
Transport	1
Garboat	1
Hospital ship	1
Ammunition ship	1

Since the declaration of war (April 6, 1917) the following vessels have been contracted for or ordered built at navy yards:

Destroyers	253
Submarines	58
Mine sweepers	54
Sea-going tugs	27
Harbor tugs	46
Fabricated patrol vessels	112
Submarine chasers	447

Since the declaration of war the following vessels have been added to the navy:

Battle ships	2
Destroyers	30
Submarines	25
Mine sweepers	12
Supply ship	1
Transport	1
Sea-going tugs	2
Submarine chasers	405

In addition to the above, thirty-six interned German ships have been repaired and fitted for service; about 1,000 privately owned vessels (including eighty-three Dutch ships) have been purchased or chartered and have been or are being fitted for naval use, and orders are out to commission 112 more when they have been completed; about 107 vessels have been turned over to the navy by other government departments. Of the above mentioned vessels about 740 have been put into naval service proper, including offshore and inshore patrol work, troop-transport duty, fleet fueling or provisioning, hospital, and other service, and about 300 have been put into naval overseas transportation service. Congressman Padgett declared that the United States in October, 1918, had 1,800 vessels in full commission, or nearly six times as many as were on the naval lists in 1916.

NAVAL PERSONNEL.

Describing the growth of the navy in officers and men Mr. Padgett said:

"There are now 600,000 officers and men in the naval service, including marines—more than were in all the navies in the world when the European war began. Before the break with Germany, in January, 1917, the navy had a total of 53,000 officers and men and the marine corps fewer than 12,000. In the weeks following recruiting was active

and when the president, in March, issued the order for the increase to the full authorized strength recruits poured in, so that when a state of war was declared April 6, 1917, there were 64,680 enlisted men and 4,366 officers in the regular navy, totaling 69,046, and 13,266 enlisted men and 426 officers in the marine corps, totaling 13,692. Some 10,000 men had been enrolled in the naval reserve force, which a few months before had comprised only a few hundreds. The naval reserves were called into service; the naval militia, 10,000 officers and men, were mustered in as national naval volunteers; and the coast guard, with its 5,000, came under the operation of the navy for the period of the war, as provided by law. This gave us a total force of approximately 100,000 upon our entrance into the war."

The following table shows the strength of the various branches of the service in October, 1918:

Service.	Men.	Officers.	Total.
Regular navy.....	218,322	9,411	227,733
Naval reserve force.....	270,424	19,619	290,043
Marine corps.....	66,105	2,271	68,376
Coast guard.....	6,106	865	6,971

Total officers and men....560,957 31,966 592,923

WORK OF U. S. NAVY IN THE WAR.

Owing to the veil of secrecy thrown over the operations of the United States navy the wide scope of its work during the war is as yet not fully known. Much of its labor consisted, of course, in patrolling the coasts of the United States, Great Britain and France, and in conveying American troops to and from Europe. In this task the navy made a record which has never been equaled before in history. In European waters American battle ships, cruisers and smaller ships united with the British fleet and were at all times prepared to meet the enemy had he dared to offer battle.

In addition to this the American navy had an important part in the work of laying down mine barrages in the northern waters of the Atlantic ocean and the North sea. Several bases were established on the British coast for this work. On the continent the navy had a large personnel ashore with many stations on the western coast of France for the repair of ships and other purposes.

On returning from a visit to the American naval bases and stations overseas in the latter part of October, 1918, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt made these facts known, adding:

"We are building a pipe line clear across Scotland through which oil can be pumped from the west to the east coast, thus saving a tremendous length of haulage in supplying vessels in that quarter with fuel oil.

"All the way from the Spanish border clear around to the English channel we have established aviation stations so spaced that the entire coast line is covered by seaplanes and dirigibles. Nearly all these stations, are located at out of the way points, some placed on uninhabited islands, others in fishing vessels on peninsulas. Labor was almost impossible to obtain, so these stations were built almost entirely by our own sailors. At each station there is an average of from 200 to 300 men. This aviation force and our patrol vessels have been doing such splendid work that for the past six months there have been practically no sinkings within fifty miles of the French coast. We have on one of the lakes close to the coast a large aviation school for bombing practice and the general training of aviators. At one point we have an immense assembly and repair base which employs over 5,000 men.

"In northern France, in co-operation with the British and the Belgians, we established what is known as the northern bombing group, composed of a number of aviation

units. This was organized originally for bombing submarine bases on the Belgian coast. It was in active operation all summer and did much to prevent the use of Zeebrugge and Ostend by the Germans. After the British had blockaded the entrance to those harbors Germans were prevented from clearing the channel because of the constant activity of these aviators, who daily and nightly dropped tons of explosives on the German submarine bases.

"We have a considerable naval force at Gibraltar which, acting in conjunction with the British, is not only patrolling the Atlantic in that vicinity, but is also active in the Mediterranean, escorting vessels going to and coming from Italy, Greece and Egypt. In Italy we have a flying school and several units on duty. In the Adriatic we have a large group of submarine chasers and other vessels at work. You know of the good work some of these did in the destruction of the Austrian naval base at Durazzo. They have been particularly active in mining operations and in the construction of the barrage across the Adriatic.

"In the Azores we have established a considerable base in conjunction with the Portuguese. An efficient patrol is maintained around the islands, and we have at the base repair facilities which are very useful for vessels touching at this convenient stepping stone on the way across the Atlantic.

"We have a large number of naval hospital units abroad. There is a hospital at every base, and in Scotland we have practically taken over an entire watering place, whose hotels and bathhouses have been converted into immense hospitals. There we not only care for our own sick and casualties, but also those of the British in that vicinity.

"There seems to be a very general misapprehension, in France as well as in this country, as to the part taken by our navy in transporting troops and supplies to France. Every troop transport that flies the United States flag is officered, manned and run by the United States navy. Much the larger portion of army supplies taken over in American vessels are in ships officered and manned by the navy."

NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS.

Regular naval training stations: Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va.; Great Lakes, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.

Depots at which "general detail" men, including graduates of training stations, are further trained while awaiting assignment to ships: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass. (Commonwealth pier); New York navy yards; Philadelphia navy yard; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Gulfport, Miss. (projected); San Diego, Cal.; Mare Island navy yard; Puget Sound navy yard.

Training establishments for reserves and national naval volunteers: Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard; Bumkin Island, Boston harbor; Newport, R. I.; Bensonhurst, L. I.; Pelham Bay park, N. Y.; U. S. S. Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts (Delaware river); Cape May, N. J.; steamship Bulgaria, Norfolk navy yard; Cherrystone Island, Va.; Charleston (S. C.) navy yard; Key West, near navy yard; New Orleans navy yard; Municipal dock, Los Angeles (San Pedro harbor); State university grounds, Seattle, Wash.; steamship Commodore and Grant Park camp, Chicago.

In addition men on active service at or operating from the numerous section headquarters of the naval defense districts may be considered undergoing training. A list of these district headquarters follows:

First district—Machias, Bar Harbor, Rockland, Bath, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Provincetown.

Second—Newport, New Bedford, New London.

Third—New Haven, Bridgeport, Port Jefferson, Montauk, Fort Lafayette, Whitestone, Fire Island, Sandy Hook.
 Fourth—Cape May City, Lewes.
 Fifth—Baltimore, Washington, Cape Charles City, Norfolk, Beaufort.
 Sixth—Wilmington, Georgetown, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Brunswick, Ferdinand, Jacksonville.
 Seventh—St. Augustine, Miami, Knights Key, Key West, Dry Tortugas, Tampa.
 Eighth—Pensacola, New Orleans, Galveston.
 Twelfth—San Francisco, San Pedro, San Diego.
 Thirteenth—Astoria, Aberdeen, Puget Sound navy yard, Sitka.

MARINE CORPS TRAINING STATIONS.
 Recruit training stations—Marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C. (permanent); marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal. (permanent); marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa. (temporary); marine barracks, Norfolk, Va. (temporary).
 Advanced training stations—Marine barracks,

Quantico, Va.; marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.; marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; marine barracks, San Diego, Cal.; marine corps rifle range, Wintthrop, Md.
 Marine barracks, Quantico, Va.—A large tract of land was leased here soon after the beginning of the war and buildings have been constructed to accommodate about 6,500 men. The greater proportion of recruits from the training stations are transferred here, where they are organized into companies, regiments, etc., and more advanced training given under war conditions.
 Marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.—At this post are stationed organizations of the advanced base force, where the men are trained in technical branches, such as aviation, submarine mines, signal corps work, engineering, heavy guns, etc.
 Marine barracks, San Diego, Cal.—Companies organized on the west coast are sent to San Diego for advanced training.
 Marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.—Detachments for duty at sea are trained at this port.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Commander in Chief—President Woodrow Wilson.
 Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral William S. Benson.

NAVY.

Admirals.

William S. Benson. | W. B. Caperton.
 Henry T. Mayo. | A. G. Winterhalter.

Vice-Admirals.

DeWitt Coffman. | Albert W. Grant.
 William S. Sims.

Rear-Admirals.

W. L. Capps. | James H. Glennon.
 Frederic K. Harris. | Thomas Snowden.
 Austin M. Knight. | Emil Theiss.
 James M. Helm. | Albert P. Niblack.
 Nathaniel R. Usher. | John A. Hoogewerf.
 Frank F. Fletcher. | William B. Fletcher.
 Wythe M. Parks. | Marbury Johnston.
 Walter F. Worthington. | Henry B. Wilson.
 Charles F. Pond. | William C. Braisted.
 Walter McLean. | Charles W. Parks.
 Reynold T. Hall. | Robert S. Griffin.
 William F. Fullam. | Thomas W. Kinkaid.
 Augustus F. Fecteler. | Spencer S. Wood.
 Albert Gleaves. | Joseph L. Jayne.
 Thomas S. Rodgers. | Charles W. Dyson.

Clarence S. Williams.
 John D. McDonald.
 Christian J. Peoples.
 Newton A. McCully.
 Henry F. Bryon.
 Andrew T. Long.
 Thomas Washington.
 Guy H. Burrage.
 Ashley H. Robertson.
 Carlo B. Brittain.
 Samuel S. Robinson.
 George R. Clark.
 William A. Gill.
 Harold P. Norton.
 Gustav Kaemmerling.
 Alexander S. Halstead.
 Roger Welles.

Charles P. Plunkett.
 William H. R. Bullard.
 Joseph W. Oman.
 Philip Andrews.
 Joseph S. McKean.
 Benton C. Decker.
 Mark L. Bristol.
 William S. Smith.
 William R. Shoemaker.
 Joseph Straus.
 Edward W. Eberle.
 Robert E. Koontz.
 Albert M. D. McCormick.
 Robert M. O. Kennedy.
 Hilary P. Jones.

MARINE CORPS.

Commandant.

Maj.-Gen. George Barnett. | Littleton W. T. Waller.

Major-Generals.

George Barnett. | John A. Lejeune.

Brigadier-Generals.

C. H. Lauchheimer. | Charles G. Long.
 George Richards. | Ben H. Fuller.
 Joseph H. Pendleton. | Wendell C. Neville.
 Charles L. McCawley. | Cyrus S. Radford.
 Eli K. Cole. | John T. Myers.
 James E. Mahoney. | Albertus W. Catlin.

GERMAN SHIPS IN UNITED STATES SERVICE.

When the United States declared war on Germany, April 6, 1917, the large number of German liners and merchant ships which had been interned in American ports were seized. All of them had been damaged more or less seriously, but repairs were effected as speedily as possible. The larger and faster ships, which were placed in commission as part of the navy, were given new names. The list follows:

German name.	American name.
Vaterland	U. S. S. Leviathan.
Amerika	U. S. S. America.
Andromeda	U. S. S. Bath.
Barbrossa	U. S. S. Mercury.
Breslau	U. S. S. Bridgeport.
Cincinnati*	U. S. S. Covington.
Frieda Leonhart	U. S. S. Astoria.
Friedrich der Grosse	U. S. S. Huron.
Geiert	U. S. S. Schurz.
George Washington	U. S. S. George Washington.
Grosser Kurfurst	U. S. S. Aolus.
Grunewald	U. S. S. Gen. George W. Goethals.
Hamburg	U. S. S. Powhatan.
Hermes	U. S. S. Hermes.
Hohenfelde	U. S. S. Long Beach.
Kiel	U. S. S. Camden.

German name.	American name.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	U. S. S. Agamemnon.
Koenig Wilhelm II.	U. S. S. Madawaska.
Kronprinz Wilhelm	U. S. S. von Steuben.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	U. S. S. Mount Vernon.
Liebenfels	U. S. S. Houston.
Locksun	U. S. S. Gulfport.
Neckar	U. S. S. Antisone.
Necaria	U. S. S. Pensacola.
Odenwald	U. S. S. Newport News.
Praesident	U. S. S. Kittery.
Praesident Grant	U. S. S. President Grant.
Praesident Lincoln*	U. S. S. President Lincoln.
Prinzess Irene	U. S. S. Pocahontas.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	U. S. S. Dekalb.
Rhein	U. S. S. Susquehanna.
Rudolph Blumberg	U. S. S. Beaufort.
Saxonia	U. S. S. Savannah.
Staatssekretar Solf	U. S. S. Samoa.
Vogensen	U. S. S. Quincy.

Repaired by Shipping Board.

The ships taken over and repaired by the shipping board, with their German and American names, are as follows:

German name.	American name.
Allemania	Owasco.
O. J. D. Ahlers	Monticello.

German name.	American name.	German name.	American name.
Adamsturm	Actæon.	Loongmoon	Coosa.
Arnallas Vinnon	Chillicothe.	Lyeemoo	Quantico.
Atlas	(No name.)	Magdeburg	Neuse.
Armenia	(No name.)	Mark	Suwanee.
Arcadia	(No name.)	Mia	Oconee.
Andalusia	(No name.)	Mattador	Montauk.
Adelheid	(No name.)	Marudu	Yazoo.
Bulgaria	(No name.)	Nassovia	Isonomia.
Borneo	Nipsic.	Neptun	Minnow.
Bohemia	Artemis.	Ottawa	Muscoota.
Bochum	Montpelier.	Olivant	(No name.)
Bavaria	(No name.)	Ockenfels	Pequot.
Calabria	(No name.)	Prinz Eitel Friedrich (Hamburg-American Line)	Oswego.
Carl Diederichsen	Baritan.	Prinzess Alice	Matoika.
Clara Jebens	Tioqa.	Pennsylvania	Manasemond.
Clara Mennig	Yodkin.	Pisa	Ascutney.
Coblenz	Sachem.	Pongtong	Quinnebaug.
Constantia	(No name.)	Portonia	Yucca.
Dobek	Monongahela.	Prinz Joachim	Moccasin.
Darvel	Wamsutta.	Prinz Oskar	Orion.
Elmshorn	Casco.	Prinz Sigismund	Gen. Gorgas.
Elsass	Appelas.	Prinz Waldemar	Wacouta.
Esslingsen	Nyanza.	Pommern	Rappahannock.
Farn Geraux.	Farn Geraux.	Rajah	Rajah.
Gouverneur Jaeschke	Watoqa.	Rheatia	Black Hawk.
Holsatia	Tippecanoe.	Sachsen*	Gaaitahocchee.
Harburg	Pawnee.	Sachsenwald	Gen. Ernst.
Indra	Tonawanda.	Sambia	Tunica.
Johanne	Iosco.		
Köln	Amphion.		
Kurt	Mochulu.		

*Subsequently torpedoed and sunk. †Sunk in collision.

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

Number and displacement of warships, built and building, of 1,500 or more tons, and of torpedo craft of more than fifty tons. From table prepared by the office of naval intelligence, United States navy department, July 1, 1914. Owing to the war in Europe no later official information relating to the navies of the belligerent powers is available. It may be noted that while some of these powers have lost many ships they have continued building new ones. Information, so far as permissible, is given elsewhere in this volume as to the present status of the United States navy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	20	423,350
Dreadnoughts (building).....	16	421,750
Predreadnoughts	40	589,385
Battle cruisers (built).....	9	187,800
Battle cruisers (building).....	1	28,500
Armored cruisers.....	34	406,800
Other cruisers (built).....	74	352,815
Other cruisers (building).....	17	67,000
Destroyers (built).....	167	125,850
Destroyers (building).....	21	21,770
Torpedo boats.....	49	11,488
Submarines (built).....	75	30,362
Submarines (building).....	22	17,236
Total	545	2,714,106

GERMANY.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	13	285,770
Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	187,164
Predreadnoughts	20	242,800
Coast defense vessels.....	2	8,168
Battle cruisers (built).....	4	88,749
Battle cruisers (building).....	4	112,000
Armored cruisers.....	9	94,245
Other cruisers (built).....	41	150,747
Other cruisers (building).....	5	26,900
Destroyers (built).....	130	67,094
Destroyers (building).....	24	14,400
Submarines (built).....	27	14,140
Submarines (building).....	18	18,400
Total	304	1,306,577

UNITED STATES.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	8	189,650
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	117,800
Predreadnoughts	22	309,282
Coast defense vessels.....	4	12,900
Armored cruisers.....	11	149,235
Other cruisers.....	14	66,410

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Destroyers (built).....	51	35,068
Destroyers (building).....	11	11,956
Torpedo boats.....	13	2,523
Submarines (built).....	30	.....
Submarines (building).....	19	.....
Total	187	894,839

FRANCE.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	4	92,368
Dreadnoughts (building).....	8	193,656
Predreadnoughts	18	262,675
Coast defense vessels.....	1	8,800
Armored cruisers.....	20	201,724
Other cruisers	9	46,095
Destroyers (built).....	84	35,812
Destroyers (building).....	3	2,653
Torpedo boats	135	13,426
Submarines (built).....	64	27,940
Submarines (building).....	22	14,766
Total	368	899,195

JAPAN.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	2	41,600
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	122,400
Predreadnoughts	13	191,380
Coast defense vessels.....	2	9,086
Battle cruisers (built).....	2	55,000
Battle cruisers (building).....	2	55,000
Armored cruisers.....	13	138,483
Other cruisers.....	13	57,915
Destroyers (built).....	50	20,487
Destroyers (building).....	2	1,676
Torpedo boats	27	3,017
Submarines (built).....	13	2,672
Submarines (building).....	2	1,200
Total	145	699,916

RUSSIA.

Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	159,409
Predreadnoughts	7	98,750
Coast defense vessels.....	2	10,380
Battle cruisers (building).....	4	128,000
Armored cruisers	6	63,500
Other cruisers (built).....	9	52,845
Other cruisers (building).....	8	53,600
Destroyers (built).....	91	36,748
Destroyers (building).....	44	53,664
Torpedo boats	14	2,132
Submarines (built).....	30	6,506
Submarines (building).....	19	13,284
Total	241	678,818

ITALY.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	3	62,644
Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	187,150
Predreadnoughts.....	8	96,100
Armored cruisers.....	9	74,020
Other cruisers (built).....	6	18,830
Other cruisers (building).....	2	4,888
Destroyers (built).....	36	16,807
Destroyers (building).....	15	14,203
Torpedo boats (built).....	68	11,584
Torpedo boats (building).....	2	272
Submarines (built).....	19	5,475
Submarines (building).....	8	5,842
Total	183	497,815

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	3	60,030
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	93,510
Coast defense vessels.....	6	41,700
Predreadnoughts.....	2	74,613
Armored cruisers.....	2	13,380
Other cruisers (built).....	5	13,815
Other cruisers (building).....	5	21,216
Destroyers.....	18	9,450
Torpedo boats (built).....	39	6,852
Torpedo boats (building).....	24	5,886
Submarines (built).....	6	1,686
Submarines (building).....	6	5,370
Total	124	347,508

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Data from Statesman's Year-Book, Brassey's Naval Annual and other sources.]

ARMIES (PEACE STRENGTH).

Country.	Men.	Country.	Men.
Abyssinia.....	250,000	Japan.....	250,000
Afghanistan.....	60,000	Mexico.....	29,543
Argentine Rep.....	24,000	Montenegro.....	30,000
Australia.....	235,606	Nepal.....	30,000
Austria-Hungary.....	424,348	Netherlands.....	2,000
Belgium.....	47,603	Nicaragua.....	4,955
Bolivia.....	3,153	Norway.....	110,000
Brazil.....	25,000	Panama.....	.....
Bulgaria.....	59,900	Paraguay.....	2,600
Canada*.....	73,900	Persia.....	50,000
Chile.....	27,200	Peru.....	6,500
China.....	500,000	Portugal.....	30,000
Colombia.....	6,000	Roumania.....	130,138
Costa Rica.....	38,946	Russia.....	1,300,000
Cuba.....	11,444	Salvador.....	16,144
Denmark.....	13,720	Santo Domingo.....	700
Ecuador.....	7,810	Serbia.....	361,747
Egypt.....	17,000	Siam.....	12,000
France.....	790,000	Spain.....	140,760
Germany.....	806,026	Sweden.....	83,838
Great Britain.....	809,403	Switzerland.....	260,000
Greece.....	59,773	Turkey.....	210,000
Guatemala.....	85,535	United States.....	130,904
Haiti.....	5,000	Uruguay.....	10,400
Honduras.....	55,283	Venezuela.....	9,400
Italy.....	305,023		
*Militia. †Troops of strength, July, 1916.		the line. ‡Authorized	

NAVIES (WAR CRAFT OF ALL KINDS).

Country.	Ships.	Country.	Ships.
Argentine Rep.....	37	Nicaragua.....	10
Australia.....	11	Norway.....	27
Austria-Hungary*.....	119	Paraguay.....	3
Brazil.....	35	Peru.....	16
Chile.....	31	Portugal.....	29
China.....	6	Roumania.....	28
Colombia.....	11	Russia*.....	185
Costa Rica.....	2	Siain.....	21
Cuba.....	2	Spain.....	37
Ecuador.....	3	Sweden.....	69
France*.....	40	Santo Domingo.....	1
Germany*.....	309	Turkey*.....	35
Great Britain*.....	693	United States.....	356
Greece.....	36	Uruguay.....	2
Haiti.....	3	Venezuela.....	6
Italy*.....	185		
Japan.....	165	*In 1914. †In August, 1916.	

LAW TO EXCLUDE ANARCHISTS.

The following bill to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of anarchistic and similar classes was passed by congress and approved Oct. 16, 1918:

"Be it enacted, etc., That aliens who are anarchists; aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law; aliens who disbelieve in or are opposed to all organized government; aliens who advocate or teach the assassination of public officials; aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains a belief in, teaches, or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or that entertains or teaches disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or that advocates the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or that advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property shall be excluded from admission into the United States.

"Sec. 2. That any alien who, at any time after entering the United States, is found to have been at the time of entry or to have become thereafter, a member of any one of the classes of aliens enumerated in section 1 of this act, shall, upon the warrant of the secretary of labor, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided in the immigration act of Feb. 5, 1917. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens mentioned in this act irrespective of the time of their entry into the United States.

"Sec. 3. That any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this act, thereafter return to or enter the United States or attempt to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; and shall, upon the termination of such imprisonment, be taken into custody, upon the warrant of the secretary of labor, and deported in the manner provided in the immigration act of Feb. 5, 1917."

In a report recommending the adoption of the foregoing act the house committee on immigration and naturalization explained its purpose in this way:

"Under section 19 of the act of Feb. 5, 1917, aliens who were members of the anarchistic classes at the time of entering the United States cannot be deported after they have been in this country for five years; and it is only those who may be found advocating or teaching anarchy, or overthrow of government, or assassination of public officials, or unlawful destruction of property that can be deported at any time after entry. This limitation upon the power to deport has proved a serious handicap to the department of labor, as it has been found that many of the most implacable and seditious enemies of our government, especially since war was declared, are aliens of the anarchistic classes who have been here for more than five years. With a view to getting rid of such marplots it is desirable that the time limit shall be removed altogether, and that the law shall be retroactive as to such aliens, as section 2 of the bill now reported is."

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by the unaided eye is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE WAR.

	1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Regular army.....	4,470	81,331	4,665	81,787	4,701	87,781	4,616	94,765	4,843	97,013
Philippine scouts.....	180	5,480	180	5,403	182	5,096	182	5,430	182	5,603
State or territory.....	MILITIA.									
Alabama.....	213	3,212	178	2,391	163	2,609	164	2,615	166	2,391
Arizona.....	51	491	45	477	45	645	53	742	54	866
Arkansas.....	139	1,328	111	1,248	109	1,402	105	1,547	81	834
California.....	234	3,191	252	3,360	252	3,604	249	3,440	245	3,218
Colorado.....	110	1,408	137	1,309	122	1,933	119	1,637	58	770
Connecticut.....	188	2,535	184	2,457	177	2,511	195	2,772	227	3,476
Delaware.....	34	339	41	441	41	465	40	450	35	426
District of Columbia.....	134	1,396	139	1,507	124	1,721	129	1,847	94	1,741
Florida.....	100	1,145	93	1,127	73	1,075	95	1,320	85	1,181
Georgia.....	237	2,676	223	2,675	225	2,490	229	2,714	225	2,859
Hawaii.....	47	569	39	426	56	858	61	905	63	2,548
Idaho.....	57	799	50	790	58	839	58	946	63	901
Illinois.....	521	5,586	506	5,408	508	5,447	522	5,550	500	6,099
Indiana.....	192	2,200	179	2,297	169	2,109	132	2,077	150	2,431
Kansas.....	215	2,825	213	2,768	217	3,014	211	3,092	218	3,132
Kentucky.....	138	1,741	130	1,694	132	1,720	123	1,812	127	1,925
Louisiana.....	145	1,580	170	1,843	164	2,210	168	2,329	170	2,252
Maine.....	119	1,860	60	1,082	65	1,009	68	1,044	63	1,119
Maryland.....	106	1,356	109	1,339	108	1,404	101	1,288	111	1,428
Massachusetts.....	160	1,706	173	1,799	157	1,986	156	1,917	168	2,024
Michigan.....	443	5,421	452	5,341	424	5,369	426	5,653	418	6,600
Minnesota.....	215	2,596	199	2,551	189	2,478	188	2,773	220	3,430
Mississippi.....	210	2,655	218	2,724	220	3,243	227	3,290	210	2,889
Missouri.....	106	1,188	116	1,327	94	990	78	1,127	71	1,085
Montana.....	262	2,995	256	3,320	244	3,840	227	3,872	297	3,746
Nebraska.....	61	728	53	557	40	636	45	663	50	734
Nebraska.....	118	1,171	134	1,038	132	1,384	119	1,474	110	1,507
New Hampshire.....	92	1,171	94	1,164	90	1,280	91	1,323	83	1,175
New Jersey.....	345	3,934	330	4,052	304	4,014	296	4,176	301	4,021
New Mexico.....	64	700	49	599	57	910	60	851	67	867
New York.....	990	14,477	1,056	14,901	974	15,591	1,002	15,607	1,014	15,309
North Carolina.....	230	2,208	251	2,317	209	2,367	211	2,309	208	2,846
North Dakota.....	53	614	52	577	60	679	56	676	55	735
Ohio.....	518	5,462	529	5,611	490	5,637	487	5,309	492	5,916
Oklahoma.....	59	829	56	896	77	1,330	69	1,026	70	966
Oregon.....	102	1,362	109	1,358	100	1,401	104	1,622	96	1,595
Pennsylvania.....	743	9,705	768	9,766	745	10,190	762	10,266	701	9,450
Rhode Island.....	100	1,257	108	1,252	96	1,303	90	1,316	90	1,527
South Carolina.....	177	1,792	154	1,755	158	1,794	136	1,589	102	1,424
South Dakota.....	83	787	71	608	68	873	67	875	65	857
Tennessee.....	128	1,735	127	1,707	117	1,798	107	1,639	113	1,634
Texas.....	171	2,578	174	2,323	192	2,731	145	2,091	185	2,720
Utah.....	34	339	31	323	29	419	32	566	32	546
Vermont.....	71	810	72	773	75	817	73	730	76	878
Virginia.....	190	2,237	207	2,492	206	2,606	200	2,703	197	2,808
Washington.....	87	1,205	91	1,147	88	1,312	86	1,234	90	1,358
West Virginia.....	100	1,218	100	1,283	104	1,517	117	1,607	106	1,506
Wisconsin.....	197	2,892	195	2,768	193	2,931	196	3,095	192	3,247
Wyoming.....	53	591	48	640	54	760	34	598	35	579
Total.....	9,142	112,710	9,130	111,672	8,792	119,251	8,705	120,693	8,589	123,605

NAVY AND NAVAL MILITIA.

	1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Navy.....	3,114	46,651	3,505	48,068	3,711	52,667	3,780	52,561	4,134	77,956
Marine corps.....	319	9,567	330	9,757	341	9,888	344	9,968	646	14,981
State or territory.....	NAVAL MILITIA.									
California.....	58	606	61	634	64	634	64	785	68	882
Connecticut.....	21	221	21	202	22	258	19	306	24	343
District of Columbia.....	12	131	12	139	13	208	12	211	12	270
Florida.....	14	134	16	133	16	73	11	78	26	308
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	100
Illinois.....	50	587	40	505	45	549	41	582	39	628
Indiana.....	14	216	17	292	Disbanded.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	46	544	27	346	26	330	28	285	22	315
Maine.....	9	104	6	120	10	175	11	154	17	148
Maryland.....	16	141	18	139	18	132	18	184	23	198
Massachusetts.....	42	541	42	640	45	603	46	651	60	836
Michigan.....	41	434	40	502	43	427	37	392	39	581
Minnesota.....	12	186	17	222	17	174	27	377	28	445
Missouri.....	16	210	15	211	19	184	18	220	16	234
New Jersey.....	29	377	30	395	29	361	30	430	23	479
New York.....	72	1,096	80	1,209	84	1,351	90	1,341	93	1,712
North Carolina.....	44	265	42	271	43	332	49	333	19	132
Ohio.....	23	319	23	285	18	229	20	258	21	302
Oregon.....	13	214	23	226	14	228	12	168	15	233
Pennsylvania.....	21	213	17	208	12	180	15	161	15	151
Rhode Island.....	18	162	16	193	14	182	14	189	15	196
South Carolina.....	21	179	18	146	14	103	15	207	21	176
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	136
Washington.....	13	193	21	283	17	305	20	310	20	364
Wisconsin.....	10	112	13	145	13	114	9	84	Disbanded.	
Total naval militia.....	615	7,185	615	7,446	596	7,132	606	7,706	638	9,170

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of



four years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have four cadets from the state at large and eight are allowed from the United States at large. The president is also authorized to appoint not to exceed 180 men from the regular army and national guard who have served for one year. The total number in the academy in September, 1918, was 683. The appointments from a congressional district are made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners, and that from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commis-

sioner. Appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the second Tuesday in January of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on March 1 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, descriptive and physical geography and general and United States history.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 16 or over 20 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or five feet five inches at the age of 18 and upward, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is \$600 a year and one ration a day, or commutation therefor at 30 cents a day. The total is \$709.50, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Enlistment—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen. The course

of study is six years—four years at the academy and two years at sea—at the expiration of which time the examination for final graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments—Five midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, two for the District of Columbia, fifteen each year from the United States at large and 100 from enlisted men of the navy. The appointments from the District of Columbia and from enlisted men of the navy are made by the president. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Tuesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the superintendent of the



naval academy when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. The second and last examination is held on the third Tuesday in June at Annapolis, Md. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools will not be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is \$600 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to \$280.64. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy eight years (including his time of probation at the naval academy).

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—President Woodrow Wilson.
 Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker.
 Assistant Secretary of War—William M. In-
 gram.
 Assistant Secretary—Benedict Crowell.
 Second Assistant Secretary—Edward R. Stet-
 tinus.
 Third Assistant Secretary—Frederick P. Kep-
 pel.
 Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Schofield.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Generals.

John J. Pershing. Peyton C. March.
 Tasker H. Bliss.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Hunter Liggett. Robert L. Bullard.

Major-Generals, Etc.

The names of the major-generals and brig-
 adier-generals connected with the American
 1st army in France are given elsewhere. There
 was such a constant change in rank in the
 way of promotion in 1918 that it has been
 found impracticable to name all holding these
 ranks in the military service of the United
 States. Many of those advanced in rank for
 the emergency with the coming of peace
 will revert to their original rank if in the
 regular army.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, ETC.

Following is a list as it stood Nov. 13, 1918,
 of the officers and civilians who directed
 the complicated machinery of the war de-
 partment in motion during the most critical
 period of the war.

Adjutant-General—Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris.
 Industrial Furlough Section—Darragh De
 Lancy, chief.
 Aircraft Production—John D. Ryan, director.
 Chemical Warfare Service—Maj.-Gen. W. L.
 Sibert, chief.
 Board of Review—Francis Blossom, chairman.
 Coast Artillery—Maj.-Gen. Frank W. Coe, chief.
 Construction Division—Brig.-Gen. Richard C.
 Marshall, chief.
 Depot Quartermaster—Col. L. C. Scherer.
 Engineer Corps—Maj.-Gen. W. M. Black, chief.
 Field Artillery—Brig.-Gen. Wm. J. Snow, chief.
 General Staff—Gen. Peyton C. March, chief.
 Principal Assistant—Maj.-Gen. Frank C. Mc-
 Intyre.
 Assistant Chief—Maj.-Gen. G. W. Goethals.
 Military Intelligence—Brig.-Gen. M. Churchill,
 chief.
 Morale Branch—Brig.-Gen. E. L. Munson,
 chief.
 Operations Division—Maj.-Gen. Henry Jervey,
 director.
 Executive Officer—Col. James G. Stease.
 Personnel Branch—Brig.-Gen. P. P. Bishop,
 in charge.
 Procurement Section—Lieut.-Col. Jay L.
 Benedict, chief.
 Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division—Maj.-
 Gen. George W. Goethals, director.
 Finance Division—Herbert M. Lord, director.
 Accounts Branch—Lieut.-Col. S. H. Wolfe.
 Administrative Branch—R. O. Kloeber.
 Disbursement Branch—Col. Perrin L. Smith.
 Deposits and Allotment Branch—Lieut.-Col.
 Edward Clifford.
 Finance Control Branch—George E. Frazer.
 Purchase and Storage—Brig.-Gen. R. E.
 Wood, director.
 Executive Officer—Lieut.-Col. B. L. Jacob-
 son.
 Statistical Division—Maj. E. J. Fowler.
 Surplus Stock Division—L. H. Hartman.
 Purchase Division—Maj.-Gen. Wm. Rose.
 Clothing and Equipage—Malcolm Donald,
 chief.
 General Supplies Division—W. A. Graham,
 chief.
 Machinery and Engineering Materials—Lieut.-
 Col. Earl Wheeler, chief.

Medical and Hospital Supplies Division—Col.
 C. R. Darnall, chief.
 Motors and Vehicles—Col. Fred Glover.
 Raw Materials—Col. George E. Warran, chief.
 Remount Purchase Division—Col. Letcher
 Hardeman.
 Requirements Division—Maj. J. R. Orton.
 Storage Division—Col. F. B. Wells, director.
 Administrative Division—W. R. De Field,
 chief.
 Domestic Distribution—Lieut.-Col. J. F.
 Plummer.
 Domestic Operations—Lieut.-Col. G. M. Mc-
 Connell.
 Overseas Distribution Division—Lieut.-Col.
 Tyssowski, chief.
 Port Operation Division—Col. G. E. Hum-
 phreys.
 Salvage Division—Philip E. Wrenn.
 Traffic Division (Embarkation)—Brig.-Gen.
 F. T. Hine.
 Inland Transport—H. M. Adams, director.
 Real Estate and Rental Board—Maj. C. F.
 Cooke.
 War Plans, Army War College—Brig.-Gen. Lytle
 Brown.
 Training and Instruction—Col. R. J. Fleming.
 Education and Special Training Committee—
 Col. R. I. Rees.
 Business Department—E. K. Hall, manager.
 Civilian Advisory Board—Dr. C. R. Mann,
 chairman.
 Educational Department—Dr. C. R. Mann,
 director.
 College Training Division—Dr. R. C. Mac-
 Lauren, director.
 War Aims Section—Dr. Frank Aydelotte.
 Vocational Training Division—C. R. Dovsky.
 Military Administration (Training Depart-
 ment)—Col. G. Clark, executive officer.
 Housing and Health Divisions—Capt. Julius I.
 Peysler, chief.
 Inspector General, Office of—Maj.-Gen. John
 L. Chamberlain.
 Insular Affairs—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre,
 chief.
 Brig.-Gen. Chas. C. Walcutt, Jr., acting chief.
 Invention Board—Col. C. H. Hilton.
 Judge-Advocate General—Maj.-Gen. E. H.
 Crowder.
 Military Aeronautics—Maj.-Gen. W. L. Kenly.
 Military Bureau—Brig.-Gen. J. W. Heavey,
 acting chief.
 Motor Transport Corps—Col. Charles B. Drake,
 chief.
 Nitrate Commission—Dr. Arthur A. Noyes,
 chairman.
 Ordnance and Fortification, Board of—T. M.
 McKee, secretary.
 Ordnance Department—Gen. Clark C. Williams,
 acting chief.
 Administration Division—Col. W. W. Gibson,
 chief.
 Arsensals, Director of—Brig.-Gen. John L.
 Thompson.
 Engineering Division—Brig.-Gen. J. W. Burr,
 chief.
 Estimates and Requirements Division—Col. J.
 F. Crabb, chief.
 Information Division—Maj. H. E. Atterbury,
 chief.
 Inspection Division—Col. H. W. Schull, acting
 chief.
 Metallurgical Committee—Dr. G. W. Sargent.
 Nitrate Division—Col. John W. Joves, chief.
 Procurement Division—Col. Robert P. La-
 mont, chief.
 Supply Division—Col. J. C. Hickman.
 Panama Canal—A. L. Glint, general purchas-
 ing officer and chief.
 Provost Marshal General—Maj.-Gen. E. H.
 Crowder.
 Quartermaster General—Brig.-Gen. Robert E.
 Wood, acting.
 Assistant to Acting Quartermaster General—
 Col. R. M. Schofield.
 Bakery Organizations Branch—Capt. James
 Casselberry.

Cemeterial Branch—Maj. H. R. Lemley.
 Civilian Personnel Branch—Maj. Franklin D. Shawn.
 Commissioned Personnel—Maj. Henry O. Benson.
 Departmental Personnel Branch—Capt. E. A. Farrell.
 Enlisted Personnel—Maj. Charles W. Diets.
 Labor Organization Branch—Col. William G. Austin.
 Office Service Branch—Maj. A. A. Cedarwald.
 Remount Operating Branch—Col. L. Hardman.
 Signal Corps—Maj.-Gen. G. O. Squire.
 Surgeon-General-Major—Gen. M. W. Ireland.
 Tank Corps—Col. Ira C. Welborn, director.
 War Credits Board—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson, president.

RANK OF GENERAL.

The rank of general in the United States army has been held by the following:
 George Washington. John J. Pershing.
 Ulysses S. Grant. Tasker H. Bliss.
 William T. Sherman. Peyton C. March.
 Philip H. Sheridan.

RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The rank of lieutenant-general in the United States army has been held by the following:
 George Washington. Samuel B. M. Young.
 Ulysses S. Grant. Adna R. Chaffee.
 William T. Sherman. John C. Bates.
 Philip Sheridan. Henry C. Corbin.
 John M. Schofield. Hunter Liggett.
 Nelson A. Miles. Robert L. Bullard.

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY AT THE FRONT.

Though America had three armies fully organized on the western battle front in Europe before the war came to an end, the 1st army saw the bulk of the fighting, and because of this and for historical purposes the officers and units composing its corps, divisions, brigades and regiments are given herewith in detail. It may be said that after the 2d and 3d armies were organized the complexion of the 1st army was changed to a large extent but as it existed in September, 1918, during some of the most fearful days of the great conflict, it was constituted as shown in the appended list:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—Gen. John J. Pershing.
 Chief of Staff—Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Drum.
 Assistant Chiefs—Col. Robert McCleave, Lieut.-Col. Jens Bugge, Lieut.-Col. Willey Howell, Lieut.-Col. John L. DeWitt and Lieut.-Col. Lewis H. Watkins.
 Chief of Artillery—Maj.-Gen. Edward F. McClachlin.
 Adjutant-General—Col. Joseph F. Barnes.
 Inspector-General—Col. Jacob C. Johnson.
 Judge Advocate—Lieut.-Col. Blanton Winship.
 Chief Quartermaster—Maj. George Luberoff.
 Chief Surgeon—Col. Alexander N. Stark.
 Chief Engineer—Brig.-Gen. J. J. Morrow.
 Chief Signal Officer—Lieut.-Col. Parker Hitt.
 Chief Ordnance Officer—Col. Edward P. O'Hern.
 Chief of Motor Transport Corps—Col. William H. Winters.
 Chief of Air Service—Col. William Mitchell.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett commanding.
 First division, regular army.
 Second division, regular army.
 Twenty-sixth division, national guard (New England).
 Thirty-second division, national guard (Michigan and Wisconsin).
 Forty-first division, national guard (Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Minnesota).
 Forty-second division, national guard (Rainbow, troops from twenty-six states).

First Division.

Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall commanding.
 Lieut.-Col. Campbell King, chief of staff.
 Maj. H. K. Loughry, adjutant-general.
 First brigade of infantry (Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines commanding)—16th regiment of infantry, Col. R. C. Langdon; 18th regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. R. G. Rutherford; 2d machine gun battalion, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Houghton.
 Second brigade of infantry (Maj.-Gen. Beaumont B. Buck commanding)—26th regiment of infantry, Col. W. A. Burnside; 28th regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. Jesse M. Cutler; 3d machine gun battalion, Maj. Chester A. Davis.

First brigade of field artillery—5th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. Walter S. Sturgill; 6th regiment of field artillery, Col. E. D. Scott; 7th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Harlow; 1st trench mortar battery, Capt. Otis H. Hill.
 Engineer troops—1st regiment of engineers, Col. Francis B. Wilby.
 Signal troops—2d field signal battalion, Maj. Richard B. Paddock.
 Division units—1st division headquarters troop, Capt. Ralph I. Sasse; 1st machine gun battalion.

Second Division (U. M. C.).

Brig.-Gen. John E. LeJeune commanding.
 Brig.-Gen. Preston Brown, chief of staff.
 Second brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely commanding)—9th regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. Ralph B. Lister; 23d regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. M. C. Corey; 5th machine gun battalion, Maj. D'Alary Fechet.
 Fourth brigade of infantry, marines (Brig.-Gen. John E. LeJeune commanding)—5th regiment of marines, Brig.-Gen. A. W. Catlin; 6th regiment of marines, Col. Hiram Bearse; 6th machine gun battalion (marines).
 Second brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. A. J. Bowley commanding)—12th regiment of field artillery, Maj. Edwin M. Watson; 15th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Davis; 17th regiment of field artillery, Maj. William A. Pendleton, Jr.; 2d trench mortar battery, Capt. Percy D. Betts.
 Engineer troops—2d regiment of engineers, Col. William A. Mitchell.
 Signal troops—1st field signal battalion, Maj. Frank K. Chapin.
 Division units—2d division headquarters troops, Capt. V. E. Prichard; 4th machine gun battalion.

Twenty-Sixth Division.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards commanding.
 Lieut.-Col. Cassius M. Dowell, chief of staff.
 Maj. Charles A. Stevens, adjutant-general.
 Fifty-first brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. George H. Shelton commanding)—102d regiment of infantry, Col. E. L. Logan; 102d regiment of infantry, Col. J. H. Parker; 102d machine gun battalion, Maj. John D. Murphy.
 Fifty-third brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. C. H. Cole commanding)—103d regiment of infantry, Col. F. M. Hume; 104th regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. Alfred F. Foote; 103d machine gun battalion, Maj. Arthur Ashworth.
 Fifty-third brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. D. E. Aultman commanding)—101st regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. Richard K. Hale; 102d regiment of field artillery, Col. M. E. Locke; 103d regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. E. S. Chaffe; 101st trench mortar battery, Capt. Roger A. P. Greene.

Engineer troops—101st regiment of engineers, Col. George W. Bunnell.
Signal troops—101st field signal battalion, Maj. Paul W. Evans.
Division units—26th division headquarters troop, Capt. Bertrand W. Ashby; 101st machine gun battalion, Maj. James L. Howard.

Thirty-Second Division.

Maj.-Gen. W. G. Haan commanding.
Lieut.-Col. Allen L. Briggs, chief of staff.
Maj. John H. Howard, adjutant-general.
Sixty-third brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. William D. Connor commanding)—125th regiment of infantry, Col. R. B. McCoy; 126th regiment of infantry, Col. J. B. West-nedge; 120th machine gun battalion, Maj. David E. Cleary.
Sixth-fourth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. E. B. Winans commanding)—127th regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Zink; 128th regiment of infantry, Col. John Turner; 121st machine gun battalion, Maj. Stanley E. Piasecki.

Fifty-seventh brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. G. Leroy Irwin commanding)—119th regiment of field artillery, Col. C. B. McCormick; 120th regiment of field artillery, Col. Carl Penner; 121st regiment of field artillery, Col. P. C. Westfahl; 107th trench mortar battery, Capt. Otto A. Miller.

Engineer troops—107th regiment of engineers, Lieut.-Col. Luke H. Callam.
Signal troops—107th field signal battalion, Maj. William M. Lewis.
Division units—32d division headquarters troop, Capt. Walter N. Gaudynski; 119th machine gun battalion, Maj. Frank H. Fowler.

Forty-First Division (Sunset).

Maj.-Gen. Robert Alexander commanding.
Col. Harry H. Tebbetts, chief of staff.
Maj. Herbert H. White, adjutant-general.
Thirty-first brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Wilson B. Burtt commanding)—161st regiment of infantry, Col. William M. Inglis; 162d regiment of infantry, Col. John L. May; 147th machine gun battalion, Maj. Edward C. Geary, Jr.

Thirty-second brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Edward Vollrath commanding)—163d regiment of infantry, Col. John J. McGuinness; 164th regiment of infantry, Col. John H. Fraine; 148th machine gun battalion, Maj. James M. Hanley.
Sixty-sixth brigade of field artillery—146th regiment of field artillery, Col. William H. Edelbutt; 147th regiment of field artillery, Col. Boyd Wales; 148th regiment of field artillery, Col. Joseph W. Cavender; 116th trench mortar battery.

Engineer troops—116th regiment of engineers, Col. M. L. Walker.
Signal troops—116th field signal battalion, Maj. Jesse A. Jackson.
Division units—41st division headquarters troop, Maj. John G. MacDonnell; 146th machine gun battalion, Maj. Harry T. Lewis.

Forty-Second Division (Rainbow).

Maj.-Gen. C. T. Menoher commanding.
Maj. Walter E. Powers, adjutant-general.
Thirty-third brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. M. Lanihan commanding)—165th regiment of infantry, Col. F. B. McCoy; 166th regiment of infantry, Col. E. W. Hough; 150th machine gun battalion.

Eighty-fourth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. E. A. Brown commanding)—167th regiment of infantry, Col. W. P. Screws; 168th regiment of infantry, Col. E. R. Bennett; 151st machine gun battalion, Maj. Cooper D. Winn, Jr.

Sixty-seventh brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. G. C. Gatley commanding)—149th regiment of field artillery, Col. H. J. Reilly; 150th regiment of field artillery, Col. R. H. Tyndall; 151st regiment of field artillery,

Col. G. E. Leach; 117th trench mortar battery, Capt. Robert J. Gill.
Engineer troops—117th regiment of engineers, Col. William Kelly.
Signal troops—117th field signal battalion, Maj. Ruby D. Garrett.
Division units—42d division headquarters troop, Capt. Arthur W. Underwood; 149th machine gun battalion, Maj. Quentin O. Reitzel.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard commanding.
Fourth division, regular army.
Twenty-eighth division, national guard (Pennsylvania).
Thirtieth division, national guard (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia).
Thirty-fifth division, national guard (Missouri and Kansas).
Seventy-seventh division, national army (New York).
Eighty-second division, national army (Georgia, Alabama and Florida).

Fourth Division.

Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron commanding.
Lieut.-Col. Christian A. Bach, chief of staff.
Maj. Jesse D. Elliott, adjutant-general.
Seventh brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. B. A. Poore commanding)—39th regiment of infantry, Col. F. C. Bolles; 47th regiment of infantry, Col. S. S. Roudiez; 11th machine gun battalion, Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Murchison.
Eighth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. E. E. Booth commanding)—58th regiment of infantry, Col. G. F. Armistead; 59th regiment of infantry, Col. B. W. Atkinson; 12th machine gun battalion, Maj. Francis R. Fuller.
Fourth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. E. B. Babbitt commanding)—13th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Cox; 16th regiment of field artillery, Col. H. W. Butler; 77th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. A. F. Commiskey; 4th trench mortar battery, Capt. Robert H. Ennis.
Engineer troops—4th regiment of engineers, Col. Albert H. Archer.
Signal troops—8th field signal battalion, Maj. Resolve P. Palmer.

Division units—4th division headquarters troop, Capt. Paul R. Frank; 10th machine gun battalion.

Twenty-Eighth Division.

Maj.-Gen. C. H. Muir commanding.
Lieut.-Col. David J. Davis, adjutant-general.
Fifty-fifth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. T. W. Darrah commanding)—109th regiment of infantry, Col. M. D. Brown; 110th regiment of infantry, Col. George Kemp; 108th machine gun battalion, Maj. Robert M. Vail.
Fifty-sixth brigade of infantry (Maj.-Gen. William Weigel commanding)—111th regiment of infantry, Col. E. C. Shannon; 112th regiment of infantry, Col. G. C. Rickards; 109th machine gun battalion, Maj. John W. Foss.
Fifty-third brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. W. G. Price commanding)—107th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. A. V. Crookston; 108th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. E. St. J. Greale, Jr.; 109th regiment of field artillery, Col. Asher Miner; 103d trench mortar battery, Capt. Ralph W. Knowles.

Engineer troops—103d regiment of engineers, Col. Frederic A. Snyder.
Signal troops—103d field signal battalion, Maj. Fred G. Miller.

Division units—28th division headquarters troop, Capt. Walter F. Brooman; 107th machine gun battalion, Maj. Harry D. Case.

Thirtieth Division (Wildcat).

Maj.-Gen. Edward M. Lewis commanding.
Lieut.-Col. Robert B. McBride, chief of staff.
Lieut.-Col. Francis B. Hinkle, adjutant-general.
Fifty-ninth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Lawrence D. Tyson commanding)—117th

regiment of infantry, Col. Carcy F. Spence; 118th regiment of infantry, Col. Peter A. McCully; 144th machine gun battalion, Maj. James P. Fyffe.

Sixtieth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Samuel L. Faison commanding)—119th regiment of infantry, Col. John B. B. Metts; 120th regiment of infantry, Col. Sidney W. Minor; 115th machine gun battalion, Maj. William R. Robertson.

Fifty-fifth brigade of field artillery—113th regiment of field artillery, Col. Albert L. Cox; 114th regiment of field artillery, Col. Luke Lea; 115th regiment of field artillery, Col. Harry S. Berry; 105th trench mortar battery, Capt. Ambrose Gaines.

Engineer troops—105th regiment of engineers, Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Pratt.

Signal troops—105th field signal battalion.

Division units—30th division headquarters troop, Capt. Henry F. Forcher; 113th machine gun battalion, Maj. Walter H. Hyde.

Thirty-Fifth Division.

Maj.-Gen. Peter E. Traub commanding.

Col. Robert McCleave, chief of staff.

Maj. J. M. Hobson, adjutant-general.

Sixty-ninth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel McClure commanding)—137th regiment of infantry, Col. George H. McMaster; 138th regiment of infantry, Col. Edmund J. McMahon; 129th machine gun battalion, Maj. Thomas H. Loy.

Seventieth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Charles I. Martin commanding)—139th regiment of infantry, Col. John D. McNeely; 140th regiment of infantry, Col. Albert Linxwiler; 130th machine gun battalion, Maj. John F. Constable.

Sixtieth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. L. G. Berry commanding)—128th regiment of field artillery, Col. Frank M. Rumbold; 129th regiment of field artillery, Col. Karl D. Klemm; 130th regiment of field artillery, Col. Hugh Means; 110th trench mortar battery, Capt. Fred W. Manchester.

Engineer troops—110th regiment of engineers, Col. Sherwood A. Chaney.

Signal troops—110th field signal battalion, Maj. Milton R. McLean.

Division units—35th division headquarters troop—Capt. Ward H. Patton; 128th machine gun battalion, Maj. Welley Halliburton.

Seventy-Seventh Division.

Maj.-Gen. George B. Duncan commanding.

Maj. W. N. Haskell, adjutant-general.

One hundred and fifty-third brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Edward Wittenmeyer commanding)—205th regiment of infantry, Col. William R. Sladberg, Jr.; 306th regiment of infantry, Col. George Vidmer; 305th machine gun battalion, Maj. D. A. Nolan.

One hundred and fifty-fourth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Evan M. Johnson commanding)—307th regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. Reuben Smith; 308th regiment of infantry, Col. Nathan K. Averill; 306th machine gun battalion, Maj. John B. Richardson.

One hundred and fifty-second brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Reeves commanding)—304th regiment of field artillery, Col. Raymond W. Briggs; 305th regiment of field artillery, Col. Fred C. Doyle; 306th regiment of field artillery, Col. Frank C. Jewell; 302d trench mortar battery, Capt. Harold G. Fitz.

Engineer troops—302d regiment of engineers, Col. Clarence O. Sherrill.

Signal troops—302d field signal battalion, Maj. Charles M. Milliken.

Division units—77th division headquarters troop, Capt. Charles C. Rumsey; 304th machine gun battalion, Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Winnia.

Eighty-Second Division.

Maj.-Gen. W. P. Burnham commanding.

Lieut.-Col. Royden E. Beebe, chief of staff.

Lieut.-Col. John K. Thomas, adjutant-general. One hundred and sixty-third brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Marcus D. Cronin commanding)—325th regiment of infantry, Col. Walter M. Whitman; 326th regiment of infantry, Col. John C. MacArthur; 320th machine gun battalion, Maj. Orlando G. Palmer.

One hundred and sixty-fourth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Julian Lindsay commanding)—327th regiment of infantry, Col. Frank D. Ely; 328th regiment of infantry, Col. Hunter B. Nelson; 321st machine gun battalion, Maj. Emery J. Pike.

One hundred and fifty-seventh brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Charles D. Rhodes commanding)—319th regiment of field artillery, Col. Earl D. Pearce; 320th regiment of field artillery, Col. H. C. Williams; 321st regiment of field artillery, Col. Clarence Deems, Jr.; 307th trench mortar battery, Capt. H. M. Dodd.

Engineer troops—307th regiment of engineers, Col. Julian H. Schley.

Signal troops—307th field signal battalion, Maj. Kilbreth D. Schaffer.

Division units—82d division headquarters troop, First Lieut. Robert H. Dimond; 319th machine gun battalion, Maj. Richard Wetherill.

Engineer troops—7th regiment of engineers, Col. Lewis W. Adams.

Signal troops—9th field signal battalion.

Division units—5th division headquarters troop, Capt. Raymond I. Newton; 13th machine gun battalion, Lieut.-Col. Gilbert M. Allen.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright commanding.

Third division, regular army.

Fifth division, regular army.

Twenty-seventh division, national guard (New York).

Thirty-third division, national guard (Illinois). Seventy-eighth division, national army (Delaware and New York).

Eightieth division, national army (New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia).

Third Division.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman commanding.

Col. Robert H. Kelton, chief of staff.

Capt. Frank L. Purdon, adjutant-general.

Fifth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. F. W. Sladen commanding)—4th regiment of infantry, Col. George N. Bomford; 7th regiment of infantry, Col. T. M. Anderson, Jr.; 8th machine gun battalion, Lieut.-Col. Harry D. Mitchell.

Sixth brigade of infantry—30th regiment of infantry, Col. E. L. Butts; 38th regiment of infantry, Col. Halstead Dorey; 9th machine gun battalion, Maj. Sherman A. White.

Third brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. W. M. Cruikshank commanding)—10th regiment of field artillery, Col. C. R. Lloyd; 76th regiment of field artillery, Col. W. C. Rivers; 18th regiment of field artillery, Col. O. W. R. Farr; 3d trench mortar battery, Capt. Van Rensselaer Vestal.

Engineer troops—6th regiment of engineers, Lieut.-Col. John W. Stewart.

Signal troops—5th field signal battalion, Maj. Elton L. Franklin.

Division units—3d division headquarters troop, Capt. Charles C. Smith; 7th machine gun battalion, Lieut.-Col. Fred L. Davidson.

Fifth Division.

Maj.-Gen. John E. McMahon commanding.

Col. Ralph E. Ingram, chief of staff.

Maj. David P. Wood, adjutant-general.

Ninth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. J. C. Caster commanding)—60th regiment of infantry, Col. Douglas Settle; 61st regiment of infantry, Col. H. D. Wise; 14th machine gun battalion, Maj. Frederick A. Barker.

Tenth brigade of infantry (Maj.-Gen. W. H. Gordon commanding)—6th regiment of infantry, Col. P. H. Mulla; 11th regiment of infantry, Col. J. B. Bennett; 15th machine gun battalion, Maj. H. Muncaster.

Fifth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. C. A. F. Flagger commanding)—19th regiment of field artillery, Col. C. H. Lanza; 20th regiment of field artillery, Col. Brooke Payne; 21st regiment of field artillery, Col. R. H. McMaster; 5th trench mortar battery, Maj. Hugh P. Avent.

Twenty-Seventh Division.

Maj.-Gen. J. F. O'Ryan commanding.
Lieut.-Col. Stanley H. Ford, chief of staff.
Lieut.-Col. Frank W. Ward, adjutant-general.

Fifty-third brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Alfred W. Bjornstad commanding)—105th regiment of infantry, Col. James M. Andrews; 106th regiment of infantry, Col. William A. Taylor; 105th machine gun battalion, Maj. Kenneth Gardner.

Fifty-fourth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Palmer E. Pierce commanding)—107th regiment of infantry, Col. Willard C. Pisk; 108th regiment of infantry, Col. Edgar S. Jennings; 106th machine gun battalion, Maj. Mortimer D. Bryant.

Fifty-second brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. George A. Wingate commanding)—104th regiment of field artillery, Col. Merritt H. Smith; 105th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. DeW. C. Weld, Jr.; 106th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. John D. Howland; 102d trench mortar battery, Capt. Charles Pierson, Jr.

Engineer troops—102d regiment of engineers, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Conrow.
Signal troops—102d field signal battalion, Maj. Arthur L. Howe.

Division units—7th division headquarters troop, Capt. Tristan Tupper; 104th machine gun battalion, Maj. Edward McLeer, Jr.

Thirty-Third Division.

Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding.
Col. William K. Naylot, chief of staff.

Sixty-fifth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Edward L. King commanding)—129th regiment of infantry, Col. Charles H. Greene; 130th regiment of infantry, Col. Charles B. Center; 123d machine gun battalion, Maj. Albert L. Culbertson.

Sixty-sixth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Paul A. Wolff commanding)—131st regiment of infantry, Col. Joseph B. Sanborn; 132d regiment of infantry, Col. Abel Davis; 124th machine gun battalion, Maj. Floyd F. Putman.

Fifty-eighth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. James A. Shipton commanding)—122d regiment of field artillery, Col. Milton J. Foreman; 123d regiment of field artillery, Col. Charles G. Davis; 124th regiment of field artillery, Col. Horatio B. Hackett; 108th trench mortar battery, Capt. Frank Frazier.

Engineer troops—108th regiment of engineers, Col. Henry A. Allen.
Signal troops—108th field signal battalion, Maj. John P. Lucas.

Division units—33d division headquarters troop, Capt. Herbert W. Styles; 122d machine gun battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Gardenhire.

Seventy-Eighth Division.

Maj.-Gen. James H. McRae commanding.
Lieut.-Col. Harry N. Cootes, chief of staff.
Maj. William T. MacMillan, adjutant-general.

One hundred and fifty-fifth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey commanding)—309th regiment of infantry, Col. John M. Morgan; 310th regiment of infantry, Col. Walter C. Babcock; 308th machine gun battalion, Maj. Edward M. Oflsey.

One hundred and fifty-sixth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. James T. Dean commanding)—311th regiment of infantry, Col. Marcus B. Stokes; 312th regiment of infantry, Col. A.

Van P. Anderson; 309th machine gun battalion, Maj. Henry R. Allen.

One hundred and fifty-third brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Clint C. Hearn commanding)—307th regiment of field artillery, Col. James H. Bryson; 308th regiment of field artillery, Col. Charles M. Bunker; 309th regiment of field artillery, Col. Edwin O. Sar-ratt; 303d trench mortar battery, Capt. John E. McGlothlan.

Engineer troops—303d regiment of engineers, Col. E. M. Markham.

Signal troops—303d field signal battalion, Maj. James Kelly.

Division units—78th division headquarters troop, Capt. G. S. Woolworth; 307th machine gun battalion, Maj. Robert M. Beck, Jr.

Eightieth Division.

Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Cronkrite commanding.
Lieut.-Col. William H. Waldron, chief of staff.
Maj. Steven C. Clark, adjutant-general.

One hundred and fifty-ninth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. George H. Jamerson commanding)—317th regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. William L. Reed; 318th regiment of infantry, Col. Ulysses Worriow; 314th machine gun battalion, Maj. Jennings C. Wise.

One hundred and sixtieth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Lloyd M. Bratt commanding)—319th regiment of infantry, Col. Frank S. Cocheu; 320th regiment of infantry, Col. Howard R. Perry; 315th machine gun battalion, Maj. Thomas A. Rothwell.

One hundred fifty-fifth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Gordon G. Heiner commanding)—313th regiment of field artillery, Col. Charles J. Ferris; 314th regiment of field artillery, Col. Robert S. Welsh; 315th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. William Tidball; 305th trench mortar battery, Capt. P. B. Barringer, Jr.

Engineer troops—305th regiment of engineers, Col. George R. Spalding.

Signal troops—305th field signal battalion, Maj. Thomas I. King.

Division units—80th division headquarters troops, Capt. Turner H. Wiltshire; 313th machine gun battalion, Maj. Oscar Foley.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. George W. Read commanding.
Eighty-third division, national army (Ohio and Pennsylvania).

Eighty-ninth division, national army (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona).

Thirty-seventh division, national guard army (Ohio).

Twenty-ninth division, national guard army (New Jersey, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia).

Nineteenth division, national army (Texas and Oklahoma).

Ninety-second division, national army (negro troops).

Twenty-Ninth Division.

Maj.-Gen. C. G. Morton commanding.
Col. George S. Goodale, chief of staff.
Maj. James A. Ulio, adjutant-general.

Fifty-seventh brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Barber commanding)—113th regiment of infantry, Col. Harry C. Jones; 114th regiment of infantry, Col. Thomas D. Landon; 11th machine gun battalion, Maj. Joseph H. Davidson.

Fifty-eighth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz commanding)—115th regiment of infantry, Col. Milton A. Reckford; 116th regiment of infantry, Col. H. L. Threlkeld; 112th machine gun battalion, Maj. David J. Markey.

Fifty-fourth brigade of field artillery—110th regiment of field artillery, Col. Washington Bowie, Jr.; 111th regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. Edward C. James; 112th regiment of field artillery, Col. Quincy A. Gilmore;

104th trench mortar battery, Capt. Anthony Weis.
 Engineer troops—104th regiment of engineers, Col. Ralph T. Ward.
 Signal troops—104th field signal battalion, Maj. Charles B. Hazeltine.
 Division units—29th division headquarters troop, Capt. John C. Lane; 110th machine gun battalion, Maj. James H. Washburn.

Thirty-Seventh Division.

Maj.-Gen. C. S. Farnsworth commanding.
 Lieut.-Col. Dana T. Merrill, chief of staff.
 Maj. Edward W. Wildrick, adjutant-general.
 Seventy-third brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. C. F. Zimmerman commanding)—145th regiment of infantry, Col. Sanford B. Stanbery; 146th regiment of infantry Col. C. C. Weybrecht; 135th machine gun battalion, Maj. Charles C. Chambers.
 Seventy-fourth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. W. P. Jackson commanding)—147th regiment of infantry, Col. F. W. Galbrith, Jr.; 148th regiment of infantry, Col. George H. Wood; 136th machine gun battalion, Maj. John A. Logan.

Sixty-second brigade of field artillery—134th regiment of field artillery, Col. Harold M. Bush; 135th regiment of field artillery, Col. Dudley J. Hard; 136th regiment of field artillery, Col. Paul L. Mitchell; 112th trench mortar battery, Capt. A. S. Dillon.

Engineer troops—112th regiment of engineers, Col. John R. McQuigg.
 Signal troops—112th field signal battalion, Maj. Russell L. Mundhenk.

Division units—37th division headquarters troop, Capt. Frank F. Frebis; 134th machine gun battalion, Maj. Wade C. Christy.

Eighty-Third Division.

Maj.-Gen. E. F. Glenn commanding.
 Lieut.-Col. C. A. Trott, chief of staff.
 Maj. James L. Cochran, adjutant-general.
 One hundred and sixty-fifth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Ora E. Hunt commanding)—320th regiment of infantry, Col. John J. Toffey, Jr.; 330th regiment of infantry, Col. S. D. Ham; 323d machine gun battalion, Maj. Anton C. Cron.

One hundred and sixty-sixth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Malin Graig commanding)—331st regiment of infantry, Col. Robert C. Williams; 332d regiment of infantry, Col. William Wallace; 324th machine gun battalion, Maj. B. B. McCroskey.

One hundred and fifty-eighth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Adrian S. Fleming commanding)—322d regiment of field artillery, Col. A. B. Warfield; 323d regiment of field artillery, Col. F. B. Hennessy; 324th regiment of field artillery, Col. Homer B. Grant; 308th trench mortar battery, Capt. Don E. McGill.

Engineer troops—308th regiment of engineers, Col. Warren T. Hannum.
 Signal troops—308th field signal battalion, Maj. Joseph F. Ware.

Division units—83d division headquarters troop, Lieut.-Col. Otis R. Cole; 322d machine gun battalion, Maj. Ralph R. Glass.

Eighty-Ninth Division.

Brig.-Gen. Frank L. Winn commanding (act'g).
 Col. C. E. Kilbourne, chief of staff.
 Maj. Jerome G. Pillow, adjutant-general.
 One hundred and seventy-seventh brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Frank L. Winn commanding)—353d regiment of infantry, Col. J. H. Reeves; 354th regiment of infantry, Col. Americus Mitchell; 341st machine gun battalion.

One hundred and seventy-eighth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Hanson commanding)—355th regiment of infantry, Col. William G. Sills; 356th regiment of infantry, Col. Lewis M. Nuttman; 342d machine gun battalion, Maj. Thomas P. Bernard.

One hundred and sixty-fourth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Edward T. Donnelly commanding)—340th regiment of field artil-

lery, Col. Ernest S. Wheeler; 341st regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. Robert Davis; 342d regiment of field artillery, Lieut.-Col. Earl Biscoe; 314th trench mortar battery, Capt. John L. Milvurn.

Engineer troops—314th regiment of engineers, Col. Robert P. Johnston.

Signal troops—314th field signal battalion, Maj. David Reeves.

Division units—89th division headquarters troops, Capt. Tom A. Velie; 340th machine gun battalion.

Ninetieth Division.

Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen commanding.

Col. John J. Kingman, chief of staff.

Maj. Wyatt O. Sellkirk, adjutant-general.

One hundred and seventy-ninth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Joseph T. O'Neill commanding)—357th regiment of infantry, Col. E. T. Hartmann; 358th regiment of infantry, Col. Edmund M. Leary; 344th machine gun battalion, Maj. Ernest O. Thompson.

One hundred and eightieth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. W. H. Johnston commanding)—359th regiment of infantry, Col. W. A. Cavebaugh; 360th regiment of infantry, Col. Casper H. Conrad, Jr.; 345th machine gun battalion, Maj. John M. Hagens.

One hundred and sixty-fifth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Francis C. Marshall commanding)—343d regiment of field artillery, Col. Henry V. Farrar; 344th regiment of field artillery, Col. Samuel Frankenberg; 345th regiment of field artillery, Col. R. S. Abernathy; 315th trench mortar battery, Capt. William B. Blocker.

Engineer troops—315th regiment of engineers, Col. Frank C. Boggs.

Signal troops—315th field signal battalion, Maj. John C. Grant.

Division units—90th division headquarters troop, Capt. Donald L. Henderson; 343d machine gun battalion, Maj. Arthur L. McCoy.

Ninety-Second Division.

Maj.-Gen. C. C. Ballou commanding.

Lieut.-Col. Allen J. Greer, chief of staff.

Maj. Sherburne Whipple, adjutant-general.

One hundred and eighty-third brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Malvern H. Barnum commanding)—365th regiment of infantry, Col. Vernon A. Caldwell; 366th regiment of infantry, Col. Ralph B. Parrott; 350th machine gun battalion, Maj. Charles W. Mason.

One hundred and eighty-fourth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. W. A. Hay commanding)—367th regiment of infantry, Col. James A. Moss; 368th regiment of infantry, Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Terrell; 351st machine gun battalion, Maj. Robert M. Barton.

One hundred and sixty-seventh brigade of field artillery—349th regiment of field artillery, Col. Dan T. Moore; 350th regiment of field artillery, Col. Roger O. Mason; 351st regiment of field artillery, Col. William E. Cole; 317th trench mortar battery, Capt. Theron Strong.

Engineer troops—317th regiment of engineers, Col. Earl I. Brown.

Signal troops—317th field signal battalion, Maj. Luther I. Rose.

Division units—92d division headquarters troop, Capt. Rufus Reed; 349th machine gun battalion, Lieut.-Col. Robert Sterrett.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy commanding.

Sixth division, regular army.

Thirty-sixth division, national guard army (Texas and Oklahoma).

Seventy-sixth division, national army (New England).

Seventy-ninth division, national army (Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia).

Eighty-fifth division, national army (Michigan and Wisconsin).

Ninety-first division, national army (Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah).

Sixth Division.

Brig.-Gen. James B. Erwin commanding.
 Col. James M. Pickering, chief of staff.
 Lieut.-Col. Robert S. Knox, adjutant-general.
 Eleventh brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. W. R. Dashiell commanding)—51st regiment of infantry. Col. Isaac Newell; 52d regiment of infantry. Col. Ernest Smith; 17th machine gun battalion. Maj. Joseph M. Cummins.
 Twelfth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. J. B. Erwin commanding)—53d regiment of infantry. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Patterson; 54th regiment of infantry. Col. Matthias Crowley; 18th machine gun battalion. Maj. Enoch B. Garey.
 Sixth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. E. A. Millar commanding)—3d regiment of field artillery. Col. W. D. Newell; 11th regiment of field artillery. Lieut.-Col. W. F. Sharp; 78th regiment of field artillery. Lieut.-Col. James Hustin; 6th trench mortar battery. First Lieut. John Gray Paul.
 Engineer troops—316th regiment of engineers. Col. Stuart C. Godrey.
 Signal troops—6th field signal battalion. Maj. Donald S. Sanger.
 Division units—6th division headquarters troop. Capt. C. Y. Hendricks; 16th machine gun battalion. Maj. Frederick B. Terrell.

Thirty-Sixth Division.

Maj.-Gen. W. R. Smith commanding.
 Col. E. J. Williams, chief of staff.
 Maj. William R. Scott, adjutant-general.
 Seventy-first brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Henry Hutchings commanding)—141st regiment of infantry. Col. Well E. Jackson; 142d regiment of infantry. Col. Alfred W. Bloor; 132d machine gun battalion. Maj. Preston A. Weathered.
 Seventy-second brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. John A. Hulen commanding)—143d regiment of infantry. Col. John S. Hoover; 144th regiment of infantry. Col. Jules E. Muchert; 133d machine gun battalion. Maj. Lewis S. Davidson.
 Sixty-first brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. John A. Stevens commanding)—131st regiment of field artillery. Col. Claude V. Birkhead; 132d regiment of field artillery. Col. Arthur R. Sholars; 133d regiment of field artillery. Col. Fred A. Logan; 111th trench mortar battery. Capt. Lewis Maverick.
 Engineer troops—111th regiment of engineers. Col. William A. Johnson.
 Signal troops—111th signal field battalion. Maj. Robert A. Robinson.
 Division units—36th division headquarters troop. Capt. Wayne R. Davis; 131st machine gun battalion. Maj. Ellis Stephenson.

Seventy-Sixth Division.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges commanding.
 Maj. George M. Peck, adjutant-general.
 One hundred and fifty-first brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Frank E. Albright commanding)—301st regiment of infantry. Col. Frank Tompkins; 302d regiment of infantry. Col. Charles C. Smith; 302d machine gun battalion. Maj. Arthur B. Collins.
 One hundred and fifty-second brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. F. D. Evans commanding)—303d regiment of infantry. Col. John F. Preston; 304th regiment of infantry. Col. Joseph S. Herron; 303d machine gun battalion. Maj. James A. Sullivan.
 One hundred and fifty-first brigade of field artillery (Maj.-Gen. William S. McNair commanding)—301st regiment of field artillery. Col. George M. Brooks; 302d regiment of field artillery. Col. Daniel F. Craig; 303d regiment of field artillery. Col. F. W. Stoford; 301st trench mortar battery. Capt. Jewett B. Newton.
 Engineer troops—301st regiment of engineers. Col. Francis A. Pope.
 Signal troops—301st field signal battalion. Maj. John F. Fanning.
 Division units—76th division headquarters troop. Capt. Q. A. McKean; 301st machine gun battalion. Maj. Will D. Willis.

Seventy-Ninth Division.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn commanding.
 Col. Tenny Ross, chief of staff.
 Maj. Charles B. Moore, adjutant-general.
 One hundred and fifty-seventh brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. William L. Nicholson commanding)—313th regiment of infantry. Col. Claude B. Sweezy; 314th regiment of infantry. Col. William H. Oury; 311th machine gun battalion. Maj. Charles M. Dupuy.
 One hundred and fifty-eighth brigade of infantry—315th regiment of infantry. Lieut.-Col. C. G. Morton; 316th regiment of infantry. Col. Oscar J. Charles; 312th machine gun battalion. Maj. Stewart S. Janney.
 One hundred and fifty-fourth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Andrew Hero, Jr., commanding)—310th regiment of field artillery. Col. Howard L. Landers; 311th regiment of field artillery. Col. Charles G. Mortimer; 312th regiment of field artillery. Col. Harry P. Wilbur; 304th trench mortar battery. Capt. William G. Huckel.
 Engineer troops—304th regiment of engineers. Col. James P. Jervey.
 Signal troops—304th field signal battalion. Maj. Z. H. Mitchum.
 Division units—79th division headquarters troop. Capt. Edward W. Madeira; 310th machine gun battalion. Maj. Andrew W. Smith.

Eighty-Fifth Division.

Maj.-Gen. C. W. Kennedy commanding.
 Col. Edgar T. Collins, chief of staff.
 Lieut.-Col. Clarence Lininger, adjutant-general.
 One hundred and sixty-ninth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Thomas B. Dugan commanding)—337th regiment of infantry. Col. Robert H. Allen; 338th regiment of infantry. Col. D. G. Berry; 329th machine gun battalion. Maj. Sidney D. Matze.
 One hundred and seventieth brigade of infantry—339th regiment of infantry. Col. John W. Craig; 340th regiment of infantry. Col. James S. Parker; 330th machine gun battalion. Maj. William Hendrie.
 One hundred and sixtieth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Guy B. Preston commanding)—328th regiment of field artillery. Col. Frank E. Hopkins; 329th regiment of field artillery. Col. Tilman Campbell; 330th regiment of field artillery. Col. Harold E. Cloke; 310th trench mortar battery. Capt. Charles I. Anderson.
 Engineer troops—310th regiment of engineers. Col. W. Goff Caples.
 Signal troops—310th field signal battalion. Maj. Keene Richards.
 Division units—85th division headquarters troop. Capt. Henry N. Traxler; 328th machine gun battalion. Maj. Rollin L. Caldwell.

Ninety-First Division.

Brig.-Gen. F. H. Foltz commanding.
 Col. Herbert J. Brees, chief of staff.
 Maj. Frederic W. Manley, adjutant-general.
 One hundred and eighty-first brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. John B. McDonald commanding)—361st regiment of infantry. Col. William D. Davis; 362d regiment of infantry. Col. William H. Jordan; 347th machine gun battalion. Maj. Arthur W. Hanson.
 One hundred and eighty-second brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Frederick S. Foltz commanding)—363d regiment of infantry. Col. H. L. Cavanaugh; 364th regiment of infantry. Col. McD. George Weeks; 348th machine gun battalion. Maj. Thomas N. Gimpferling.
 One hundred and sixty-sixth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Edward Burr commanding)—346th regiment of field artillery. Col. Raymond S. Pratt; 347th regiment of field artillery. Col. Ralph S. Granger; 348th regiment of field artillery. Col. Rex Van Den Corput; 316th trench mortar battery. Capt. Harold T. Pease.
 Engineer troops—361st regiment of engineers. Col. Henry C. Jewett.

Signal troops—316th field signal battalion, Maj. Wilford Danvers.
Division units—91st division headquarters troop, Capt. W. P. Coakley; 346th machine gun battalion, Maj. F. C. Endicott.

NOT ASSIGNED TO CORPS.

Eighty-First Division.

Maj.-Gen. C. J. Bailey commanding.
Col. Charles D. Roberts, chief of staff.
Maj. Arthur E. Ahrends, adjutant-general.
One hundred and sixty-first brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. George W. McIver commanding)—321st regiment of infantry, Col. Frank Halstead; 322d regiment of infantry, Col. L. T. Richardson; 317th machine gun battalion, Maj. W. C. McGowan.
One hundred and sixty-second brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. Monroe McFarland commanding)—323d regiment of infantry, Col. Thomas A. Pearce; 324th regiment of infantry, Col. George W. Moses; 318th machine gun battalion.
One hundred and fifty-sixth brigade of field artillery (Brig.-Gen. Andrew Moses commanding)—316th regiment of field artillery, Col. Russell P. Reeder; 317th regiment of field artillery, Col. Nelson E. Marrett; 318th regiment of field artillery, Col. James P. Robinson; 306th trench mortar battery, Capt. David M. Etheridge.
Engineer troops—306th regiment of engineers, Col. Robert R. Ralston.
Signal troops—306th field signal battalion, Maj. Samuel R. Todd.
Division units—81st division headquarters troop, Capt. Clayton E. Rich, Jr.; 316th machine gun battalion, Maj. John E. Beller.

Ninety-Third Division.

Maj. Lee S. Tillotson, adjutant-general.
One hundred and eighty-fifth brigade of infantry—369th regiment of infantry, Col. William Hayward; 370th regiment of infantry, Col. F. A. Dennison; 333d machine gun battalion.
One hundred and eighty-sixth brigade of infantry (Brig.-Gen. George H. Harries commanding)—371st regiment of infantry, Col. Perry L. Miles; 372d regiment of infantry, Col. Herschel Tupes; 334th machine gun battalion.
One hundred and sixty-eighth brigade of field artillery—332d regiment of field artillery, 333d regiment of field artillery, 334th regiment of field artillery, 318th trench mortar battery.
Engineer troops—318th regiment of engineers.
Signal troops—318th field signal battalion.
Division units—332d machine gun battalion.

DIVISIONS AT THE FRONT NOV. 7.

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced with the names of their commanding generals by the war department Nov. 27, 1918, as follows:

Combat Divisions.

First (regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier, Brig.-Gen. Parker.
Second (regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune.
Third (regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier, Brig.-Gen. Preston Brown.
Fourth (regulars)—Lucey and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
Fifth (regulars)—Cunel and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely.
Sixth (regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Gordon.
Seventh (regulars)—Euvезin and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Wittenmeyer.
Twenty-sixth (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier, Brig.-Gen. F. E. Bamford.
Twenty-seventh (New York)—Corbie, Beauquesne, St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Twenty-eighth (Pennsylvania)—Heudicourt and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. William H. Hay.
Twenty-ninth (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espagne and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Mortou.

Thirtieth (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia)—Querrieu, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Lewis.

Thirty-first (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest, Maj.-Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.

Thirty-second (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Ancerville and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. William C. Haan.

Thirty-third (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr.

Thirty-fourth (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnson.

Thirty-fifth (Missouri, Kansas)—Somme Dieue and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Peter E. Traub.

Thirty-sixth (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Smith.

Thirty-seventh (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkerque, Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth.

Thirty-eighth (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Howze.

Forty-second (Rainbow)—Maisoncelle and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.

Seventy-seventh (New York city)—La Basace, Varennes, St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Robert Alexander.

Seventy-eighth (western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Haut and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. James H. McKee.

Seventy-ninth (northwest Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacheraville and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.

Eightieth (Virginia, West Virginia, western Pennsylvania)—Sommauthe and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Adeltbert Cronkhitte.

Eighty-first (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Somme Dieue, Is-sur-Tille, Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

Eighty-second (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent, Maj.-Gen. George P. Duncan.

Eighty-fourth (Kentucky, Indiana, southern Illinois)—Neuvic, Maj.-Gen. Harry C. Hale.

Eighty-sixth (Chicago and northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac, Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Martin.

Eighty-seventh (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, southern Alabama)—Pons, Maj.-Gen. S. D. Sturgis.

Eighty-eighth (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, western Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille, Maj.-Gen. William Weigel.

Eighty-ninth (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Taily and St. Dizier, Brig.-Gen. Frank L. Winn.

Ninetieth (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers Dev Dun and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen.

Ninety-first (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oostrosebeke and Dunkerque, Maj.-Gen. William H. Johnston.

Ninety-second (negroes, national army)—Marbache and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

Depot Divisions.

Forty-first (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers, Brig.-Gen. Eli Cole.

Eighty-third (Ohio and western Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres, Maj.-Gen. E. F. Glenn.

Seventy-sixth (New England and New York)—St. Amand Mont Rond, Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Jr.

Eighty-fifth (Michigan and eastern Wisconsin)—Pouilly, Maj.-Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.

Thirty-ninth (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent, Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.

Fortieth (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revinny and St. Dizier, Maj.-Gen. F. S. Strong.

ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

By order of the secretary of war the army general staff was reorganized in February, 1918, into five main divisions each under an assistant chief having specific duties. To carry out the provisions of the new plan the secretary through the adjutant-general of the army issued the following general order:

The chief of the general staff with the assistance of the war council created under general orders No. 160, Dec. 20, 1917, is the immediate adviser of the secretary of war upon all matters relating to the military establishment and is charged by the secretary of war with the planning and development of the army program in its entirety. He exercises such supervising and co-ordinating powers and secures such information as his judgment may dictate to the end that the war policies of the secretary of war may be harmoniously executed by the several corps, bureaus and all other agencies of the military establishment and the army program to its last detail be carried out speedily and efficiently.

The planning of the army program in its entirety, the constant development thereof in its larger aspects and the relating of this program to the general staff and the entire army will be the duty of the chief of staff and the war council. The burden upon the chief of staff, the assistant chiefs of staff and the officers forming the general staff in their duties in connection with the administration of the army program by the military establishment has so increased that it becomes immediately necessary to organize the general staff into responsible divisions.

Accordingly the chief of staff is directed to organize the general staff into five main divisions under his direct control and to attach to the general staff such personnel, officers and civilians, that the work of the general staff may proceed. Each division shall be under an officer who shall have full power to act for the secretary of war and the chief of staff upon all matters charged to his division. Such divisions and duties of each are as follows:

Executive Division.

I. **Executive Division**—This division shall take charge of the office of the chief of staff under an officer to be known as the executive assistant to the chief of staff, who shall be an assistant to the chief of staff. The executive assistant to the chief of staff shall act for the chief of staff or the acting chief of staff during their respective absences. This division shall have cognizance and control of the following subjects:

1. To supervise the organization, administration and method of all divisions of the general staff and the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the war department, to the end that all such matters may be comprehensively treated and the activities of all such agencies may be co-ordinated, duplication of work avoided, harmonious action secured, and all unnecessary machinery of organization and administration eliminated.

2. The collection, compilation, and maintenance of all statistical information obtained from the several bureaus, corps, or other agencies of the military establishment, both as to troops and supplies as well as all other statistical information obtained from outside sources relating to the war program for transmission to the secretary of war, the chief of staff, the war council, the general staff, and the several divisions thereof.

3. Military intelligence concerning espionage, counterespionage, fire prevention, and other matters thereto related.

4. Requisitions and permits.

5. Promotions and assignments.

6. The militia bureau and federal guards.

War Plans Division.

II. **War Plans Division**—This division shall undertake the study of and submit reports upon all matters referred to it from time

to time by the chief of staff and shall be in charge of an officer designated as the director of the war plans division. This officer will be an assistant to the chief of staff and shall be president of the war college and in charge of all activities at the war college. The duties of this division shall also include the following matters:

1. Plans for the organization of all branches of the army.

2. The study and determination of the types and the quantities of equipment for all branches of the army, and the approval of design and types of equipment submitted by the several bureaus; supervision of research and invention by the several bureaus or other agencies of the military establishment in connection with equipment.

3. Projects for national defense.

4. Training for all branches of the army, the tactics and methods of warfare to be employed, together with all publications having relation thereto, and the supervision of military schools.

5. Military intelligence as related to army operations and the translation and compilation of foreign documents relating to military affairs.

6. Collection, compilation, and maintenance of complete military records.

7. Proposed legislation and the preparation of regulations and rules for the military establishment.

Purchase and Supply Division.

III. **Purchase and Supply Division**—This division shall have cognizance of and supervision over the purchase and production of all munitions and other supplies required for the use of the army, under an officer designated as the director of purchases and supplies, who shall be an assistant to the chief of staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matter:

1. The supervision and direction of all purchase, procurement, and production activities of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the war department.

The co-ordination and correlation of the purchase and procurement activities of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the war department.

The representing of the army in all arrangements for co-ordinating the purchase and procurement activities of the several bureaus, corps, and agencies of the government and with the allies.

2. The determination of purchasing and manufacturing priorities between the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies within the war department and in relation to other agencies of the government, and also the determination of preference to be afforded to contractors for supplies in the matter of shortages of fuel, power and raw materials.

3. The supervision and co-ordination of all appropriations, estimates and requirements and other financial matters relating to the purchase of munitions and all other supplies.

4. There shall be in the purchase and supply division the office of surveyor general of supplies under an officer or a civilian.

It shall be the duty of the surveyor general of supplies to provide that all arrangements for the purchase, procurement, and production of all munitions and other supplies for the use of the army shall be so correlated and otherwise scheduled as most effectually to forward the army program and most advantageously utilize the industrial resources of the country.

Storage and Traffic Division.

IV. **Storage and Traffic Division**—This division shall have cognizance and control of the transportation of all branches of the army and of all munitions and other supplies for the army both by land and sea and all storage facilities in connection therewith, under an officer designated as the director of storage and traffic, who shall be an assistant

to the chief of staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matters:

1. All movements of troops, as well as of munitions and of supplies of every kind, including raw materials and finished products both during manufacture and after assembly, to points of embarkation, interior points and overseas points, and in and out of all storage.

2. All inland traffic, embarkation service, and overseas service relating to the army program, including the employment of all army transports engaged in the transatlantic service and such commercial shipping as may be used to supplement that service, including all arrangements with the navy department for convoy service.

3. All storage for munitions and all other supplies of the army on the seaboard and at interior points.

Direct correspondence between the director of storage and traffic and the commanding officers of ports of embarkation is authorized. Copies of all requisitions, requests, and information of every character received from the commanding general of our forces in Europe or his subordinates which bear upon reinforcements or renewals of supplies will be transmitted to the director of storage and traffic, and, in general, this officer is charged with the duty of arranging that all supplies for our forces in this country and in Europe shall be forwarded in the most expeditious and convenient manner, and to that end he is authorized to exercise control of army shipment, both within the territory of the United States and as the same relates to the overseas haul.

Army Operations Division.

V. Army Operations Division—This division shall have cognizance and control of army operations under an officer who is designated as the director of operations, who shall be an assistant to the chief of staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matters:

1. The operation of all branches of the army, the recruitment and mobilization of the army, the personnel of troops, the selection of special troops, the movements and distribution of troops, and the determination of all overseas priorities.

2. The assignment of equipment to all branches of the army and the determination of priorities with respect to such assignments.

3. The supervision and co-ordination of camp sites, cantonments, army posts, hospitals, sanitation, construction plans and projects as the same relate to all branches of the army.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The war department made public in October, 1918, the following consolidated list of the general staff corps, both in the United States and overseas, as it existed on Sept. 28, 1918:

General.

March, Peyton C.

Major-Generals.

Coe, Frank W.

Goethals, George.

McIntyre, Frank.

Brigadier-Generals.

Anderson, Edward D.
Brown, Lytle.
Brown, Preston.
Churchill, M.
D'Armond, Edward H.
Hawkins, Hamilton S.
Hines, Frank T.

Jervey, Henry.
Johnson, Hugh S.
King, Edward L.
Lochner, P. D.
Nolan, Dennis E.
Smith, Harry A.

Colonels.

Arrowsmith, G. D.
Barker, John W.
Bishop, Percy P.
Black, Roger D.
Bowman, George T.
Brees, Herbert J.
Browning, William S.
Buchan, Fred E.
Burt, R. J.
Case, F. L.
Clark, W. F.

Cocheu, George W.
Collins, E. T.
Conger, Arthur L.
Conley, E. T.
Conrad, C. H., Jr.
Cordier, Constant.
Coward, Jacob M.
Coxe, Alexander B.
Craig, J. W.
Currie, Dennis H.
Drake, C. B.

Drum, Hugh A.
Drum, John M.
Enochs, Berkeley.
Fassett, William H.
Fleming, R. J.
Fitch, Roger S.
Ford, Stanley H.
Fuller, Elvertone.
Furlow, J. W.
Gardner, Fulton C.
Goodale, George S.
Goodrich, P. M.
Gowan, James B.
Graham, James M.
Grant, U. S. III.
Grant, Walter S.
Gulick, John W.
Halstead, Lawrence.
Hanshaw, James G.
Hartshorn, Ed. S.
Hayne, Paul T.
Hearn, Roscoe H.
Hickman, Edwin A.
Hilton, Charles H.
Honeycutt, F. W.
Howell, James F.
Ingram, Ralph E.
Johnson, Walter H.
Jones, Clifford.
Jordan, R. H.
Joyce, Kenyon A.
Kellond, F. G.
Kerth, Monroe C.
Ketcham, Daniel W.
Kilbourne, Charles E.
Kingman, John J.
Knight, H. E.
Lacey, Francis E.
Lanham, C. L.
Lincoln, Charles S.
McAndrews, Joseph R.
McBride, Robert B.
McCammon, Wm. W.
McCaskey, Douglas.
McCleave, Robert.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Allen, Charles C.
Bach, C. A.
Bagby, Philip H.
Baird, George H.
Beebe, Royden E.
Bell, William H.
Brabson, Fay W.
Brandt, Alfred.
Brown, Thomas W.
Carrithers, T. W.
Castle, William A.
Chaffin, Andrew D.
Clark, Francis W.
Clendenin, Wm. H.
Cootes, Harry N.
Colladay, Edgar B.
Connolly, Donald H.
Cruse, Fred T.
Early, Clifford C.
Fenton, Chauncey L.
Fries, Claude S.
Fuqua, Stephen O.
Gallagher, Walter V.
Gerlington, Creswell.
Gasser, Lorenzo D.
Graham, William B.
Greer, Allen J.
Hester, J. H.

McNair, Leslie J.
McNeil, Clarence H.
Marshall, Geo. C., Jr.
Masteller, K. C.
Merriam, Henry C.
Merrill, Dana T.
Miller, Alexander M.
Miller, Frank J.
Montgomery, R. L.
Morrow, Frank J.
Morton, C. E.
Murray, Peter.
Myers, H. B.
Naylor, W. K.
Palmer, John McA.
Pickering, James N.
Prunty, Leonard W.
Raymond, William H.
Rees, Robert I.
Richmond, Henry R.
Roberts, Charles D.
Romeyn, C. A.
Ross, Tenney.
Seaman, A. Owen.
Shartile, Samuel G.
Sheldon, Raymond.
Simmons, Benjamin T.
Steele, J. G.
Sultan, Daniel I.
Tebbets, Harry H.
Townsend, G. L.
Turner, G. S.
Van Deman, Ralph H.
Van Voorhis, Daniel.
Waldron, William H.
Weeks, Charles W.
White, Herbert A.
Whitfield, Robert.
Williams, B. H. L.
Williams, Ezekiel J.
Williamson, L. P.
Wilson, Walter K.
Winterburn, Geo. W.
Wyllie, Robert E.
Young, F. S.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Hodges, Campbell B.
Hughes, William N.
Hunt, Elvid.
Kent, Guy.
Kruger, Walter.
Lee, John C. H.
Lentz, Bernard.
Lewis, C. R.
Lincoln, Francis H.
Lull, Charles E. T.
McCoach, David, Jr.
Mason, Charles H.
Miles, Sherman.
Ohnsdag, J. C.
Robinson, O. P.
Spalding, M. E.
Spaulding, Thomas M.
Standiford, Wm. R.
Sutherland, Samuel J.
Sweeney, Walter C.
Taylor, Wm. W., Jr.
Telford, Charles.
Test, Frederick C.
Tyner, George P.
Wallace, William S.
Whelan, Townsend.
Wise, M. C.

Majors.

Addis, Emmet.
Atkins, Joseph A.
Avery, Ray L.
Baird, Fred H.
Barnes, Theodore, Jr.
Betcher, Alfred J.
Beswell, Walter C.
Case, Rolland W.
Chaffee, Adna R.
Donlito, Franz A.
Eichelberger, R. L.
Farnum, F. H.
Grier, Harry S.
Grongier, Homer M.
Hammond, Thomas W.
Kimball, Richard H.
Kunzig, Louis A.
Lane, Arthur W.
Lee, Alva.
Loughborough, V. B.
Lynch, George A.
Martin, Lawrence.
Patterson, Russell B.
Phenix, Spencer.
Rayner, Harold H.
Rice, Charles H.

Stokely, Carlin C.
Upham, John S.
Wainwright, J. M.

Wildrick, George A.
William, Sumner M.

Summary.

By branches of service the staff was divided as follows: Infantry, 113; cavalry, 41; field artillery, 11; coast artillery corps, 34; engineers, 11; miscellaneous, 5; total, 216.

CHANGE IN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

On account of the delay in procuring the arms needed by the American forces and division of authority the ordnance department of the army was reorganized early in January, 1918. Secretary Baker announced the change Jan. 2 as follows:

"Heretofore the business of the ordnance department has been conducted by five separate and more or less independent organizations, under the direction of the chief of ordnance. These divisions will now be consolidated. The chief of ordnance will be assisted by an extensive administrative and advisory staff.

"The principal business functions of the department, as distinct from the technical designing and other scientific work with which it is charged, will be carried on by four operating divisions:

"(a) The procurement division will negotiate all orders and contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other articles heretofore purchased by the various divisions of the ordnance department.

"(b) The production division will have general charge of production. It will follow up, supervise and stimulate the production of all articles contracted for by the procurement division.

"(c) The inspection division will inspect and accept or reject all munitions of war contracted for by the procurement division.

"(d) The supply division will receive and distribute all ordnance and ordnance stores, operate all storehouses and have charge of matters pertaining to transportation.

"Experienced business executives will be put in charge of the procurement and production divisions, and the work of those divisions will be entrusted to recently commissioned civilians, supplemented by further acquisition of trained experts and men of proved business ability."

Division Heads.

Procurement Division—Samuel McRoberts.

Assistant Chief—Robert P. Lamont.

Production Division—Guy E. Tripp.

ARMY CORPS ORGANIZATION.

On Nov. 7, 1918, four days before the signing of the armistice, the organization of the various army corps stood as follows:

Army corps.	Div.	Infantry brigades.				Infantry regiments.				Artillery brigades.		Artillery regiments.		
		6	11	12		51	52	53	54	6		3	78	11
First	36	71	72		141	142	143	144	61		131	132	133	
	42	83	84		165	166	167	168	67		149	150	151	
	77	153	154		305	306	307	308	152		304	305	306	
	78	155	156		309	310	311	312	153		307	308	309	
Second	80	159	160		317	318	319	320	155		313	314	315	
	27	53	54		105	106	107	108	52		104	105	106	
	30	59	60		117	118	119	120	55		113	114	115	
Third	3	5	6		4	7	30	38	3		10	76	18	
	5	9	10		60	61	6	11	5		19	20	21	
	32	63	64		125	126	127	128	57		119	120	121	
	35	69	70		137	138	139	140	60		128	129	130	
Fourth	90	179	180		357	358	359	360	165		343	344	345	
	7	13	14		55	56	34	64	7		79	80	8	
	28	55	56		109	110	111	112	53		107	108	109	
Fifth	1	1	2		16	18	26	28	1		5	6	7	
	2		3		11		9	23	2		15	17	12	
	29	57	58		113	114	115	116	54		110	111	112	
Sixth	89	177	178		353	354	355	356	164		340	341	342	
	92	183	184		365	366	367	368	167		349	350	351	

GROWTH OF THE ARMY.

[From Secretary Baker's annual report for 1918.]

At the date of the signing of the armistice over 25 per cent of the entire male population of the country between the ages of 18 and 31 were in military service. This represents a growth in the size of the army in nineteen months of nearly twentyfold, namely, from 189,674 in March, 1917, to 3,664,000 in November, 1918. The steps in this amazing growth are shown in the following table:

1917.	*In U. S.	†Am. Ex.	Total.
April 1.....	190,000	.....	190,000
July 1.....	480,000	20,000	500,000
August 1.....	516,000	35,000	551,000
September 1....	646,000	45,000	691,000
October 1.....	883,000	65,000	948,000
November 1.....	896,000	104,000	1,100,000
December 1.....	1,060,000	129,000	1,189,000
1918.			
January 1.....	1,149,000	176,000	1,325,000
February 1.....	1,257,000	225,000	1,482,000
March 1.....	1,386,000	253,000	1,639,000
April 1.....	1,476,000	320,000	1,796,000
May 1.....	1,529,000	434,000	1,963,000
June 1.....	1,390,000	722,000	2,112,000
July 1.....	1,384,000	994,000	2,380,000
August 1.....	1,365,000	1,293,000	2,658,000
September 1....	1,425,000	1,576,000	3,001,000

1917.	*In U. S.	†Am. Ex.	Total.
October 1.....	1,599,000	1,834,000	3,433,000
November 1....	1,672,000	1,993,000	3,665,000

*In United States and foreign possessions,
†American expeditionary force in France and England.

Growth of Special Services.

Service.	1917.		1918.	
	March.	Nov..	1917.	1918.
Infantry and machine gun...	85,000	974,000		
Engineer	3,000	394,000		
Field art. and ammun. train.	9,000	389,000		
Medical	7,000	300,000		
Quartermaster	8,000	228,000		
Coast artillery.....	21,000	137,000		
Ordnance	1,000	64,000		
Signal	3,000	52,000		
Cavalry	22,000	29,000		
Air service.....	0	202,000		
Motor transport.....	0	103,000		
Militia bureau.....	0	27,000		
Chemical warfare.....	0	18,000		
Tank	0	14,000		
In training.....		549,000		
All other.....		185,000	31,000	
Totals		190,000	3,665,000	

Soldiers by States.

The following table shows the number and per cent of the entire army which was obtained through the selective service law and through other sources from each state and territory. It includes voluntary enlistments under the selective service law:

State.	No.	Pct.
New York.....	328,000	9.5
Pennsylvania.....	275,000	8.0
Illinois.....	232,000	6.7
Ohio.....	185,000	5.4
Texas.....	155,000	4.5
Michigan.....	123,000	3.6
Missouri.....	115,000	3.3
Massachusetts.....	114,000	3.3
California.....	102,000	3.0
New Jersey.....	95,000	2.8
Indiana.....	93,000	2.7
Iowa.....	92,000	2.7
Wisconsin.....	87,000	2.5
Minnesota.....	86,000	2.5
Georgia.....	79,000	2.3
Oklahoma.....	76,000	2.2
Kentucky.....	72,000	2.1
Tennessee.....	70,000	2.0
Alabama.....	67,000	1.9
Virginia.....	67,000	1.9
Louisiana.....	62,000	1.8
North Carolina.....	71,000	2.1
Kansas.....	59,000	1.7












State.	No.	Pct.
Arkansas.....	59,000	1.7
Mississippi.....	58,000	1.7
West Virginia.....	52,000	1.5
South Carolina.....	49,000	1.4
Connecticut.....	44,000	1.3
Maryland.....	43,000	1.3
Nebraska.....	43,000	1.3
Washington.....	39,000	1.1
Montana.....	34,000	1.0
Colorado.....	31,000	.9
Florida.....	31,000	.9
South Dakota.....	28,000	.8
Oregon.....	26,000	.8
North Dakota.....	25,000	.7
Maine.....	22,000	.6
Idaho.....	17,000	.5
Rhode Island.....	16,000	.5
Utah.....	16,000	.5
District of Columbia.....	13,000	.4
New Hampshire.....	12,000	.3
New Mexico.....	12,000	.3
Wyoming.....	11,000	.3
Arizona.....	10,000	.3
Vermont.....	9,000	.3
Delaware.....	7,000	.2
Nevada.....	5,000	.1
Porto Rico.....	16,000	.5
Hawaii.....	6,000	.2
Alaska.....	2,000	.1
Totals.....	3,441,000	100.0

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION.

Results by states of all the various registrations under the selective service law Sept. 12, 1918, as tabulated by the war department:

State.	June 5,		Aug. 24,		Sept. 12,		Total.
	1917.	1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.	
Alabama.....	182,499	15,358	3,914	235,753	437,124		
Arizona.....	37,355	1,695	335	52,870	92,255		
Arkansas.....	149,097	13,208	2,797	193,669	368,671		
California.....	298,989	18,834	3,923	478,410	800,156		
Colorado.....	84,125	6,923	1,353	122,244	214,648		
Connecticut.....	160,037	10,380	2,005	197,426	370,048		
Delaware.....	22,122	1,430	416	30,033	54,001		
District of Columbia.....	32,372	2,622	610	52,751	88,355		
Florida.....	83,226	7,380	1,251	111,058	202,915		
Georgia.....	232,537	16,715	3,691	285,475	538,418		
Idaho.....	41,606	2,788	605	58,169	103,168		
Illinois.....	645,037	44,842	9,696	852,131	1,551,706		
Indiana.....	255,754	20,093	4,140	350,852	630,839		
Iowa.....	215,939	18,032	3,737	280,303	518,011		
Kansas.....	150,347	13,122	2,646	210,924	377,039		
Kentucky.....	190,629	18,626	3,773	267,905	480,933		
Louisiana.....	159,475	13,819	2,699	209,129	385,122		
Maine.....	60,593	5,207	1,106	87,687	154,593		
Maryland.....	121,598	10,428	2,188	177,098	311,312		
Massachusetts.....	362,825	24,909	5,269	475,020	806,023		
Michigan.....	374,317	25,799	5,178	452,771	858,065		
Minnesota.....	222,698	21,029	3,747	286,248	533,717		
Mississippi.....	139,321	12,071	2,660	185,105	339,157		
Missouri.....	297,456	25,608	5,341	421,056	749,461		
Montana.....	88,299	4,255	830	100,784	194,168		
Nevada.....	118,276	9,875	1,959	152,630	282,742		
New Hampshire.....	12,090	561	107	17,039	29,797		
New Jersey.....	37,519	2,753	600	52,003	93,498		
New Mexico.....	304,238	20,574	4,792	425,136	754,710		
New York.....	33,497	1,674	465	43,326	78,962		
North Carolina.....	1,008,345	69,529	15,115	1,357,044	2,451,033		
North Carolina.....	197,481	16,743	3,833	251,644	469,701		
North Dakota.....	65,963	5,086	1,177	85,728	157,954		
Ohio.....	554,709	43,540	8,946	762,741	1,369,936		
Oklahoma.....	170,956	16,315	3,407	238,748	429,426		
Oregon.....	63,319	4,701	947	106,883	175,850		
Pennsylvania.....	815,973	63,237	13,692	1,149,322	2,042,224		
Rhode Island.....	53,589	3,849	785	73,503	131,726		
South Carolina.....	128,019	10,776	2,532	157,877	299,204		
South Dakota.....	57,899	5,197	1,087	78,471	142,654		
Tennessee.....	188,946	18,153	3,810	257,609	468,518		
Texas.....	409,743	34,256	7,334	521,474	972,807		
Utah.....	44,158	3,061	630	53,224	101,063		
Vermont.....	27,244	2,354	531	40,887	71,016		
Virginia.....	181,526	15,788	3,335	251,053	451,702		
Washington.....	110,167	7,705	1,688	192,573	312,133		
West Virginia.....	125,846	11,522	2,583	179,085	319,036		
Wisconsin.....	244,884	20,599	4,301	308,871	578,655		
Wyoming.....	22,896	1,831	285	34,357	59,369		
United States.....	9,586,508	744,865	158,054	12,966,594	23,456,021		

RANK AND DISTINGUISHING MARKS IN THE NAVY AND MARINES.

 MARINES.	 NAVY, COMMISSIONED OFFICER.	 NAVY, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.	 NAVY, WARRANT OFFICER.
LINE OFFICERS.			
 ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.	 ADMIRAL.	 VICE ADMIRAL.	 REAR ADMIRAL.
 COMMODORE.	 CAPTAIN.	 COMMANDER.	
STAFF OFFICERS.			
Same as equal rank of line officers, but corps devices appear in place of anchors.			
 LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.	 LIEUTENANT.	 LIEUT. JUNIOR GRADE.	
CORPS DEVICES.			
 MEDICAL.	 PAY.	 PROF. MATH.	 NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.
 CIVIL ENGINEER.	 POSTAL OFFICE.	 CRAPLAIN.	
 CHIEF GUNNER, GUNNER.	 CHIEF MACHINIST, MACHINIST.	 CHIEF CARPENTER, CARPENTER.	 CHIEF SAILMAKER, SAILMAKER.
 CHIEF PHARMACIST, PHARMACIST.	 CHIEF PAY CLERK, PAYMASTER'S CLERK.	 MIDSHIPMAN.	

SLEEVE MARKS OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS—NAVY.

Colors: Medical, maroon; Pay, white; Prof. Math., olive green.—Staff officers same stripes, but instead of stars, corps colors are used with stripes.—Corps colors Civil Eng., Mar; Med. Res., crimson; Dental, orange.

LINE OFFICERS.

(Also used on shoulder devices for ranks below Commodore.)

 ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.	 ADMIRAL.	 REAR ADMIRAL.	 CAPTAIN.	 COMMANDER.	 LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.	 LIEUTENANT.	 LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE.	 ENSIGN.	 MIDSHIPMAN IN CLASS.	 VICE ADMIRAL.
 CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.	 PETTY OFFICER IN CLASS.	 PETTY OFFICER IN CLASS.	 CHIEF BOATSWAIN, GUNNER, MACHINIST.	 CHIEF CARPENTER, GUNNER, PHARMACIST.	 BOATSWAIN, GUNNER, MATE.	 CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, SAILMAKER, PHARMACIST, PAY CLERK.	 ELECTRICIAN.	 MACHINIST'S MATE.	 HOSPITAL CORPS.	 MIDSHIPMAN IN CLASS.













RATINGS AND A FEW SPECIALTY MARKS—NAVY.

 PETTY OFFICER IN CLASS.	 MASTER AT ARMS.	 BOATSWAIN'S MATE, COOK, STEWARD, STEWARDESS.	 QUARTER- MASTER.	 BLACKSMITH, SHIP FITTER.	 SAILMAKER'S MATE.	 PRINTER.	 CARPENTER'S MATE, PLUMBER, FITTER, PAINTER.	 TURRET CAPTAIN.	 COFFIN'S MATE.	 STORE- KEEPER.	 YEOMAN.
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SERVICE ARM AND RANK IN THE ARMY.

COLLAR INSIGNIA.

Plain for officers and enlisted dress uniform. Buttons enlisted service uniform.











 FIELD ARTILLERY.	 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	 JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	 QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
 COAST ARTILLERY.	 - ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	 INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	 CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
 INFANTRY.	 CAVALRY.	 ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.	 SIGNAL CORPS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER LOOPS.

 LIEUTENANT GENERAL. One large silver star and two small silver stars.	 MAJOR GENERAL. Two silver stars.	 BRIGADIER GENERAL. One silver star.	 COLONEL. Silver spread eagle.	 LIEUTENANT COLONEL. A silver leaf.
 CAPTAIN - Two silver bars.	 FIRST LIEUTENANT - One silver bar.	 SECOND LIEUTENANT - No loop insignia.	 CHAPLAIN - Latin cross.	

CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS.

The more frequent chevrons, only, are given.
The colors of the hat cords are used in the chevrons.
A few of the specialty marks are given

 GENERAL. Crest of arms of the United States and two silver stars.	 FIRST SERGEANT.	 SERGEANT.	 CORPORAL.	 PRIVATE, 1st Class. Insignia of color of arm of service.	 GUNNER.	 ELECTRICIAN.	 MECHANIC.	 BANDSMAN.	 COOK.
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RANK AND INSIGNIA OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

For illustration see opposite page.

The following table shows the rank of commissioned officers in the United States army and marine corps and the corresponding grades in the navy:

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.	NAVY.
General.	Admiral.
Lieutenant-general.	Vice-admiral.
Major-general.	Rear-admiral.
Brigadier-general.	Commodore.
Colonel.	Captain.
Lieutenant-colonel.	Commander.
Major.	Lieutenant-commander.
Captain.	Lieutenant.
First Lieutenant.	Lieutenant, jr. grade.
Second Lieutenant.	Ensign.

Commissioned army officers wear the following insignia on the shoulder loop.

RANK AND INSIGNIA.

Lieutenant-general—Three silver stars.
Major-general—Two silver stars.
Brigadier-general—One silver star.
Colonel—Silver eagle.
Lieutenant-colonel—Silver oak leaf.
Major—Gold oak leaf.
Captain—Two silver bars.
First Lieutenant—One silver bar.
Second Lieutenant—No insignia.
Chaplain—Cross.

Commissioned officers of the navy wear the following devices on the collar:

Admiral—Anchor and four stars.
Vice-admiral—Anchor and three stars.
Rear-Admiral—Anchor and two stars.
Captain—Anchor and silver eagle.
Commander—Anchor and silver leaf.
Lieutenant-commander—Anchor and gold leaf.
Lieutenant—Anchor and two bars.
Lieutenant, junior grade—Anchor and one bar.

Following are the army service insignia:
Infantry—Crossed guns.
Cavalry—Crossed sabers.
Field artillery—Crossed cannon and numbers.
Coast artillery—Crossed cannon.
Engineer corps—Castle.
Aviation corps—Globe with wings.
Medical corps—Winged staff and serpents.
Signal corps—Crossed flags.
Quartermaster corps—Eagle on wheel.
Motor transport corps—Winged hat on bronze wheel.

Hat Cords.

Generals wear hat cords the color of gold, while those of other officers are gold and black. The branch of the service to which each enlisted man belongs is indicated by the color of the hat cord he wears:

Infantry—Light blue.
Cavalry—Yellow.
Artillery—Scarlet.
Engineers corps—Scarlet intertwined with white.
Signal corps—Orange intertwined with white.
Medical department—Maroon.
Quartermaster corps—Buff.
Ordnance department—Black intertwined with white.
Motor transport corps—Purple.

Chevrans.

First class privates wear on their coat sleeves or shirts the design of the department or service to which they belong. The designs or chevrons sewn on the sleeves of noncommissioned officers are as follows:

Lance corporal—One inverted V-shaped bar.
Corporal—Two bars.
Sergeant—Three bars.
First sergeant—Diamond mark under bars.
Stable sergeant—Horse's head under bars.
Color sergeant—Star under bars.
Battalion quartermaster sergeant—Three horizontal bars.
Chief trumpeter—One bar and bugle.

Regimental Insignia.

The number on a man's coat collar is that of the regiment to which he belongs. If it is below 101 it shows that he is in the regular army; if it is between 101 and 300 inclusive he is in the national guard; if it is 301 or over he is in the national army. In addition men in the national guard and the national army will have on their collars devices showing from what state they come, and in the case of national guards the regiment to which they belonged before being taken into the federal service, as for example, Ill.; 1st Ill.; Ind.; 3d Ind., etc.

By direction of the president the war department issued general orders Jan. 12, 1918, authorizing the following decorations and insignia:

Distinguished Service Cross.

A bronze cross of appropriate design and a ribbon to be worn in lieu thereof, to be awarded by the president, or in the name of the president, by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces in Europe to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself, by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor.

Distinguished Service Medal.

A bronze medal of appropriate design and a ribbon to be worn in lieu thereof, to be awarded by the president to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

War Service Chevron.

A gold chevron of standard material and design, to be worn on the lower half of the left sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has served six months in the zone of the advance in the war, and an additional chevron for each six months of similar service thereafter. Officers and enlisted men of the aviation service on combat flying duty in Europe will be credited for the war service chevron with the time they may be on duty.

Wound Chevrons.

A gold chevron of pattern identical with that of the war service chevron, to be worn on the lower half of the right sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has received, or who may hereafter receive, a wound in action with the enemy which necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and an additional chevron for each additional wound, but not more than one chevron will be worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer shall be considered to be a wound within the meaning of this order.

Medal of Honor.

During the present emergency, whenever a recommendation for the award of the medal of honor reaches the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces in Europe, he is authorized to cable his recommendation for immediate action and to hold the papers until a reply is received. In the event that his recommendation is approved, he will note the action taken in his indorsement when forwarding the papers in the case and will present the medal to the recipient as the representative of the

president or will delegate a suitable officer to act in that capacity.

In any case where the person recommended for the award of the medal of honor is at the time of the recommendation apparently fatally wounded or so ill as to endanger his life, the commanding general of the expeditionary forces in Europe is authorized to act immediately upon the recommendation as the representative of the president, afterward reporting his action by cable.

Whenever a recommendation for the award of the medal of honor is approved by cable, and whenever a report is received announcing the award of the distinguished service cross by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces in Europe, and whenever the distinguished service medal is awarded, such award, with a statement of the circumstances in each case, will be announced in general orders of the war department by the adjutant-general of the army without unnecessary delay.

[The medal of honor is the highest token of valor awarded in the American army. It originated at the time of the civil war.]

The distinguished service cross and the distinguished service medal may be awarded posthumously to persons killed in the performance of acts meriting such award or to persons whose death from any cause may have occurred prior to such award. The medal so awarded will be issued to the nearest relative of the deceased person.

No individual will be entitled to more than one distinguished service cross or one distinguished service medal, but each additional citation in war department orders for conduct or service that would warrant the award of either of these decorations will entitle the person so cited to wear upon the ribband of the decoration and upon the corresponding ribbon a bronze oak leaf of approved design, and the right to wear such oak leaf will be announced as a part of the citation. Other citations for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer will be indicated in each case by a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter worn upon the ribband of the distinguished service cross and upon the corresponding ribbon.

When an officer or enlisted man is admitted to a hospital for treatment of a wound, or when an officer or enlisted man is treated for a wound without being admitted to a hospital, the commanding officer of the hospital, or, in the latter case, the medical officer who treats the wound, will furnish the commanding officer of the wounded person with a certificate describing briefly the nature of the wound and certifying to the necessity of the treatment. This information may be furnished to commanders of higher units in the form of certified lists and will be transmitted by them to the commanding officers concerned.

Commanding officers will forward to the adjutant-general of the army, through military channels, lists in duplicate of those officers and enlisted men of their commands who have been honorably wounded in action, with a statement in the case of each individual, showing time and place wounds were received and organization in which they were then serving. Whenever a report is made of an action, it will be accompanied by the above described list and by certified copies of the medical officers' statements.

Upon receipt of lists of wounded the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces in Europe is authorized to grant the right to wear the wound chevron to the persons concerned, and he will note his action by indorsement in forwarding the papers.

The right to wear the wound chevron shall be confined to those who are authorized to do so by letter from the adjutant-general of the

army or from the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces in Europe.

Requests for the issue or purchase of these chevrons will be accompanied by a list of the persons for whom they are desired, for the information of the commanding officer who authorizes the issue. The officer, before approving a requisition or a purchase, will verify the right of the persons concerned to wear the chevrons requested. Requests for authority to wear the wound chevron on account of wounds received prior to the present war will be forwarded with all available evidence to the adjutant-general of the army for verification through the war department records and appropriate action.

Mexican Service Badge.

The following order was issued by the war department in February, 1918:

By authority of the president, a service badge with ribbon, to be known as the Mexican service badge, will be issued to all officers and enlisted men who are now or may hereafter be in the military service of the United States, and whose service has been under the following conditions:

(a) In Mexico, afloat or ashore, as members of the Vera Cruz expedition, between April 24, 1914, and Nov. 26, 1914.

(b) In Mexico as members of the punitive or other authorized expeditions between March 14, 1916, and Feb. 7, 1917.

(c) Those who were actually present and participated in an engagement against Mexicans between April 22, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in which there were casualties on the side of the United States troops.

(d) Those who were present as members of the Mexican border patrol between April 12, 1911 and Feb. 7, 1917, in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among their own company, troop, battery or detachment.

The distribution of this badge will be governed by the provisions of article VIII., compilation of general orders, circulars and bulletins, war department, 1881-1915. No individual will be entitled to more than one Mexican service badge.

Persons not now in the army of the United States, who, if they had remained in the service would be entitled to this badge and whose separation from the service has been honorable, may apply to the adjutant-general of the army for authority to purchase and wear the Mexican service badge.

Wound and Service Chevrons in Navy.

Wound and service chevrons for men in the naval service, afloat or ashore in Europe, were authorized by the secretary of the navy Sept. 25, 1918. The chevrons are similar to those worn in the army and take the form of a V-shaped bar of gold braid for blue uniforms and yellow silk lace or braid for white. Service chevrons are worn on the lower half of the left sleeve and wound chevrons on the right sleeve.

War service chevrons will be given as follows:

Served three months or more since April 6, 1917 afloat or ashore, on duty east of the thirty-seventh meridian west of Greenwich.

Served afloat three months or more since May 25, 1918, on vessels that have cruised on the high seas of the Atlantic ocean north of the equator.

Served on vessels that have been torpedoed or fired upon.

Served on aviation duty in the United States, making actual flights in search of enemy vessels since May 25, 1918.

Service on transports and conveying ships shall be included.

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY.

Statement of the system of pay of the army authorized by the quartermaster-general:

Commissioned Officers.

Rank.	Per year.
General.....	\$10,000
Lieutenant-general.....	9,000
Major-general.....	8,000
Brigadier-general.....	6,000
Colonel.....	4,000
Lieutenant-colonel.....	3,500
Major.....	3,000
Captain.....	2,400
First lieutenant.....	2,000
Second lieutenant.....	1,700

In the cases of colonels and other commissioned officers of lower rank an increase of 10 per cent, known as longevity pay, is allowed for each period of five years of service, provided that such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. Officers of higher rank than colonel receive no increase for continuous service.

All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these cannot be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same. The allowance for quarters for a second lieutenant is 2 rooms, or \$24 per month; for a first lieutenant, 3 rooms or commutation of \$36 per month; a captain, 4 rooms or commutation of \$48; major, 5 rooms or commutation of \$60; lieutenant-colonel, 6 rooms or commutation of \$72; colonel, 7 rooms or commutation of \$84; brigadier-general, 8 rooms or commutation of \$96; major-general, 9 rooms or commutation of \$108; lieutenant-general, 10 rooms or commutation of \$120 and a general, 11 rooms or commutation of \$132. All receive a suitable allowance for heat and light, dependent upon the locality of their stations and the season. While on foreign service officers receive an increase of 10 per cent of their base pay and longevity pay.

Aerial Flight Increases.

Aviation officers of the signal corps, or officers attached to the signal corps, while on duty which requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, are entitled to an increase in the pay of their grade, under their commissions, as follows: Aviation officers, 25 per cent; junior military aviators, 50 per cent; military aviators, 75 per cent. Each junior military aviator and each military aviator duly qualified and serving has the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by them under their commissions, provided that the ranks under their commissions are not higher than that of captain.

Pay of Enlisted Men.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assignment to Special Duties.

These are the established grades of the enlisted men, but they may variously be assigned to such special duties as chauffeurs, switch-board operators, cobblers, clerks, camoufleurs, sanitary inspectors, draftsmen, stevedores, accountants, plumbers and such other occupations and trades as are necessary to meet the requirements of army service.

In addition to the rates of pay for enlisted men heretofore mentioned, supplemental pay or allowances are made as follows:

(1) Increased pay is allowed for continuous service, computed under what is known as "enlistment period." An enlistment period ordinarily represents a period of three or four years, dependent upon the law in effect at date of enlistment. There are seven such periods, covering a period of service of from 1 year to more than 18 years, provided for, and the increases range from \$3 to \$24 per month, according to the grade and length of service. Men in the grade of private calling for \$30 per month are increased \$3 per month during the second enlistment period, an additional \$3 during the third enlistment period, and \$1 per month for each additional enlistment period to include the seventh enlistment period. Men above the \$30 grade and up to and including the \$38 grade are entitled to \$3 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh for each successive enlistment period. Men above the \$38 grade are entitled to \$4 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh.

Some Additional Ratings.

(2) Enlisted men of the coast artillery, below the grade of mess sergeant, are entitled to the following additional ratings, according to established individual qualifications: Casement electricians, observers of the first class, plotters and coxswains, \$9 per month; chief planters, observers of second class, chief loaders, gun commanders and gun pointers, \$7 per month; enlisted men of the field artillery—expert first-class gunners, \$5 per month; first-class gunners, \$3 per month, and second-class gunners, \$2 per month; enlisted men of the cavalry, engineers and infantry—expert rifemen, \$5 per month; sharpshooters, \$3 per month and marksmen, \$2 per month; enlisted men of the medical department—surgical assistants, \$5 per month; nurses (enlisted men) \$3 per month, and dispensary assistant, \$2 per month.

(3) Enlisted men of the signal corps, while on duties which require them to participate regularly in aero flights, assuming that they have rating of aviation mechanic, receive 50 per cent increase in their monthly pay.

Housing and Subsistence.

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

(5) Enlisted men, if serving in a foreign country or beyond the continental limits of the United States (Porto Rico, Hawaii and Panama Canal Zone excepted) receive 20 per cent increase in pay computed on the base pay and service pay prevailing prior to June 1, 1917, when an act of congress increased, for the "term of the emergency," the pay of all enlisted men in amounts ranging from 50 per cent to 8 per cent.

(6) Enlisted men attached to the United States Military academy are entitled to the same pay and allowances as other enlisted men of the regular army of the same grade and additional compensation provided for performing certain duties upon detail therefor in orders.

For deeds of valor, recognized by acts of congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit which entitle them to an additional compensation of \$2 per month.

Allowances at Retirement.

Enlisted men can apply for retirement after 30 years of service. They are retired on 75 per cent of the monthly pay drawn at the time of retirement, and \$15.75 a month additional in lieu of allowances.

Officers are retired for disability or after 64 years of age, and receive 75 per cent of the pay of the grade held at date of retirement.

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

Officers, while in hospital, are charged \$1 per day for subsistence. They are not entitled to clothing or equipment and are required to subsist themselves, purchasing their supplies either from the quartermaster or through the ordinary channels of trade.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

From official statement issued by committee on public information, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1918.

All commissioned officers of the active list of the navy receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service. Officers of the medical, pay and construction corps, chaplains, civil engineers and professors of mathematics have the relative ranks of the various grades of the line, the annual base pay of each grade being as follows:

Admiral (in command of fleet).....	\$10,000
Vice-admiral (second in command of fleet)	9,000
Rear-admiral, upper half.....	8,000
Rear-admiral, lower half.....	6,000
Commodore	6,000
Captain	4,000
Commander	3,500
Lieutenant-commander	3,000
Lieutenant	2,400
Lieutenant (junior grade).....	2,000
Ensign	1,700

To each commissioned officer below the rank of rear-admiral is allowed 10 per cent of his yearly base pay for each five years of service in the army, navy and marine corps, but not exceeding in all 40 per cent. Additional provision is made by law that the pay of a captain shall not exceed \$5,000, a commander \$4,500, and a lieutenant-commander \$4,000 per annum.

Sea and Foreign Shore Duty.

An officer on sea or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States receives while so serving 10 per cent additional of his pay.

An officer on shore duty where no government quarters are furnished is paid \$12 per month for each of the number of rooms to which his rank entitles him, that is:

	Rooms.
Rear-admiral, upper half.....	9
Rear-admiral, lower half.....	8
Captain	7
Commander	6
Lieutenant-commander	5
Lieutenant	4
Lieutenant (junior grade).....	3
Ensign, warrant officer and nurse.....	2

Varying allowances for heat and light, depending upon the month and place of duty, are made for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which an officer's rank entitles him.

Aids to rear-admirals of the upper half are each paid \$200 per annum and aids to rear-admirals of the lower half \$150 each per annum.

Student Naval Aviators.

Officers of the navy appointed student naval aviators and while detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft receive the pay and allowances of the rank plus 35 per cent increase thereof, and those officers who have qualified as naval aviators shall, while so detailed, receive the pay and allowances of their rank plus 50 per cent thereof.

Boatswains, gunners, pay clerks, machinists, carpenters, sailmakers and pharmacists are known as warrant officers and are paid as follows:

	At sea.	On shore.	Waiting orders.
First 3 years' service....	\$1,500	\$1,125	\$875
Second 3 years' service....	1,625	1,250	1,000
Third 3 years' service....	1,750	1,625	1,125
Fourth 3 years' service....	2,000	1,750	1,250
After 12 years' service....	2,250	2,000	1,500

Warrant officers on shore duty receive the same allowances for quarters and heat and light as an ensign.

After six years from date of warrant these officers are, if duly qualified, commissioned chief warrant officers and receive the pay and allowances of ensign. After six years from date of commission each commissioned warrant officer with a creditable record receives the pay and allowances of a lieutenant (junior grade), and after twelve years from date of commission the pay and allowances of a lieutenant.

Warrant officers while attached to a sea-going ship are paid a ration allowance of 40 cents per day.

All officers in the regular navy are required to provide their own uniforms and to pay for subsistence both ashore and afloat.

The Entitled Personnel.

The enlisted personnel of the navy is of various classifications, depending upon their duties. Entry into the service is usually made in the lower ratings and the men are advanced upon the establishment of qualifications for the higher ratings. The following tables show the classifications and the base monthly pay of each rating during the present war as provided by the act of May 22, 1917:

Chief Petty Officers.

Chief master at arms.....	\$77.50
Chief boatswain's mates.....	61.00
Chief gunner's mates.....	61.00
Chief turret captains.....	73.00
Chief quartermasters.....	61.00
Chief machinists' mates.....	83.00
Chief electricians.....	72.00
Chief carpenters' mates.....	61.00
Chief water tenders.....	61.00
Chief yeomen.....	72.00
Chief storekeepers.....	61.00
Chief pharmacists' mates.....	72.00
Bandmasters.....	63.20
Chief commissary stewards.....	83.00
Chief printers.....	72.00

Any of the above-named chief petty officers who has served as such for one year with credit is given what is known as a "per-

manent appointment," which increases his base pay to \$83 per month.

Petty Officers, First Class.

Master at arms, first class.....	\$52.00
Boatswain's mates, first class.....	52.00
Gunners' mates, first class.....	52.00
Turret captains, first class.....	61.00
Quartermasters, first class.....	52.00
Boilermakers.....	77.50
Machinists' mates, first class.....	66.50
Coppersmiths.....	66.50
Shipfitters, first class.....	66.50
Electricians, first class.....	61.00
Blacksmiths.....	61.00
Plumbers and fitters.....	55.50
Sailmakers' mates.....	52.00
Carpenters' mates, first class.....	52.00
Water tenders.....	52.00
Painters, first class.....	52.00
Storekeepers, first class.....	52.00
Pharmacists' mates, first class.....	52.00
Yeomen, first class.....	52.00
First musicians.....	47.60
Commissary stewards.....	72.00
Ships' cooks, first class.....	66.50
Bakers, first class.....	55.50
Printers, first class.....	52.00

Petty Officers, Second Class.

Master at arms, second class.....	\$46.50
Boatswain's mates, second class.....	46.50
Gunners' mates, second class.....	46.50
Quartermasters, second class.....	46.50
Machinists' mates, second class.....	52.00
Electricians, second class.....	52.00
Shipfitters, second class.....	52.00
Oilers.....	48.70
Carpenters' mates, second class.....	46.50
Printers, second class.....	46.50
Painters, second class.....	46.50
Storekeepers, second class.....	46.50
Yeomen, second class.....	46.50
Ships' cooks, second class.....	52.00
Pharmacists' mates, second class.....	46.50

Petty Officers, Third Class.

Master at arms, third class.....	\$41.00
Coxswains.....	41.00
Gunners' mates, third class.....	41.00
Quartermasters, third class.....	41.00
Electricians, third class.....	41.00
Carpenters' mates, third class.....	41.00
Painters, third class.....	41.00
Storekeepers, third class.....	41.00
Yeomen, third class.....	41.00
Pharmacists' mates, third class.....	41.00

Seamen, First Class.

Seamen gunners.....	\$36.60
Seamen.....	38.40
Firemen, first class.....	46.50
Shipwrights.....	35.50
Musicians, first class.....	43.20
Ships' cooks, third class.....	41.00
Bakers, second class.....	46.50
Hospital apprentice, first class.....	38.40

Seamen, Second Class.

Seamen, second class.....	\$35.90
Firemen, second class.....	41.00
Musicians, second class.....	41.00
Buglers.....	41.00
Ships' cooks, fourth class.....	35.50
Hospital apprentice, second class.....	35.90

Seamen, Third Class.

Apprentice seamen.....	\$32.60
Firemen, third class.....	36.20
Landsmen.....	32.60

Messmen Branch.

Stewards to commanders in chief.....	\$72.00
Cooks to commanders in chief.....	61.00
Stewards to commandants.....	72.00
Cooks to commandants.....	61.00
Cabin stewards.....	61.00
Cabin cooks.....	55.50
Wardroom stewards.....	61.00
Wardroom cooks.....	55.50

Steerage stewards.....	\$46.50
Steerage cooks.....	41.00
Warrant officers' stewards.....	46.50
Warrant officers' cooks.....	41.00
Mess attendants, first class (United States citizen).....	41.00
Mess attendants, second class (United States citizen).....	35.50
Mess attendants, third class (United States citizen).....	37.00
Mess attendants, first class (not United States citizen).....	38.40
Mess attendants, second class (not United States citizen).....	37.00
Mess attendants, third class (not United States citizen).....	32.60

In addition to the pay as provided in the above tables the following amounts are also paid monthly to each enlisted man who is qualified to receive them:

\$1.50 for each successive re-enlistment for four years within four months of date of honorable discharge from previous enlistment.

\$.50 for first re-enlistment and \$3.30 for each subsequent re-enlistment, if citizen of the United States and completed previous enlistment.

\$2.20 if a seaman gunner.

\$2.20 if a graduate of a petty officers' school.

\$5.50 to a steward or cook who holds a certificate of qualification and is a citizen of the United States.

83 cents for each good conduct medal a man holds.

Extra Monthly Compensation.

The following extra monthly compensations are paid to men who perform the transient duties specified:

\$5 to a seaman in charge of hold.

\$5 to a coxswain of a steam or motor launch.

\$5 to a captain of a gun's crew.

\$5 to a jack-of-the-dust.

\$5 to a lamplighter.

\$5 to a messman.

From \$10 to \$30 to a mail clerk, the amount depending upon the complement of the ship.

From \$2 to \$10 to a man who qualifies at target practice as a gun pointer, the amount depending upon the caliber of the gun.

From \$1 to \$3 to a signalman.

From \$10 to \$20 to a tailor or tailor's helper, the amount depending upon the complement of ship.

Pay for Special Duties.

For special duties or details the following compensations are paid:

\$1.20 per hour to divers for the actual time spent under water.

33 cents per day to seamen detailed for duty as firemen.

\$5 per month for submarine service.

\$1 per day (but not exceeding \$15 per month) spent submerged in submarine, if qualified for torpedo work.

A man detained beyond the expiration of his enlistment receives one-fourth additional of all pay while so detained.

A man receives a gratuity of four months' pay if he re-enlists within four months and presents an honorable discharge from his last enlistment.

Each enlisted man receives on first enlistment an outfit of clothing and small stores free of charge. Any articles subsequently drawn are issued at cost price.

Enlisted men are subsisted by the government. Men on detached duty are furnished cash in lieu of subsistence.

Men discharged are either furnished transportation to their homes and all expenses while en route or are paid 4 cents per mile for the total number of miles from place of discharge to their homes.

On board each ship of the navy and at each station on shore is maintained a commissary store at which may be purchased at cost price

such articles as are usually sold in civilian stores and shops.

Officers on the retired list receive three-fourths of their active duty pay.

Enlisted men are retired after 30 years' service and are paid three-fourths of total pay and allowances they received at date of retirement and cash in lieu of quarters and subsistence.

Officers and men of the naval reserve force and the national naval volunteers while on active duty receive the same pay and allowances as those of same rank and length of service in the regular navy.

When first called into active service in time of war or national emergency a uniform gratuity of \$150 is allowed each officer of the naval reserve and \$60 each enlisted man.

RECONSTRUCTION HOSPITALS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The following statement was issued by the United States war department Aug. 1, 1918:

The surgeon-general, with the approval of the general staff, announces the completion of plans for the physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers in the general military hospitals. These plans are formulated with a view to close co-operation with the war department committed to the reception and special service in the work of restoring men to full or limited military service, and with the federal board for vocational education, which is authorized by the law to provide vocational training for disabled men after their discharge from the army and navy.

The records of 516 cases treated in four hospitals show 134 men able to return to full military duty, 210 fit for limited service and 172 who are eligible for discharge. In the last group twelve are classed as helpless or institutional cases, 121 are able to return to their former occupations, and thirty-nine will need further training to fit them for earning a livelihood. These figures show the division of responsibility in the work of reconstruction.

The task of fitting men for further military service is at present the most pressing need because wherever an able-bodied man behind the lines can be replaced by one less fit physically, but vocationally capable, a soldier is gained for active duty. The reconstruction work in the hospitals, therefore, will emphasize technical training in all lines capable of adaptation to the physical limitations of disabled men and in which employment will act as a therapeutic agent. When play and work and study will help a man to get well, this kind of medicine will be prescribed to the patient. If the work he does leads to further service in the army or to better prospects in civilian life so much the better.

HOSPITALS DESIGNATED.

The surgeon-general has designated the following general military hospitals for the work of physical reconstruction:

Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

General hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.

General hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J.

General hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.

General hospital No. 7, Roland park, Baltimore (for the blind).

General hospital No. 8, Otisville, N. Y.

General hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, N. Y.

General hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

General hospital No. 11, Cape May, N. J.

General hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.

General hospital No. 17, Markleton, Pa.

Letterman General hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

United States Army hospital, Fort Des Moines, Ia.

Plattsburg Barracks hospital, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

General hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED.

The policy to be followed in these hospitals, as announced by the surgeon-general, is that hereafter no member of the military service

disabled in line of duty, even though not expected to return to duty will be discharged from service until he shall have attained complete recovery or as complete recovery as may be expected when the nature of his disability is considered. In furtherance of this policy physical reconstruction is defined as complete mental and surgical treatment carried to the point of maximum functional restoration, both mental and physical. To secure this result all methods recognized by modern medicine as conducive to cure will be utilized. In other words, not only the ordinary means of medicine and surgery, including all specialties, will be utilized, but also physical measures such as are employed under physiotherapy, including hydro, electro and mechanotherapy, active exercises, indoor and outdoor games, and passive exercise in the form of massage. Provision in the form of adequate buildings and equipment for physiotherapy have been adopted in each of the hospitals.

FUNCTIONAL RESTORATION, AIM.

Modern medicinal treatment does not end with physical cure. Functional restoration is the final aim of the modern physicians and surgeons. It is conceded that the physical rehabilitation of disabled men is peculiarly dependent upon their mental attitude. The more serious the disability, the greater the danger of mental depression and an indisposition to respond to medical and surgical treatment. The educational work should begin, therefore, at the moment when the man has arrived at the stage where he begins to worry about his future, whether in this country or overseas. The first problem is to divert his attention by simple recreation, through reading, pictures, games, handiwork occupations and the like, with a view to securing a genuine interest in the attainment of some worthy end—the end most certain to hold his attention and to claim his best efforts in his future vocation. Hence, by gradual steps he may be induced to supplement his previous vocational experience by academic, scientific, or technical instruction, or to choose a new vocation and begin preparation for it if such a course is necessary.

The end of "cheer up" work in the hospitals extends to all who are mentally capable of planning for their own future. This means a relatively large proportion of the entire number. The beginning is made at the bedside with handicrafts of various kinds grouped under the term "occupational therapy." When the man is able to leave the ward and can be benefited physically by technical training, he has the opportunity of working at specific trades either in the curative workshop, in specially provided classrooms, or out of doors.

The teachers for this work have been secured from the convalescent disabled soldiers who are already skilled in their vocations and from the enlisted personnel of the army, secured by transfer or by induction of regulars, but qualified for general military service, but qualified for special limited service. These instructors work under the direction of educational officers chosen for their professional standing in civil life and commissioned in the sanitary corps of the medical department. The general staff has just authorized commissions for 119 educational officers for this purpose.

CLASSES OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

From the military standpoint disabled soldiers may be placed in three general classes:

(a) Those who can be restored to full duty.

(b) Those who can be fitted for limited service.

(c) Those disabled to the extent of unfitting them for further military service.

It is the announced policy of the surgeon-general that patients of the first class (a) should have, when circumstances warrant it, the benefit of therapeutic treatment through play work and study, as may be prescribed by medical officers, in order that their morale may be stiffened, their special skills improved, their future usefulness increased, and their recovery hastened.

Patients of the second class (b) should have, whenever conditions permit and the medical officers approve, such specific training—physical and vocational—as will in the judgment of the educational officers best fit such patients for limited service of a particular kind. At present patients are being trained in general hospitals for limited service as general and vocational teachers, typists, printers, tailors, cobblers, harnessmakers, welders, motor mechanics, painters, machine workers, woodworkers, bookkeepers, statisticians, telegraphers, photographers, telephone operators, cooks, storekeepers, electricians, etc.

LIST TO BE EXTENDED.

The list will be extended with the advice and co-operation of the committee on education and special service of the war department to meet other needs as they arise. In connection with the large general hospitals there is abundant opportunity for practice in

many trades and occupations. At Fort McPherson, for example, practical experience can be gained in twenty different trades. Moreover, there is immediately adjacent to the hospital a large quartermaster's mechanical repair shop, covering all phases of mechanical repair and construction to which men can be assigned for limited service or to gain experience.

Patients of the third class (c) should be encouraged in every possible way to accept the benefits accorded them for vocational training by the federal board for vocational education. To this end they should have while in the hospital such physical training and general education as will best promote their physical reconstruction and at the same time contribute most to their vocational training. Patients who do not select or who are not eligible to continue their education under the federal board should receive such training as the medical and educational officers deem best in each individual case.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The following statement outlining the new army organization for overseas service was made public by the war department Sept. 22, 1917:

Strength of Infantry Regiment.

At maximum strength an infantry regiment will comprise 103 officers and 3,652 men. It will be made up as follows, the figures including officers and men:

1 headquarters and headquarters company.....	303
3 battalions of 4 rifle companies each.....	3,078
1 supply company.....	140
1 machine gun company.....	178
1 medical detachment.....	56
	3,755

Each rifle company has a strength of 250 men and 6 officers. It is composed of a company headquarters (2 officers and 18 men) and four platoons. Each platoon includes:

1 headquarters.....	2
1 section bombers and rifle grenadiers.....	22
2 sections riflemen, 12 each.....	24
1 section auto riflemen (4 guns).....	11
	59

The machine gun company has 6 officers and 172 men. It consists of the headquarters (3 officers and 21 men), 3 platoons (each with 1 officer and 46 men), and a train (13 men). Its armament is 12 machine guns of heavy type and 4 spare guns.

Transportation and Equipment.

The transportation equipment of the regiment is: 22 combat wagons, 16 rolling kitchens, 22 baggage and ration wagons, 16 ration carts, 15 water carts, 3 medical carts, 24 machine gun carts, 59 riding horses, 8 riding mules, 332 draft mules, 2 motorcycles with side cars, 1 motor car, 42 bicycles.

New fighting equipment for each regiment, in addition to the usual rifles, bayonets, pistols, etc., includes 480 trench knives (40 to each company), 192 automatic rifles (16 to each company), and 3 one-pounder cannon manned by the one-pounder cannon platoon of the regimental headquarters company.

Headquarters Company.

Each regimental headquarters company is made up of 7 officers and 294 men, as follows:

One headquarters platoon (93 officers and men) including 1 staff section (36 officers and men), 1 orderlies section (29 men), 1 band section (28 men).

One signal platoon (77 officers and men) including 1 telephone section (51 men), 1 section with headquarters (19 men), 1 section with 3 battalions (16 officers and men).

One sappers' and bombers' platoon (43 officers and men) including 1 section sappers (9 men) for digging and special work, 1 section bombers (34 officers and men).

One pioneer platoon (55 officers and men) for engineer work.

One one-pounder cannon platoon (33 officers and men).

Infantry Divisions.

The following summary of the organization of an infantry division completes the general outline of organization of the United States army for service in Europe. The figures are the total of officers and men for each entry. Each infantry division comprises:

1 division headquarters.....	164
1 machine gun battalion of 4 companies.....	768
2 infantry brigades, each composed of 2 infantry regiments and 1 machine gun battalion of 3 companies.....	16,420
1 field artillery brigade composed of 3 field artillery regiments and 1 trench mortar battery.....	5,068
1 field signal battalion.....	262
1 regiment of engineers.....	1,666
1 train headquarters and military police.....	337
1 ammunition train.....	962
1 supply train.....	472
1 engineer train.....	84
1 sanitary train composed of 4 field hospital companies and 4 ambulance companies.....	949
	27,152

Artillery and Machine Gun Strength.

The new organization increases the ratio of artillery and machine gun strength of infantry. In place of the old division of three brigades with three infantry regiments in each are two brigades with two infantry regiments in each. But in the new as in the old organization there are three regiments of field artillery in each division, making the ratio of artillery to infantry regiments three to four, in place of three to nine. A trench mortar battery, added to the artillery brigade, and a one-pounder platoon, attached to each infantry regiment headquarters company, adds to the gun strength of the division.

A division now includes a total of fourteen machine gun companies. Each of the four infantry regiments has one; each of the two brigades has a machine gun battalion of three companies, and the division has a machine gun battalion of four companies. This gives each division a mobile machine gun strength of ten companies, which can be used as special needs require, while each regiment still has its own machine gun equipment in one of its component companies. And, in addition, there are forty-eight sections of auto-riflemen, each section carrying four light machine guns (automatic rifles), one section in each of the four platoons making up each rifle company.

SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL TROOPS.

General order 108.

1. Under authority conferred by section 2, act of May 18, 1917, the president directs that there be organized for the period of the existing emergency, the enlisted strength being raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment or draft, the following special and technical engineer troops:

A. For each army:
Special service—to consist of:
(1) A gas and flame service; 1 regt. engrs.
(2) A mining service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 6 engr. cos. (mining).
(3) A water supply service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 6 engr. cos. (water supply).
(4) A general construction service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 6 engr. cos. (construction).
(5) An engineer supply service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 1 batln. engr. (supply) of 3 cos.; 1 batln. engrs. (workshop) of 3 cos.; 1 service batln. (4 cos.).
(6) A surveying and printing service: 1 batln. engrs. (topographical); additional officers will be attached as needed.
(7) A road service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 4 batlns. engrs. (road) of 3 cos. each; 6 service batlns. (4 cos. each); 10 truck cos. (31 trucks each); 5 wagon cos. (61 wagons each).
(8) An army ponton park.
B. For the line of communications:
(1) A general construction service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 6 engr. cos. (construction); 6 service batlns. (4 cos. each).
(2) An engineer supply service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 2 batlns. engrs. (supply) of 3 cos. each; 2 batlns. engrs. (workshop) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).
(3) A forestry service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 10 batlns. engrs. (forestry) of 3 cos. each; 9 service batlns. (4 cos. each).
(4) A quarry service: 1 regtl. hqrs.; 2 batlns. engrs. (quarry) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).
(5) A light railway service, consisting of the following:
Construction department—1 regtl. hqrs.; 5 batlns. engrs. (railway) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).
Operation and mechanical department—1 regtl. hqrs.; 4 batlns. engrs. (railway) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).
(6) A standard gauge railway service, consisting of the following:
Construction departments—5 regts. engrs. (railway) (the 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th engrs. [railway], nat. army); 8 service batlns. (4 cos. each).
Operation and maintenance department—2 regtl. hqrs.; 6 batlns. engrs. (railway) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).
Mechanical and supplies department—1 regtl. engrs. (shop) (19th engrs. [railway], nat. army); 1 batln. engrs. (railway) of 3 cos.; 1 service batln. (4 cos.).
2. Service battalions will be transferred from one service to another as may be necessary. Engineer troops of a special service may be utilized in another engineer service in the discretion of the commanding general concerned.
3. A regimental headquarters will consist of:
Commissioned—Col., 1; Lieut.-col., 1; capt., 3; total, 5. Enlisted—Master engrs., sr. grade, 4; jr. grade, 4; regtl. sergt. major, 1; regtl. supply sergts., 2; sergts., 4; wagoners, 3; cooks, 2; pvts., first class, 6; pvts., 12; total, 38.
A battalion of engineers will consist of:
Battalion headquarters—Commissioned—Major, 1; capt., 2; 1st Lieuts., 1; total, 4. Enlisted—Master engrs., sr. grade, 2; jr. grade, 4; batln. sergt. major, 1; batln. supply sergt., 1; sergts., 2; corporals, 2; wagoners, 2; cook, 1; pvts., first class, 3; pvts., 6; total, 24. And three engineer companies.
An engineer company will consist of:
Commissioned—Capt., 1; 1st Lieuts., 3; 2d Lieuts., 2; total, 6. Enlisted—First sergt., 1; sergts., first class, 4; supply sergt., 1; mess sergt., 1; stable sergt., 1; sergts., 10; corporals, 20; horseshoer, 1; saddler, 1; wagoners, 5; cooks, 5; buglers, 2; pvts., first class, and pvts., 198; total, 250.
An army ponton park (materiel, 3 ponton divisions and 1 supply division complete) will consist of:
Commissioned—First Lieut., 1; 2d Lieut., 1; total, 2. Enlisted—First sergt., 1; sergts., first class, 2; supply sergt., 1; mess sergt., 1; stable sergts.,

4; sergts., 4; corporals, 15; horseshoers, 4; saddler, 1; wagoners, 65; cooks, 3; buglers, 2; pvts., first class, 26; pvts., 52; total, 181.
Combat wagons (6 mule), 30; combat wagons (4 mule), 15; baggage and ration wagons, 3; rolling kitchen, 1; water cart (2 mule), 1; technical supply train wagons (6 mule), 5; technical supply train wagons (4 mule), 10; horses, riding, 3; mules, draft, 334.
A service battalion will consist of:
Battalion headquarters: Commissioned—Major, 1; 1st Lieut., 1; 2d Lieut., 1; total, 3. Enlisted—Batln. sergt. major, 1; batln. supply sergt., 1; pvts., first class, 4; total, 6.
Four service companies, each of the following personnel:
Commissioned—Capt., 1; 1st Lieut., 1; 2d Lieut., 1; total, 3. Enlisted—First sergt., 1; mess sergt., 1; supply sergt., 1; sergts., 8; corporals, 16; wagoners, 3; mechanics, 2; buglers, 2; cooks, 4; pvts., first class, 70; pvts., 142; total, 250.
4. The following field transportation is authorized:
For each regimental headquarters—Truck (2 ton), 1; motor cars (5 passenger), 2; motorcycles with side cars, 6.
For each battalion headquarters—Truck (2 ton), 1; motor car (5 passenger), 1; motorcycles with side cars, 4.
For each engineer company—Trucks (2 ton), 2; truck (½ ton, delivery type), 1; motorcycles with side cars, 2; rolling kitchen (trail mobile type), 1; water cart (trail mobile), 1.
For each headquarters of a service battalion—Motorcycles with side cars, 3.
For each service company—Motor trucks, 2; motorcycles with side cars, 2; rolling kitchen (trail mobile type), 1; water cart (trail mobile), 1.
For each army ponton park—Baggage and ration wagons, 3; rolling kitchen (4 mule), 1; water cart (2 mule), 1; horse, riding, 3; mules, draft, 334.
SECRETARY BAKER'S VISITS TO EUROPE.
Newton D. Baker, the secretary of war, made two visits to Europe in 1918. On his first trip he arrived at a French port on March 19. After a conference in Paris with Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and Gen. Foch of the French army, he inspected the American camps and parts of the front line where Americans were receiving their "top" training. He also visited the Belgian front and met King Albert. Then he crossed the channel and went to London, where he was received by King George and had interviews with Premier Lloyd George and other British statesmen and military officers.
Returning to France soon after the beginning of the great German offensive on March 21 he conferred with Gen. Pershing and approved of the American commander's action in placing his troops at the unqualified disposal of Gen. Foch, who had been made the commander of the allied forces. Early in April he visited Italy, inspecting the damage done by air raids in Venice, calling at the Italian army headquarters and having interviews with Premier Orlando and the foreign and war ministers in Rome. Returning to France he was received by Premier Clemenceau and took part in ceremonies in Paris in connection with a celebration of the first anniversary of America's entry into the war.
Mr. Baker returned home, arriving at an Atlantic port on April 16. The dates of his departure for Europe and for his return trip were kept secret. He traveled both ways on one of the large German steamships interned in the United States and taken over when the war began.
Secretary Baker made another trip to France in the fall, spending part of September and October there and in England to arrange for further co-operation in shipping troops and supplies. He witnessed part of the American victory at the St. Mihiel salient and inspected the various military activities behind the lines as well as at the front. In England he visited a number of hospitals for American wounded.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSURANCE.

See also amendments to war insurance act, page 391, this volume.

William C. DeLanoy, director of the bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department, determined upon and published on Oct. 15, 1917, the terms and conditions of the contract of insurance to be made under the act of Oct. 6, 1917. Following is the substance of these terms: Insurance will be issued for any of the following aggregate amounts upon any one life, the amounts being converted into monthly installments as indicated:

Amount.	Installment.	Amount.	Installment.
\$1,000	\$5.75	\$4,500	\$25.88
\$1,500	8.63	\$5,000	28.75
\$2,000	11.50	\$5,500	31.63
\$2,500	14.38	\$6,000	34.50
\$3,000	17.25	\$6,500	37.38
\$3,500	20.13	\$7,000	40.25
\$4,000	23.00	\$7,500	43.13

Amount.	Installment.	Amount.	Installment.
\$8,000	\$46.00	\$9,500	\$54.63
\$8,500	48.88	\$10,000	57.50
\$9,000	51.75		

The installments will be payable during the total and permanent disability of the insured, or if death occur without such disability, for 240 months, or if death occur following such disability, for a sufficient number of months to make 240 in all, including months of disability already paid for, in both cases except as otherwise provided.

The insurance is issued at monthly rates for the age (nearest birthday) of the insured when the insurance goes into effect, increasing annually upon the anniversary of the policy to the rate for an age one year higher, as per the following table of rates:

Age.	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$5,000	\$5,500	\$6,000	\$6,500	\$7,000
15	\$0.63	\$0.95	\$1.26	\$1.58	\$1.89	\$2.21	\$2.52	\$2.84	\$3.15	\$3.47	\$3.78	\$4.10	\$4.41
16	.63	.95	1.26	1.58	1.89	2.21	2.52	2.84	3.15	3.47	3.78	4.10	4.41
17	.63	.95	1.26	1.58	1.89	2.21	2.52	2.84	3.15	3.47	3.78	4.10	4.41
18	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48
19	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48
20	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48
21	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55
22	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55
23	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55
24	.66	.99	1.32	1.65	1.98	2.31	2.64	2.97	3.30	3.63	3.96	4.29	4.62
25	.66	.99	1.32	1.65	1.98	2.31	2.64	2.97	3.30	3.63	3.96	4.29	4.62
26	.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.01	2.35	2.68	3.02	3.35	3.69	4.02	4.36	4.69
27	.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.01	2.35	2.68	3.02	3.35	3.69	4.02	4.36	4.69
28	.68	1.02	1.36	1.70	2.04	2.38	2.72	3.06	3.40	3.74	4.08	4.42	4.76
29	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.45	3.80	4.14	4.49	4.83
30	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.45	3.80	4.14	4.49	4.83
31	.70	1.05	1.40	1.75	2.10	2.45	2.80	3.15	3.50	3.85	4.20	4.55	4.90
32	.71	1.07	1.42	1.78	2.13	2.49	2.84	3.20	3.55	3.91	4.26	4.62	4.97
33	.72	1.08	1.44	1.80	2.16	2.52	2.88	3.24	3.60	3.96	4.32	4.68	5.04
34	.73	1.10	1.46	1.83	2.19	2.56	2.92	3.29	3.65	4.02	4.38	4.75	5.11
35	.74	1.11	1.48	1.85	2.22	2.59	2.96	3.33	3.70	4.07	4.44	4.81	5.18
36	.75	1.13	1.50	1.88	2.25	2.62	3.00	3.38	3.75	4.13	4.50	4.88	5.25
37	.76	1.14	1.52	1.90	2.28	2.66	3.04	3.42	3.80	4.18	4.56	4.94	5.32
38	.77	1.16	1.54	1.93	2.31	2.70	3.08	3.47	3.85	4.24	4.62	5.01	5.39
39	.79	1.19	1.58	1.98	2.37	2.77	3.16	3.56	3.95	4.35	4.74	5.14	5.53
40	.81	1.22	1.62	2.03	2.43	2.84	3.24	3.65	4.05	4.46	4.86	5.27	5.67
41	.82	1.23	1.64	2.05	2.46	2.87	3.28	3.69	4.10	4.51	4.92	5.33	5.74
42	.84	1.26	1.68	2.10	2.52	2.94	3.36	3.78	4.20	4.62	5.04	5.46	5.88
43	.87	1.31	1.74	2.18	2.61	3.05	3.48	3.92	4.35	4.79	5.22	5.66	6.09
44	.89	1.34	1.78	2.23	2.67	3.12	3.56	4.01	4.45	4.90	5.34	5.79	6.23
45	.92	1.38	1.84	2.30	2.76	3.22	3.68	4.14	4.60	5.06	5.52	5.98	6.44
46	.95	1.43	1.90	2.38	2.85	3.33	3.80	4.28	4.75	5.23	5.70	6.18	6.65
47	.99	1.49	1.98	2.48	2.97	3.47	3.96	4.46	4.95	5.45	5.94	6.44	6.93
48	1.03	1.55	2.06	2.58	3.09	3.61	4.12	4.64	5.15	5.67	6.18	6.70	7.21
49	1.08	1.62	2.16	2.70	3.24	3.78	4.32	4.86	5.40	5.94	6.48	7.02	7.56
50	1.14	1.71	2.28	2.85	3.42	3.99	4.56	5.13	5.70	6.27	6.84	7.41	7.98
51	1.20	1.80	2.40	3.03	3.60	4.20	4.80	5.40	6.00	6.60	7.20	7.80	8.40
52	1.27	1.91	2.54	3.18	3.81	4.45	5.08	5.72	6.36	6.99	7.62	8.26	8.89
53	1.35	2.04	2.73	3.38	4.05	4.73	5.40	6.09	6.77	7.43	8.10	8.78	9.45
54	1.44	2.16	2.88	3.60	4.32	5.04	5.76	6.48	7.20	7.92	8.64	9.36	10.08
55	1.53	2.30	3.06	3.83	4.59	5.36	6.12	6.96	7.80	8.64	9.48	10.32	11.16
56	1.64	2.46	3.28	4.10	4.92	5.74	6.56	7.38	8.20	9.02	9.84	10.66	11.48
57	1.76	2.64	3.52	4.40	5.28	6.16	7.04	7.92	8.80	9.68	10.56	11.44	12.32
58	1.90	2.85	3.80	4.75	5.70	6.65	7.60	8.55	9.50	10.45	11.40	12.35	13.30
59	2.05	3.08	4.10	5.13	6.15	7.18	8.20	9.23	10.25	11.28	12.30	13.33	14.35
60	2.21	3.32	4.42	5.53	6.63	7.74	8.84	9.95	11.05	12.16	13.26	14.37	15.47
61	2.40	3.60	4.80	6.00	7.20	8.40	9.60	10.80	12.00	13.20	14.40	15.60	16.80
62	2.60	3.90	5.20	6.50	7.80	9.10	10.40	11.70	13.00	14.30	15.60	16.90	18.20
63	2.82	4.23	5.64	7.05	8.46	9.87	11.28	12.69	14.10	15.51	16.92	18.33	19.74
64	3.07	4.61	6.14	7.68	9.21	10.75	12.28	13.82	15.35	16.89	18.42	19.96	21.49
65	3.35	5.03	6.70	8.38	10.05	11.73	13.40	15.08	16.75	18.43	20.10	21.78	23.45
Age.	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$9,000	\$9,500	\$10,000	Age.	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$9,000	\$9,500	\$10,000
15	\$4.73	\$5.04	\$5.36	\$5.67	\$5.99	\$6.30	28	5.10	5.44	5.78	6.12	6.46	6.80
16	4.73	5.04	5.36	5.67	5.99	6.30	29	5.18	5.52	5.87	6.21	6.56	6.90
17	4.73	5.04	5.36	5.67	5.99	6.30	30	5.18	5.52	5.87	6.21	6.56	6.90
18	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40	31	5.25	5.60	5.95	6.30	6.65	7.00
19	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40	32	5.33	5.68	6.04	6.39	6.75	7.10
20	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40	33	5.40	5.76	6.12	6.48	6.84	7.20
21	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50	34	5.48	5.84	6.21	6.57	6.94	7.30
22	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50	35	5.55	5.92	6.29	6.66	7.03	7.40
23	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50	36	5.63	6.00	6.38	6.75	7.13	7.50
24	4.95	5.28	5.61	5.94	6.27	6.60	37	5.70	6.08	6.46	6.84	7.22	7.60
25	4.95	5.28	5.61	5.94	6.27	6.60	38	5.78	6.16	6.55	6.93	7.32	7.70
26	5.03	5.36	5.70	6.03	6.37	6.70	39	5.86	6.25	6.64	7.03	7.42	7.80
27	5.03	5.36	5.70	6.03	6.37	6.70	40	5.94	6.34	6.73	7.12	7.51	7.90
								6.08	6.48	6.89	7.29	7.70	8.10

Age.	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$9,000	\$9,500	\$10,000
41.....	6.15	6.56	6.97	7.38	7.79	8.20
42.....	6.30	6.72	7.14	7.56	7.98	8.40
43.....	6.53	6.96	7.40	7.83	8.27	8.70
44.....	6.68	7.12	7.57	8.01	8.46	8.90
45.....	6.90	7.36	7.82	8.28	8.74	9.20
46.....	7.13	7.60	8.08	8.55	9.03	9.50
47.....	7.43	7.92	8.42	8.91	9.41	9.90
48.....	7.73	8.24	8.76	9.27	9.79	10.30
49.....	8.10	8.64	9.18	9.72	10.26	10.80
50.....	8.55	9.12	9.69	10.26	10.83	11.40
51.....	9.09	9.60	10.20	10.80	11.40	12.00
52.....	9.53	10.16	10.80	11.43	12.07	12.70
53.....	10.13	10.80	11.48	12.15	12.83	13.50
54.....	10.80	11.52	12.24	12.96	13.68	14.40
55.....	11.48	12.24	13.01	13.77	14.54	15.30
56.....	12.30	13.12	13.94	14.76	15.58	16.40
57.....	13.20	14.08	14.96	15.84	16.72	17.60
58.....	14.20	15.20	16.15	17.10	18.05	19.00
59.....	15.38	16.40	17.43	18.45	19.48	20.50
60.....	16.58	17.68	18.79	19.89	21.00	22.10
61.....	18.00	19.20	20.40	21.60	22.80	24.00
62.....	19.50	20.80	22.10	23.40	24.70	26.00
63.....	21.15	22.56	23.97	25.38	26.79	28.20
64.....	23.03	24.56	26.10	27.63	29.17	30.70
65.....	25.13	26.80	28.48	30.15	31.83	33.50

The insurance may be continued at these increasing term rates during the war and for not longer than five years after the termination of the war.

Persons entitled to apply for this insurance are:

1. A commissioned officer (including a warrant officer) in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

2. Any person, male or female, enlisted, enrolled or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, including noncommissioned and petty officers and members of training camps authorized by law.

The term "military or naval forces" means the army, the navy, the marine corps, the coast guard, the naval reserves, the national guard, coasters and any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the army or the navy.

3. Any member of the army nurse corps (female) or of the navy nurse corps (female) while employed in active service under the war department or navy department, respectively.

Insurance may be applied for in favor of one or more of the following persons with sum of \$500 or a multiple thereof for each beneficiary, the aggregate not exceeding the limit of \$10,000 and not less than \$1,000 upon any one life:

Husband or wife.

Child, including legitimate child; child legally adopted before April 15, 1917, or more than six months before enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service, whichever date is the later; stepchild, if a member of the insured's household; illegitimate child, but, if the insured is his father, only if acknowledged by instrument in writing signed by him, or if he has been judicially ordered to contribute to such child's support, and if such child, if born after Dec. 31, 1917, shall have been born in the United States or in its insular possessions.

Grandchild, meaning a child, as above defined, of a child as above defined.

Parent, including father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather and stepmother, either of the insured or of his/her spouse.

Brother or sister, including of the half blood as well as of the whole blood, stepbrothers and stepsisters and brothers and sisters through adoption.

Unless other designation is made by the insured, such person or persons, within the permitted class of beneficiaries, as would under the laws of the place of residence of the insured be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy shall be deemed designated as the beneficiary or beneficiaries to whom

shall be paid any installments remaining unpaid upon the death or disqualification under the provisions of the act, of any named beneficiary.

In case the applicant does not desire the premium to be deducted from his/her pay (or his/her deposit) he/she should so elect in writing at the time of making application; but if no election is made it shall have the effect to provide for such deduction from his/her pay, or if such pay be insufficient, any balance from his/her deposit.

INSURANCE AFTER THE WAR.

Secretary William G. McAdoo issued the following official statement Nov. 18, 1918:

I desire to remind all America's soldiers and sailors that it is their opportunity and their privilege to keep up their insurance with the United States government after the war has officially terminated and even after they have returned to civil life.

More than 4,000,000 officers and men of the army and navy are now insured with the United States government through the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department. The grand total of insurance is more than \$36,000,000,000.

In its present form this insurance is annual renewable term insurance at net peace rates, issued against death and total permanent disability. Under the provisions of the war risk insurance act every person holding this insurance may keep it up in this form even after he leaves the service for a period of five years. All that is necessary is the regular payment of premiums.

Moreover, the law provides that not later than five years after the termination of the war as declared by presidential proclamation, the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such term or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, these regulations will provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, twenty payment life, endowment maturing at age 62, and into other usual forms of insurance. This insurance will continue to be government insurance. The various forms of policies which the bureau of war risk insurance will write are now being prepared.

Every person in the military or naval service owes it to himself and to his family to hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance. It is the strongest, safest and cheapest life insurance ever written. Just as this insurance relieved our soldiers and sailors of anxiety and misgivings for the welfare of their loved ones and protected them against the hazards of war, so it will continue to protect them through the days of readjustment and reconstruction and in time of peace.

The advantages of keeping this insurance in force cannot be emphasized too strongly. The right to continue it is a valuable right given by the government to our fighting part of the men as compensation for their services. If this right is lost by allowing insurance to lapse it can never be regained. When government insurance is allowed to lapse the holder cannot again obtain insurance except from private companies at a considerable increase in cost. Moreover, many of the men may have become uninsurable as a result of the war through physical impairment and if these allow their insurance to lapse they will lose the last opportunity for their families to have the protection of life insurance.

The economic value of life insurance to society is so well recognized as to need no argument. The government now has in force upon the lives of 4,000,000 American citizens who have fought its battles a life insurance group larger than all others combined. Therefore, it is manifestly of the highest importance, not only to the fighting men and their dependents but to all the people, that the largest possible percentage of this insurance shall be continued in force after its holders shall be returned to civil life.

MEMORANDUM FOR SOLDIERS.

A copy of the following memorandum of information will be furnished to each officer and enlisted man separated from service in the United States army:

Information relative to compensation and continuance of war risk insurance.

Furnished to

(Surname) (Christian name) (Army Serial No.)
War Risk Insurance.

All correspondence relating to war risk insurance should be addressed to "Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.," and always contain the following information:

Your first name, middle name and last name in full.

Your grade and organization at the time of applying for insurance.

Your army serial number.

Date of your discharge or separation from service.

Your present address.

1. If you desire to continue your war risk insurance it will be necessary for you to make payments of the monthly premiums directly to the disbursing clerk, bureau of war risk insurance, treasury department, Washington, D. C. Check or money order should be made payable to the treasurer of the United States.

2. Your premium on \$..... insurance will be \$..... per month until July 1, 1919, after which date it will be as follows:

From July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920, \$..... per month.

From July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, \$..... per month.

From July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922, \$..... per month.

From July 1, 1922, to July 1, 1923, \$..... per month.

From July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, \$..... per month.

3. Should your address or that of a beneficiary change at any time, you should advise the bureau of war risk insurance, treasury department, Washington, D. C., immediately.

4. Within five years after the termination of the war, as declared by proclamation of the president, you must apply to the bureau of war risk insurance, treasury department, Washington, D. C., for the conversion of your present policy into some other form of insurance. Your present policy will lapse unless converted within that time.

5. You may change your beneficiary at any time provided the new beneficiary is within the permitted class. Those who may be designated are: A spouse, child, parent, brother or sister or grandchild.

Compensation.

All correspondence relating to compensation should be addressed to "Compensation Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.," and always contain the following information:

Your first name, middle name and last name in full.

Your grade and organization at the time of discharge.

Your army serial number.

The date of your discharge or separation from the service.

Your present address.

1. The United States will pay compensation for death or disability resulting from injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty by an officer or enlisted man when employed in active service, except where injury or disease has been caused by his own willful misconduct. Furthermore, dismissal or dishonorable discharge from the service terminates all rights to any compensation.

2. In case a man should discover after and within one year after separation from the service that he has sustained an injury or contracted disease in the line of duty when employed in active service which may result in disability or death, but which did not disable him and of which he had no knowledge at the time of separation from the service, he should communicate the fact immediately to the compensation section of the bureau of war risk insurance, giving his full name, army serial number, if an enlisted man, rank, or grade, and organization; the date of his discharge or separation from the service; and if possible, the date of his injury or disability. He should at the same time request to be furnished a certificate to the fact that at the time of his separation from the service he was suffering from a wound, injury, or disease which is likely to result in death or disability. This certificate must be obtained within one year from the date of separation from the service, and in order to obtain it the man must submit to a medical examination by a physician designated by the bureau of war risk insurance.

3. No compensation shall be payable for death or disability which does not occur prior to or within one year from date of separation from the service.

4. No compensation is payable for disability unless claim is filed within five years after the date of separation from the service.

5. In order to procure compensation for disability the claimant shall submit to examination by a medical officer of the United States. If he refuses to submit to such examination his right to compensation ceases.

6. Compensation is entirely separate and distinct from war risk insurance and should not be confused therewith.

.....

.....
 Commanding.....

.....
 (Place.)

.....
 (Date.)

MONUMENT TO FIRST SOLDIERS WHO FELL.

On Nov. 3, 1918, an artistic monument at Bathelemont, France, was dedicated by the citizens of Nancy to commemorate the death of the first three Americans who fell there in action just a year before while fighting under the American flag. The names of these men are Corp. James B. Gresham, Evansville, Ind. Thomas F. Enright, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Meric D. Hay, Glidden, Iowa.

Notwithstanding the fact that Bathelemont was still under enemy shell fire, early on the morning of the 3d, there were some beau-

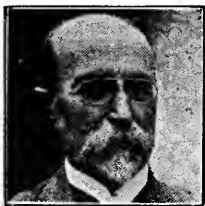
tiful floral wreaths sent to the place and laid at the base of the monument.

The memorial was given by the people of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. In a large salon of the city hall at Nancy a meeting was held at which there were made a number of speeches praising the bravery of the Americans and the services they had rendered to France. One of the ministers of the government presided. Among the speakers were the mayor of Nancy, the prefect, and one of the senators from the department.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

President—Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk.
 Premier—Dr. Karl Kramarz.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs—Edouard Benes.
 Minister of Justice—M. Haberman.
 Minister of National Defense—M. Klofar.
 Minister of Agriculture—M. Praschek.
 Minister of Education—Anthony Soukoup.
 Minister of Finance—M. Raising.
 Minister of Commerce—M. Stransky.
 Minister of Posts—M. Spherny.
 Minister of Health—M. Frore.
 Minister of War—M. Stefanik.
 Minister of the Interior—M. Svehla.
 Minister of Food—M. Aronsky.
 Minister of Social Welfare—M. Winter.
 Minister of Railways—M. Zahradnik.
 Minister Without Portfolio—M. Kruban.

At a session of the national assembly held in Prague, Bohemia, Nov. 15, 1918, the creation of a Czecho-Slovak republic was ratified and the choice of Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk as its first president was confirmed. The territory in the new state, it was decided, should consist of fifteen districts, with Prague as the capital. The national assembly at the same time abolished all titles of nobility and passed an eight-hour working day act.



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THOMAS G. MASARYK To provide the funds with which to set the machinery of the republic going the United States government on Nov. 16 extended to the national assembly a credit of \$7,000,000.

The men chiefly responsible for the creation of the Czecho-Slovak republic were Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak national council, which at first had headquarters in Paris, France, but subsequently established itself in Washington, D. C.; Gen. Milan R. Stefanik, vice-president of the council, and Dr. Edouard Benes, the general secretary. These leaders worked ceaselessly with the one object of securing from the great allied nations the recognition of their organization, their armies and their plans for a state which should be free and entirely independent of the autocratic rulers of Austria-Hungary. They formed legions which under their own banners fought for the allies in Italy, France and Russia. Their arguments and acts were conclusive and recognition followed. This was a severe blow to the Austrian empire and probably had as much to do with its downfall as any other one thing.

Italy was among the first to see the importance of dividing the strength of her chief opponent in the war, Austria-Hungary. She accepted the services of a large Czecho-Slovak contingent of soldiers at the front and also recognized the right of the Czecho-Slovaks to independence.

Recognized by France and Britain.

On June 30, 1918, President Poincare of France presented a flag to the Czecho-Slovak soldiers fighting as a unit on the western front. At the same time M. Pichon, the foreign secretary, issued a statement addressed to the Czecho-Slovak national council in which he proclaimed the right of the Czechs and Slovaks to independence. M. Pichon wrote:

"At the moment when the first unit of the autonomous Czecho-Slovak army of France is preparing to quit its quarters and having received its flag, to proceed to man its sector amidst its French brothers in arms, the government of the republic deems it equitable and necessary to proclaim the rights of your nation to independence. For long centuries the Czecho-Slovak nation possessed the incomparable blessing of independence. It was deprived of it by the violence of the Hapsburgs allied with Germanic princes. The his-

toric rights of nations are imprescriptible, it is for the defense of these rights that France, attacked, is fighting to-day, together with her allies. The cause of the Czechs is specially dear to it.

"In the name of the government of the republic I express the sincerest and warmest wishes that the Czecho-Slovak state may soon become by the common efforts of all the allies, in close union with Poland and the Jugo Slav state, an impassable barrier to Germanic aggression and a factor of peace in a Europe reconstructed according to the principles of justice and the right of nationalities."

To this Dr. Masaryk made the following acknowledgment:

"Recognition of the independent Czecho-Slovak state means the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, reducing Germany to her own national forces. The independent Czecho-Slovak state is the final check to pan-German schemes of a Brest-Litovsk route, the anti-German barrier formed by the Czecho-Slovak state, Poland, Jugo Slavia, Roumania and Italy is also the surest help to Russia and the small nations now under Austro-German domination. Russia, separated from the Germans and the Magyars, can develop without direct German interference."

Great Britain extended recognition to the Czecho-Slovak nation Aug. 13, 1918, issuing through the secretary of foreign affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, the following declaration:

"Since the beginning of the war the Czecho-Slovak nation has resisted the common enemy by every means in its power. The Czecho-Slovaks have constituted a considerable army, fighting on three different battle fields, and attempting in Russia and Siberia to arrest the Germanic invasion. In consideration of its efforts to achieve independence Great Britain regards the Czecho-Slovaks as an allied nation and recognizes the unity of the three Czecho-Slovak armies as an allied and belligerent army waging regular warfare against Austria-Hungary and Germany. Great Britain also recognizes the right of the Czecho-Slovak national council as the supreme organ of Czecho-Slovak national interests and as the present trustee of the future Czecho-Slovak government to exercise supreme authority over this allied and belligerent army."

Recognized by the United States.

On Sept. 2, 1918, Robert Lansing, secretary of state, received Dr. Masaryk and made to him the following formal announcement:

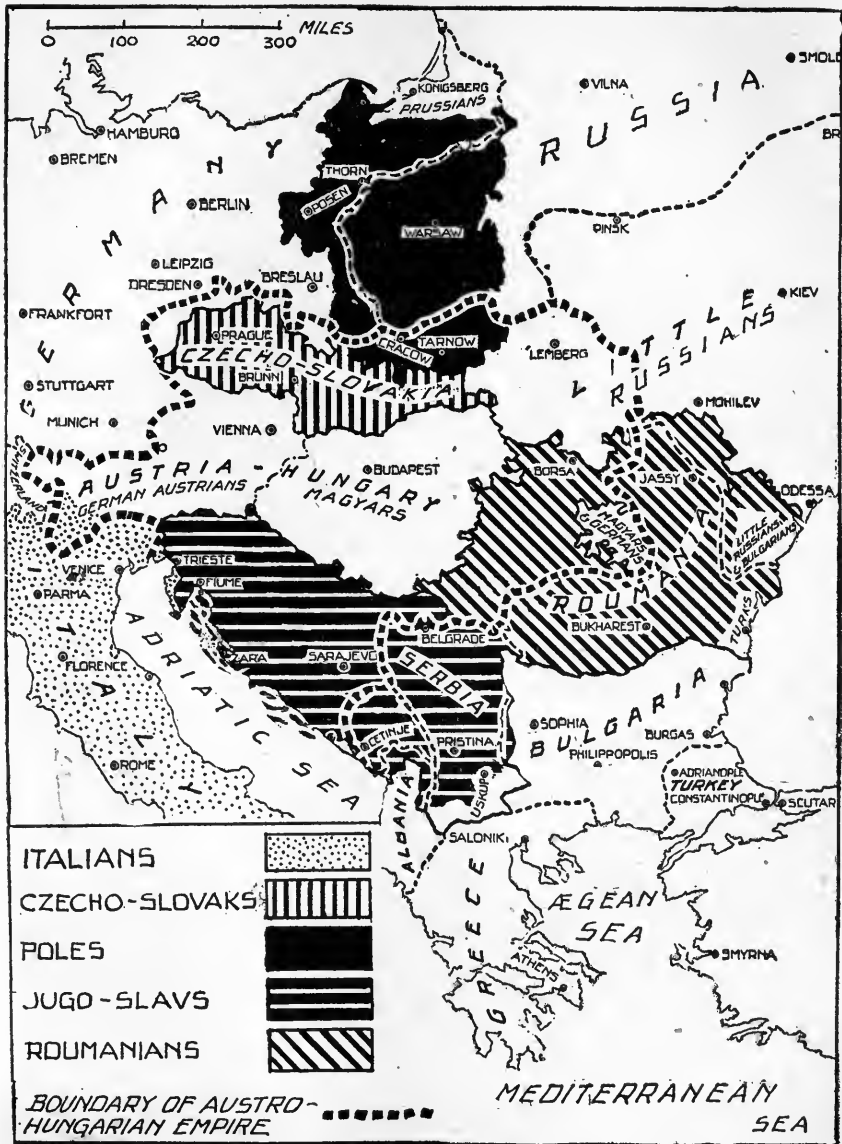
"The Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and having placed organized armies in the field which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations; and the Czecho-Slovaks having, in prosecution of their independence purpose in the present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak national council."

"The government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organized and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires.

"It also recognizes the Czecho-Slovak national council as a de facto belligerent government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

"The government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto government thus recognized for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Explaining the form of this declaration Prof. Masaryk later in the day made this statement: "The American recognition differs from the French and British in that these recognize the right to our independence directly, whereas Mr. Lansing's wording recognizes in the first place our army and the national council. But speaking of the Czecho-Slovaks the declaration denotes our whole nation. The British text



Prepared by Clarence L. Speed, Union League Club, Chicago.
 MAP SHOWING RACIAL LINES ON WHICH NEW STATE FRONTIERS WERE BEING ARRANGED IN 1918.

recognizes our national council as the present trustee of the future government; the United States recognizes our council directly as the de facto government. The United States lays stress on the belligerency and emphasizes the organization of our nation shown first in mobilizing armies and second in confiding all political affairs to the leading authority of the national council. In accordance with the humanitarian principles of the American constitution the military practice of our armies (this applies especially to our army in Russia) is acknowledged.

Thanks from American Bohemians.

The following telegram, dated Sept. 3, 1918, was sent from Chicago to Secretary Robert Lansing in Washington:

"The epochmaking act of the American government recognizing Czecho-Slovaks as allies and cobelligerents, worthy of independence and the coming of free nations, has moved us most profoundly, and we wish to pour our hearts to you and to the American government in gratitude, for by that act our brothers were liberated from centuries long bondage, from indescribable suffering imposed by the awful Austrian and Magyar tyranny, and have instilled in them new hopes. We who have chosen this land for our country will be inspired by this act to greater achievements. We shall be filled with new strength to fulfill the solemn vows given America. The champions of the oppressed, we shall feel new joy in performing our duties toward her, new valor and new motive power; we see today the glorious banner of our great free republic reaching over the oceans and beaming upon the new flowers of liberty where there was but dark desert of despair. Glory be to our own America, the champion of freedom. Glory be to America, the defender of democracy and humanity. We love her passionately and shall strive to be worthy of her. Our eternal gratitude is here."

"For the Czecho-Slovak people of America."
"BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE."

Revolt in Bohemia.

On Oct. 18, 1918, it was announced that the Czechs had made themselves masters of Prague, had hoisted the Czech flag and placed Czech money in circulation. The Austrian authorities at this time were powerless to make any effective opposition and the revolt was completely successful.

CZECHO-SLOVAK DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following declaration was issued by the provisional government of the Czecho-Slovak nation in Paris, France, Oct. 18, 1918:

"Declaration of independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation by its provisional government:

"At this grave moment, when the Hohenzollerns are offering peace in order to stop the victorious advance of the allied armies and to prevent the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and when the Hapsburgs are promising the federalization of the empire and autonomy to the dissatisfied nationalities committed to their rule, we, the Czecho-Slovak national council, recognized by the allied and American governments as the provisional government of the Czecho-Slovak state and nation, in complete accord with the declaration of the Czech deputies, made in Prague on Jan. 6, 1918, and realizing that federalization and still more, autonomy, means nothing under a Hapsburg dynasty, do hereby make and declare this our declaration of independence.

"We do this because of our belief that no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty they do not recognize, and because of our knowledge and firm conviction that our nation cannot freely develop in a Hapsburg mock federation, which is only a new form of the denationalizing oppression under which we have suffered for the last 300 years. We consider freedom to be the first prerequisite for federalization, and believe that the free nations of central and eastern

Europe may easily federate should they find it necessary.

"We make this declaration on the basis of our historic and natural right. We have been an independent state since the seventh century, and in 1526, as an independent state, consisting of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, we joined with Austria and Hungary in a defensive union against the Turkish danger. We have never voluntarily surrendered our right as an independent state in this confederation. The Hapsburgs broke their compact with our nation by illegally transgressing our rights and violating the constitution of our state, which they had pledged themselves to uphold, and we therefore refuse longer to remain a part of Austria-Hungary in any form.

"We claim the right of Bohemia to be reunited with her Slovak brethren of Slovakia, once part of our national state, later torn from our national body, and fifty years ago incorporated in the Hungarian state of the Magyars, who, by their unspicable violence and ruthless oppression of their subject races, have lost all moral and human right to rule anybody but themselves.

"The world knows the history of our struggle against the Hapsburg oppression, intensified and systematized by the Austro-Hungarian dualistic compromise of 1867. This dualism is only a shameless organization of brute force and exploitation of the majority by the minority; it is a political conspiracy of the Germans and Magyars against our own as well as the other Slav and the Latin nations of the monarchy. The world knows the justice of our claims, which the Hapsburgs themselves dared not deny. Francis Joseph, in the most solemn manner, repeatedly recognized the sovereign rights of our nation.

"The Germans and Magyars opposed this recognition, and Austria-Hungary, bowing before the pan-Germans, became a colony of Germany, and, as her vanguard to the east, per seceded the last Balkan conflict, as well as the present world war, which was begun by the Hapsburgs, alone, without the consent of the representatives of the people.

"We cannot and will not continue to live under the direct or indirect rule of the violators of Belgium, France and Serbia, the would-be murderers of Russia and Roumania, the murderers of tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers of our blood, and the accomplices in numberless unspeakable crimes committed in this war against humanity by the two degenerate and irresponsible dynasties.

"We will not remain a part of a state which has no justification for its existence and which, refusing to accept the fundamental principles of modern world organizations, remains only an artificial and immoral political structure, hindering every movement toward democratic and social progress.

"The Hapsburg dynasty, weighed down by a huge inheritance of error and crime, is a perpetual menace to the peace of the world, and we deem it our duty toward humanity and civilization to aid in bringing about its downfall and destruction.

"We reject the sacrilegious assertion that the power of the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties is of divine origin; we refuse to recognize the divine rights of kings. Our nation elected the Hapsburgs to the throne of Bohemia of its own free will, and by the same right deposes them. We hereby declare the Hapsburg dynasty unworthy of leading our nation and deny all of its claims to rule in the Czecho-Slovak land, which we here and now declare shall henceforth be a free and independent people and nation.

"We accept and shall adhere to the ideals of modern democracy, as they have been the ideals of our nation for centuries. We accept the American principles as laid down by President Wilson—the principles of liberated mankind, of the actual equality of nations and of governments deriving all their just power from the consent of the governed. We, the nation of Comenius, cannot but accept these principles expressed in the American declaration of independence, the principles of

Lincoln and of the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen. For these principles our nation shed its blood in the memorable Hussite wars, 500 years ago; for these same principles, beside her allies, our nation is shedding its blood to-day in Russia, Italy and France.

"We shall outline only the main principles of the constitution of the Czecho-Slovak nation; the final decision as to the constitution itself falls to the legally chosen representatives of the liberated and united people.

"The Czecho-Slovak state shall be a republic. In constant endeavor for progress it will guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion and science, literature and art, speech, the press and the right of assembly and petition. The church shall be separated from the state.

"Our democracy shall rest on universal suffrage; women shall be placed on an equal footing with the men, politically, socially and culturally. The rights of the minority shall be safeguarded by proportional representation; national minorities shall enjoy equal rights. The government shall be parliamentary in form and shall recognize the principles of initiative and referendum. The standing army will be replaced by militia.

"The Czecho-Slovak nation will carry out far reaching social and economic reforms; the large estates will be redeemed for home colonization; patents of nobility will be abolished. Our nation will assume its part of the Austro-Hungarian prewar public debt; the debts for this war we leave to those who incurred them.

"In its foreign policy the Czecho-Slovak nation will accept its full share of responsibility in the reorganization of eastern Europe. It accepts fully the democratic and social principle of nationality, and subscribes to the doctrine that all covenants and treaties shall be entered into openly and frankly, without secret diplomacy.

"Our constitution shall provide an efficient, rational and just government, which will exclude all special privileges and prohibit class legislation.

"Democracy has defeated theocratic autocracy. Militarism is overcome; democracy is victorious; on the basis of democracy mankind will be reorganized. The forces of darkness have served the victory of light; the longed for age of humanity is dawning.

"We believe in democracy; we believe in liberty and liberty evermore.

"Given in Paris on the 18th day of October, 1918.

"**PROF. THOMAS G. MASARYK.**

"Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

"**GEN. DR. MILAN R. STEFANIK,**

"Minister of National Defense.

"**DR. EDWARD BENEŠ,**

"Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Interior."

MID-EUROPEAN UNION.

A convention representing 50,000,000 persons under Germanic domination in mid-Europe was held in Independence hall, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23-26 to take steps looking to the organization of a mid-European union of small nations and also to draft a declaration of the common aims of such a democratic union. The union was organized with Dr. Masaryk as president and on Oct. 26 a new declaration of independence was read.

To fittingly proclaim that the eighteen Slav states of the German emperor's once subservient Mitteleuropa had united under a banner of their own and shaken off the yoke of domination, the mid-European union had a new liberty bell cast, as well as a new national flag, which was unfurled alongside the stars and stripes lying on the roof of Independence hall.

As the new bell pealed forth its chimes Prof. Masaryk read the declaration from the steps of America's birthplace of freedom. Previously the document had been signed by the representatives of the new federation, com-

posed of Czecho-Slovaks, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Jugo Slavs.

"Liberty for all, the world and all the inhabitants thereof," is prominently inscribed on the new liberty bell, which is a replica of the bell which rang out America's declaration 142 years ago.

The new declaration of independence was signed on the same table where Hancock, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and those others of the patriot fathers signed the pact that created this republic. Those present watched with interest each of the representatives, as his name was called, step to the table and put down his name. Palatmar, Gen. Avi represented the Jews of Palestine, Mirewv Sichinsky the Ukrainians, Capt. Vasilio Stosia the Rumanians.

Text of Declaration.

Following is the text of the new declaration of independence:

In the house assembled at Independence hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, on Oct. 26, 1918, we, representing together more than 50,000,000 people constituting a chain of nations lying between the Baltic, the Adriatic and the Black seas, comprising Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, Jugo Slavs, Ukrainians, Uro-Russians, Lithuanians, Rumanians, Italian Irredentists, Unredeemed Greeks, Albanians and Zionists, wholly or partly subject to alien dominion, deeply appreciating the aid and assistance given our peoples by the government and people of America and of the entente allies, on behalf of ourselves and our brethren at home do hereby solemnly declare that we place all our peoples and resources at the disposal of our allies for use against our common enemy, and, in order that the whole world may know what we deem are the essential and fundamental doctrines which shall be embodied in the constitutions hereafter adopted by the peoples of our respective independent nations, as well as the purposes which shall govern our common and united action, we accept and subscribe to the following as basic principles for all free peoples:

1. That all governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

2. That it is the inalienable right of every people to organize their own government on such principles and in such form as they believe will best promote their welfare, safety and happiness.

3. That the free and natural development of the ideals of any state shall be allowed to pursue their normal and unhindered course, unless such course harms or threatens the common interest of all.

4. That there should be no secret diplomacy, and all proposed treaties and agreements between nations should be made public prior to their adoption and ratification.

5. That we believe our peoples, having kindred ideals and purposes, should co-ordinate their efforts to insure the liberty of their individual nations for the furtherance of their common welfare, provided such a union contributes to the peace and welfare of the world.

6. That there should be formed a league of the nations of the world in a common and binding agreement for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and therefore peace among nations.

In the course of our history we have been subject to and victims of aggressive and selfish nations and autocratic dynasties and held in subjection by force of arms.

We have suffered destruction of our cities, violation of our homes and lands, and we have maintained our ideals only by stealth, in spite of the tyranny of our oppressors.

We have been deprived of proper representation and fair trial. We have been denied the right of free speech and the right freely to assemble and petition for the redress of our grievances. We have been denied free and friendly intercourse with our sister states, and our men have been impressed in war against their brothers and friends of kindred races.

The signers of this declaration and representatives of other independent peoples who

may subscribe their names hereto do hereby pledge, on behalf of their respective nations, that they will unitedly strive to the end that these wrongs shall be righted, that the sufferings of the world war shall not have been in vain and that the principles here set forth shall be incorporated in the organic laws of whatever governments our respective peoples may hereafter establish.

Czecho-Slovak Army in Russia.

Much of the credit for the formation of the new republic is due the intrepid Czecho-Slovak army in Russia, the story of whose march through the former empire to the Pacific coast in the face of privations and innumerable enemies is already an epic. After the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty a Czecho-Slovak army of approximately 50,000 men which had been fighting against Austria-Hungary and Germany was in the vicinity of Kiev in Ukraine. That country made peace with the Germans and the Czecho-Slovaks found themselves surrounded by enemies on all sides. Nevertheless, they spurned an offer of amnesty from Emperor Charles and started on their famous march to the east. They fought many battles against German and bolshevik forces, defeating them all, and steadily forced their way onward until they reached their goal and joined the allied forces in western Siberia.

Population and Area.

The Czechs are chiefly inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia, while the Slovaks live in the upper part of Hungary. The peoples are practically of the same race and speak the same language. There has never been any serious political differences between them.

"We hope to include in the new nation," said Prof. Masaryk before leaving the United States to go to his capital in Prague, "Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and their historical boundaries. To these will be added Slovakia—that is, the northern part of Hungary, extending as far south as Presburg and to the east as far as Ungvár. This territory is about four times greater than that of Belgium. The population of the new nation will be 12,000,000. Of these 10,000,000 are Bohemians and Slovaks. The remainder consists of minorities.

Our constitution will provide for a president and two legislative chambers, a senate and a house of representatives, similar to yours. There will be a very elaborate system of local self-government, as a means of insuring a democracy that is not one in form alone. We shall endeavor to work out the problem of local self-government so as to render the justice of leaving the affairs of minorities in their own hands as far as possible. In reaffirming the historical boundary lines of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia there will of necessity be included some Germans among the population, notably in the west and north, but we shall confer on communities of this kind the same local self-government that obtains in other parts of the country. There will be universal suffrage. We have confidence in this and a high degree of local self-government because all our people are educated."

The area of the new republic as outlined by Prof. Masaryk is approximately 48,000 square miles.

JUGO SLAV NATION.

When it became apparent that the Austro-Hungarian empire as a result of the war would practically cease to exist, the various nationalities immediately set about forming independent states. Emperor Charles offered federalization, but this plan was rejected as being merely an attempt to deceive President Wilson. The Jugo or southern Slavs were among those who wanted independence and they formed a national council in Agram, the capital of Croatia and Slavonia, to work with this end in view. Their aspirations were formally recognized by Italy on Sept. 28, 1918. On Oct. 23 the central executive com-

mittee elected on Oct. 5 by the national council of Slovenes, Croatsians and Serbians at Agram issued a statement that the committee would at once assume the political direction of those nationalities and declaring for the creation of a sovereign state on a democratic basis. The following principles were enunciated by the committee:

1. To bring about a reunion of all the Slovenes, Croatsians and Serbians on a racial basis without reference to their present political frontiers.

2. To create a sovereign state on a democratic basis.

3. To see that the nationalities represented by the council had a delegate at the peace conference.

The committee rejected the plan contained in the imperial manifesto for the settlement of nationalistic problems in Austria. It guaranteed the free development of all national majorities which may form a part of the state organized by it. Neighboring states would be assured free access to the sea, providing that they make no attempts on the constitutional rights of the state and on its territorial integrity.

The committee finally urged concord among all the nationalities in order to create a great national state.

On Oct. 31 the Croatian parliament at Agram had voted for a total separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary. Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia was appointed regent of the Jugo Slav state Nov. 26 by the national council at Agram. A state council, comprising all the members of the Agram council, fifty delegates from Serbia and five from Montenegro, was summoned to meet at Serajevo. This council was to appoint a cabinet for the Jugo Slav state.

POLAND.

The rehabilitation of Poland along the lines existing when the country was divided between Prussia, Austria and Russia in 1772 was in progress in November and December, 1918, but its exact form of government had not been determined when this edition of the Almanac and Year-Book went to press. On Nov. 9 it was announced that a Polish republic had been formed at Cracow under the presidency of Deputy Daszynski, while on Nov. 15 advices were received from Warsaw that Gen. Joseph Pilsudski of the Polish legion had been entrusted by the Polish regency council with the formation of a national government and with the control of all the troops. On Nov. 23 he had progressed so far as to appoint a cabinet with himself as minister of war; Andreas Moraczewski, a socialist leader, as premier and Leon Wasilewski as minister of foreign affairs. Three portfolios had been reserved for Prussian Poland.

Agitation for an independent Poland was conducted in the United States by a Polish national committee in Washington, of which Roman Dmowski was president, and by various other committees. Prominent in this movement and also in relief measures affecting Poland were such men as Ignace Paderewski, the famous pianist, and John F. Smulski, the Chicago banker.

Recognized by the United States.

On Nov. 2 the American secretary of state, Robert Lansing, addressed the following letter to President Dmowski:

"Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of Oct. 18 and Oct. 25 requesting the government of the United States to associate itself with the governments of France and Great Britain by recognizing the Polish army, under the supreme political authority of the Polish national committee, as autonomous, allied and cobelligerent.

In reply I beg to inform you that the government of the United States has not been unmindful of the zeal and tenacity with which the Polish national committee has prosecuted the task of marshaling its fellow countrymen in a supreme military effort to free Poland from its present oppressors.

"This government's position with respect to the Polish cause and the Polish people could hardly be more clearly defined than was outlined by the president in his address before the congress of Jan. 8, 1918. Therefore, feeling as it does a deep sympathy for the Polish people and viewing with gratification the progress of the Polish cause, this government experiences a feeling of genuine satisfaction in being able to comply with your request by recognizing the Polish army, and the supreme political authority of the Polish national committee, as autonomous and co-belligerent. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

"ROBERT LANGSING."

Ignace Paderewski, armed with power to act on behalf of various Polish committees in the United States, sailed from New York Nov. 23, 1918, for Europe to further the interests of his compatriots in the pending political developments.

"Poland will be free and so will her inhabitants," Mr. Paderewski said in a statement before departing. "The democratic constitution of Poland will assure liberty and equity to every citizen without distinction as to race, religion or political opinion."

In the course of November Polish troops took possession of Posen in Germany, Galicia and other places. They took possession of the royal palaces in Warsaw, disarmed the German police and demobilized the German troops.

Area and Population.

It was assumed that the new Poland would obtain an outlet to the Baltic sea at Danzig, by way of the Vistula. The limits of the state will probably be decided at the peace conference. Its area and population cannot at this time (Dec. 2, 1918) be given with any degree of accuracy. In 1914 Russian Poland had an area of 43,804 square miles and a population of 12,247,600; Austrian Poland (Galicia), 30,321 square miles and a population of 8,025,675 (in 1910) and Prussian Poland (Posen) an area of 11,184 square miles and a population of 2,099,831 (1910); total area, 85,509 square miles; total population, 22,373,106.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

According to advices received from Budapest, the "Hungarian People's Republic" was proclaimed Nov. 16, 1918, by the Hungarian national council and the two chambers of parliament, with Count Michael Karolyi as president. It was planned to proclaim universal, secret and equal suffrage for men and women. Hungary before the middle of October had declared herself independent of Austria. Archduke Joseph of Austria and his son, Archduke Joseph Franz, took an oath to "submit unconditionally to the orders of the national council of Hungary and to support it in all its decrees."

It was anticipated early in December, 1918, that the future of the Hungarian state would depend largely upon the decisions taken at the peace conference. Hungary in 1910 had an area of 123,609 square miles and a population of 20,886,487.

GERMAN AUSTRIA.

On Oct. 23, 1918, the German-Austrian deputies in the Austrian reichsrath formed an assembly for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Germanic people in Austria and issued a declaration announcing the creation of the "German State of Austria." Karl Seitz, leader of the German socialists in Austria, was elected president of the new assembly. The deputies announced their desire to bring about the autonomy of the Germans in Austria and to establish relations with other nations.

The assembly drew up a resolution respecting the form of government of the territory occupied by Germans. The "German State of Austria," it was said, would seek access to the Adriatic sea, in agreement with other nations. Pending the establishment of a constitution, according to this program, the peo-

ple would be represented by the reichsrath deputies constituted as a provisional national assembly.

In 1910, on the basis of language, there were 9,950,266 Germans out of a total population of 28,324,940 in Austria.

UKRAINIA.

Ukrainia is one of the more important states carved out of what was once the Russian empire. It was proclaimed as the "Ukrainian People's Republic" Nov. 21, 1917, and since then has had a troubled existence, with uprisings, riots and several changes of government. It made peace with Germany on its own account, but the Germans by their exactions and extortions aroused the resentment of the farming classes, who resisted the forcible collection of grain and other foodstuffs from them. Because of the defeat of the central powers and the denouncing of the Brest-Litovsk treaties by the allies the status of Ukrainia will probably have to be decided at the peace conference. The state has an estimated area of 216,400 square miles and a population of about 30,000,000. Kiev is the capital.

UKRAINE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Following are the provisions of the treaty of peace signed at Brest-Litovsk Feb. 9, 1918, by representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand and of the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other:

The preamble states that the Ukrainian people, having in course of the present world war declared itself to be independent and expressed a wish to restore peace between itself and the powers at war, desires "to take the first step toward a lasting world's peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations of the people in the political, legal, economic and intellectual realm."

The names of all of the plenipotentiaries engaged in the negotiations are then set forth and they are declared to have reached an agreement on the following points:

"Article I. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other declare that the state of war between them is at an end. The contracting parties are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

"Art. II. Between Austria-Hungary on the one hand and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other hand as far as these two powers border one another, those frontiers will exist which existed before the outbreak of the present war between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Russia. Farther north the frontier of the republic beginning at Tarnograd will in general follow the line of Bilgerye to Szezerberzszyn, Krasnostav, Pugasze, Radzyn, Mieshretschei, Sarnaki, Selnik, Wysekeltowski, Kamietshitowski, Prushany and Wlodzowskysiecz. This will be fixed in detail by a fixed commission according to ethnographical conditions and with a regard to the desires of the population. Should the Ukrainian People's Republic have common frontiers with another of the powers of the quadruple alliance special agreements will be made thereon.

"Art. III. The evacuation of occupied territories will begin immediately after the ratification of the present treaty. The manner of carrying out the evacuation and transfer of the evacuated territories will be determined by the plenipotentiaries of the interested parties.

"Art. IV. The diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be entered upon immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. The widest possible admittance of the respective parties to consuls is to be reserved for a special agreement.

"Art. V. The contracting parties mutually renounce the reimbursement of their war costs—that is to say, the state expenditure for car-

rying on the war, as well as indemnification for damages, that is to say, those damages suffered by them and their subjects in the war, as through military measures, including all requisitions made in the enemy's countries.

Art. VI. The respective prisoners of war will be permitted to return home as far as they do not desire, with the approval of the state concerned, to remain in its territories or proceed to another country. The regulation of the questions connected herewith will follow by means of separate treaties provided for in article VIII.

Art. VII. The contracting parties undertake mutually and without delay to enter into economic relations and organize and exchange for goods on the basis of the following prescriptions:

"1. Until the 31st day of July of the current year reciprocal exchange of the more important surplus supplies of agricultural and industrial products will be carried out as follows for the purpose of covering current requirements: The quantities and sort of products to be exchanged will be settled by a joint commission, to sit immediately upon the signature of the peace treaty; prices will be regulated by the joint commission; payments will be made in gold on the basis of 1,000 German imperial gold marks as the equivalent of 462 gold rubles of the former Russian empire, or 1,000 Austro-Hungarian gold kroner as the equivalent of 393 rubles 78 kopeks of the former Russian empire. The exchange of goods fixed by the joint commission aforementioned, which commission will consist of equal numbers of representatives of both parties, will take place through state central bureaus. The exchange of those products which are not fixed by the aforementioned commission will take place by the way of free trade, according to the stipulation of a provisional commercial treaty.

"2. So far as it is not otherwise provided the economic relations between the contracting parties shall continue provisionally, and in any case until the conclusion of a final commercial treaty. But until the termination of a period of at least six months after the conclusion of peace between the central powers on the one part and the European states at war with the central powers, as well as the United States and Japan, on the other part certain prescriptions are laid down as a basis of relations."

As regards economic relations between Germany and Ukraine the text of the treaty prescribes what parts of the Russo-German commercial and shipping treaties of 1894 and 1904 shall be put into force. The contracting parties further agree to maintain the general Russian customs tariff of Jan. 13, 1903.

The treaty also provides (section 3) which parts of the Austro-Hungarian-Russian commercial and shipping treaty of Feb. 5, 1906, shall be maintained, and adds:

"All the parties agree that all articles transported across the territory of either party shall be free of duty. Trade mark agreements are resumed and the contracting parties agree to support each other in restoring railway tariffs. Economic relations between Bulgaria and Turkey and Ukraine are to be settled according to the most favored nation definition until definite commercial treaties are concluded.

"If the period provided for in the first paragraph of section 2 should not occur before June 30, 1919, each of the two contracting parties is to give from June 30, 1919, to give six months' notice to terminate the prescriptions contained in the above mentioned section.

"4. (a) The Ukrainian People's Republic will make no claim to preferential treatment which Germany grants Austria-Hungary, or another country bound to her by a customs alliance, which directly borders on Germany, or indirectly through another country bound to her or Austria-Hungary by a customs alliance, or which Germany grants to her own colonies,

foreign possessions and protectorates, or to countries bound to her by a customs alliance. Germany will make no claim to preferential treatment which the Ukrainian People's Republic may grant to another country bound to her by a customs alliance, which directly borders on Ukraine, or indirectly through another country bound to her by a customs alliance, or to the colonies, foreign possessions and protectorates of one of the countries bound to her by a customs alliance.

"5. (a) So far as commodities which originally came from Germany or Ukraine are stored in neutral states, though the obligation rests upon Germany and Ukraine that they shall not be exported either directly or indirectly to the territories of the other contracting party, such restrictions regarding their disposal shall be abolished so far as the contracting parties are concerned. The two contracting parties, therefore, undertake immediately to notify the governments of neutral states of the above mentioned abolition of this restriction.

"(b) So far as commodities which originally came from Austria-Hungary or Ukraine are stored in neutral states, although the obligation rests upon Austria-Hungary and Ukraine that they shall neither directly nor indirectly be exported to the territories of the other contracting party, such restriction respecting their disposal will be abolished so far as the contracting parties are concerned. Both contracting parties, therefore, undertake immediately to notify the governments of neutral states of the above mentioned abolition of these restrictions.

"Art. VIII. Restoration of public and private legal relations, the exchange of prisoners of war and interned civilians, the question of amnesty and the question of the treatment of merchantmen in enemy hands will be regulated in separate treaties with the Ukrainian People's Republic, to form an essential part of the present peace treaty, which so far as practicable will take effect simultaneously therewith.

"Art. IX. The agreements made in this peace treaty form an indivisible whole.

"Art. X. For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Ukrainian texts are authoritative in regard to relations between Germany and Ukraine, the German, Hungarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between Austria-Hungary and Ukraine, the Bulgarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between Bulgaria and Ukraine, the Turkish and Ukrainian texts for relations being Turkey and Ukraine."

The concluding part of the treaty provides: "The present peace treaty will be ratified. Ratified documents shall be exchanged as soon as possible. So far as there are no provisions to the contrary the peace treaty shall come into force on ratification."

FINLAND.

The new state of Finland, which proclaimed its independence July 20, 1917, and announced the formation of a republic on Oct. 7 the same year, was the scene of fighting and bloodshed in 1918, and its status on Dec. 1 was uncertain. It was the scene of many battles between the red guards of the Russian bolsheviks and the white guards under Gen. Mannerheim. Then it was occupied by the Germans, with whom a treaty of peace was made on March 7, and efforts were made to turn it into a kingdom, with a German prince on the throne. In November, 1918, the German troops were withdrawn and it was announced that Gen. Mannerheim would be governor, with a coalition government in power.

OTHER NEW RUSSIAN STATES.

Among the many new states carved out of the old Russian empire in 1917 and 1918 may be mentioned Estonia, Siberia, the Don

Republic, the Tatar-Bashkir Republic, White Russia, Republic of Turkestan, Republic of Kazan, Republic of Georgia, Ciscaucasia, the Tauride Republic, the Yakutsk Republic, Courland, and the Siberian Republic (Omsk), Archangel, and Vladivostok. The limits of authority, population and government of these states cannot be given until conditions in Russia become more settled. In December, 1918, everything was unsettled and uncertain, with new dictators and new governments springing up almost daily.

the support and sympathy not only of this great nation but of all the world's victorious democracies.

"As Americans we pray you speak, and speak soon, in order that those of our people who are less fortunate than we may be granted the simple elementary rights of self-determination and self-government for the preservation of which we and our children are now working at home and fighting abroad."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

To this petition the president made the following answer:

"The White House, Washington, Nov. 12, 1918.—My Dear Mr. Bodholdt: In addressing myself to you I wish to include not only Carl Plow of Petaluma, Cal., and Jens Jensen of Chicago, who with you have been the chief spokesmen of Slesvig in this country, but all the Slesvigians who have signed the petition directed to me, as well as the still greater number of Americans of Danish race who have indorsed that petition.

"The statement you have given me signed by former residents of Slesvig and indorsed by a still greater number of Danes, all now American citizens, voices anew an unforgetten injustice. I can but assure you that your appeal to America's sympathy and passion for justice will not go unheeded, for it founds itself wisely upon the rights of men to rule themselves and to choose the manner in which that self-rule shall be exercised. I do not doubt that your voice and that of your former countrymen will be heard and heeded wherever the thought of the nations turns to the righting of old wrongs kept fresh by the lengthened oppression of the intervening years. It is for the whole world, which has borne the burdens of war, to share in the adjustments of peace. Not America alone, but all the peoples now quickened to a newer sense of the values of justice, must join in the relief of a grievance whose continuance would traverse the principles for which more than a score of nations are now fighting.

"Please accept on behalf of the Slesvigians in this country my thanks for the faith of which their petition is an evidence, and on behalf of your race in the old country, my earnest wish for the hastening of the day when right and justice shall prevail to deliver them from oppression.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The Rev. K. C. BODHOLDT,

"816 Union street, Racine, Wis."

Schleswig-Holstein, including Helgoland, has an area of 7,340 square miles. In 1910 it had a population of 1,621,004.

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA.

The republic of Lithuania, it was announced Nov. 30, 1918, had been proclaimed at Riga in the presence of the national council and great numbers of the population. Karl Ullman was chosen the first president of the new state.

Lithuania is situated in the basin of the Nemunas (Niemen), and the Daurava (Prima) rivers, on the southeast coast of the Baltic sea. Ethnographic Lithuania corresponds to the following administrative divisions, which were once part of Russian czarism: The governments of Vilna, Kovna, Suvalki, Grodno, a part of Courland, and the governments of Minsk and Vitebsk; also the provinces in East Prussia known as Tilze (Tilsit), Klaipeda (Memel), Gumbine (Gumbinnen) and Karaliaucius (Koenigsberg). The city of Vilnius (Vilna) is the capital of Lithuania.

The area which ethnographical Lithuania occupies is approximately 80,000 square miles. The population is about 9,000,000, of whom 7,000,000 are Lithuanians (3,500,000 Lithuanians proper; 1,500,000 Lithuanians using Slavic dialect; and 2,000,000 Letts), and 308,444 Poles. The rest of the population consists of Jews, White Russians, Germans, Monks, and others.

"From the Lithuanian word "baltas"—white,

STATUS OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

One of the questions which may be settled at the peace conference following the world war is that regarding the status of Schleswig and Holstein, the provinces which were taken from Denmark by Prussia in 1864. In October, 1918, Denmark sent a note to Germany suggesting that certain terms of the treaties executed between the two countries in the period from 1860 to 1870 should be carried out. It was pointed out that article V of the treaty of 1864, which ceded to the duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia, provided for a plebiscite in Schleswig to decide whether the inhabitants would prefer allegiance to Germany or to Denmark. This provision, it was declared, never had been carried out.

On Nov. 10, 1918, it was reported that Schleswig-Holstein was preparing to declare itself an independent state, with a provisional government controlled by workers' and soldiers' councils on the bolshevist order. However, the desire of the inhabitants of Schleswig, at least, has always been to return under the jurisdiction of Denmark, most of them being Danes. Citizens of the United States hailing from Schleswig or Slesvig (as the Danes spell it) in November sent the following petition to President Wilson:

"At this moment of glorious dawn when a new day seems to be breaking upon the world with promise of a universal readjustment on the basis of justice and right, we, American citizens hailing from the German province Slesvig, turn to you with an urgent appeal that you bring before the world the case of our oppressed kinsmen in the old country.

"What they ask, and what we ask on their behalf, implies no taking of territory from one nation for the enlargement or aggrandizement of another. While we know that Danes all over the world, without regard to political allegiance, are with us, our appeal is made regardless of them and without thought of gain or loss to Denmark. All we ask for our race in Slesvig, and all they ask for themselves, is that they be granted the right for which you have spoken with such convincing power—the right of determining for themselves whether they are to give allegiance to Germany or to Denmark.

"There can be the less question or hesitation about the validity of their demand because it was explicitly reserved to them by point 5 of the treaty made at Prague in 1866. Is it not meet that to-day, when other 'scraps of paper' torn by Germany are being pieced together again, this one as well be made binding once more?

"We think that we know what you feel about the subject so close to our hearts—closer than ever because we ourselves are no longer victims of the tyranny against which we protest. We can see more than one reason why, until now, the name of Slesvig has not been included in any one of those heart stirring utterances of yours that are being made the fundamental documents for the world's rebuilding into a safe refuge for true democracy. But now we believe that all such reasons have lost their binding force. Now, when the fetters are falling from the limbs of one nation and race after another the time has come, we believe, to add the name of Slesvig to those that have a valid claim to

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The following translations of messages between the German legation in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the foreign office in Berlin were published by Secretary Lansing, in agreement with the minister for foreign affairs of Argentina, Dec. 20, 1917:

Says Foreign Minister Shows an "Insane Cunning."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 7 or 8, 1917 (No. 62).—Minister for foreign affairs, who is a theatrical person, has shown an insane cunning in preventing me from having an interview with the president. He sent me a copy of the note and declared in accordance therewith that Argentina could not consent to all the products of the country being treated as contraband.

The pressure of North America in regard to shipping iron, coal and paper is great, but not irresistible. What is lacking is strength of will.

If the president, whose action it is impossible to foretell, changes ministers a postponement of the crisis or a settlement is possible.

If the answer is unsatisfactory there is to be a rupture of relations. LUXBURG.

Suggests Submarine Squadron Might "Save Situation."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 7, 1917 (No. 63).—Our attitude toward Brazil has created the impression here that our easy going good nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people under thin veneer are Indians. A submarine squadron with full powers to me might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether after a rupture of relations legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay or possibly Chile. The naval attaché will doubtless go to Santiago de Chile. LUXBURG.

Quotes President Desiring the Friendship of Germany.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 10, 1917 (No. 67).—President in the course of a long interview protested his friendship for Germany and firm desire for neutrality in spite of severe pressure. He demanded forbearance for all ships, about six in number, proceeding to the war zone, but conceded that contraband found on board might be destroyed. He stated that it is a fact that there are no more ships available. Am regretted the possibility of rupture. Am reporting further. LUXBURG.

Says Chancellor's Speech Made a Good Impression.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 13, 1917 (No. 69).—Imperial chancellor's declaration of no peace without annexations has made the best impression among our friends and also created impression of the strength of our confidence of victory. The news of the crisis and the dismissal of numerous ministers is being exploited by our enemies. LUXBURG.

Reports President Refusing to Invite U. S. Squadron.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 14, 1917 (No. 70).—Situation better, president refuses to invite American squadron. I am negotiating respecting proposals for the solution of the ship question. LUXBURG.

Suggests Nature of Reply to Note on Toro Sinking.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 15, 1917 (No. 71).—At the special request of the president I have undertaken to transmit the following. We have discussed the following proposals: 1. That our reply to the note should merely express regret for the necessity of sinking the Toro on account of contraband and should give the desired assurance as regards the future on condition that Argentine ships avoid contraband and any hostile undertaking. This reply to be couched in conciliatory language. LUXBURG.

Outlines Some of Terms of the Proposed Protocols.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 15, 1917 (No. 72). Continuation of No. 71).—Protocols to be exchanged here.

2. Argentina to promise that for the future ships will avoid the blockade zone or perhaps that the government should decline responsibility.

3. We to allow the five or six very small vessels now on the way to pass through without convoy. Details remain for further settlement. LUXBURG.

Recommends Delaying Answer Until End of the Month.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 19, 1917 (No. 73). In continuation of number 71).—Visit of American fleet is expected next week probably for five days. After that a change of ministers is probable.

Recommend delaying answer till end of month and when it is given going fully into the Toro case in conciliatory language emphasizing regret about, cruiser warfare and expressing regret at the necessity for sinking her. Owners here Dodero are agents of an enemy government and have sold 16th inst. Argentine steamship to France for patrol service. Continuation follows. LUXBURG.

Advises Conciliatory Tone Regarding International Law.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 20, 1917 (No. 74). Continuation of No. 73).—In regard to treatment of general question of note, please show conciliatory attitude in regard to recognized international law and suggest further negotiation; the Argentine government wishes to continue conversations. Chile has removed flag from steamer Iquique, property of Dodero. Recommend expressing recognition of this to the Chilean minister. LUXBURG.

Tells of Radio Plant Erected According to Instructions.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 20 (No. 75).—1. Receiving plant erected according to instructions. When does Nauen send at greatest strength and which is the wave length?

2. The legation balance at the bank was, on June 30, 856,000 pesos. LUXBURG.

Asks That Note Be Delayed Until First of August.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 24, 1917 (No. 80).—Confidential also for Molina in agreement with Saguier, who is shortly to take over the ministry of foreign affairs. I beg that the reply to the note may be delayed until the first of August. LUXBURG.

"Remittances Are Dependent on the General Situation."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 25, 1917 (No. 82).—1. Remittance of coupons of provincial and state loans depends on the general situation we are negotiating.

2. Union is in need of a subvention on account of the blacklist and prices about 10,000 pesos monthly. LUXBURG.

Gives Names and Tonnage of Ships Sailing to Europe.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 28, 1917 (No. 83).—Destination and particulars of ships bound for Europe are kept strictly secret. The following are on the way, the first two being over 800 tons, the others under: Caborna, Pellegrini, Unioning, Laterra, Francia, Peru, Venezuela, Itamby, Brazil, Bolivia, sailing from Brazilian ports at various dates, the last named 20th July. Steamer lies low in the water and has a superstructure amidships. LUXBURG.

Says President Decides on Making Secret Agreement.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 1, 1917 (No. 85).—The president has at last made up his

mind to conclude a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia with regard to a mutual rapprochement for protection vis a vis North America before the conference idea is taken up again. Saguer, with friendly underscretary of state and full powers, is on his way to * * * and Santiago. LUXBURG.

"Agreement Not Possible"; Suggests Arbitration Court.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 5, 1917 (No. 87. Reply to telegram 149).—Agreement not possible since minister insists that protocol shall establish the obligation to pay indemnity and contain provision for freedom for known Argentine ships carrying the products of the country. Most of the ships have been sold to the enemy and will change flags. I recommend answering the new note after 10th August in friendly terms and if necessary proposing a court of arbitration.

LUXBURG.

"Marine and Foreign Affairs Ministers Probably Bribed."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917 (No. 88).—Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the government to put on pressure. The minister of marine and the minister for foreign affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG.

Advises the Cultivation of Friendship with Chile.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917 (No. 89).—I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina, and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the president would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December.

LUXBURG.

Information That U. S. Asked Neutral Conference Dropped.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 7, 1917 (No. 90).—I have certain information that North American note to Argentina asked that conference of South American neutrals should be dropped. Vanity does not allow them to tell the truth. Meanwhile there is a possibility that congress may be unconstitutionally dissolved by president. Please show willingness to meet the Argentine government as far as possible. LUXBURG.

"Important to Avoid the Appearance of Weakness."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, (About) Aug. 10, 1917 (No. 94. Reply to No. 157).—It is not known with certainty which ships are sold. I have not communicated to president suggestion about sparing Argentine ships for the present; it is important to avoid appearance of weakness in face of the pressure. Please give me full powers, secret and comprehensive, to settle matters, and let reply to note be courteous in tone. Best of all would be authorization to announce submarine visit.

LUXBURG.

Makes New Proposals Over Head of Foreign Minister.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 13, 1917 (No. 95).—Advise delaying reply to note still further. My new proposal made over the head of the minister for foreign affairs is as follows:

1. Toro case to be settled by international court of arbitration.
2. Assurance that Argentine ships will be

spared in accordance with international law. 3. Protocol according to which Argentine ships avoid war zone. Germany allows all steamers now on the way to pass through both going and returning.

President's answer not yet received; request instructions. LUXBURG.

Considers Readjustment Is Probable but Not Certain.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 16, 1917 (No. 97. Reply to telegram 158).—Readjustment probable, not certain. Objections of government regarding concessions have to be overcome, what amount is to be reimbursed to trans-ocean; what is desired is that the German government as sleeping partner should share expenses up to date half and half with Siemens Schuckert and also in future the working expenses of the company.

LUXBURG.

New Orientation Appears to Be "Proceeding Favorably."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 16, 1917 (No. 98).—This government's new orientation seems to be proceeding favorably. Saguer, who has been invited by Peru, will visit Lima and then Santiago. LUXBURG.

Argentine President Firm in Adhering to Neutrality.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 18, 1917 (No. 99).—Reference to your telegram No. 166, Secret. I have had a long and agitated conference with president. He is conscious that there have been errors in the past and has firm intention of adhering to neutrality and it is asserted that all pending conflicts may be settled on loyal broad lines on a basis of mutual confidence. He recommends that an early settlement should be arrived at. First, instead of there being a protocol Argentine ships should on the one hand tacitly be spared and on the other be prevented from going to sea. As a matter of fact the use of the Argentine flag has latterly been refused repeatedly, moreover shipbuilding material is exhausted. Continuation follows.

LUXBURG.

Should Be Assurance That Ships Will Not Be Harmed.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 18, 1917 (No. 100. Continuation of No. 99).—Second, as regards note of your excellency or of the imperial legation, the lines of which were telegraphed to Molina at the president's wish, a large hearted solution should be arrived at out of friendship. There should be assurance that Argentine ships will not be harmed and that freedom of movement will be allowed them in accordance with international law. As regards Toro indemnity there should be same procedure as in the case of the Monte Protegido, but ship's value should only come in so far as it is not covered by insurance. The president deserves confidence.

LUXBURG.

"Public Opinion Unpatriotic"; Advises Immediate Settlement.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 24, 1917 (No. 103. Reply to telegram No. 170).—Public opinion is becoming unpatriotic. I recommend an immediate, definite settlement. My telegraphic communication with Mexico is entirely interrupted. LUXBURG.

Says Friendly Minister Fears Secret Wire May Be Compromised.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917.—A friendly minister regrets very much the communication made at Berlin to Molina to the effect that telegraphic instructions to me were contemplated. He fears that the secret wire may be compromised. The Argentine government has published all reports and drafts, as well as the instructions sent to me through Molina respecting the last note.

LUXBURG.

Says He Is Allowed Only Seldom to See the President.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917 (No. 108).—I can be—in fact, I am—allowed only seldom to see the president. The government here is ready to communicate details about the ships through Molina. Please show no anxiety. LUXBURG.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, July 3, 1917 (No. 137).—For naval attache. In reply to telegram No. 34. He is one of our agents.

Berlin Announces Proposals and Adds Secret Instructions.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, (About) July 24, 1917 (No. 149).—Proposal agreed to if formulated in the following terms: Germany allows six ships of moderate size in the blockade area while on their present journey here and back provided they are not convoyed. Instructions are being issued accordingly. As it is not absolutely certain that information can be given in time, compensation is agreed to in case a ship is unintentionally sunk. Argentina promises that in future her ships will keep away from the blockade area and Argentine ships are to remain unharmed if they neither carry contraband nor undertake any hostile enterprise. I authorize you to sign a protocol in accordance with this. If the palliative [paragraph] above referred to cannot be obtained you should declare to the president verbally that the imperial government, in full appreciation of the value of the continuance of the historic friendship between the two countries, entertains a well-founded confidence that incidents productive of harm to Argentine ships will not occur again in the future. Very secret, for your personal information. Argentine ships will be treated with forbearance as far as they can be recognized. It is quite impossible to make an express communication to that effect to the Argentine government on account of other neutrals and of military considerations. The desired Toro note will be handed to the Argentine minister. ZIMMERMANN.

Berlin Asks for Names of Ships That Have Been Sold.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, (About) Aug. 8, 1917 (No. 157).—Please telegraph the names of the ships which have been sold. Have you made use of the second alternative in telegram No. 149, vis a vis the president? STRUMM.

Plan to Mollify Neutrals After Payment of Indemnity.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, (About) Aug. 11, 1917 (No. 161).—Please, as far as possible, deal with the president, and in answering last note state that after explanation of circumstances we are prepared to pay compensation for Toro. As regards safety for Argentine ships in future, please refer verbally to explanations given lately to Argentine minister here as well as to the declaration which you were empowered to make. For your information—in answer to complaints from other neutrals, the payment of indemnity will be explained by saying that part of the cargo was for Switzerland should necessity arise. Acknowledged by telegraph. KUEHLMANN.

Is Empowered to Announce a Probable Submarine Visit.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, (About) Aug. 12, 1917 (No. 163. Reply to No. 94).—The Argentine minister is receiving here only general oral information. The answering of the note, in accordance with instructions in our telegrams Nos. 161 and 149, is left to you. You are empowered to announce a submarine visit should politico-military situation allow. KUEHLMANN.

Suggests That He Go to Chile in Case a Rupture Occurs.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 16, 1917 (No. 165. Reply to No. 63).—In case of a rup-

ture of relations I request legation to go to Chile, hand over protection of German interests to Swedish legation.

VON DEM BUSSCHE-HADDENHAUSEN.

Proposals Are Agreed To, Including Toro Indemnity.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 15, 1917 (No. 166. Reply to No. 95).—Proposals agreed to in their form: One, indemnity for Toro to be agreed to in accordance with telegram No. 161; two, agreed to provide as is implied by three, war zone remains excluded and our interpretation of international law is not narrowed by any addition; three, agreed to. If the above suggested agreement suffices to prevent a rupture of relations previous instructions are canceled, as an agreement is preferable.

Tells of Secret Instructions, by "the Well Known Way."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 21, 1917 (No. 170).—Telegram No. 99, and draft of note received. The matter will be dealt with as speedily as possible. Draft of note will probably be sent through the Argentine minister. Secret instructions by the well known way. KUEHLMANN.

The Proposed Sparing of Ships "Must Be Absolutely Secret."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 25, 1917 (No. 172).—Reference to my telegram No. 170, the proposed sparing of ships must absolutely remain secret, otherwise submarine war would be endangered. As blockade area rests on the principle of retaliation, not on international law, the note must contain a limitation, in this sense: Full compensation is guaranteed in regard to the Toro, but in view of the precedent involved this is to be attributed not to liberality but to the circumstances of the case; that this course is justified by the facts. A draft note on these lines will follow through the Argentine minister. Please await its arrival. Former instructions canceled.

Rely on Promise to Prevent Ships' Going to Blockade Area.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 26, 1917 (No. 175. Reply to telegram No. 104).—Draft note for you has been handed to Argentine minister. Please present it if possible to the president. Request president that you may be furnished with names and numbers of ships involved. Point out that we rely on his promise to prevent ships from proceeding to the blockade area. Please state at once, should any incident take place, and this is not quite impossible owing to technical reasons, that we are in any circumstances prepared to adopt the most conciliatory attitude.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Sept. 1, 1917 (No. 176).—Now that Toro matter is satisfactorily disposed of, please express to the president the expectation of the imperial government that he will prevent ships from proceeding to blockade area. Report by wire. BUSSCHE.

"Firm Intention of Setting Council Against North America."

Buenos Aires to Santiago, Chile, July 19, 1917 (No. 64).—With reference to your postal cipher dispatch 1730, I congratulate you on the solution arrived at. As long as Chile is neutral, Germany will be able after the war to carry out her South American policy just as well, if not more easily, in opposition to an infatuated and misguided Argentina as with Argentina on her side. All sensible men here, even Zeballos, allow that Chile is obviously better governed than Argentina; moreover, the situation here is by no means incapable of solution. The president has the firm intention of setting the council of ministers against North America. Use the above confidentially. LUXBURG.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Because of its importance in connection with the peace conference and the determination of issues arising from the world war, the historical agreement known as the "Declaration of London Concerning the Rules of Naval War" adopted Feb. 6, 1909, is herewith given in full:

His majesty the German emperor, king of Prussia; the president of the United States of America; his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Bohemia, etc., and apostolic king of Hungary; his majesty the king of Spain; the president of the French republic; his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India; his majesty the king of Italy; his majesty the emperor of Japan; her majesty the queen of the Netherlands; his majesty the emperor of all the Russias;

Having regard to the terms in which the British government invited various powers to meet in conference in order to arrive at an agreement as to what are the generally recognized rules of international law within the meaning of article 7 of the convention of 18th October, 1907, relative to the establishment of an international prize court; recognizing all the advantages which an agreement as to the said rules would, in the unfortunate event of a naval war, present, both as regards peaceful commerce, and as regards the belligerents and their diplomatic relations with neutral governments; having regard to the divergence often found in the methods by which it is sought to apply in practice the general principles of international law; animated by the desire to insure henceforward a greater measure of uniformity in this respect; hoping that a work so important to the common welfare will meet with general approval; have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His majesty the German emperor, king of Prussia: M. Kriege, privy counselor of legislation and legal adviser to the department for foreign affairs, member of the permanent court of arbitration.

The president of the United States of America: Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton, retired; Mr. George Grafton Wilson, professor at Brown university and lecturer on international law at the naval war college and at Harvard university.

His majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Bohemia, etc., and apostolic king of Hungary: His excellency M. Constantin Theodore Dumba, privy counselor of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

His majesty the king of Spain: M. Gabriel Maury y Gamazo, Count de la Mortera, member of parliament.

The president of the French republic: M. Louis Renault, professor of the faculty of law at Paris, honorary minister plenipotentiary, legal adviser to the ministry of foreign affairs, member of the Institute of France, member of the permanent court of arbitration.

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India: The Earl of Desart, K. C. B., king's proctor.

His majesty the king of Italy: M. Guido Fusinato, counselor of state, member of parliament, ex-minister of public instruction, member of the permanent court of arbitration.

His majesty the emperor of Japan: Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto, vice-admiral, head of the department of naval instruction; M. Enjiro Yamaza, counselor of the imperial embassy at London.

Her majesty the queen of the Netherlands: His excellency Jonkheer J. A. Roell, aid de camp to her majesty the queen in extraordinary service, vice-admiral retired, ex-minister of marine; Jonkheer L. H. Ruyssekers, en-

voy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, ex-secretary-general of the permanent court of arbitration.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias: Baron Taube, doctor of laws, counselor to the imperial ministry of foreign affairs, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg.

Who, after having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed to make the present declaration:

PRELIMINARY PROVISION.

The signatory powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following chapters correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

Chapter I.—Blockade in Time of War.

Article 1. A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

Art. 2. In accordance with the Declaration of Paris of 1856, a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coastline.

Art. 3. The question whether a blockade is effective is a question of fact.

Art. 4. A blockade is not regarded as raised if the blockading force is temporarily withdrawn on account of stress of weather.

Art. 5. A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

Art. 6. The commander of a blockading force may give permission to a warship to enter, and subsequently to leave, a blockaded port.

Art. 7. In circumstances of distress, acknowledged by an officer of the blockading force, a neutral vessel may enter a place under blockade and subsequently leave it, provided that she has neither discharged nor shipped any cargo there.

Art. 8. A blockade, in order to be binding, must be declared in accordance with article 9, and notified in accordance with articles 11 and 16.

Art. 9.—A declaration of blockade is made either by the blockading power or by the naval authorities acting in its name.

It specifies:

1. The date when the blockade begins;
2. The geographical limits of the coastline under blockade;
3. The period within which neutral vessels may come out.

Art. 10. If the operations of the blockading power or of the naval authorities acting in its name, do not tally with the particulars, which, in accordance with article 9, (1) and (2), must be inserted in the declaration of blockade, the declaration is void, and a new declaration is necessary in order to make the blockade operative.

Art. 11. A declaration of blockade is notified:

1. To neutral powers, by the blockading power by means of a communication addressed to the governments direct, or to their representatives accredited to it;
2. To the local authorities, by the officer commanding the blockading force. The local authorities will, in turn, inform the foreign consular officers at the port or on the coastline under blockade as soon as possible.

Art. 12. The rules as to declaration and notification of blockade apply to cases where the limits of a blockade are extended, or where a blockade is re-established after having been raised.

Art. 13. The voluntary raising of a blockade, as also any restriction in the limits of a blockade, must be notified in the manner prescribed by article 11.

Art. 14. The liability of a neutral vessel to capture for breach of blockade is contingent on her knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade.

Art. 15. Failing proof to the contrary, knowledge of the blockade is presumed if the vessel left a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the blockade to the power to which such port belongs, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time.

Art. 16. If a vessel approaching a blockaded port has no knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade, the notification must be made to the vessel itself by an officer of one of the ships of the blockading force. This notification should be entered in the vessel's logbook, and must state the day and hour, and the geographical position of the vessel at the time.

If through the negligence of the officer commanding the blockading force no declaration of blockade has been notified to the local authorities, or, if in the declaration, as notified, no period has been mentioned within which neutral vessels may come out, a neutral vessel coming out of the blockaded port must be allowed to pass free.

Art. 17. Neutral vessels may not be captured for breach of blockade except within the area of operations of the warships detailed to render the blockade effective.

Art. 18. The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

Art. 19. Whatever may be the ulterior destination of a vessel or of her cargo, she cannot be captured for breach of blockade, if, at the moment, she is on her way to a non-blockaded port.

Art. 20. A vessel which has broken blockade outward, or which has attempted to break blockade inward, is liable to capture so long as she is pursued by a ship of the blockading force. If the pursuit is abandoned, or if the blockade is raised, her capture can no longer be effected.

Art. 21. A vessel found guilty of breach of blockade is liable to condemnation. The cargo is also condemned, unless it is proved that at the time of the shipment of the goods the shipper neither knew nor could have known of the intention to break the blockade.

Chapter II.—Contraband of War.

Art. 22. The following articles may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war, under the name of absolute contraband:

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
5. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
6. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
7. Saddle, draft, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
8. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
9. Armor-plates.
10. Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
11. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea.

Art. 23. Articles exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband by a declaration, which must be notified.

Such notification must be addressed to the governments of other powers, or to their representatives accredited to the power making the declaration. A notification made after the outbreak of hostilities is addressed only to neutral powers.

Art. 24. The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband:

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.
7. Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
8. Balloons and flying machines and their distinctive component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and flying machines.
9. Fuel; lubricants.
10. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
11. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
13. Harness and saddlery.
14. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Art. 25. Articles susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, other than those enumerated in articles 22 and 24, may be added to the list of conditional contraband by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of article 23.

Art. 26. If a power waives, so far as it is concerned, the right to treat as contraband of war an article comprised in any of the classes enumerated in articles 22 and 24, such intention shall be announced by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of article 23.

Art. 27. Articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband of war.

Art. 28. The following may not be declared contraband of war:

1. Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp and other raw materials of the textile industries and yarns of the same.
2. Oil seeds and nuts; copra.
3. Rubber, resins, gums and lacs; hops.
4. Raw hides and horns, bones and ivory.
5. Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.
6. Metallic ores.
7. Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates and tiles.
8. Chinaware and glass.
9. Paper and paper making materials.
10. Soap, paint and colors, including articles exclusively used in their manufacture, and varnish.
11. Bleaching powder, soda ash, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of copper.
12. Agricultural, mining, textile and printing machinery.
13. Precious and semiprecious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl and coral.
14. Clocks and watches, other than chronometers.
15. Fashion and fancy goods.
16. Feathers of all kinds, hairs and bristles.

17. Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and requisites.

Art. 29. Likewise the following may not be treated as contraband of war:

1. Articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded. They can, however, in case of urgent military necessity and subject to the payment of compensation, be requisitioned, if their destination is that specified in article 30.
2. Articles intended for the use of the vessel in which they are found, as well as those intended for the use of her crew and passengers during the voyage.

Art. 30. Absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transshipment or a substitute transport by land.

Art. 31. Proof of the destination specified in article 30 is complete in the following cases:

1. When the goods are documented for discharge in an enemy port, or for delivery to the armed forces of the enemy.
2. When the vessel is to call at enemy ports only, or when she is to touch at an enemy port or meet the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port for which the goods in question are documented.

Art. 32. Where a vessel is carrying absolute contraband her papers are conclusive proof as to the voyage on which she is engaged, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

Art. 33. Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy state, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress. This latter exception does not apply to a consignment coming under article 24 (4).

Art. 34. The destination referred to in article 33 is presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor established in the enemy country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. No such presumption, however, arises in the case of a merchant vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied sought to prove that she herself is contraband.

In cases where the above presumptions do not arise the destination is presumed to be innocent.

The presumptions set up by this article may be rebutted.

Art. 35. Conditional contraband is not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for one of these places if it is by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port.

The ship's papers are conclusive proof both as to the voyage on which the vessel is engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

Art. 36. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 35, conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in article 33, is liable to capture in cases where the enemy country has no seaboard.

Art. 37. A vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents through-

out the whole of her voyage, even if she is to touch at a port of call before reaching the hostile destination.

Art. 38. A vessel may not be captured on the ground that she has carried contraband on a previous occasion if such carriage is in point of fact at an end.

Art. 39. Contraband goods are liable to condemnation.

Art. 40. A vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight, forms more than half the cargo.

Art. 41. If a vessel carrying contraband is released, she may be condemned, to pay the costs and expenses incurred by the captor in respect of the proceedings in the national prize court and the custody of the ship and cargo during the proceedings.

Art. 42. Goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation.

Art. 43. If a vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband which applies to her cargo, the contraband cannot be condemned except on payment of compensation; the vessel herself and the remainder of the cargo are not liable to condemnation or to the costs and expenses referred to in article 41. The same rule applies if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband, has had no opportunity of discharging the contraband.

A vessel is deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war, or of a declaration of contraband, if she left a neutral port subsequently to the notification to the power to which such port belongs of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband respectively, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time. A vessel is also deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war if she left an enemy port after the outbreak of hostilities.

Art. 44. A vessel which has been stopped on the ground that she is carrying contraband, and which is not liable to condemnation on account of the proportion of contraband on board, may, when the circumstances permit, be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is willing to hand over the contraband to the belligerent warship.

The delivery of the contraband must be entered by the captor on the logbook of the vessel stopped, and the master must give the captor duly certified copies of all relevant papers. The captor is at liberty to destroy the contraband that has been handed over to him under these conditions.

Chapter III.—Unneutral Service.

Art. 45. A neutral vessel will be condemned and will, in a general way, receive the same treatment as a neutral vessel liable to condemnation for carriage of contraband:

1. If she is on a voyage specially undertaken with a view to the transport of individual passengers who are embodied in the armed forces of the enemy, or with a view to the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.
2. If, to the knowledge of either the owner, the charterer or the master, she is transporting a military detachment of the enemy, or one or more persons who, in the course of the voyage, directly assist the operations of the enemy.

In the cases specified under the above heads, goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

The provisions of the present article do not apply if the vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities, or if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities, has had no opportunity of disembarking the passengers. The vessel is deemed to be aware of the exist-

ence of a state of war if she left an enemy port subsequently to the outbreak of hostilities or a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the outbreak of hostilities to the power to which such port belongs, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time.

Art. 46. A neutral vessel will be condemned and, in a general way, receive the same treatment as would be applicable to her if she were an enemy merchant vessel:

1. If she takes a direct part in the hostilities;
2. If she is under the orders or control of an agent placed on board by the enemy government;
3. If she is in the exclusive employment of the enemy government;
4. If she is exclusively engaged at the time either in the transport of enemy troops or in the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.

In the cases covered by the present article, goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

Art. 47. Any individual embodied in the armed forces of the enemy who is found on board a neutral merchant vessel may be made a prisoner of war, even though there be no ground for the capture of the vessel.

Chapter IV.—Destruction of Neutral Prizes.

Art. 48. A neutral vessel which has been captured may not be destroyed by the captor; she must be taken into such port as is proper for the determination there of all questions concerning the validity of the capture.

Art. 49. As an exception, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship, and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed if the observance of article 48 would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time.

Art. 50. Before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety, and all the ship's papers and other documents which the parties interested consider relevant for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the capture must be taken on board the warship.

Art. 51. A captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel must, prior to any decision respecting the validity of the prize, establish that he only acted in the face of an exceptional necessity of the nature contemplated in article 49. If he fails to do this he must compensate the parties interested and no examination shall be made of the question whether the capture was valid or not.

Art. 52. If the capture of a neutral vessel is subsequently held to be invalid, though the act of destruction has been held to have been justifiable, the captor must pay compensation to the parties interested, in place of the restitution to which they would have been entitled.

Art. 53. If neutral goods not liable to condemnation have been destroyed with the vessel, the owner of such goods is entitled to compensation.

Art. 54. The captor has the right to demand the handing over, or to proceed himself to the destruction of, any goods liable to condemnation found on board the vessel not herself liable to condemnation, provided that the circumstances are such as would, under article 49, justify the destruction of a vessel herself liable to condemnation. The captor must enter the goods surrendered or destroyed in the logbook of the vessel stopped, and must obtain duly certified copies of all relevant papers. When the goods have been handed over or destroyed, and the formalities duly carried out, the master must be allowed to continue his voyage.

The provisions of articles 51 and 52 respecting the obligations of a captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel are applicable.

Chapter V.—Transfer to a Neutral Flag.

Art. 55. The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected before the outbreak of hostilities, is valid, unless it is proved that such transfer was made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed. There is, however, a presumption, if the bill of sale is not on board a vessel which has lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities, that the transfer is void. This presumption may be rebutted.

Where the transfer was effected more than thirty days before the outbreak of hostilities, there is an absolute presumption that it is valid if it is unconditional, complete and in conformity with the laws of the countries concerned, and if its effect is such that neither the control of, nor the profits arising from the employment of, the vessel remain in the same hands as before the transfer. If, however, the vessel has lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities and if the bill of sale is not on board, the capture of the vessel gives no right to damages.

Art. 56. The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected after the outbreak of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed.

There, however, is an absolute presumption that a transfer is void:

1. If the transfer has been made during a voyage or in a blockaded port.
2. If a right to repurchase or recover the vessel is reserved to the vendor.
3. If the requirements of the municipal law governing the right to fly the flag under which the vessel is sailing have not been fulfilled.

Chapter VI.—Enemy Character.

Art. 57. Subject to the provisions respecting transfer to another flag, the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly.

The case where a neutral vessel is engaged in a trade which is closed in time of peace remains outside the scope of and is in no wise affected by this rule.

Art. 58. The neutral or enemy character of goods found on board an enemy vessel is determined by the neutral or enemy character of the owner.

Art. 59. In the absence of proof of the neutral character of goods found on board an enemy vessel they are presumed to be enemy goods.

Art. 60. Enemy goods on board an enemy vessel retain their enemy character until they reach their destination, notwithstanding any transfer effected after the outbreak of hostilities while the goods are being forwarded.

If, however, prior to the capture, a former neutral owner exercises, on the bankruptcy of an existing enemy owner, a recognized legal right to recover the goods, they regain their neutral character.

Chapter VII.—Convoy.

Art. 61. Neutral vessels under national convoy are exempt from search. The commander of a convoy gives, in writing, at the request of the commander of a belligerent warship, all information as to the character of the vessels and their cargoes which could be obtained by search.

Art. 62. If the commander of the belligerent warship has reason to suspect that the confidence of the commander of the convoy has been abused, he communicates his suspicions to him. In such a case it is for the commander of the convoy alone to investigate the matter. He must record the result of such investigation in a report, of which a copy is handed to

the officer of the warship. If, in the opinion of the commander of the convoy, the facts shown in the report justify the capture of one or more vessels, the protection of the convoy must be withdrawn from such vessels.

Chapter VIII.—Resistance to Search.

Art. 63. Forcible resistance to the legitimate exercise of the right of stoppage, search and capture involves in all cases the condemnation of the vessel. The cargo is liable to the same treatment as the cargo of an enemy vessel. Goods belonging to the master or owner of the vessel are treated as enemy goods.

Chapter IX.—Compensation.

Art. 64. If the capture of a vessel or of goods is not upheld by the prize court, or if the prize is released without any judgment being given, the parties interested have the right to compensation, unless there were good reasons for capturing the vessel or goods.

Final Provisions.

Art. 65. The provisions of the present declaration must be treated as a whole and cannot be separated.

Art. 66. The signatory powers undertake to insure the mutual observance of the rules contained in the present declaration in any war in which all the belligerents are parties thereto. They will therefore issue the necessary instructions to their authorities and to their armed forces, and will take such measures as may be required in order to insure that it will be applied by their courts, and more particularly by their prize courts.

Art. 67. The present declaration shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited in London.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a protocol signed by the representatives of the powers taking part therein, and by his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the British government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A duly certified copy of the protocol relating to the first deposit of ratifications and of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph as well as of the instruments of ratification which accompany them, shall be immediately sent by the British government, through the diplomatic channel, to the signatory powers. The said government shall, in the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph, inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

Art. 68. The present declaration shall take effect, in the case of the powers which were parties to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the date of the protocol recording such deposit, and, in the case of the powers

which shall ratify subsequently, sixty days after the notification of their ratification shall have been received by the British government.

Art. 69. In the event of one of the signatory powers wishing to denounce the present declaration, such denunciation can only be made to take effect at the end of a period of twelve years beginning sixty days after the first deposit of ratifications, and, after that time, at the end of successive periods of six years, of which the first will begin at the end of the period of twelve years.

Such denunciation must be notified in writing, at least one year in advance, to the British government, which shall inform all the other powers.

It will only operate in respect of the denouncing power.

Art. 70. The powers represented at the London naval conference attach particular importance to the general recognition of the rules which they have adopted, and therefore express the hope that the powers which were not represented there will accede to the present declaration. They request the British government to invite them to do so.

A power which desires to accede shall notify its intention in writing to the British government and transmit simultaneously the act of accession, which will be deposited in the archives of the said government.

The said government shall forthwith transmit to all the other powers a duly certified copy of the notification, together with the act of accession, and communicate the date on which such notification was received. The accession takes effect sixty days after such date.

In respect of all matters concerning this declaration, acceding powers shall be on the same footing as the signatory powers.

Art. 71. The present declaration, which bears the date of the 26th February, 1909, may be signed in London up till the 30th June, 1909, by the plenipotentiaries of the powers represented at the naval conference.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed the present declaration and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at London, the 26th day of February, 1909, in a single original, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the British government, and of which duly certified copies shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to the powers represented at the naval conference.

List of signatures appended to the declaration of Feb. 26, 1909, up to March 20, 1909:

For Germany—Kriegs.

For the United States of America—C. H. Stockton, George Grafton Wilson.

For Austria-Hungary—C. Dumba.

For France—L. Renault.

For Great Britain—Desart.

For the Netherlands—J. A. Roell, L. H. Ruysenaers.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND CABLE CONTROL.

Under a joint resolution of congress (see page 390 this volume) President Wilson, on July 22, 1918, issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, the congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives, bearing date July 16, 1918, resolved: [The president here quotes the resolution in full and then proceeds]:

"And whereas it is deemed necessary for the national security and defense to supervise and to take possession and assume control of all telegraph and telephone systems and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolution, and by virtue of all other powers

thereto me enabling, do hereby take possession and assume control and supervision of each and every telegraph and telephone system, and every part thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States, including all equipment thereof and appurtenances thereto whatsoever and all materials and supplies.

"It is hereby directed that the supervision, possession, control and operation of such telegraph and telephone systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through the postmaster-general, Albert S. Burleson. Said postmaster-general may perform the duties hereby and hereunder imposed upon him, so long and to such extent and in such manner as he shall determine, through the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers and employes of said telegraph and telephone systems.

"Until and except so far as said postmaster-general shall from time to time by general

or special orders otherwise provide, the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers and employes of the various telegraph and telephone systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of said systems, in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners, or managers, as the case may be.

"Regular dividends hitherto declared, and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures, and other obligations may be paid in due course, and such regular dividends and interest may continue to be paid until and unless the said postmaster-general shall, from time to time, otherwise by general or special orders determine; and, subject to the approval of said postmaster-general, the various telegraph and telephone systems may determine upon and arrange for the renewal and extension of maturing obligations.

"By subsequent order of said postmaster-general supervision, possession, control or operation may be relinquished in whole or in part to the owners thereof of any telegraph or telephone system or any part thereof supervision, possession, control, or operation or which is hereby assumed or which may be subsequently assumed in whole or in part hereunder.

"From and after 12 o'clock midnight on the 31st day of July, 1918, all telegraph and telephone systems included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control and under the supervision of said postmaster-general without further act or notice.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done by the president, in the District of Columbia, this 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1918 and of the independence of the United States the 143d.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the president:

"FRANK L. POLK.

"Acting Secretary of State."

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

On July 23, 1918, Postmaster-General Burleson issued the following order for the government control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the president dated July 22, 1918.

"John C. Koons, first assistant postmaster-general; David J. Lewis, commissioner, United States tariff commission, and William H. Lamar, solicitor for the postoffice department, are hereby appointed a committee for the governmental management, operation and control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the president dated July 22, 1918, of which committee the postmaster-general shall be chairman."

In announcing the appointment of this committee the postmaster-general stated that while the committee would have charge of the governmental management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone systems, yet it would be necessary to divide the work to a certain extent and that Mr. Koons and the postmaster-general would have charge of the administration and organization of the service, Mr. Lewis and the postmaster-general of its operation, and Mr. Lamar and the postmaster-general of the finances.

FEDERAL CONTROL ASSUMED.

Postmaster-General Burleson issued the following statement Aug. 1, 1918:

"Pursuant to the proclamation of the president of the United States, I have assumed possession, control and supervision of the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States. This proclamation has already been published and the officers, operators, and employes of the various telegraph and telephone companies are acquainted with its terms.

"Until further notice, the telegraph and telephone companies will continue operation in

the ordinary course of business through regular channels. Regular dividends heretofore declared and maturing interest on bonds, debentures, and other obligations may be paid in due course and the companies may renew or extend their maturing obligations unless otherwise ordered by the postmaster-general. All officers, operators and employes of the telegraph and telephone companies will continue in the performance of their present duties, reporting to the same officers as heretofore and on the same terms of employment. Should any officer, operator, or employe desire to leave the service he should give notice as heretofore to the proper officer so that there may be no interruption or impairment of the service to the public.

"I earnestly request the loyal co-operation of all officers, operators and employes, and the public, in order that the service rendered shall be not only maintained at a high standard, but improved wherever possible. It is the purpose to co-ordinate and unify these services so that they may be operated as a national system with due regard to the interests of the public and the owners of the properties.

"No changes will be made until after the most careful consideration of all the facts. When deemed advisable to make changes announcement will be made."

CABLE LINES TAKEN OVER.

On Nov. 2, 1918, President Wilson issued another proclamation, which, after quoting the joint resolution of July 16, 1918 (see page 390 this volume), continued:

"And whereas, it is deemed necessary for the national security and defense to supervise and to take possession and assume control of all marine cable systems and to operate the same in such manner as may be useful or desirable:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolution, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby take possession and assume control and supervision of each and every marine cable system and every part thereof owned or controlled and operated by any company or companies organized and existing under the laws of the United States, or any state thereof, including all equipment thereof and appurtenances thereto, whatsoever, and all materials and supplies. It is hereby directed that the supervision, possession, control and operation of such marine cable systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through the postmaster-general, Albert S. Burleson. Said postmaster-general may perform the duties hereby and hereunder imposed upon him, so long and to such extent and in such manner as he shall determine through the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers and employes of said marine cable systems.

"Until and except so far as said postmaster-general shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers and employes of the various marine cable systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of said systems, in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners or managers, as the case may be.

"Regular dividends hitherto declared and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures and other obligations may be paid in due course and such regular dividends and interest may continue to be paid until and unless the said postmaster-general shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine; and, subject to the approval of said postmaster-general, the various marine cable systems may determine upon and arrange for the renewal and extension of maturing obligations.

"From and after 12 o'clock midnight on the 2d day of November, 1918, all marine cable systems included in this order and proclama-

tion shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control and under the supervision of said postmaster-general without further act or notice.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done by the president in the District of Columbia this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1918 and of the independence of the United States the 143d.

WOODROW WILSON,
"By the president: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

PLOTS AND ESPIONAGE CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

VON RINTELEN CASE.

Franz von Rintelen, German naval officer and a reputed member of the German war staff, was found guilty with ten other defendants in federal court in New York city, Feb. 5, 1918, of conspiracy to destroy food and munitions ships of the entente allies by placing "fire bombs" in their cargoes.

Judge Howe immediately imposed the maximum penalty of eighteen months' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and a fine of \$2,000 on each of the prisoners.

"Pleas of lack of proof, sickness, recent marriage and ignorance of the laws of this country," Judge Howe said, "will not influence this court in imposing sentence. These men have been found guilty by an impartial jury of American citizens and by the crime calls for the severest penalty. I regret that it is not more severe."

In instances where the defendants were serving sentences under previous convictions the new penalty was to take effect when the term of the first punishment expired. This applied to Von Rintelen, who was convicted in 1917 of conspiracy to cause strikes in munitions plants and was given two years and six months at Atlanta.

Among others convicted Feb. 5 were:

Capt. Otto Wolpert, former superintendent of the Atlas line pier, which was operated by the Hamburg-American Steamship company.

Karl von Kleist, formerly a sea captain and an American citizen; a partner of Dr. Walter P. Scheele in the latter's chemical plant in Hoboken, N. J. Dr. Scheele was missing and Von Kleist was said to have aided him in putting combustibles into fire bombs.

Ernest Becker, an electrician on a German Lloyd liner, accused of having made the bombs and carried them to the pier of the Atlas line. He had served six months on a previous conviction.

Frederick Wilhelm Karbade, assistant engineer on the Friedrich der Grosse, who helped in making the bombs.

Bonford Boniface, American citizen, accused as accomplice.

Joseph Geffert, American citizen, accused as accomplice.

Indicted at the same time but not found guilty were: Capt. Enno Bode, Dr. Karl Schimmel, Dr. Walter P. Scheele and Capt. Gustav Steinberg.

GERMAN-HINDU PLOT.

In San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27, 1918, the government made public intercepted German diplomatic correspondence intended to show how Germany by machinations carried a band of so-called Hindu plotters into the private audiences of ministers and statesmen and financed lavishly their aims toward revolution in British India. Secret papers introduced by the government purported to show that Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, British knight and winner of the Nobel prize for poetry, had enlisted the interest of Counts Okuma and Gerauchi, former premier and premier, respectively, in the movement to establish an independent government in India.

The intercepted correspondence, however, was indefinite as to the connections between the Japanese statesmen and the alleged Hindu conspirators. The name of Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese minister to the United States, also was mentioned in the documents as one of the persons with whom Sir Rabindra Nath had obtained a friendly interview.

The papers were all introduced by the government in closing its case against the thirty defendants charged with fomenting a revolution against a friendly power.

An unsigned letter to R. Sachse, Rotterdam, dated Jan. 31, 1916, said:

"Dr. Chakravarty will return to the United States to form a new American committee, which will include Ram Chandra and himself. He has agreed to send an agent to the West Indies, where there are 100,000 Indians, and also to British Guinea, Java and Sumatra, and to conduct secret propaganda in America."

Dr. Chakravarty and Ram Chandra were two of the chief Hindu defendants.

A letter from New York under date of May 2, 1916, to H. Eisenhuth, Copenhagen, which was unsigned, said:

"We have organized the Pan-Asiatic league, but it will not be necessary to buy the two Japanese dailies, as they are agreeable to our interests and they have decided to attack the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

An unsigned letter from Rye, N. Y., to Eisenhuth in Copenhagen, said:

"Agents in India report the delivery of arms. I have seen Ram Chandra and he is willing to work in harmony with us."

A later telegram, dated Jan. 4, 1917, said to have been sent by Zimmermann to Von Bernstorff through Von Luxburg, told of the actions of a secret Japanese agent who was financed by the German government.

"The Japanese Hideo Nakao, is on his way to America with important information," it said. "He is to deal exclusively with Chakravarty. I advise giving Nakao up to \$50,000 for the execution of his plan in America and eastern Asia."

Murder in Court.

On April 23 Ram Chandra, Hindu publicist and revolutionist, was shot dead in the United States District court, where he was on trial, by Ram Singh, a former employe and fellow defendant. While Singh still pulled the trigger of his automatic pistol, he was shot dead by United States Marshal James B. Holohan, who fired from across the courtroom and over the heads of lawyers at their tables. Belief that Ram Chandra had diverted to his own use proceeds from property which Ram Singh had turned over to be used for aiding revolutionary measures is said by federal officials to have prompted the shooting.

Both men, with thirty others, were on trial on charge of conspiring to foment revolution in India. Ram Singh chose for his vengeance the closing hours of a trial which started Nov. 20, 1917, and seethed with excitement and animosity among the defendants to such an extent that all were searched for weapons daily when entering court.

Found Guilty and Sentenced.

On the following day twenty-nine persons, Hindus, former German consular officers, business men and others were found guilty by a jury of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States through plots to foment revolution against British rule in India. Thirty were on trial and the only verdict of "not guilty" was returned in the case of John F. Craig, head of the Craig shipbuilding yards, Long Beach, Cal.

Maximum sentences of two years' imprisonment in a federal penitentiary and fines of \$10,000 each were imposed April 30 upon Franz Bopp, former German consul-general in San Francisco, and E. H. von Schack, former vice-consul.

Baron Wilhelm von Bricken, former military attache at the San Francisco German consulate-general, who pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charges in the course of the trial.

was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to run concurrently with other sentences he was serving on previous convictions of violating the neutrality of the United States.

Sentences were imposed on twenty-five other defendants. They included several Americans, a number of former German naval officers and German steamship officials, and fourteen Hindu students and revolutionists.

Guilt for the conspiracy was placed squarely on the German supreme command. Judge Van Fleet characterized the Hindu conspirators as mere cat's-paws of the "ruthless Prussian military system," and told them that had their revolution succeeded and they had been spared no effort to escape it. The German foreign office, embassy at Washington and consulate at San Francisco were the nerve centers of the world-wide plot to wrest India from England, Judge Van Fleet said.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES CASE.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, socialist lecturer and wife of the wealthy J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, was arraigned before Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh in Kansas City, Mo., April 23, 1918, and entered a plea of not guilty following her indictment on three counts for alleged violation of the espionage act.

One of the causes contributing to the arrest and subsequent indictment of Mrs. Stokes was the publication of a letter over her signature sent by her to the Kansas City Star in which she contended she had been misled by the government. The letter, as quoted in an interview by the Star, published by that paper. The interview was obtained when Mrs. Stokes was in Kansas City for an address before the Women's Dining club. Following this she spoke in several southern Missouri towns, until her arrest at Willow Springs.

In her correction to the Star she said in part:

"A heading in this evening's issue of the Star reads: 'Mrs. Stokes for Government and Against War at the Same Time.' I am not for the government. In the interview that follows I am quoted as having said: 'I believe the government of the United States should have the unqualified support of every citizen in its war aims.'"

"I made no such statement and I believe in no such things. No government which is for the profiteers can also be for the people, and I am for the people, while the government is for the profiteers.

"I expect my working class point of view to receive no sympathy from your paper, but I do expect that the traditional courtesy of publication by the newspapers of a signed statement of correction which even our most bourbon papers grant, will be extended to this statement by yours."

Mrs. Stokes was convicted by a jury in the federal court May 23, upon all three counts in the indictment against her.

Mrs. Stokes received the jury's verdict without the slightest trace of emotion. As she was leaving the courtroom she declared to those about her that she intended going on with her work regardless of the outcome of the case.

The government contended that her motive in writing the communication was to spread disloyal propaganda and interfere with the prosecution of the war.

The limit to which criticism of the government may go in time of war and the line between objectionable and unobjectionable criticism was drawn by Judge Van Valkenburgh in instructing the jury.

"Our armies and our navies," he declared in discussing the signed statement by Mrs. Stokes to the Kansas City Star, "can operate and succeed only so far as they are supported and maintained by the folks at home and the measure of their success depends upon the intensity of their maintenance and support.

"Any statement made knowingly and willfully and with intent to promote such inter-

ference with the operation and success of these forces and to promote a corresponding success of our enemies, if false, and known to be false by the one who makes it, comes within the terms of this act of congress.

"Anything which lowers the morale of our forces, which serves to chill enthusiasm, extinguish confidence and retard co-operation may very well cause insubordination, disloyalty or mutiny."

The prosecution of the case in nowise makes invalid the constitutional rights of free speech and free press, the court said.

"Neither the law nor this prosecution seeks to interfere with the right of opinion nor with the proper advocacy of principles within the limitations of the law," he explained. "But no valid law, as this is, may be violated under guise and color of advocating principles.

"Honest criticism, made in the interest of the government and intended to favor and forward the policies to which it is committed, is no offense, but words and acts hostile to these policies and intended to paralyze and defeat the efforts of the government do not come within that category and cannot be permitted."

On June 1 a sentence of ten years in the Missouri penitentiary was imposed upon Mrs. Stokes. Pending an appeal she was released on a \$10,000 bond.

Following her conviction Mrs. Stokes asked permission to read a statement, in which she said:

"I assumed that it was my privilege to approve or criticize any of the war aims brought forward. I have at all times recognized the cause of our entrance into the war, and I have at no time opposed the war. No evidence has been produced to prove that I have at any time opposed the war.

"Early this year newspapers were filled with reports of the exceptionally large profits secured by what is generally known as 'war profiteers,' and, rightly or wrongly, I honestly feared their dominating influence over the administration, and I am not free from that apprehension at the present time.

"There are many things I have in my heart to say, but somehow I feel that time and events will speak more eloquently for me than I am able to speak for myself."

SOCIALIST LEADERS INDICTED.

On March 9, 1918, it was made public that five of the most prominent socialists in the country had been indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago on Feb. 2. They were:

Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, former congressman and then candidate for the United States senate from Wisconsin.

Adolph Germer, Chicago, national secretary of the socialist party.

J. Louis Engdahl, Chicago, editor of the American Socialist.

William B. Kruse, Chicago, of American Liberty Defense League.

Irwin St. John Tucker, Chicago, of "peace party" fame and author of "The Price We Pay" and other antiwar literature.

The indictments date back to activities in opposition to the draft and other alleged efforts to defeat the policies of the government in connection with the war. They were accused of disloyalty and obstructing recruiting work and by public utterances and writings to have interfered with the military plans of the United States. It was made plain that the men were not indicted as socialists or because of their connection with the socialist party. Each was indicted for individual acts alleged to have been committed.

United States District Attorney Clyne gave out a statement in which he said:

"The indictment sets forth that the speeches, articles, pamphlets, pictures, etc., were such as persistently dwell upon the evils and horrors of the war without mentioning any consideration in favor thereof and upon the desirability and necessity of avoiding and stopping said war and opposing the further prosecution thereof at all costs and regard-

less of the patriotic duty of said persons constituting the military and naval forces of the United States.

"The indictment sets forth twenty-six overt acts alleged to have been done in furtherance of the unlawful conspiracy.

"Among those are the printing and distributing of 'Proclamation of War Program' and other pamphlets, the printing of different items in the American Socialist and the Milwaukee Leader."

The men under indictment had not been brought to trial up to Dec. 1, 1918. At the November election Berger was elected a member of congress from a Milwaukee district.

GIVEN TWENTY YEARS IN PRISON.

In Oklahoma City, Okla., June 6, 1918, Orville C. Enfield, socialist candidate for congress against James V. McClintic, 7th congressional district, was found guilty by a federal court jury on indictments charging conspiracy to obstruct the selective service law and sentenced to twenty years in the federal prison at Leavenworth.

EUGENE V. DEBS CONVICTED.

Eugene V. Debs, four times socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested in Cleveland, O., June 20, 1918, by United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Charles Bohme as he was about to deliver a socialist address. The arrest was made on a federal warrant in connection with Debs' speech at the socialist state convention in Canton, O., on June 16. He was brought to trial and on Sept. 12 was found guilty by a federal jury. Of the original ten counts of the indictment only four remained when the jury retired to consider the evidence. He was found guilty of attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, etc., in the military and naval forces; attempting to obstruct recruiting and uttering language tending to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States and to promote the cause of the enemy. The count on which he was adjudged innocent charged that he opposed the cause of the United States.

On Sept. 14, Debs was sentenced to ten years in the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary on each of three counts of the indictment by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver. The sentences will run concurrently. Motion for a new trial was overruled and an exception on behalf of the defendant was allowed. A motion for arrest of the sentence was also overruled. The court admitted Debs to \$10,000 bail, with permission to leave the northern federal district of Ohio only to go to and remain at his home.

In imposing sentence Judge Westenhaver said:

"I do not regard the idealism of the defendant as expressed by himself as any higher, purer, nobler than the idealism of thousands of young men I have seen marching down the streets of Cleveland to defend our country.

"I cannot accept the attitude of mind of any one who claims any right to excuse anybody from observing the laws of our land for the protection and peace and safety while thousands of young men are defending the country against the common enemy.

"Any one who strikes the sword from the hand of those young men or causes another young man to refuse to do his duty when called to serve by their side, or any one who obstructs the recruiting service, does just as much injury and wrong to our country as if he were a soldier in the ranks of the German army."

Following the motion for a new trial and the court's refusal, Judge Westenhaver asked Mr. Debs if he had anything to say why sentence should not be imposed upon him.

Mr. Debs spoke for thirty minutes. He asked for no mercy and said he had no fault to find with the conduct of the trial. He stated he had devoted his life to the cause of the downtrodden and is opposed to the form

of our present government and our social system, and believes in a change in both by peaceful and orderly means.

DR. KARL MUCK INTERNED.

Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony orchestra, was taken into custody as an enemy alien at his residence in Boston, Mass., March 25, 1918. Representatives of United States District Attorney Thomas J. Boynton and of Special Agent Judd Dewey of the department of justice, as well as of the city police, took part in the arrest. Dr. Muck was not permitted to obtain bail. An agent of a district attorney's office who was asked whether any special evidence of pro-German activity had been found replied that he was not at liberty to say, adding that Dr. Muck had been under surveillance for months.

The arrest of Dr. Muck was made so quietly that none of his friends had an opportunity to see him before he was whisked away to a police cell. All callers who sought an interview were told that, by orders from the department of justice, he could not be seen and that no statement would be permitted.

Dr. Muck is a citizen of Switzerland, although he was born in Bavaria.

Dr. Muck and the Boston Symphony orchestra had been under criticism since this country entered the war, at first because of failure to play "The Star Spangled Banner" at concerts. Later the management announced that the national anthem would be a feature of every concert and this plan was carried out.

Dr. Muck was loaned to the Boston Symphony orchestra by Emperor William in 1912 and again in 1916.

On April 6 Dr. Muck was taken to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be interned.

MUNITIONS PLANTS PLOT.

A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, announced on Oct. 11, 1918, that he had taken over 19,900 of the 20,000 shares of capital stock of the Bridgeport Projectile company of Bridgeport, Conn., and that this concern had reported to him other property of approximate value of \$500,000 held by it for and in behalf of Germany. In making this announcement Mr. Palmer bared the efforts of Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Albert, Dr. Dernburg, Capt. von Papen and other German propagandists to use the Bridgeport Projectile company to prevent the manufacture and shipment of arms and munitions to the allies.

The taking over of the stock of the Bridgeport Projectile company and the report by the company of the property owned by the German government, with the disclosures incident thereto, followed many months of persistent investigation by Francis P. Garvin, director of the bureau of investigation of the alien property custodian's office.

Mr. Garvin found that propaganda and crime having failed to prevent the manufacture and shipment of arms to our allies, the German propagandists conceived the idea of preventing the shipments by creating an American corporation, apparently dominated and controlled by loyal American citizens, ostensibly for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of munitions on an enormous scale. The real purpose was to hamper and hinder, if not to prevent altogether, other American manufacturers from making munitions for what Germany then considered to be the probable duration of the war.

It was planned to have this corporation buy up all the available supplies of powder, antimony, hydraulic presses and other supplies and materials essential to the manufacture of munitions. The plan also involved the negotiation of contracts with the allied governments to supply them with materials of war, apparently in good faith but in reality with no intention of fulfilling them.

The ultimate expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000 for this purpose was contemplated. It was thought that the object sought was of sufficient importance to justify so large an expenditure.

Germany Furnished the Money.

Mr. Garvin found that the German government had furnished the money with which the Bridgeport Projectile company acquired its land, erected its factory buildings, and fully equipped the factories with machinery and certain materials; that the company had made a contract with the German agents not to sell any munitions to any country with which Germany was at war; that the company contracted for the entire output of powder of the Aetna Explosives Company (Inc.), of Jan. 1, 1916, for which approximately \$5,000,000 was expended. These powder contracts were canceled and the funds advanced were returned to Germany. The company was protected by the guaranty of the Guaranty Trust company that it would meet its drafts properly signed to the extent of \$5,000,000.

George W. Hoadley, an American citizen of Bridgeport, Conn. caused the Bridgeport Projectile company to be incorporated under the laws of the state of Connecticut in 1915, with an authorized capital stock of \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares, each of the par value of \$100. Hoadley had no financial resources, but all of this stock, except ten qualifying directors' shares, was issued to him. The funds were provided by the Deutsche Bank under negotiations conducted by Hugo Schmidt and Dr. Albert.

On April 1, 1915, shortly after the incorporation of the company, Hoadley and one George W. Clynes, an American citizen of Temple, Tex., entered into a contract for the ostensible manufacture of 2,000,000 shrapnel cases at a price of \$2.50 each. It was never intended to manufacture all of these shells and the contract was for the purpose of furnishing a plausible reason for the purchase by the Bridgeport Projectile company, and provided in the agreement, of large quantities of powder and shells needed for the manufacture of complete shrapnel rounds, and especially to enable it to purchase or contract for the entire output of hydraulic presses, without which shells could not be made, until Jan. 1, 1916.

Hoadley, in turn, assigned the contract to the Bridgeport Projectile company, and this assignment by him formed the sole consideration of the issuance to him of the entire capital stock of the company of the par value of \$2,000,000.

Allies to Get No Munitions.

Upon the full and faithful performance of the contract of April 1, 1915, Hoadley was to become the owner of the capital stock. One of the conditions of the agreement was that no arms or ammunition were to be manufactured and shipped to France, England or Russia, or to any person or corporation other than to Germany or the United States, without the written consent of the representatives of Germany. Up to April 1, 1916, the company had only 20,000 shrapnel cases in the course of manufacture.

Chemical Exchange Association.

Further disclosures of the efforts of Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Albert and their fellow propagandists to prevent the manufacture and shipment of munitions to the allies were made Oct. 19 by A. Mitchell Palmer. Mr. Palmer revealed the workings of an organization known as the Chemical Exchange association, which was organized by Dr. Hugo Schweitzer in 1915 to buy up all of the available carbolic acid in this country and prevent its manufacture into picric acid, one of the most necessary ingredients in the manufacture of TNT and other high explosives. The carbolic acid purchased by the Chemical Exchange association was converted into harmless pharmaceutical products, thereby eliminating any possibility of its use in the making of picric acid. Large profits were made by Dr. Schweitzer and his associates.

The story of the Chemical Exchange association was unearthed by Francis P. Garvin, director of the bureau of investigation, in his investigation of the German owned chemical companies in this country which had

recently been taken over by the alien property custodian. He found that Dr. Albert, in conjunction with Count von Bernstorff, arranged with Dr. Hugo Schweitzer a naturalized American and a chemist of the Bayer company, to prepare and carry out plans which would prevent the shipment of carbolic acid to England, France and Italy by converting it into salicylates, salol, formaldehyde and aspirin. This plan also provided for keeping away from American munition manufacturers the supply of carbolic acid available at that time, so that they would be hampered and hindered in the manufacture of high explosives for the allies.

The Heyden chemical works of 135 William street, New York, and the Bayer company of 117 Hudson street, New York, were the two chemical concerns through which Dr. Schweitzer arranged to carry out his plans. Both of these concerns are now (October, 1918) in the hands of the alien property custodian and are being managed by 100 per cent. Americans. The Heyden company was owned by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, Radebul, Germany, and the Bayer company was owned by Farbenfabrikvormals Friedrich Bayer & Co. of Elberfeld, Germany.

Set Out to Corner Supply.

In 1915, when it became apparent that carbolic acid was a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of high explosives, Thomas A. Edison invented a synthetic carbolic acid, of which the American Oil and Supply company of Newark became the selling agent. Comparatively little carbolic acid was purchasable at that time. Dr. Schweitzer immediately set out to corner this supply, and on June 22, 1915, entered into a contract with the American Oil and Supply company whereby this company agreed to ship 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid each working day from July 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915, and 4,000 pounds each working day from Jan. 1, 1916, to March 31, 1916, at a price of \$1.06 2-3 per pound cash from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1915, and \$1 per pound cash for all succeeding deliveries. This price was nearly double the usual market price. Dr. Schweitzer put up \$100,000 in cash, which was furnished by Dr. Albert, as security for the faithful performance of this contract and a \$25,000 surety bond.

On June 30, 1915, Dr. Schweitzer entered into a contract with the Heyden chemical works, of which George Simon, a German subject, was the manager, whereby Schweitzer agreed to deliver all of the carbolic acid received from the American Oil and Supply company to the Heyden works of Garfield, N. J., the Heyden company agreeing to increase its facilities and convert the carbolic acid into salicylic acid. Schweitzer was given an option whereby he might have the carbolic acid also converted into sodium salicylate, methyl salicylate and salol.

To obviate doing business in his own name Schweitzer organized what was called the Chemical Exchange association on June 30, the day on which he made his contract with the Heyden chemical works. This association was a co-partnership, comprising Dr. Schweitzer and Richard Kny, father-in-law of George Simon, business manager of the Heyden chemical works and at one time president of the concern. Muller, Schall & Co. of 45 William street, New York, were the sales agents for Dr. Schweitzer.

Every effort was made by Schweitzer and Kny to keep their contract secret and to prevent the American people from knowing that Dr. Albert and the German government were behind this contract. No certificate of conducting business, as provided for by law, was filed in the county clerk's office until Feb. 9, 1916, a few days before the contract expired. In the meantime the American Oil and Supply company delivered large quantities of carbolic acid to the Heyden chemical works, which were converted into harmless pharmaceutical preparations, and sold at a profit on this deal was \$816,000, which Richard Kny told Mr. Garvin was divided equally between himself and Dr. Schweitzer.

Kny also said that the Chemical Exchange association kept no books or records. The investigation showed that on June 23, 1915 (which is the day after Schweitzer entered into his contract with the American Oil and Supply company), G. Amsinck & Co., the bankers, wrote Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, 45 Broadway, New York city, a letter stating that they had received imperial German government certificates, due Jan. 1, 1918, as collateral for which they placed at the disposal of Dr. Albert a drawing account of \$300,000. G. Amsinck & Co., acting upon the instructions of Dr. Albert, gave their check to Dr. Hugo Schweitzer for \$100,000, which they charged to the account of Dr. Albert. This was the \$100,000 which Schweitzer posted as a forfeit with the American Oil and Supply company, guaranteeing the fulfillment of his contract.

Papers Left by Schweitzer.

Dr. Schweitzer died in December, 1917. Among his effects Mr. Harvin discovered the following statement, which shows how thoroughly he was dealing with the carbolic acid situation in this country at that time:

"Explanation of the attached agreements. The following firms are manufacturing carbolic acid in the United States:

"The Smet-Solvay company, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Du Pont de Nemours Powder company, Wilmington, Del.

"Thomas A. Edison, (Inc.), Silver Lake, N. Y.

"Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

"The Smet-Solvay company and the Du Pont people do not sell carbolic acid to anybody, but convert it into picric acid and sell it to the allies.

"Merck & Co. sell their carbolic acid for pharmaceutical purposes exclusively and exact an agreement from the buyers that the product should not be used for manufacturing explosives.

"Edison company has made an agreement with brokers who were to furnish picric acid to the allies. The carbolic acid which they purchased from Edison was to be converted by powder manufacturers, among them the Trojan company, into picric acid.

"It occurred to me that through my connections with Mr. Hoffman of the American Oil and Supply company I might be able to divert the carbolic acid of Edison from these brokers and thus prevent the conversion of the same into picric acid. This would be so much more important, as Edison is the only one in the United States who for the next three or four years has spot carbolic acid for sale.

"As a matter of fact, I thus succeeded in getting hold of 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid per day, which is equivalent to 18,000 pounds of picric acid per day. For the purchase of this quantity I made agreement marked 'A' with the American Oil and Supply company.

"In view of the fact that, as stated above, this carbolic acid was for at least three or four months the only acid available in the market, it would have been good policy to buy the product, even at the high price paid, which, however, is about 35 cents per pound lower than the acid which our firm bought on contract.

"I then conceived the idea of having this carbolic acid converted into salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, salol and artificial oil of wintergreen. On these products there is an embargo in all countries at war. The prices are very high and the salicylic acid which is made out of the above carbolic acid would, in fact, for the next three or four months, be the only free salicylic acid to be bought without any restrictions. On account of the high prices for these products there is a possibility of not losing money in the venture; in fact, profits might be made provided that England's shipping blockade is maintained and provided that the war does not end within the time limit of the agreement."

In the latter part of 1916 Dr. Schweitzer and Richard Kny gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor in honor of Dr. Albert and in celebration of the success of the Chemical exchange. Among those present besides Dr. Albert, Dr. Schweitzer and Mr. Kny were George Simon, F. A. Borgemeister, Norvin R. Lindheim and Capt. Wolf von Igel of the German embassy. The occasion was made happy by the presentation to Dr. Albert of a loving cup, the contents of which were jokingly referred to as carbolic acid. Dr. Albert in response to the toast stated that he felt he had rendered valuable aid to the German empire and had saved many German lives by preventing the allies from obtaining carbolic acid and by converting it into harmless pharmaceutical products.

Like the Bridgeport Projectile company, the German propagandists fully believed that the war would end in the latter part of 1915 and that Germany would be victorious. Consequently they laid their plans accordingly.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REVELATIONS.

Confidential records of the department of justice dealing with the activities of German agents and others in the United States were placed before the senate committee investigating brewers' and German propaganda by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the department's bureau of investigation, Dec. 6, 1918. They dealt with correspondence of Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador, and others concerning the possible purchase of the Washington Post and other newspapers; the sending of William Bayard Hale to Germany as correspondent of the Hearst newspapers, described by Von Bernstorff as having "outspokenly placed themselves on the German side," and with suggestions of fomenting trouble between the United States and Japan as a means of stopping munitions shipments to the allies.

Mr. Bielaski told the committee that under date of Oct. 17, 1914, Count von Bernstorff sent this message from Washington to Dr. Bernard Dernburg and Heinrich F. Albert, German propaganda agents in New York:

"The Washington Post is offered me to buy to-day for \$2,000,000, with the understanding to buy it back again after the war for \$1,500,000. A second offer was to put the paper entirely at our disposal for two months for \$100,000. The paper is of importance as the only large newspaper of the capital. How do you stand on the question of the money? I have not yet inquired at Berlin."

There was nothing to show that any reply was made, but Mr. Bielaski said that under date of Oct. 27, 1916, the German ambassador sent this message to the Berlin foreign office in cipher:

"In the official accounts for the first and second quarters of 1916 will be found entries of payments to Theodore Lowe. As to this I have to report that this gentleman is of German origin, and is married to a German lady, and that he used his services to work on a paper in Washington, the National Courier."

"This offer came at the time we were deeply regretting the death of John R. McLean. This gentleman had given his newspaper an entire anti-English character, so that his death left a great gap which the National Courier can unfortunately never hope to fill."

"The Washington Post has since then been fairly neutral, but may be entirely lost to us if it cannot, as is very much desired, be put into the hands of Mr. Hearst."

Under date of Aug. 2, 1916, Mr. Bielaski said, another communication was sent to the Berlin foreign office and was signed by Dr. H. K. Fuehrer, a former German consular agent in the orient, who came to the United States early in 1914. The message followed:

"The Washington Post whose neutral attitude toward the belligerents during the present war has won for it warm recognition from the German side, has of late materially changed its tone in questions of European politics and seems fairly on the way to join our enemies."

"From reliable sources I learn that this chance of front is due to the Russian ambassador in Washington. After the death of its former owner, John R. McLean, the Washington Post, together with the Cincinnati Enquirer, came into the hands of the son of the first mentioned, on whom his aunt, Mme. Bakmetieff, is said to have great influence.

"Mr. McLean, Jr., inaugurated his ownership by naming as editorial director one Bill Spurgeon, who is said to be a British subject and a nephew of Robert Porter, one of the chief leaders of the Northcliffe ring."

"Another communication produced by Mr. Bielaski and alleged to have been written by Samuel Untermyer of New York to Albert in February, 1916, dealt with the purchase of a New York paper for \$2,000,000. The name of this paper was not mentioned in the communication, but Mr. Bielaski said there were indications that it was the New York Sun. The letter said:

"I have received word that our opportunity has now arrived to acquire that morning and evening paper about which we have been talking and that it can be had at a price slightly under \$2,000,000 for four-sixths of the capital stock, which includes valuable real estate on Park row, but that action must be taken immediately.

"I shall be glad to hear from you as to whether you are now in position to take up this subject seriously and promptly with me and bring it to a conclusion, if, as I believe, the terms are advantageous."

Hale in Germany's Pay.

Mr. Bielaski also produced a copy of a message relating to Dr. Hale's going to Germany for the Hearst newspapers, which, he said, was sent by Von Bernstorff to Berlin June 2, 1916, through Buenos Aires and Stockholm. Dr. Hale, according to Bielaski, was paid by the German government to visit Roumania and if possible prevent entrance of that nation into the war. Mr. Hearst, Mr. Bielaski said, was ignorant of Hale's employment on the latter mission.

Dr. Hale, the witness said, was on the German embassy pay roll at \$15,000 a year and also received \$300 a week as a writer for the Hearst papers.

William Randolph Hearst, he said, did not know that Dr. Hale was in the pay of the German government.

Von Bernstorff's message, which asked preferential treatment of Hale because he was employed by the Hearst organs, follows:

"The man selected, W. B. Hale, has been, as your excellency knows, since the beginning of the war a confidential agent of the embassy, and as such has been bound by contract till June 23, 1918. In making this arrangement the main idea was that Hale would be the most suitable man to start the reorganization of the news service after peace on the right lines.

"I request full confidence may be accorded to Hale, who will bring with him a letter of recommendation from me to Dr. Hammat. Hearst is not aware that Hale is a Germanophile journalist who has contributed leading articles to papers."

Another message, dated June 5, 1916, said: "Hale tells me, and Hearst confirms, that the latter is rather hurt that on Wiegand's account the World gets all the important Berlin interviews. I recommend that under suitable circumstances Hale should, for obvious reasons, be given preference, as Hearst organs have during the course of war always placed themselves outspokenly on our side."

Mr. Bielaski produced letters which, he said, Dr. Hale wrote to Dr. Albert, advising him how notes written by Secretary Bryan during the Lusitania controversy should be answered. He also testified that Hale was paid by the German government to visit Roumania and, if possible, prevent the entrance of that nation into the war. He said Mr. Hearst was ignorant of Hale's employment on this mission.

Pro-German List.

Mr. Bielaski gave the committee a list of names of prominent Americans which, he said, contained names of practically all those who were actively pro-German before the entrance of the United States into the war. The list, which was labeled for the department of justice files "Important List of Names," follows:

Prof. William R. Shepher, Columbia university; Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, Harvard university; Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia university; Dr. Edmund von Mach, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Auth von Briesen, New York; Prof. John W. Burgess, Columbia, R. I.; Prof. Eugene Smith, Columbia university; Prof. H. C. Sanborn, Vanderbilt university; Prof. J. G. MacDonald, University of Indiana; Prof. Ferdinand Schevill, University of Chicago; E. C. Richardson, Princeton university; Prof. Kuno Francke, Harvard university; Prof. George B. McClellan, Princeton university; Prof. A. B. Faust, Cornell university; Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., University of Wisconsin; Dr. Walter S. McNeill, Richmond; Dr. David Starr Jordan, Berkeley, Cal.; Peter S. Grosscup, United States federal judge, Highland Park, Ill.; Richard Barthold, St. Louis; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard university; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nagel, St. Louis; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York Evening Post; William Randolph Hearst, New York American; Bernard Ridder, New York Staats Zeitung; Edward A. Rumely, New York Evening Mail; Frederick A. Schraeder, 1493 Broadway, New York; Frank Harris, 3 Washington square, New York; Rob I. Ford, Freeman's Journal, New York; the Rev. Father Thirney, American Catholic Weekly, New York; Max A. Hein, 230 Riverside drive, New York; George S. Viereck, New York, and Prof. William P. Trent, 137 West 58th street, New York.

In addition, Mr. Bielaski said, there was a list of about thirty names of persons to whom German propaganda was mailed, but these men were not believed to be friendly to the German cause. The committee excluded this list from the record.

Among the American newspaper correspondents to go to Germany in 1915, Mr. Bielaski said, was Edward L. Fox, a writer who, he said, had been employed by Dernburg. On his return, Mr. Bielaski testified, Fox presented a plan for stirring up trouble between the United States and Japan as the means of stopping munition shipments and in the hope that the United States would become an ally of Germany.

Fox said Mr. Bielaski suggested the writing of plays, scenarios and vaudeville sketches as a part of his propaganda, and as an author suggested Hiram Green, editor of the Illustrated Weekly. He also suggested that Green be employed to write a series of articles in his weekly on Japan. This plan also was discussed with Capt. von Papen, formerly attached to the German embassy, the witness said.

"The thing to do is to make the United States an ally of Germany," said a letter described by Mr. Bielaski as having been written by Fox. "An examination of the files of the Hearst newspapers shows Hearst's opposition to Japan. Hearst must not know that this is fomenting. He will take it up soon enough."

Fox suggested also, Mr. Bielaski said, that to stir up trouble with the Japanese in San Francisco would be a good means of making the people believe that war with Japan was impending.

Mr. Bielaski testified that a committee of the German propaganda organization formed in New York by Albert and Dernburg and of which Hale, George Sylvester Viereck, Edward A. Rumely and others were members, met frequently.

He said notes of Dernburg made at a meeting on Nov. 5, 1914, recorded that the Irish question would be an important one in the propaganda and that James K. McGuire, for-

mer mayor of Syracuse, N. Y., had undertaken to organize a society to conduct propaganda in favor of Germany among the Irish.

The witness testified that McGuire received \$14,000 from Albert for the work and for pamphlets. He said McGuire worked among religious organizations and that Dernburg's notes showed McGuire had said most of the Catholic publications would not publish anti-German matter.

Organization of motion picture propaganda by the German agents also was testified to by Mr. Bielaski. He produced a letter from Albert to Von Bernstorff asking that the German ambassador at Mexico City be advised that the showing of German motion pictures in Mexico would be pushed by the American Film corporation, organized by Dernburg, Fuehr and others.

In this connection the correspondence indicated that the corporation was having difficulty in getting German commercial and "kulturr" pictures displayed and suggested the

building of theaters in fifteen cities into which "commercial and kultur pictures might be smuggled."

From April, 1915, to three days before this country entered the war, Dr. Albert paid \$701,000 for the operation of the New York Evening Mail, Bielaski said. Title was held by Dr. Edward A. Rumely. Over \$150,000 of the total, the witness asserted, was paid during the three months before the United States declared war.

It was through Rumely that \$3,000 was paid to Gaston B. Means, then employed by the Burns Detective agency, in an endeavor to show that the British were sending supplies from this country to their warships at sea. Great Britain was not doing that, but Germany had been doing it, and he desired, to offset the accusation against Germany.

"Means also acted as a German agent in affairs with Capt. Boy-Ed. I do not think that Means was connected with the German government after Boy-Ed sailed."

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Germany continued her policy of ruthless submarine warfare almost up to the moment when the armistice terms were signed on Nov. 11, 1918. The same disregard for international law and human rights was shown as in the earlier years of the war, but with diminishing success so far as tonnage of shipping destroyed was concerned. This was due to the increasing efficiency of the methods of attack adopted by the allied fleet, leading to heavy losses among the underwater craft. It was announced Nov. 29, 1918, that Germany lost approximately 200 "U" boats in the course of the war. Most of these were destroyed or captured by the British, French and Italian naval forces, but ten were sunk or taken by American warships. Destroyers accounted for two "U" boats, yachts for three, submarines for one and submarine chasers for four. Forty-six vessels were engaged in fights in which it was known that submarines were present. The American navy places the total number of fights in which it was reasonable to suppose that a submarine was lurking near at 500.

FATE OF "U" BOAT COMMANDERS.

The British admiralty on Sept. 6, 1918, published the following list of commanding officers of 150 German submarines which had been accounted for up to that time:

Albrecht, Kurt (Kap.)	Dead
Amberger, Werner (Ober.)	Dead
Amberger, Gustav (Kap.)	P. W.
Amberger, Wilhelm (Ober.)	Dead
Arnold, Alfred (Ober.)	P. W.
Bachmann, Gunther (Ober.)	Dead
Barten, Wilhelm (Ober.)	Dead
Bauk, W. (Kap.)	Dead
Bauer, Casar (Kap.)	Dead
Bender, Waldemar* (Kap.)	Dead
Bereckhelm, Egrewolf, Freiherr von (Kap.)	Dead
Berger, Gerhardt (Kap.)	Dead
Bernis, Kurt (Kap.)	Dead
Brancheid, Albert (Ober.)	Dead
Braun, Charles (Ober.)	Dead
Breyer, Herbert (Ober.)	P. W.
Buch, Gustav (Kap.)	Dead
Degetau, Hans (Ober.)	Dead
Dieckmann, Victor (Kap.)	Dead
Ditfurth, Benno von (Ober.)	Dead
Edling, Karl (Kap.)	Dead
Ehrentraut, Otto (Ober.)	Dead
Eltester, Max (Kap.)	Dead
Fedderson, Adolf (Leut.)	Dead
Fiercks, Wilhelm, Freiherr von (Kap.)	Dead
Fischer, Karl-Hanno (Leut.)	Dead
Froener, Eberhard (Leut.)	Dead
Furbringer, Gernardt (Kap.)	P. W.
Furbringer, Werner (Kap.)	P. W.
Galster, Hans (Ober.)	Dead
Gebeschus, Rudolf (Kap.)	Dead
Gercke, Hermann (K. Kap.)	Dead

Gerlach, Helmuth (Kap.)	Dead
Gerth, Georg (Kap.)	P. W.
Glimpf, Hermann (Ober.)	Dead
Graef, Ernst (Kap.)	P. W.
Graef, Fritz (Ober.)	Dead
Gross, Karl (Ober.)	Dead
Gunther, Paul (Ober.)	Dead
Guntzel, Ludwig (Kap.)	Dead
Gunzel, Erich (Kap.)	Dead
Haag, Georg (Leut.)	Dead
Hansen, Claus (Kap.)	Dead
Hartman, Richard (Kap.)	Dead
Hecht, Erich (Ober.)	Dead
Heinke, Curt (Ober.)	Dead
Heller, Bruno (Ober.)	Dead
Hennig, Heinrich von (Kap.)	P. W.
Heydebreck, Karsten von (Ober.)	Dead
Hirzel, Alfred (Ober.)	Dead
Hoppe, Bruno (Kap.)	Dead
Hufnagel, Hans (Kap.)	Dead
Kesselringk, Harald von (Ober.)	Dead
Kiel, Wilhelm (Ober.)	Dead
Kiesewetter, Wilhelm (Kap.)	Int.
Klatt, Alfred (Ober.)	Dead
Kolbe, Walther (Ober.)	Dead
Konig, Georg (Kap.)	Dead
Korsch, Hans Paul (Ober.)	Dead
Kratzsch (Kap.)	Dead
Krech, Gunther (Kap.)	P. W.
Kreysern, Gunther (Ober.)	Dead
Kroll, Karl (K. Kap.)	Dead
Kustner, Heinrich (Ober.)	Dead
Laurenz, Claus P. (Kap.)	P. W.
Launburg, Otto (Ober.)	P. W.
Lemma, Johannes (Kap.)	Dead
Lenius, Reinhold (Ober.)	Dead
Lillienstern, Buhle von (Ober.)	Dead
Lorenz, Heimut (Ober.)	Int.
Lorenz, Hermann (Kap.)	Dead
Lowe, Werner (Ober.)	Dead
Luhe, Vicco von der (Ober.)	P. W.
Menzel, Bernhard (Ober.)	Dead
Metz, Arthur (Ober.)	Dead
Metzger, Heinrich (Kap.)	Int.
Mey, Karl (Ober.)	Dead
Mildenstein, Christian (Ober.)	Dead
Moecke, Fritz (Ober.)	Dead
Mohrbutter, Ulrich (Ober.)	P. W.
Moraht, Robert (Kap.)	P. W.
Muhlau, Helmuth (Kap.)	P. W.
Muhle, Gerhardt (Kap.)	Dead
Mueller, Hans Albrecht (Ober.)	Dead
Neumann, Friedrich (Ober.)	P. W.
Niemer, Hans (Ober.)	Int.
Niemeyer, Georg (Ober.)	Dead
Nitzsche, Alfred (Ober.)	Dead
Nowit, Rich (Ober.)	Dead
Petz, Willy (Kap.)	Dead
Platsch, Erich (Ober.)	Dead
Pohle, Richard (Kap.)	Dead
Prinz, Athalwin (Kap.)	Dead
Pustkuchen, Herbert (Ober.)	Dead
Reichenbach, Gottfried (Ober.)	Dead

Reimarus, Georg (Ober.).....	Dead
Remy, Johannes (Kap.).....	Dead
Rohr, Walther (Kap.).....	Dead
Rosenow, Ernst (Kap.).....	Dead
Rucker, Claus (Kap.).....	Dead
Rumpel, Walther (Kap.).....	Dead
Saltzwedel, Rudolf (Ober.).....	Dead
Sebelin, Erwin (Kap.).....	Dead
Seuffer, Rudolf (Kap.).....	Dead
Schmettow, Graf von (Kap.).....	Dead
Schmidt, Georg (Kap.).....	Dead
Schmidt, Siegfried (Ober.).....	Dead
Schmidt, Walther G. (Ober.).....	Int.
Schmitz, Max (Ober.).....	Dead
Schmitz, Walther (Ober.).....	P. W.
Schneider, Rudolf (Kap.).....	P. W.
Schultz, Theodor (Ober.).....	Dead
Schurmann, Paul (Ober.).....	Dead
Schwartz, Ferdinand (Ober.).....	Dead
Schweinitz and Krain, Graf von (Kap.).....	Dead
Schwiegerl (Kap.).....	Dead
Sittenfeld, Erich (Kap.).....	Dead
Smiths, Wilhelm (Ober.).....	P. W.
Soergel, Hans (Ober.).....	Dead
Sprenger (Kap.).....	P. W.
Steckelberg, Oscar (Ober.).....	Int.
Stein zu Lausnitz, Freiherr von (Ober.).....	Dead
Steindorff, Ernst (Ober.).....	Dead
Stenzler, Heinrich (Ober.).....	Dead
Stosberg, Arthur (Ober.).....	Dead
Stoss, Alfred (Kap.).....	P. W.
Stoter, Karl (Ober.).....	Dead
Stuhr, Fritz (Kap.).....	Dead
Suchooletz, Ferdinand von (Kap.).....	Dead
Tebbenjohanns, Kurt (Kap.).....	P. W.
Trager, Friedrich (Ober.).....	Dead
Utko, Kurt (Ober.).....	P. W.
Valentiner, Hans (Ober.).....	Dead
Voigt, Ernest (Ober.).....	Dead
Wachendorf, Siegfried (Ober.).....	Dead
Wacker, Karl (Ober.).....	Dead
Wagenfuhr, Pauls (Kap.).....	Dead
Walther, Franz (Ober.).....	Dead
Weddigen, Otto (Kap.).....	Dead
Wegner, Bernhard (Kap.).....	Dead
Weisbach, Erwin (Kap.).....	Dead
Weisbach, Raimund (Kap.).....	P. W.
Wendlandt, Hans H. (Ober.).....	P. W.
Wenninger, Ralph (Kap.).....	P. W.
Wigankow, Gunther (Ober.).....	Dead
Wilcke, Erich (Kap.).....	Dead
Wilhelms, Ernst (Kap.).....	Dead
Willich, Kurt (Kap.).....	Dead
Wurdorff, Hans Oskar (Kap.).....	P. W.
Zerboni di Sposetti, Werner von (Kap.).....	Dead

Note—In the foregoing list "Ober." signifies oberleutnant (first lieutenant). "Kap." kapiteuleutnant (captain lieutenant). "P. W." prisoner of war and "Int." interned.

*This officer was not lost when his submarine sank. He returned to Germany. †Torpedoed the SS. Arabic on Aug. 19, 1915. ‡Torpedoed the Lusitania on May 7, 1915. His boat lost on the Danish coast in November, 1916, but Kap.-Lt. Schwieger survived to bring disaster to another submarine, viz., U-38, lost with all hands in September, 1917. §Sank the Belgian Prince on July 31, 1917, and so barbarously drowned forty of the crew, whom he had ordered to line up on the submarine's deck. The submarine (U-44) was sunk, with all hands, a fortnight after.

TONNAGE SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

The following table from British official sources shows the gross tonnage of British and foreign (non-British) vessels sunk by enemy submarines, mines and by accidents due to other causes, from August, 1914, to the close of September, 1918:

Year and quarter.	British.	Foreign.
1914—August & September	314,000	85,947
Fourth quarter.....	154,728	126,688
1915—First quarter.....	215,905	104,542
Second quarter.....	223,676	156,743
Third quarter.....	356,659	172,822
Fourth quarter.....	307,139	187,234

1916—First quarter.....	325,237	198,958
Second quarter.....	270,690	251,599
Third quarter.....	284,358	307,681
Fourth quarter.....	617,563	541,780
1917—First quarter.....	911,840	707,532
Second quarter.....	1,361,870	870,064
Third quarter.....	952,938	541,535
Fourth quarter.....	782,889	489,954
1918—First quarter.....	697,590	449,330
Second quarter.....	630,506	332,864
Third quarter.....	510,551	381,995

AMERICAN LOSSES.

The department of commerce announced Nov. 21, 1918, that 145 American passenger and merchant vessels of 354,449 tons and 775 lives had been lost through acts of the enemy in the course of the period from the beginning of the war to the cessation of hostilities Nov. 11, 1918. Nineteen vessels and sixty-seven lives were lost through the use of torpedoes, mines and gunfire prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

SCANDINAVIAN LOSSES.

Following are the official figures of the losses sustained by the three Scandinavian kingdoms from Germany's submarine warfare in the world war: Norway, 831 ships with a tonnage of 1,238,000, and 1,020 lives; Sweden, 178 ships with a tonnage of 200,570, and 248 lives; Denmark, 249 ships with a tonnage of 253,622 (no loss of life reported).

RAIDS ON AMERICAN COAST.

German submarines made several raids along the Atlantic coast, but did not succeed in torpedoing any troopships while outward bound. Most of their victims were fishing schooners and coastwise steamships. Their names and the dates on which they were sunk will be found in the appended list of merchant ships torpedoed.

MERCHANT SHIPS TORPEDOED.

The following list includes some of the more important vessels torpedoed and sunk or otherwise destroyed through the German submarine warfare, especially in 1917 and 1918.

Alamance, American steamer, 3,000 tons, torpedoed and sunk off English coast Feb. 5, 1918; six lives lost.
Amazon, British steamer, 10,037 tons, torpedoed and sunk near Gibraltar; reported March 20, 1918.
Andania, Cunard liner, 13,405 tons, torpedoed and sunk off northern coast of Ireland, Jan. 27, 1918.
Anilles, American transport, torpedoed and sunk off Spain, Oct. 17, 1918; seventy lives lost.
Aragon, British transport, torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, Dec. 30, 1917; 610 lives lost.
Aronaut, American steamship, torpedoed and sunk off Sicily islands June 5.
Armenia, American steamship, torpedoed Feb. 9, 1918; beached on British coast.
Arrino, British steamship, 4,484 tons; torpedoed and sunk; reported March 4, 1918.
Atlantian, British steamship, 9,399 tons, torpedoed and sunk; reported June 28.
Atlantique, French steamship, 6,447 tons; torpedoed in Mediterranean early in May, 1918, but reached port; ten passengers killed.
Aurania, British steamship, 13,400 tons, torpedoed and sunk about Feb. 6, 1918; no lives lost.
Ausonia, British transport, torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic; reported June 11, 1918.
Australian, French steamer, torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean, July 14, 1918; twenty lives lost.
Aztec, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk off Brest, France, April 1, 1917; twenty-eight lives lost.

- begona No. 4, Uruguayan steamer, torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean; reported March 20, 1918.
- Calgarian, British mercantile cruiser, torpedoed and sunk March 1, 1918, off Irish coast; forty-eight lives lost.
- Californian, Hawaiian line steamship, sunk by mine in European waters June 22, 1918; no lives lost.
- Carlisle Castle, British steamship, 4,325 tons, torpedoed and sunk in English channel, Feb. 10, 1918; one life lost.
- Carolina, American steamship, 5,093 tons, sunk by submarine off Jersey coast June 2, 1918; sixteen lives lost.
- Celtic, British liner, 21,000 tons, torpedoed but not sunk off Ireland, April 1, 1918; no lives lost.
- Chattahoochee (formerly the Sachsen), American steamer, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; reported March 25, 1918.
- Cheviot Range, British steamship, sunk by submarine off Fastnet with loss of twenty-five lives; reported May 30, 1918.
- Chilier, Belgian steamship, 2,966 tons, sunk by submarine in mid-Atlantic June 21, 1918.
- Clan Matheson, British, 4,500 tons, sunk in collision; reported May 25, 1918.
- Conargo, Australian steamer, 4,312 tons, torpedoed and sunk in Irish sea, March 31, 1918; two of lifeboats sunk by gunfire.
- Cork, British steamship, torpedoed and sunk Jan. 28, 1918; twelve lives lost.
- Covington (formerly Cincinnati), U. S. transport, 18,339 tons, torpedoed and sunk in war zone July 1, 1918; six lives lost.
- Cubare, American steamer, 7,300 tons, sunk by submarine, Aug. 15, 1918.
- D. N. Luckenbach, American steamship, torpedoed and sunk off France, Oct. 27, 1917; five lives lost.
- Djennah, British transport, sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean, July 14, 1918; 442 lives lost.
- Dora, American steamship, torpedoed 400 miles from France, Sept. 4, 1918; no lives lost.
- Dora, Swedish steamer, sunk by submarine; nine lives lost; reported June 14, 1918.
- Drove, French freight transport, and Kerbihan, trawler, sunk by mines near Marseilles, Jan. 23, 1918; forty lives lost.
- Ducadi Genova, Italian steamship, torpedoed and sunk on Spanish coast; announced Feb. 9, 1918.
- Dwinsk, British transport leased to United States, 8,173 tons, torpedoed and sunk 700 miles east of Delaware capes June 18, 1918; sixty-seven men missing.
- Edna, American schooner, 325 tons, sunk off Cape May, N. J., May 26, 1918.
- Edward H. Cole, American schooner, 1,791 tons, sunk by bombs off Barnegat, N. J., June 2, 1918.
- Edward R. Baird, American schooner, 279 tons, sunk by bombs, off Maryland coast, June 4, 1918.
- Eidsvold, Norwegian steamer, sunk by submarine off Virginia capes, June 4, 1918.
- Etonian, British steamship, 4,135 tons, torpedoed and sunk off Irish coast, March 23; four lives lost.
- Flandres, Belgian relief steamer, sunk by mine, April 8, 1918.
- Florence H., American steamer, blown up by internal explosion in a French port, April 17, 1918; forty-one lives lost.
- Fridland, Swedish steamship, 4,960 tons, bombarded and torpedoed, Feb. 7, 1918, off coast of Holland; six men killed.
- Galway Castle, British steamer, 7,988 tons, torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic, Sept. 12, 1918; 189 lives lost.
- Giralda, Spanish steamer, pillaged and sunk by German submarine, on Spanish coast, Jan. 26, 1918.
- Harpathan, British steamer, torpedoed and sunk 100 miles east of Virginia capes, June 5, 1918.
- Harry Luckenbach, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk Jan. 7, 1918; nine lives lost.
- Hattie Dunn, American schooner, 436 tons, sunk off Jersey coast, May 29, 1917.
- Hauppauge, American schooner, 1,500 tons, sunk off Barnegat, N. J., May 28, 1918.
- Havna, Norwegian steamer, torpedoed and sunk with loss of eleven lives; reported March 6, 1918.
- Healdton, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk in North sea, April 1, 1917; twenty-one lives lost.
- Hendrik Lund, Norwegian steamer, sunk by submarine off Virginia coast, June 10, 1918.
- Herbert L. Pratt, American tanker, 7,200 tons, damaged by mine off coast of Delaware, June 2, 1918; towed into port June 6, 1918.
- Hirano Maru, Japanese steamship, 7,935 tons, sunk by submarine off Ireland, Oct. 4, 1918.
- Indien, Danish steamship, sunk by submarine off the Azores March 31, 1918; twenty-seven lives lost.
- Innsfallen, British steamer, torpedoed and sunk in British waters; eleven lives lost; reported June 7, 1918.
- Isabel B. Wiley, American schooner, 776 tons, sunk by bombs off Barnegat, N. J., 1918.
- Jacob M. Haskell, American schooner, 1,778 tons, sunk by shell fire off Barnegat, N. J., June 2, 1918.
- Joseph Cudahy, American steamer, torpedoed off English coast, Aug. 17, 1918; thirteen lives lost.
- Justicia, 32,234 tons, British; torpedoed and sunk near Ireland, July 20, 1918; eleven lives lost.
- Kenmare, British steamer, torpedoed and sunk off Irish coast with loss of twenty-one lives; reported March 6, 1918.
- Kringsjaa, Norwegian sailing ship, sunk by submarine off Virginia coast; reported June 16, 1918.
- LaDive, French steamer, 1,777 tons, torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean sea, Feb. 1, 1918; 110 lives lost.
- Lake Edon, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters, Aug. 21, 1918; sixteen lives lost.
- Lake Moor, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk in European waters, April 11, 1918; thirty-five lives lost.
- Lake Owens, American steamer, 2,308 tons, sunk by submarine in foreign waters Sept. 3, 1918; five lives lost.
- Leasowe Castle, British transport, 9,737 tons, sunk by submarine in Mediterranean, May 26, 1918; 101 lives lost.
- Leinster, Irish mail boat, 2,646 tons, torpedoed and sunk in St. George's channel, Oct. 10, 1918; 480 lives lost.
- Lewis Luckenbach, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk in English channel, Oct. 16, 1917; eleven lives lost.
- Llandoverly Castle, British hospital ship, 11,423 tons, sunk by submarine, seventy miles west of Fastnet, June 27, 1918; 234 lives lost.
- Louvain, British boarding ship, torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean Jan. 21, 1918; 224 lives lost.
- Lucia, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic, Oct. 19, 1918; four lives lost.
- Luz Blanca, American tank steamer, torpedoed and sunk off Nova Scotia, Aug. 5, 1918.
- Marmora, British cruiser, 10,500 tons, sunk by submarine, July 23, 1918; ten lives lost.
- Mechanician, British armed escort steamer, torpedoed Jan. 20, 1918; thirteen lives lost.
- Medora, Canadian Pacific steamship, sunk by submarine near British coast; reported June 26, 1918.
- Ministre de Smet de Naeyer, Belgian relief ship, sunk in North sea, Aug. 6, 1918; twelve lives lost.
- Missanabic, British steamer, 12,469 tons, torpedoed and sunk in European waters Sept. 9, 1918.

Moldavia, British troopship, 9,500 tons, torpedoed and sunk May 23, 1918; fifty-three lives lost.

Monitor, American sailing vessel, torpedoed and sunk off Canary islands; reported Jan. 17, 1918.

Montanan, American steamer, 6,659 tons, torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters, Aug. 16, 1918; five lives lost.

Motano, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk in British channel, July 31, 1917; twenty-four lives lost.

Mount Vernon, U. S. transport, torpedoed but not sunk, July 25, 1918; thirty-five lives lost.

Neches, 7,175 tons, American steamer, sunk by submarine May 15, 1918; no lives lost.

Neguri, Spanish steamer, torpedoed and sunk, about Feb. 26, 1918.

Omega, American steamship, sunk off English coast Aug. 31, 1918; twenty-six lives lost.

Oronsa, British steamship, 5,436 tons, torpedoed and sunk in British waters April 28, 1918; three lives lost.

Otranto, British transport, sunk in collision off Scottish coast, Oct. 6, 1918; 431 lives lost.

Owasco, American steamer, formerly the Allemania, sunk by submarine early in December, 1917; two lives lost.

Patria, British mercantile cruiser, torpedoed and sunk, June 13, 1918; sixteen lives lost.

Persic, British liner, 12,042 tons, torpedoed 200 miles from British coast, Sept. 6, 1918; vessel beached; no lives lost.

Philadelphian, British steamship, 5,120 tons, torpedoed and sunk about Feb. 21, 1918.

Pirar del Rio, American steamer, 2,504 tons, sunk by submarine off coast of Maryland June 8, 1918.

Pomeranian, Canadian Pacific steamship, sunk by submarine on coast off British isles; reported June 26, 1918.

President Lincoln, American transport, 18,500 tons, torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic, May 31, 1918; twenty-six lives lost.

Rewa, British hospital ship, torpedoed Jan. 4, 1918; three lives lost.

Saetia, American steamship, sunk by mine off Maryland coast, Nov. 19, 1918.

Salamina, Greek steamer, sunk in Irish sea by gunfire, March 31, 1918.

Samoa, Norwegian bark, sunk by submarine, off Virginia capes, June 14, 1918.

Samuel C. Mengel, American schooner, sunk 175 miles off New York, June 2, 1918.

Santa Anna, French steamer, 9,350 tons, torpedoed and sunk May 10, 1918, in Mediterranean; 638 lives lost.

Santa Maria, American tank steamer, 8,300 tons, torpedoed and sunk off Irish coast; reported Feb. 27, 1918.

Sebastian, Spanish steamship, 4,500 tons, torpedoed and sunk; announced Feb. 9, 1918.

Statendam (see Justitia).

Texel, American steamer, 3,210 gross tons, torpedoed and sunk off Jersey coast, June 2, 1918.

Tiberia, British steamer, 4,880 tons, torpedoed and sunk Feb. 27, 1918.

Ticonderoga, American steamship, torpedoed and sunk in mid-Atlantic Sept. 30, 1918; 113 lives lost.

Tuscania, British transport, 14,348 tons, carrying American troops, torpedoed and sunk off north coast of Ireland Feb. 5, 1918; 213 lives lost.

Tyler, American steamship, 3,928 tons; torpedoed and sunk off French coast May 3, 1918; eleven lives lost.

Vacuum, American steamer, torpedoed and sunk off Irish coast April 28, 1917; twenty-one lives lost.

Valeria, British steamship, 5,865 tons, sunk in Irish sea; reported April 5.

Vigilancia, American freight steamer, torpedoed off Irish coast, May 16, 1917; fifteen lives lost.

Vindegen, Norwegian steamer, sunk by submarine off the Virginia capes June 10, 1918.

Vinland, Norwegian, sunk by German submarine off the Virginia capes June 5, 1918.

Warilda, British hospital ship, torpedoed and sunk near English coast, Aug. 3, 1918; 123 lives lost.

Wegadeck, Norwegian steamer, 4,271 tons, sunk by submarine in North sea; reported March 20, 1918.

West Bridge, American steamer, 8,800 tons, sunk by submarine in foreign waters, Aug. 16, 1918; three lives lost.

Westover, American supply ship, torpedoed and sunk July 11, 1918, in war zone; ten lives lost.

William Rockefeller, American tanker, torpedoed and sunk May 18, 1918; three lives lost.

Winneconne, American steamship, 1,869 tons gross, torpedoed and sunk off Cape May, N. J., May 26, 1918.

Zaanland, 8,700 tons, Dutch steamship, sunk in collision May 13, 1918; no lives lost.

TOTAL MERCHANT TONNAGE LOST.

It was officially announced in London, Dec. 5, 1918, that the world's total loss of merchant tonnage from the outbreak of the war to the end of October, 1918, from enemy action and marine risk was 15,053,786 gross tons. During the same period vessels totaling 10,849,527 tons were constructed and enemy tonnage totaling 2,392,675 was captured, making a net loss of tonnage during the war of 1,811,584.

During the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews and 3,147 vessels were sunk and their crews left adrift, according to a statement by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty.

LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT TUSCANIA.

The Anchor liner Tuscania, 14,384 tons, was torpedoed on the north coast of Ireland about 6 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 5, 1918, while carrying American troops for service in France. Though the vessel remained afloat two hours after being hit there was considerable loss of life owing to a heavy list, which made the launching of lifeboats a difficult and dangerous task. A number of those on board were killed by the explosion of the torpedo, some were badly wounded and went down with the ship, while others were drowned or died from shock and exposure. The total number of deaths was placed at 213. Of these three officers and 137 men were identified and buried, one officer and thirty-one men were buried without being identified, while forty-one men were missing, having probably gone down with the ship.

The Tuscania carried 2,177 military passengers, two civilian passengers and a crew of 239, making the total number of persons on board 2,418. The military passengers consisted of 117 officers and 2,060 men, representing the following units:

Headquarters detachment and companies D, E and F, 20th engineers.
 One hundred and seventh engineer train.
 One hundred and seventh military police.
 One hundred and seventh supply train.
 One hundredth aero squadron.
 One hundred and fifty-eighth aero squadron.
 Two hundred and thirteenth aero squadron.
 Replacement detachments Nos. 1 and 2, 32d division.

Fifty-one casual officers.
 While many of the men aboard were national guardsmen from Wisconsin and Michigan, there were a considerable number from other states. The Tuscania was accompanied by other transports being convoyed by warships and had been in sight of the north coast of Ireland before the attack came. The vessels in the convoy, in obedience to instructions, hastened from the spot, but boats from the warships and patrol vessels, which soon came up, picked up the Tuscania survivors from the lifeboats, rafts and wreckage. The survivors were taken

to Buncrana, Larne, Belfast and Londonderry, Ireland, and Islay and Glasgow, Scotland. They were given every assistance and comfort by the local authorities, the representatives of the Shipwrecked Mariners' society, the Red Cross and British naval and military men. Many of them were taken care of by the hospitals in Londonderry.

The bodies of most of those drowned were washed ashore on the Scotch coast, at widely separated points. In nearly all cases the men wore lifebelts, but these had been of no avail in the rough and icy water or among the rocks near the shore, and all the men not picked up by the boats near the scene of the disaster died. They were buried on the coast near the places where most of the bodies were recovered from the sea.

CUNARD LINERS LOST.

The following list of large steamships lost by the Cunard company and its auxiliary, the Anchor line, was made public Nov. 23, 1918: Cunard line—Lusitania, 30,396; Franconia, 18,150; Laconia, 18,099; Transylvania, 14,600; Ivernia, 14,278; Carpathia, 13,603; Alaunia, 13,405; Andria, 13,405; Auranja, 13,926; Campania, 12,950; Royal Edward, 11,174; Ultonia, 10,402; Ascania, 9,121; Asonia, 8,153; Feltria, 5,254.

Anchor line—Tuscania, 14,384; Cameronia, 10,963; Caledonia, 9,223; Athenia, 8,668; California, 8,662; Tiberia, 4,880; Perugia, 4,376; Assyria, 4,376.

The total tonnage of the fifteen Cunard liners was 206,769. All were torpedoed or mined except the Campania and Ascania, which were lost through accidents. The Anchor line tonnage lost was 65,532.

LOSS OF THE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The President Lincoln, an Atlantic liner of 18,500 tons used as a transport by the American government, was torpedoed and sunk while returning from Europe May 31, 1918, with a loss of three officers and twenty-six enlisted men. All of the other passengers, including a number of hospital patients, were saved. The vessel was struck at 10:40 o'clock in the morning and sank an hour later.

SINKING OF THE MOLDAVIA.

The British transport Moldavia of 9,500 tons was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic May 23, 1918, with a loss of fifty-three lives. The men killed were American soldiers sleeping in the lower part of the ship, which was struck just forward of the engines on the port side. It was a moonlight night and although a good lookout was kept the attacking submarine was not sighted before the torpedo struck. Most of the men aboard were in their hammocks when the explosion occurred amidships. The sailors and soldiers alike showed no panic. They fell calmly into line and awaited orders. When it was seen that the Moldavia was settling down many on board were taken off by the escorting ships. The men lost all of their belongings, but were supplied with new clothing at the different naval ports where they were taken.

LOSS OF THE U. S. S. TAMPA.

While engaged in convoy work the U. S. S. Tampa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol channel off the English coast on the night of Sept. 26, 1918, with the loss of all the officers and men on board, numbering 118. The Tampa for some reason had gone ahead of the convoy and about 8:45 p. m. the shock of an explosion was felt. The vessels which conducted the search in the vicinity found large quantities of wreckage and one of the Tampa's life belts. Two dead bodies in naval uniform, but otherwise unidentified, were found. The U. S. S. Tampa was a former coast guard cutter and was in command of Capt. C. Satterlee of the coast guard. Her complement consisted of ten officers and 102 enlisted men and she had on board also one British army officer and five civilian employes.

LOSS OF THE U. S. S. SAN DIEGO.

The U. S. S. San Diego while on its way from Portsmouth, N. H. to New York, was sunk by an exterior explosion at 11 a. m. July 19, 1918, with the loss of six men. A court of inquiry subsequently reported that the loss of the ship was due to its striking a mine, which had been placed by a German submarine some time before. No blame was attached to the officers in command.

LOSS OF THE OTRANTO.

The British transport Otranto was sunk off the coast of Scotland Oct. 6, 1918, with a loss of 431 lives, 366 of the dead being American soldiers on their way to France. The British admiralty statement published on Oct. 12 gave the following details:

"At 11 o'clock on Sunday the armed mercantile cruiser Otranto, Acting Captain Ernest Davidson in command, was in collision with the steamship Kashmir. Both vessels were carrying United States troops. The weather was very bad and the ships drifted apart and soon lost sight of each other. The torpedo-boat destroyer Mounsey was called by wireless and by skillful handling succeeded in taking off twenty-seven officers and 239 men of the crew and 300 United States soldiers and thirty French sailors. They were landed at a north Irish port.

"The Otranto drifted ashore on the island of Islay. It became a total wreck. Sixteen survivors were picked up at Islay. The Kashmir reached a Scottish port and landed its troops without casualties."

LOSS OF THE U. S. S. TICONDEROGA.

The U. S. S. Ticonderoga was sunk by a submarine Sept. 30 almost in midocean, 1,700 miles from shore, while east bound. Eleven naval officers and 102 enlisted men of the navy were lost. The attack occurred at 5:20 a. m. The weather was fair, but overcast, the sea moderate. The Ticonderoga was ten or fifteen miles behind the convoy, having been unable to keep up. Chief Quartermaster George S. Tapply, who later reported the sinking to the navy department in Washington, said he was in his bunk when general alarm sounded at 5:20 a. m., and when he reached the bridge it was all afire. At this time the whistle blew for "abandon ship" and he helped the paymaster bring aft the captain, who was badly wounded. He helped lower the forward boat on the port side and to a after boat. The wireless had been carried away, so no messages could be sent out. The guns were firing all this time. When the submarine was sighted it was about 2,000 yards off the port bow. The "U" boat's first two shots hit the bridge, setting it afire, and its third shot carried away one of the Ticonderoga's guns.

The submarine submerged for twenty minutes and reappeared about two miles off the starboard quarter, when it started to shell the vessel with shrapnel. It next fired a torpedo, which struck amidships, bursting the steam pipes. The ship then started to settle. The German marksmanship was effective, and most of the lifeboats were full of holes from shrapnel. At about 7:15 the captain, with fourteen soldiers, was put in the last boat on the vessel and the boat was lowered away. That was the only boat to get clear. At that time there were thirty-five or forty men still left alive in the ship and the 6-inch gun had been disabled by shell fire. The vessel could not be steered. By order of the executive officer a white blanket was tied to the aftermost near the topmast, but the submarine continued to fire.

A raft was launched and some fifteen men boarded it. It was then about 7:30 and a few minutes later the ship sank stern first. The submarine fired two shots at the only open boat left and then went alongside the lifeboat, the officers inquiring for the captain and officers. Not finding the captain, they took aboard two seamen. The submarine then picked up the

executive officer from the wreckage and went alongside the raft, taking off the first assistant engineer and returning the two seamen to the raft. The men on the raft asked for medical assistance, but the submarine ignored the request and cut the raft adrift. The lifeboat drifted near the raft and five men from the raft were transferred to the boat with the idea of tying a line to the raft, but this could not be done and the wind prevented the boat's getting back to the raft. There were twenty-two men in the boat and they sailed and drifted for four days, being picked up about 2 p. m. on the fourth day by the steamship Moorish Prince.

ATTACK ON TRANSPORT MOUNT VERNON.

The U. S. S. Mount Vernon was struck by a torpedo on Thursday, Sept. 5, while on a west bound voyage about 200 miles from the coast of France, but was able to return to port under her own steam. The torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side, flooding four firerooms and doing other damage. Thirty-five men were killed by the explosion. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois was among the passengers who were safely landed. The Mount Vernon was formerly the German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was interned in American waters, and when this country entered the war was taken over by the government and converted into a troop transport. She has a gross tonnage of 18,372. The Mount Vernon was commanded by Capt. Douglas F. Dismukes. The vessel had landed the troops she carried overseas and was returning when the torpedo struck. The loss of so many lives was due to the fact that the watch was being re-

lieved and there were many more men than usual in the firerooms.

LAST AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED.

The last American vessel reported torpedoed by an enemy submarine was the steamship Lucia, sunk Oct. 18, it having remained afloat for twenty-two hours after being struck by the torpedo. At 5:30 p. m., Oct. 17, 1918, the commander sighted a white wake about 100 yards off port beam. The explosion occurred simultaneously with the sight of this wake, the torpedo striking the boat amidships on the port side, entering the engine room and killing four men. A short while after the explosion it was thought advisable to have the civilian crew abandon ship. One boat, with carrying capacity of twenty-two men, had been broken by the explosion, so that the remaining eighteen men (four having been killed by the explosion) were allotted to the remaining five boats and one life raft. They remained near the ship until the following morning, when, seeing that the enemy submarine had not appeared, they were called alongside and given food.

At intervals during the night the moon was hidden behind the clouds. During the entire night the ship was in sinking condition, with the after gun platform just clear of the water, as the explosion of the torpedo had carried away the bulkhead between the engine room and the adjoining compartment. About noon on the 18th the water started forcing its way forward to the bow compartments. The ship was just about to sink when the U. S. S. Fairfax appeared and rescued all of the passengers and crew without the loss of a life.

SHIPBUILDING RECORDS BROKEN.

When the German submarine campaign was at its height the situation of the allies was becoming critical in the matter of ability to transport supplies and men to the allied countries from the United States. It was seen that unless the enemy submarine could be destroyed faster than they could be built, and new ships built more rapidly than they could be destroyed disaster would be sure to ensue. Thanks to the allied navies and to the shipbuilders in the United States and the united kingdom both aims were attained. The manner in which the navies accounted for about 200 of the undersea boats is told on another page. It remains to give some facts indicating the success of the shipbuilders, especially of those in America. This may best be done by quoting from a statement made by the United States shipping board and published Sept. 24, and also from a statement issued on Nov. 9, 1918. In the first statement the board said:

Within the jurisdiction of the United States shipping board at the present time (Sept. 1, 1918) there are 2,185 seagoing vessels, totaling 9,511,915 dead weight tons. Of these 1,234, totaling 8,598,405 dead weight tons, fly the American flag. Under charter to the shipping board and to American citizens there are 891 foreign vessels, totaling 2,915,510 dead weight tons. At the time the United States entered the war the American merchant marine included approximately only 2,750,000 dead weight tons of seagoing vessels of over 1,500 dead weight tons. The expansion of the fleet within the jurisdiction of the shipping board has come about for the most part during the last year.

This fleet lists as follows on Sept. 1, 1918:

	Num-ber	Dead weight tons.
Requisitioned American merchant ships.....	449	2,900,525
Ex-German and ex-Austrian ships taken over by the United States government..	100	644,713
New ships owned by United States shipping board.....	256	1,465,963
Old lake steamers transferred to American merchant ships not yet requisitioned (of over 1,500 dead weight tons)....	31	117,800
	377	980,459

	Num-ber.	Dead weight tons.
Dutch steamers requisitioned.	81	486,945
Foreign ships chartered to United States shipping board.	291	1,208,411
American citizens.....	600	1,707,099
Totals	2,185	9,511,915

The American merchant marine is to-day expanding more rapidly than any other in the world. In August of this year (1918) the United States took rank as the leading shipbuilding nation in the world. It now has more shipyards, more shipways, more shipworkers, more ships under construction and is building more ships every month than any other country, not excepting the united kingdom, hitherto easily the first shipbuilding power. Prior to the war the United States stood a poor third among the shipbuilding nations.

Since August, 1917, more seagoing tonnage has been launched from American shipyards than has ever launched before in a similar period anywhere. The total as of Sept. 1, 1918, 574 vessels, of 3,017,238 dead weight tons, is nearly four times all the seagoing tonnage (of over 1,500 dead weight tons) built in the United States in any four pre-war years. The total launchings since the first of this year, 482 vessels, of 2,392,692 dead weight tons, are more than eight times the seagoing tonnage (of over 1,500 dead weight tons) produced in this country in any prewar year.

More than 2,000,000 dead weight tons of new ships have been completed and delivered to the shipping board during the last year. The first delivery was made on Aug. 30, 1917, by the Toledo Shipbuilding company of Toledo, O. The first million tons of completed ships were obtained in May; the second million in August. The deliveries to the shipping board in August broke all world's records in the production of ocean going tonnage and established the United States as the leading shipbuilding nation of the world. They totaled 349,783 dead weight tons. Those from American shipyards to the shipping board in August totaled 324,180 dead weight tons, ex-

ceeding the previous world's record for any month, which had been made by British shipyards in May, 1918, by 28,669 dead weight tons. The deliveries to the shipping board by American shipyards from Aug. 30, 1917, to and including Aug. 31, 1918, totaled 327 seagoing vessels of 1,952,675 dead weight tons. Adding eight vessels of 66,357 dead weight tons delivered by Japanese shipyards, the grand total of deliveries to the shipping board up to Sept. 1, 1918, was 335 vessels of 2,019,032 dead weight tons.

RECORDS MADE BY SHIPYARDS.

The most spectacular achievements in the history of shipbuilding, in this or any other country was the launching from American shipyards on Independence day of ninety-five steel, wood and composite vessels, totaling 474,464 dead weight tons; thus in one day there were launched 188,909 more dead weight tons than was the output of seagoing tonnage (of over 1,500 dead weight tons) in the best prewar year of American shipbuilding.

Another world's record was made by American shipyards for the month of July. There were launched in that month 126 steel, wood and composite vessels totaling 634,411 dead weight tons. This total more than doubles the launching totals for any month in the history of British shipyards. Prior to this year British shipyards launched more vessels annually than all the others in the world.

Thus an unprecedented pace of construction marks the rapidly increasing output of tonnage from American shipyards. All records for fast shipbuilding are now held by them.

A world's record was made when the Tuckahoe was launched 90 per cent complete on June 5 in 27 days 2 hours and 50 minutes from keel laying. Another world's record was made ten days later when the Tuckahoe, ready for service, was delivered to the shipping board. The Tuckahoe was carrying coal to New England on the fortieth day.

SHIPYARDS AND SHIPWAYS.

When the present shipping board began its work, in August, 1917, there were only sixty-one shipyards in the United States. There were thirty-seven steel shipyards with 162 ways. The largest shipyards in the world in September, 1918, were those of the United States. The Clyde River in Scotland, historically famous as the greatest of all shipbuilding localities, is already surpassed by two shipbuilding districts on the Atlantic coast and by two on the Pacific coast. Now there are 203 shipyards in the United States.

STATUS OF WORLD TONNAGE SEPT. 1, 1918.

Germany and Austria excluded.

	Dead weight
Total losses (allied and neutral) tons.	
August, 1914-Sept. 1, 1918.....	21,404,913
Total construction (allied and neutral) August, 1914-Sept. 1, 1918.....	14,247,825
Total enemy tonnage captured (to end of 1917).....	3,795,000
Excess of losses over gains.....	3,362,088
Estimated normal increase in world's tonnage if war had not occurred (based on rate of increase, 1905-1914).....	14,700,000
Net deficit due to war.....	18,062,088
Allied monthly construction passed destruction for the first time in May, 1918.	

In August deliveries to the shipping board and other seagoing construction in the United States for private parties passed allied and neutral destruction for that month. The figures:

Gross (actual) tons, Deliveries to shipping board.....	244,121
Other construction over 1,000 gross....	16,918
Total	261,039
Losses (allied and neutral).....	259,400
America alone surpassed losses for month by	1,630
Note—World's merchant tonnage as of June	

20, 1914, totaled 49,089,552 gross tons, or, roughly, 73,634,328 dead weight tons. (Lloyd's Register.)

OCTOBER STATEMENT.

All shipbuilding records for any country were broken by the total deliveries of completed new ships to the shipping board during October. In spite of the epidemic of influenza that incapacitated about one-third of the shipworkers, the record breaking total for September was surpassed by nearly 50,000 dead weight tons. There were added to the American merchant marine in October seventy-nine completed new ships of 415,908 dead weight tons.

Class of Vessels.

The deliveries comprised forty-seven steel ships of 301,208 dead weight tons, thirty wood ships of 107,200 dead weight tons and two composite ships of 7,500 dead weight tons. From American shipyards came the unprecedented total of 398,108 dead weight tons. Japanese shipyards delivered two steel ships of 7,808 dead weight tons. The American total exceeds by 68,980 dead weight tons the output of oceangoing vessels in this country in 1914 and 1915. It betters the prewar high mark in American shipbuilding, the total for 1916, by 112,553 dead weight tons. It also surpasses the British record for any month by 102,397 dead weight tons.

Once more the Pacific coast led all sections of the country in shipbuilding. The deliveries from California, Washington and Oregon totaled thirty vessels of 190,400 dead weight tons. Along the Atlantic coast there were completed and delivered seventeen vessels of 102,000 dead weight tons. The Great Lakes shipyards delivered twenty-one vessels of 73,000 dead weight tons. From the gulf states came nine vessels of 33,200 dead weight tons.

Total for 1918.

The October deliveries bring the total of completed new ships in 1918 up to 2,386,835 dead weight tons. Since the date of the first delivery, Aug. 30, 1917, there have been completed and delivered 487 ocean going vessels totaling 2,793,510 dead weight tons.

FOOD USED BY AMERICAN ARMY ABROAD.

The division of army subsistence in a report showing the food supplies and forage sent to the American expeditionary force from the beginning of the war until the signing of the armistice gave the following figures:

Flour, 493,162,058 lbs.; beef, fresh frozen, 213,034,473 lbs; canned meats, 118,183,810 lbs.; bacon, 115,415,372 lbs.; sugar, 97,627,445 lbs.; beans, baked, 54,496,008 lbs.; beans dry, 38,832,171 lbs.; tomatoes, canned, 77,335,095 lbs.; prunes, 13,709,341 lbs.; jam, 24,723,263 lbs.; cigarettes, 1,936,159,687; other tobacco, 38,972,129 lbs.; milk, evaporated, 39,918,202 lbs.; hay, 136,852 tons; bran, 22,273 tons; oats, 267,926 tons.

RESIGNATION OF FUEL ADMINISTRATOR GARFIELD.

It was announced in Washington Dec. 3, 1918, that United States Fuel Administrator Garfield had tendered his resignation to take effect at the pleasure of the president, and that the president had accepted the resignation, although it was made clear that the needs of domestic consumers would continue to receive the attention of the fuel administration until the war was past.

KNITTED 14,089,000 GARMENTS.

American Red Cross workers during the war knitted 14,089,000 garments for the army and navy. In addition, the workers turned out 253,196,000 surgical dressings, 22,255,000 hospital garments, and 1,464,000 refugee garments. The work was done under the direction of 3,870 chapters of the Red Cross, with more than 31,000 branches and auxiliaries, embracing more than 8,000,000 workers.

AVIATION IN THE WAR.

Aviation became increasingly important as a factor in the war up to the last. Better, faster and more powerful machines were built and they were used for more varied purposes. At the opening of hostilities they were used mainly for observation purposes, but as time went on they were employed as scouts hunting for submarines at sea, artillery fire directing, bombing hostile centers by day and night, maintaining liaison in battle, photographing enemy positions, for speedy transportation of individuals and mail and for attacking infantry with machine gun fire. After the failure of the great German offensive in the spring and summer of 1918 the American flyers obtained almost complete mastery of the air. The Germans confined much of their activity to bombing hospitals behind the allied lines at night, generally avoiding encounters in the daytime. Formation flying became common and many machines would engage in raids at the same time. Heroic work was done and many flyers lost their lives on the battle fields of France.

WORK OF AMERICAN FLYERS.

When hostilities were suspended Nov. 11, 1918, American aviators had destroyed 661 more German planes and thirty-five more German balloons than the Americans had lost. The total number of enemy planes destroyed by the Americans was 926 and the total number of balloons seventy-three. Two hundred and sixty-five American planes and thirty-eight balloons were destroyed by the enemy.

On Nov. 11, the day of the signing of the armistice, there were actually engaged on the front 740 American planes, 744 pilots, 457 observers and 23 aerial gunners.

Of the total number of planes 329 were of the pursuit type, 296 were for observation and 115 were bombers.

The Lafayette Squadron.

Most of the famous American flyers were members of the Lafayette squadron in the French aerial service, though a number gained renown quickly when the aviation branch of the American expeditionary force became active. At a dinner given Nov. 27 in Paris by American aviators in honor of their French comrades in the air service it was announced by the undersecretary of aviation that of the 240 pilots in the Lafayette squadron sixty lost their lives.

Among those who helped to make the Lafayette squadron famous were Kiffin Yates Rockwell, C. C. Genet, Willis Haviland, Dudley L. Hill, Edward Hinkle, Ronald Hoskier, Charles Chouteau Johnson, Walter Lovell, Raoul Lufbery, Victor Chapman, Norman Prince, Harold Willis, William Thaw, Robert Rockwell, Lawrence Rumsey, Robert Soubiran, James R. McConnell, Theodore Parsons, Ray C. Bridgman, Charles Dolan, William E. Dugan, Jr., Kenneth Marr, David M. Peterson, Didier Masson, Christopher Ford, John F. Huffer, Charles J. Biddle, James Norman Hall, Henry Sweet Jones, Phelos Collins, Kenneth P. Littauer, Dinsmore Ely, Wallace C. Winter and Paul F. Baer. The names of many of these men will be found among those who were killed in action. Most of the survivors were given commissions in the American air service late in 1917 or in the course of 1918.

American Aces.

Many American flyers were credited with bringing down five or more enemy airplanes and balloons. Among them were these:

Maj. Raoul Lufbery.
Lieut. Jacques Schwab.
Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.
Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr.
Lieut. William Erwin.
Lieut. David E. Putnam.
Lieut. Donald Hudson.
Lieut. Douglas Campbell.
Lieut. John McArthur.
Lieut. Ralph O'Neil.

Decorated for Heroism.

So many of the Americans were awarded the war cross and other decorations by the French and British and the distinguished service cross by the American authorities that they cannot all be mentioned here. A few of the citations carrying with them the bestowal of the distinguished service cross will be given, however, to show the kind of work the heroes of the air performed. For example, on Oct. 28, 1918, Gen. Pershing, in the name of the president, awarded crosses to the following for "acts of extraordinary heroism":

Second Lieutenant Alan F. Winslow, A. S., 94th aero squadron, for extraordinary heroism in action in the Toul sector on June 6, 1918. While on a patrol consisting of himself and two other pilots he encountered a biplane enemy plane at an altitude of 4,000 meters near St. Mihiel, France. He promptly and vigorously attacked and after a running fight extending far beyond German lines, shot his foe down in flames near Thiaucourt. Home address: W. H. Winslow, 2628 Hampden court, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieutenant John W. Jordan, F. A., observer. Home address: E. L. Frybarger, uncle, Hyde Park hotel, Chicago, Ill. for extraordinary heroism in action near Fismes, France, Aug. 11. Under the protection of three pursuit planes, each carrying a pilot and an observer, Lieuts. Bernheimer of New York and Jordan, in charge of a photo plane, carried out successfully a hazardous photographic mission over the enemy's lines to the River Aisne. The four American ships were attacked by twelve enemy battle planes. Lieut. Bernheimer by coolly and skillfully maneuvering his ship and Lieut. Jordan by accurate operation of his machine gun, in spite of wounds in shoulder and leg, aided materially in the victory which came to the American ships and returned safely with thirty-six valuable photographs.

First Lieutenant Frank A. Llewellyn, pilot, 99th aero squadron. Home address: Mrs. W. A. Llewellyn, mother, 5636 Kenwood avenue, Chicago. and Second Lieutenant Roland H. Neel, observer, 99th aero squadron. Home address: Macon, Ga. For extraordinary heroism in action east of St. Die, France, Aug. 17. Lieut. Llewellyn and Lieut. Neel carried on successful liaison with the infantry, during the attack on Frapelle. They flew over the enemy lines at an altitude of 400 meters, firing on and disconcerting the enemy and thereby giving courage and confidence to the American forces. Despite heavy fire from fifteen anti-aircraft machine guns and several batteries of anti-aircraft artillery, they performed their work efficiently. Their airplane was struck by a number of machine gun bullets, one of which cut the rudder and elevator control wires and caused the rudder to jam. The broken control wire was held and operated by Lieut. Neel under direction of Lieut. Llewellyn. Running the machine together in this manner, they continued their liaison work until the plane began to become unmanageable, when in spite of its damaged condition, they brought it back to their airdrome.

Maj. William Thaw, A. S., 103d aero squadron, for extraordinary heroism near Reims, on March 26. Maj. Thaw was the leader of a patrol of three planes which attacked five enemy monoplanes and three battle planes. He and another member of the patrol brought down one enemy plane and the three drove down out of control two others and dispersed the remainder. The bronze oak leaf is awarded Maj. Thaw for heroism near Montagne on April 29, when he attacked and brought down burning an enemy balloon. While returning to his own lines he attacked two enemy monoplanes, one of which he shot down in flames. Home address: Care American Embassy, Paris, France.

First Lieutenant Edward V. Rickenbacker, A. S., 94th aero squadron. For extraordinary heroism near Mont Sec, on April 29. Lieut. Rickenbacker attacked an enemy Albatross monoplane and after a fight in which he fol-

lowed his foe into German territory he succeeded in shooting it down. One bronze oak leaf is awarded for each of the following acts: On May 17 he attacked three Albatross planes, shooting one down in the vicinity of Biscourt and forcing the others to retreat. On May 22 he attacked three monoplane Albatross planes 4,000 meters over St. Mihiel, drove them back into German territory, separated one from the group and shot it down. On May 28 he sighted a group of two battle planes and four monoplanes, which he at once attacked, shooting down one and dispersing the others. On May 30, 4,000 meters over Jaunoy he attacked a group of five. After a battle he shot down one and drove the others away. Home address: Columbus, O.

First Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, A. S., 94th aero squadron, for extraordinary heroism on May 19. Lieut. Campbell attacked an enemy biplane at an altitude of 4,500 meters east of Flirey. He rushed to the attack, but after shooting a few rounds his gun jammed. Undeterred, he corrected the jam in midair and returned to the assault. After a short, violent action the enemy plane took fire and crashed to the earth. One bronze oak leaf is awarded to Lieut. Campbell for each of the following acts: On May 27 he encountered three enemy monoplanes at an altitude of 3,000 meters over Mont Sec, promptly attacked and shot down one German machine and drove the other two well within the enemy lines.

On May 28 Lieut. Campbell saw six German Albatross airplanes flying toward him at an altitude of 2,000 meters, near Bois Bata. He immediately attacked and by skillful maneuvering an accurate operation of his machine gun brought one plane down in flames and drove the other five back. On May 31 he took the offensive against two German biplanes at an altitude of 2,500 meters over Lironville, shot down one and pursued the other far behind the German lines. On June 5, accompanied by another pilot, he attacked two enemy battle planes at an altitude of 5,700 meters over Epley. After a spirited combat Lieut. Campbell was shot through the back by a machine gun bullet, but in spite of his injury kept on fighting until he had forced one of the enemy planes to the ground, where it was destroyed, and had driven the other plane back into its own territory. Home address: Mount Hamilton, Cal.

AIRPLANE RAIDS ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Not so many airplane raids were made by the German machines on London and Paris in 1918 as in the year before, yet a number were carried out. Two or three of the more serious may be mentioned.

Sixty-six persons were killed and 183 injured in two German airplane raids over London Jan. 29 and 30, 1918. In the first raid fifty-six were killed and 173 injured; in the second raid the killed numbered ten and the wounded ten. Some fifteen German machines took part in the attack, but only five or six reached the metropolis. They were attacked by British flyers and one of them was shot down in flames from a height of 10,000 feet, the three occupants being burned to death. In the first raid thirty of the killed and ninety-one of the injured were in a single air raid shelter.

On March 7, 1918, seven or eight German airplanes raided the east coast of England, two reaching London, where bombs were dropped on the residential sections on the northwest and southwest sides of the city. Eleven persons were killed and forty-six injured.

It was announced Nov. 25, 1918, that in air raids on sixty-six municipal districts in England in the course of the war 365 persons were killed and 1,147 injured. The property damage was \$4,500,000.

German airplanes attacked Paris on the night of Jan. 30-31, 1918, throwing bombs on various parts of the city. As a result forty-nine persons were killed and 206 wounded. The dead included fourteen women and four children and the wounded fifty-three

women and ten children. One of the German machines was brought down and the occupants made prisoners. The last previous raid on Paris occurred July 27, 1917. It was announced in Berlin that the latest raid was in reprisal for the "bombing" of German towns outside the region of operations."

SECRETARY BAKER ON AIR SERVICE.

In his annual report for 1918, covering the period of America's participation in the world war, the secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, dealt in detail with the American air service concerning the production branch of which there had been much criticism. His statement follows:

Organization.

The aviation section of the signal corps, which had charge of the production and operation of military aircraft at the outbreak of the war, was created on July 18, 1914. To assist in outlining America's aviation program, the aircraft production board was appointed by the council of national defense in May, 1917. In October, 1917, the aircraft board, acting in an advisory capacity to the signal corps and the navy, was created by act of congress. In April, 1918, the aviation section of the signal corps was separated into two distinct departments, John D. Ryan being placed in charge of aircraft production and Brig.-Gen. W. L. Kenly in charge of military aeronautics. Under the powers granted in the Overman bill a further reorganization was effected by presidential order in May, 1918, whereby aircraft production and military aeronautics were completely divorced from the signal corps and established in separate bureaus. This arrangement continued until August, when the present air service, under Mr. Ryan as second assistant secretary of war, was established, combining under one head the administration of aviation personnel and equipment.

Raw Materials Secured.

One of the most important questions which confronted the aircraft organization from the start was the obtaining of sufficient spruce and fir for ourselves and our allies. To facilitate the work, battalions were organized under military discipline and placed in the forests of the west coast. A government plant and kiln were erected to cut and dry lumber before shipment, thus saving valuable freight space. To Nov. 11, 1918, the date the armistice was signed, the total quantity of spruce and fir shipped amounted to approximately 174,000,000 feet, of which more than two-thirds went to the allies.

The shortage of linen stimulated the search for a substitute possessing the qualities necessary in fabric used for covering airplane wings. Extensive experiments were made with a cotton product which proved so successful that it is now used for all types of training and service planes.

To meet the extensive demands for a high-grade lubricating oil castor beans were imported from India and a large acreage planted in this country. Meanwhile, research work with mineral oils was carried on intensively, with the result that a lubricant was developed which proved satisfactory in practically every type of airplane motor except the rotary motor, in which castor oil is still preferred.

Production of Training Planes and Engines.

When war was declared the United States possessed less than 300 training planes, all of inferior types. Deliveries of improved models were begun as early as June, 1917. Up to Nov. 11, 1918, over 5,300 had been produced, including 1,600 of a type which was temporarily abandoned on account of unsatisfactory engines.

Planes for advanced training purposes were produced in quantity early in 1918; up to

the signing of the armistice about 2,500 were delivered. Approximately the same number was purchased overseas for training the units with the expeditionary force.

Several new models, to be used for training pursuit pilots, are under development.

Within three months after the declaration of war extensive orders were placed for two types of elementary training engines. Quantity production was reached within a short time. In all about 10,500 have been delivered, sufficient to constitute a satisfactory reserve for some time to come.

Of the advanced training engines, the three important models were of foreign design, and the success achieved in securing quantity production is a gratifying commentary on the manufacturing ability of this country. The total production up to Nov. 11 was approximately 5,200.

Production of Service Planes.

The experience acquired during the operations on the Mexican border demonstrated the unsuitability of the planes then used by the American army. Shortly after the declaration of war, a commission was sent abroad to select types of foreign service planes to be put into production in this country. We were confronted with the necessity of redesigning these models to take the Liberty motor, as foreign engine production was insufficient to meet the great demands of the allies. The first successful type of plane to come into quantity production was a modification of the British De Havilland 4—an observation and day bombing plane. The first deliveries were made in February, 1918. In May, production began to increase rapidly, and by October a monthly output of 1,200 had been reached. Approximately 1,900 were shipped to the expeditionary force prior to the termination of hostilities.

The Handley-Page night bomber, used extensively by the British, was redesigned to take two Liberty motors. Parts for approximately 100 planes have been shipped to England for assembly.

A total of 2,676 pursuit, observation, and day bombing planes, with spare engines, were delivered to the expeditionary force by the French government for the equipment of our forces overseas.

Considerable progress was made in the adaptation of other types of foreign planes to the American-made engines, and in the development of new designs. The U. S. D. 9A, embodying some improvements over the De Havilland 4, was expected to come into quantity production in the near future. The Bristol Fighter, a British plane, was redesigned to take the Liberty 8 and the Hispano-Suiza 300 h. p. engines. A force of Italian engineers and skilled workmen was brought to America to redesign the Caproni night bomber to take three Liberty motors, and successful trial flights of this machine have been made.

Several new models are under experimentation. Chief of these is the Le Pere two-seater fighter, designed around the Liberty motor, the performance of which is highly satisfactory. Several of these planes were sent overseas to be tested at the front.

Production of Service Engines.

In view of the rapid progress in military aeronautics, the necessity for the development of a high powered motor adaptable to American methods of quantity production was early recognized. The result of the efforts to meet this need was the Liberty motor—America's chief contribution to aviation, and one of the great achievements of the war. After this motor emerged from the experimental stage, production increased with great rapidity, the October output reaching 4,200, or nearly one-third of the total production up to the signing of the armistice. The fac-

ories engaged in the manufacture of this motor, and their total production to Nov. 8, are listed in the following table:

Packard Motor Car company....	4,654
Lincoln Motor corporation.....	3,720
Ford Motor company.....	3,025
General Motors corporation....	1,554
Nordyke & Marmon company....	443

Total13,396

Of this total, 9,824 were high compression, or army type, and 3,572 low compression, or navy type, the latter being used in seaplanes and large night bombers.

In addition to those installed in planes, about 3,500 Liberty engines were shipped overseas, to be used as spares and for delivery to the allies.

Other types of service engines, including the Hispano-Suiza 300 h. p., the Bugatti and the Liberty 8-cylinder, were under development when hostilities ceased. The Hispano-Suiza 180 h. p. had already reached quantity production. Nearly 500 engines of this type were produced, about half of which were shipped to France and England for use in foreign-built pursuit planes.

Improvements in Instruments and Accessories.

Few facilities existed for the manufacture of many of the delicate instruments and intricate mechanisms going into the equipment of every battle plane. The courage and determination with which these most difficult problems were met and solved will form one of the bright pages in the archives of American industry.

One of the most important outgrowths of the research work which the war stimulated was the development of voice command in formation flying by means of wireless devices. The great significance of this invention will be appreciated when it is realized that the leader of a formation has heretofore been dependent on signals for conveying instructions to the individual units of the squadron.

Training of Personnel.

After the declaration of war the construction of training fields proceeded with such rapidity that the demand for training equipment greatly exceeded the output. Since the latter part of 1917, however, the supply of elementary training planes and engines has been more than sufficient to meet the demands, while the situation as regards certain types of planes for advanced training has greatly improved. Approximately 17,000 cadets were graduated from ground schools; 8,602 reserve military aviators were graduated from elementary training schools; and 4,028 aviators completed the course in advanced training provided in this country. Pending the provision of adequate equipment for specialized advanced training, the policy was adopted of sending students overseas for a short finishing course before going into action. The shortage of skilled mechanics with sufficient knowledge of airplanes and motors was met by the establishment of training schools from which over 14,000 mechanics were graduated.

At the cessation of hostilities there were in training as aviators in the United States 6,528 men, of whom 22 per cent were in ground schools, 37 per cent in elementary schools, and 41 per cent in advanced training schools. The number of men in training as aviator mechanics was 2,154.

Forces at the Front.

Early in 1918 the first squadrons composed of American personnel provided with French planes appeared at the front. The number was increased as rapidly as equipment could be obtained. On Sept. 30, the date of the latest available information, there were thirty-two squadrons at the front; of these fifteen were pursuit, thirteen observation, and four

bombing. The first squadron equipped with American planes reached the front in the latter part of July.

Losses in Battle and in Training.

Though the casualties in the air force were small as compared with the total strength, the casualty rate of the flying personnel at the front was somewhat above the artillery and infantry rates. The reported battle fatalities up to Oct. 24 were 128 and accident fatalities overseas 244. The results of allied and American experience at the front indicate that two aviators lose their lives in accidents for each aviator killed in battle. The fatalities at training fields in the United States to Oct. 24 were 262.

Commissioned and Enlisted Strength.

On America's entrance into the war, the personnel of the air service consisted of sixty-five officers and 1,120 men. When the armistice was signed the total strength was slightly over 190,000, comprising about 20,000 commissioned officers, over 6,000 cadets under training, and 184,000 enlisted men. In addition to the cadets under training, the flying personnel was composed of about 11,000 officers, of whom approximately 42 per cent were with the expeditionary force when hostilities ceased. The air service constituted slightly over 5 per cent of the total strength of the army.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION INQUIRY.

The failure of the United States to deliver fighting airplanes to American aviators in France and elsewhere in any appreciable quantity at the time they were most needed led to a demand for a searching inquiry into the cause of the delay. The following letter sent by Attorney-General T. W. Gregory to President Wilson Oct. 31, 1918, will give a clear idea of the charges and the nature of the investigation made by Judge Charles E. Hughes: Dear Mr. President:—On May 6 last you directed me to investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty or malversation in regard to the production of aircraft and on May 13 you asked Judge Charles E. Hughes to act with me in making this investigation. By far the larger part of the last five months has been consumed in taking testimony. An opportunity has been given to every person claiming to have grievances, charges or criticisms to appear and testify in person and produce other witnesses and data.

We spent many weeks in personally inspecting conditions and taking testimony at the larger plants having aircraft contracts with the government at Dayton, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Elizabeth and New Brunswick, N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y. The papers, books, correspondence, accounts and other records in the files of the signal corps at Washington, as well as those of the principal contractors and of the government at these plants, have been critically examined as far as there was reason to believe that they would throw light on the matters under investigation. We have examined nearly 300 witnesses and taken about 17,000 pages of testimony.

In an effort to make the investigation thorough we have attempted to go into every phase of aircraft production since our entry into the war in April, 1917, and had recourse to every source of information which appeared available. Every complaint or charge of wrongdoing has been heard and carefully considered. It is believed that the investigation has been exhaustive, except that full data as to contracts let abroad for planes have not been at hand, and the matter of spruce production on the Pacific coast has been gone into only to the extent that this could be done by the examination of witnesses at Washington. From the investigation made it has been concluded that the taking of the additional time necessary for obtaining complete data from Europe in regard to the contracts in question, or for a trip of in-

vestigation to the Pacific coast, where most of the spruce is produced, was not justified. During the period referred to Judge Hughes has given practically his entire time to this work and has been in direct charge of the investigation, which has been conducted by him with the co-operation of myself and other officials of the department of justice. The investigation has now been completed.

Some three weeks ago, at the conclusion of the taking of testimony, in order that you might have the independent judgment of both Judge Hughes and myself, each without conference with the other considered the evidence, reached his own conclusion, and prepared a report. On the afternoon of last Saturday, Oct. 26, Judge Hughes handed to me a copy of his report, together with a letter asking me to transmit it to you with whatever statement of views I wished to make. The report consists of 182 printed pages. By far the greater portion is devoted to a remarkably accurate statement of substantially all the transactions had since the beginning of the war in the course of the development of the aircraft program. After carefully examining this statement of the transactions had, I find myself in substantial accord therewith, and do not consider it necessary to present to you a somewhat full report which has heretofore been prepared in the department of justice. As hereinafter shown, I also find myself in accord with the conclusions presented by Judge Hughes on questions of dishonesty and malversation.

I do not consider it germane to this investigation to enter into criticisms of the program or of mistakes in policy or in the exercise of judgment.

I send you herewith Judge Hughes' report and present herein my conclusions and briefly supplement Judge Hughes' findings of fact in a few instances.

General Character of Charges.

When the investigation began in May it was sweepingly charged that \$691,851,866.47 appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, had been expended with practically no results; that members of the aircraft boards had been financially interested in aircraft contracts; that German and disloyal influences had retarded the progress of the work, and that these influences, together with graft of various kinds, had entered into the transactions involved. It therefore seems desirable to state briefly what sums have been expended and what has been accomplished.

Amount Expended.

The \$691,851,866.47 appropriated was for all aviation purposes, including many things besides the building of aircraft. Contracts for airplanes and motors let here and abroad, it was estimated, would require \$474,910,706.55, but in May last this amount had by no means been expended. The actual disbursements for this purchase up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, were as follows:

For production in this country.....	\$106,741,490.77
For production abroad.....	25,605,074.31
For experimental and development work	1,697,830.19

Total\$134,044,395.27

This amount includes not only the cost of planes and motors delivered, but also large payments for special tools and for labor and materials in planes and motors not then finished. The figures are not now available to show just how much more has been disbursed on this account since June 30, though the total amount disbursed for all aviation purposes between that date and Sept. 30 was \$139,186,661.33.

Planes and Motors Acquired.

To provide for the needs of the army until production in this country could be expected contracts were let in the summer of 1917 in France for 875 training planes with engines and for 5,000 service planes and 8,500 service

engines, deliveries to begin in November and be completed in June, 1918, and in Italy for 700 service planes with engines. These contracts were not carried out as contemplated, partly because of unavoidable delay by this government in delivering materials, but largely because the unexpected increase in the needs of the French government overtaxed the capacity of the manufacturers. However, up to July 31, 1918, there had been acquired under foreign contracts 1,617 training and 1,513 service, or a total of 3,129 planes with engines. The deliveries of planes and engines produced in this country up to July 1, 1918, were:

Planes—Elementary training	4,572
Advanced training	1,148
Service	553

Total	6,171
Engines—Elementary training	7,662
Advanced training	2,579
Service	2,392

Total	12,633
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Since July 1 production has been such that up to Oct. 11, 1918, the figures were:

Planes—Elementary training	5,187
Advanced training	2,137
Service	2,350

Total	9,674
Engines—Elementary training	10,256
Advanced training	4,479
Service	9,937

Total	24,672
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When the 3,129 acquired abroad are added we have total planes 12,803, and 27,801 engines. While the only service planes thus far produced in this country have been observation and bombing planes, those acquired abroad include pursuit and combat planes.

Conduct of Members of Aircraft Board.

The results, as above set out, in view of the inherent difficulties of hurriedly expanding the signal corps from almost nothing to an immense organization, selecting upon more or less conflicting information from abroad the proper types of planes and engines, securing responsible and efficient contractors to engage in a new line of work, the designing and making of enormous quantities of machinery and tools, and the development of an industry almost unknown in this country and undergoing constant changes abroad, cannot be said to indicate dishonesty or malversation.

An exhaustive examination into the entire conduct of aircraft matters fails to show that any member of either board has had any desire to retard or delay production, or has done anything intended to accomplish that result, or has intentionally caused the waste of funds, or been actuated by a disloyal motive, or been guilty of dishonesty or malversation, unless there be truth in the specific charges which will now be referred to.

A. Interest in contracts.—I agree with the conclusion reached by Judge Hughes that there is no evidence upon which it can fairly be charged that any member of the aircraft boards, including Howard E. Coffin, Gen. Squier, Col. E. A. Deeds, Col. R. L. Montgomery, Col. S. D. Walden, Richard F. Howe, Harry B. Thayer, Admiral Taylor and other naval officers, has been unlawfully interested in any contract or transaction relating to aircraft production. Indeed, as to this charge, there has at no time been ground for a question involving any of these gentlemen except Col. Deeds.

B. Form of contracts.—Growing largely out of the popular understanding that contracts for aircraft provide that the compensation of the contractor shall be a fixed per cent of the cost of production, and thus make it to the interest of the contractor to increase that cost, the charge has been made that these contracts are themselves instruments for practicing frauds upon the treasury.

The fact is that no such contracts have been made. The government is to pay the cost of production, plus a fixed sum, which cannot be enhanced by increasing the cost of production. On the contrary, it is provided that the contractor shall share in the saving if the actual cost shall be less than an "estimated cost" stated in the contract. Hence, whatever other objections there may be to the contract, it is to the interest of the contractor to keep the cost of production as low as possible. Moreover, the right is reserved to the government to terminate the contract at any time by paying the amount expended plus the fixed profit on finished articles and 10 per cent of the cost of labor and materials in unfinished articles. If, therefore, experience should demonstrate that the contract would be unfair, the government could terminate it unless the contractor would agree to a readjustment of terms.

In the case of the Liberty motor contracts the practical result has been, first, a reduction of the estimated cost from \$6,087 to \$5,000, and of the fixed profit from \$913 to \$625, and finally the putting of the contracts on a fixed price basis when experience had shown what would be a fair price.

In view of the fact that when this form of contract was adopted there were no available data as to what the cost ought to be, it seems to have been devised to protect the interest of the government. I am unable to see how an inference of bad faith or official dereliction can be drawn from it.

C. Awarding of contracts.—There have been charges of unfair discrimination and favoritism in the awarding of contracts. These complaints relate almost entirely to contracts for planes, for which there were many applicants. Selections had to be made. It cannot be said that plausible reasons were wanting for those made. If mistakes were made nothing has been developed which would justify the charge that they resulted from corrupt motives.

D. Profits of contractors.—It has been charged that exorbitant profits to contractors have been allowed. On their face they appear to be unusually liberal, but when it is remembered that 60 per cent or more of them must be paid to the government as income and excess profits taxes and that most of the net profits will be invested in buildings and facilities which may or may not be capable of profitable use for an indefinite period after the termination of the contract, my conclusion is that no such profits have been allowed as to justify a charge of bad faith.

E. Cross-license agreement.—Whatever may be said of the charge that this arrangement tends to discourage future inventions, one of its results was to enable the government, through contractors, to secure the use of all necessary patents at a fixed cost and without friction. It was not entered into until the attorney-general had given an opinion that it did not conflict with the antitrust law. I find no basis for the suggestion that in bringing it about the members of the aircraft board were actuated by any unlawful or dishonest motive.

F. Conduct of Col. E. A. Deeds.—Of all the members of the aircraft boards the one most severely criticized and against whom most charges have been brought has been Col. E. A. Deeds. The evidence does not disclose any violation by Col. Deeds of the criminal laws. In the early part of 1918 public statements were issued with official authority purporting to set out the progress which had been made in the production of engines and planes and the prospects of the immediate future. These publications were not only misleading but they contained false statements, and were issued in reliance upon information principally furnished by Col. Deeds, who was acquainted with the actual facts. While the conduct of Col. Deeds in this matter was not criminal and cannot be said to have affected actual production, it was inexcusable and reprehensible.

I also find that Col. Deeds was guilty of censurable conduct in acting as confidential

adviser of H. E. Tabott and in conveying information to the latter with respect to transaction of business between the Dayton Wright Airplane company and the division of the signal corps of which Col. Deeds was the head. Whether or not Col. Deeds should be subjected to disciplinary measures for the acts referred to is a matter to be determined by the war department. I acquiesce in the recommendation of Judge Hughes that the facts be submitted to the secretary of war.

Officers and Employes of the Signal Corps.

When war was declared and the carrying out of the aircraft program was entrusted to the signal corps, its official personnel was hurriedly increased from a small organization to one of enormous proportions. It has been impossible, of course, to critically examine the conduct of all the military officers and civilians connected with this branch of the service. The official acts of the more prominent ones have been gone into and the general situation has received as much consideration as was possible. The investigation has failed to show, unless the instances hereinafter noted constitute exceptions, that any person, military or civilian, connected with the signal corps has desired to retard or delay production, or has done anything intended to accomplish that result, or has intentionally caused waste of funds, or has been actuated by disloyal motives, or been guilty of dishonesty or misversation. The incidents referred to are as follows:

A. Conduct of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Vincent, Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixter, and Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr.—Many successful business men tendered their services to or were invited to take part in the activities of the signal corps. Naturally the men selected were chosen as far as was practicable from lines of business similar to those in which the government expected to utilize their services. With the business interests of the country so largely involved in war work, many of these men in the course of the performance of their official duties not infrequently were brought in contact with corporations in which they held stock. It is to their credit that only three instances have been found in which officers or employes of the signal corps have apparently transacted business for the government with corporations in which they were interested.

One of these was Lieut.-Col. Vincent, who had been vice-president of the Packard Motor Car company, in charge of engineering, and who after he became an officer in the signal corps continued to hold certain shares of stock in that company. He was one of the original designers of the Liberty motor, held several important positions in the engineering department, and is now in charge of the airplane engineering division of the bureau of aircraft production. Under the circumstances set out in Judge Hughes' report, Lieut.-Col. Vincent was instrumental in having certain payments made to the Packard Motor Car company for drawings, models, tests, etc., and for eleven standardized engines. The course of procedure which resulted in the payments of this money was without a written contract and otherwise irregular and unusual. I agree with Judge Hughes' conclusion that Lieut.-Col. Vincent violated section 41 of the criminal code, which prohibits any person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of a corporation from acting as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation. I further agree with Judge Hughes that the evidence does not afford ground for the conclusion that the government was defrauded, or that there was any intent to defraud on the part of any of the parties concerned, or that the services rendered were not worth the amount paid therefor, or that the estimates of the cost of the Packard company were not fair estimates.

Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixter held twenty-five shares (par value \$2,500) of the preferred

stock of the Curtiss Airplane and Motor corporation. This corporation had important contracts with the government for the production of airplanes. While holding stock Lieut.-Col. Mixter was in charge of the organization for the inspection of materials and products at one of the corporation's plants, and visited it from time to time in the exercise of his authority as head of the inspection department and as production manager. He stated on examination that he had bought a small amount of common and preferred stock of the corporation mentioned some years before and remembered selling some of it, but that he did not remember whether he retained any and had not thought of it after entering the service. It appears that he had parted with ownership of the common stock, but still owned the preferred. I agree with the conclusion of Judge Hughes that this was a violation of section 41 of the criminal code.

Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr., was the owner of \$10,000 in par value of the stock of the S. B. Vrooman company of Philadelphia, which had a contract with the government for supplying mahogany. While holding this stock Lieut. Vrooman was put in charge of the inspection of poppeller lumber, including mahogany. He selected the district officers, who in turn selected the inspectors; he issued instructions to the district officers and visited various plants to see that the inspectors were doing their duty and to pass on disputed points. The plant of the S. B. Vrooman company was one of those subject to his jurisdiction, but he denies that he ever personally inspected its lumber. I agree with Judge Hughes' conclusion that he violated section 41 of the criminal code.

B. Conduct of Mahogany Manufacturers and Importers' association—For a short period of time J. C. Wickliffe, J. Edward McCullough and Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr., while representing the government in dealing with mahogany manufacturers, received from one or more of these manufacturers salaries in addition to those paid by the government. I agree with Judge Hughes that under the circumstances this was a gross impropriety on the part of those paying and those receiving the additional salaries, but that there is no statute making it a criminal offense unless a case is made out of bribery or of a conspiracy to defraud the government. I am likewise of the view expressed by Judge Hughes that whether a charge of the sort indicated could be properly made would largely depend upon whether the terms and prices of the mahogany manufacturers were fair and reasonable, or excessive and the result of improper influence, and that the federal trade commission, with its special facilities for conducting an examination of that kind, should be requested to make a survey of the mahogany industry and the cost of delivering the lumber involved and reach a conclusion as to the reasonableness of the prices paid.

C. Matters of Minor Importance—In one office of the signal corps there seems to have been discovered petty graft fostered by a civilian employe, and evidence has been brought to our attention tending to establish dishonest inspection on a rather small scale in one of the least important plants. These matters are now under investigation by grand juries and indictments will be found if justified.

Contractors.

A searching inquiry has been made into the conduct of the work by the principal contracting companies. Agreeing substantially as I do with the statement of facts made by Judge Hughes, I am of opinion that it cannot fairly be charged that a managing officer of any contracting corporation has desired or attempted to delay production or been actuated by disloyal motives. To what extent, if any, inefficiency or mismanagement to be inferred from the facts stated, I do not deem it within my province to determine.

German Sympathizers.

In some of the factories a considerable number of alien enemies and persons of German birth or descent who, at least before our entry into the war, were German sympathizers, have been employed. No facts have been developed which would justify the belief that these men have been retained through any willingness on the part of their employers to have production retarded or defective planes produced. On the contrary, the government itself provided a system of permits under which they could be used. They were employed and retained because the manufacturer felt that the great difficulty of obtaining skilled laborers in sufficient numbers justified such risk as might be incurred.

In some instances the employer had faith in an old employe and was unwilling to discharge him because of mere rumors as to his loyalty. As an illustration of this the head of the drafting department at the Ford company's plant was of German birth and there were such persistent rumors that he was pro-German that some of the officers of the company thought it unsafe to retain him. He had been in the employ of the company for nine years, professed to be loyally interested in the work and the officers referred to testified that nothing definite could be proved against him. Mr. Ford stated that at a time when all citizens were called to make sacrifices one of German birth might do so by helping to produce motors to be used for his adopted and against his native country. He stated further that he had absolute confidence in this man's loyalty and, in the absence of any proof of disloyalty, refused to discharge him. While this indicated the application of an almost idealistic policy of being just to employes, results seem to have justified the course pursued. Though this man has been the object of the greatest watchfulness on the part of officers of the company who suspected him, nothing has been discovered indicating that he has been other than a loyal and efficient employe. It is fair to say that no sinister or disloyal influence has affected production in the Ford plant. The factory manager testified that there had been no sabotage and no efforts to retard production. Results in the Ford Motor company compare favorably with those in the best of the companies manufacturing Liberty motors. Its contract for 5,000 motors was let in November, 1917, nearly three months after contracts had been let to the Packard and Lincoln companies for 6,000 each. Up to Oct. 11, 1918, it had produced 1,868, while the Packard company had produced 3,864 and the Lincoln company 2,787. Not a case of sabotage has been reported to the department of justice from this plant. Indeed, it can be said that but little trouble has been traced to aliens or alleged German sympathizers in any of the plants.

Sabotage.

To what Judge Hughes has said on this subject I wish to add that since his report was handed to me I have had the records of the department of justice examined for the purpose of ascertaining the number of substantial complaints of sabotage in the factories engaged in manufacturing aircraft motors or parts for the government. The result shows twelve such complaints. Upon these complaints and the investigations which followed seven men have been indicted, two of whom have pleaded guilty and five of whom are awaiting trial. In this connection it is interesting to note that during the past eighteen months somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 laborers have been engaged on government work in the factories indicated. Respectfully yours,

T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney-General.

JUDGE HUGHES' RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report made by Judge Hughes is too elaborate and lengthy to be reproduced here.

but his conclusions and recommendations are given herewith:

1. The controlling facts and the conclusions in relation to the matters reviewed have been stated under appropriate headings. It would be impossible to restate them in a brief summary. The defective organization of the work of aircraft production and the serious lack of competent direction of that work by the responsible officers of the signal corps, to which the delays and waste were chiefly due, were matters for administrative correction through unification of effort under competent control. The provisions of the criminal statutes do not reach inefficiency.

It is not within the province of this report to make recommendations with respect to administrative policy, but it should be said that under the direction of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Potter there has been improvement in organization, and progress has been made in gratifying measure.

2. The evidence discloses conduct which although of a reprehensible character cannot be regarded as affording a sufficient basis for charges under existing statutes, but there are certain acts shown, not only highly improper in themselves, but of especial significance, which should lead to disciplinary measures. The evidence with respect to Col. Edward A. Deeds should be presented to the secretary of war to the end that Col. Deeds may be tried by court-martial under articles 95 and 96 of the articles of war for his conduct (1) in acting as confidential adviser of his former business associate, H. E. Talbot of the Dayton Wright Airplane company, and in conveying information to Mr. Talbot in an improper manner with respect to the transaction of business between that company and the division of the signal corps of which Col. Deeds was the head; and (2) in giving to the representatives of the committee on public information a false and misleading statement with respect to the progress of aircraft production for the purpose of publication with the authority of the secretary of war.

3. The absence of proper appreciation of the obvious impropriety of transactions by government officers and agents with firms or corporations in which they are interested compels the conclusion that public policy demands that the statutory provisions bearing upon this conduct should be strictly enforced. It is therefore recommended that the officers found to have had transactions on behalf of the government with corporations in the pecuniary profits of which they had an interest should be prosecuted under section 41 of the criminal code.

4. The federal trade commission should be requested to report upon the proper cost of mahogany for airplane propellers to the end that upon the coming in of its report the question of the propriety of further action with respect to the transactions of the Mahogany Manufacturers and Importers' association may be determined.

5. It is recommended that the representatives of the department of justice should keep in touch with the progress of the audit of accounts so that it may be advised of the complete enforcement of the rights of the government in final settlement of accounts, and that the government has been fully protected against unnecessary loss through waste and the absence of suitable factory supervision.

6. Permit me also to suggest that a special division, or subdivision of the present bureau of investigation, in the department of justice should be assigned to the consideration of suspected delinquencies in connection with aircraft production, so that the work already done may be appropriately followed up. In particular, it is recommended that the activities in relation to spruce production, which being largely centered on the Pacific coast it was unattractable to embrace in the present inquiry, should be carefully scrutinized.

I have the honor to remain respectfully yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mixer and Vincent Pardoned.

It was announced at the white house Dec. 3 that the president had pardoned Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixer and Lieut.-Col. J. G. Vincent, whom the report on aircraft production showed to be technically guilty of a breach of statutes because he entirely concurred in the views of the attorney-general with regard to these two cases. He believed that the two gentlemen concerned were entirely innocent of any improper or selfish intention, that their guilt was only technical and that their services to the government, which have been of the highest value and of a most disinterested sort, deserved the most cordial recognition.

SOME AVIATORS WHO DIED IN THE WAR.

Following is a list of American and other aviators who were killed in battle or by accident, chiefly on the western front in France. It is by no means complete, as details in the great majority of cases were lacking. Only a few of the accidental deaths are given:

Ash, Alan N., American; killed in combat; May 31, 1918.
 Ball, Capt. Albert, British, May 7, 1917.
 Baracca, Maj., Italian, missing after aerial battle; reported June 21, 1918.
 Baron, Ajt., French, killed in raid Oct. 12, 1916.
 Baughan, James H., American, fatally wounded in combat, July 2, 1918.
 Baylles, Frank L., American, killed in combat, June 17, 1918.
 Baine, J. Alexander, American, killed in battle; reported May 21, 1918.
 Bellows, Lieut. F. B., American, in battle; Sept. 13, 1918.
 Biddle, Julian, American, Aug. 20, 1917.
 Billings, David K., American, Sept. 15, 1917.
 Blumenthal, Arthur, American, killed in combat, June 7, 1918.
 Booth, Jr., Sergt. W. Vernon, American, fatally wounded in combat, June 28, 1918; died July 14.
 Brooks, Flight Lieutenant Robert E., American, killed in accident at Ayr, Scotland, April 15, 1918.
 Buckley, Corporal Everett C., American, Sept. 6, 1917.
 Byers, Sergt. Louis L., American, missing, July 24, 1918.
 Campbell, Andrew Courtney, American, Oct. 1, 1917.
 Carpenter, Charles M., American, at Shrewsbury, England, March 21, 1918.
 Castle, Capt. Vernon, British, Feb. 15, 1918.
 Chamberlain, Sergt. Cyrus F., American, killed in combat, June 18, 1918.
 Chapman, Charles W., Jr., American, killed in combat, May 3, 1918.
 Chapman, Sergt. Victor, American, June 23, 1916.
 Chaput, Lieut., French, killed in action, May 7, 1918.
 Chopin, Minor J., American, April 12, 1918, seaplane accident.
 Clapp, Lieut. Roger H., American, killed in action; announced July 25, 1918.
 Collins, Phelps, American, March 13, 1918.
 De Laage, Capt., French, May 24, 1917.
 Demeuldre, Sublieutenant, French, killed in action May 8, 1918.
 Drew, Corporal R. Sidney, American, killed in air fight, May 18, 1918.
 Durand, Lieut. Elliott, American, killed in action; reported Oct. 30, 1918.
 Ely, Lieut. Dinsmore, American, April 21, 1918.
 Garros, Roland, French, killed in action Oct. 5, 1918.
 Geikel, Lieut., German, killed in battle; reported May 13, 1918.
 Genet, Edmond C. C., American, April 16, 1917.
 Gilbert, Eugene, French, accidentally killed May 17, 1918.
 Goad, Lieut. John M., American, killed in combat June 20, 1918.
 Goettler, Lieut. Harold, American, killed in battle, Oct. 6, 1918.

Grisard, Lieut. John, American, in France, May 1, 1918; accident.
 Gundelach, Lieut. Andre H., American, killed in action Sept. 12, 1918.
 Guynemer, Capt. Georges, French, Sept. 11, 1917.
 Hall, Capt. James Norman, American, May 6, 1918; missing after fight inside German lines.
 Hirth, Lieut. F. K., American, killed in battle, July 16, 1918.
 Hobbs, Warren T., American, killed in France by anti-aircraft shell, June 26, 1918.
 Hoehndorf, Lieut. Walter, German, Sept. 13, 1917.
 Hollingsworth, Lieut. Frank E., American, killed in battle; reported Oct. 30, 1918.
 Hoskier, Corporal Ronald, American, April 23, 1917.
 Houdek, Sergt. George, American, Jan. 4, 1918.
 Hough, Frederick W., American, March 13, 1918; accident.
 Hugaenin, Lieut. S., American, in England, April 3, 1918.
 Ingersoll, First Lieut. Clayton E., American, killed by accident in France; reported May 1, 1918.
 Jones, Lieut. Eugene B., American, killed in battle Sept. 13, 1918.
 Jordan, Lieut. Marcus A., American, reported March 29; accident.
 Karl, Prince Friedrich, German, March 22, 1917.
 Kiss, Lieut., Austrian, killed in combat; reported May 27, 1918.
 Kobayashi, Sergt., Japanese, killed in battle in France; reported June 21, 1918.
 Lawrence, Lieut. Edgar A., American, killed in action June 4, 1918.
 Lloyd, Richard E., American, killed in accident in France; reported July 26, 1918.
 Lufbery, Maj. Raoul, American, killed in battle, May 19, 1918.
 Macklin, Lieut. Charles G., Kenilworth, American; missing May 30, 1918.
 McConnell, Sergt. James R., American, March 17, 1917.
 McCormick, Lieut. Alexander A., Jr., American, in combat, Sept. 24, 1918.
 McCudden, Maj. James B., British, killed in accident on French coast, July 9, 1918.
 McMonagle, Sergt. Douglas, American, Sept. 24, 1917.
 Marquardt, Lieut. James C., American, killed in France, April 24, 1918; accident.
 Middleditch, Lieut. George O., American; reported March 21, 1918.
 Mieffre, Capt. French, killed in action, May 8, 1918.
 Miller, Lieut. Walter B., American, killed in combat, Aug. 3, 1918.
 Misenhimer, Lieut. W. Kay, American, by accident in England; reported Sept. 13, 1918.
 Mitchell, John Purroy, American, near Lake Charles, La., July 6, 1918.
 Mueller, Max, German, Jan. 15, 1918.
 Nathan, Lieut. T. Cushman, American, in France, March 23, 1918.
 Nichols, Alan, American, died from wounds received in air battle; death reported June 13, 1918.
 Norton, Lieut. Fred, American, died from wounds received in battle, Aug. 17, 1918.
 O'Loughlin, Lieut. George O., American, killed in accident in France; reported June 29, 1918.
 Orr, Lieut. Edward, American, Sept. 14, 1918.
 Ortmayer, Andrew C., American, reported March 16, 1918.
 Ovington, Lieut. Carter L., American, killed in combat, May 29, 1918.
 Pavelka, Sergt. Paul, American, in Macedonia, Nov. 12, 1917; accident.
 Perry, Ensign Lloyd A., U. S. N. R., killed in seaplane accident in France, April 12, 1918.
 Poague, Lieut. Walter S., American, killed in accident at Azores; reported Nov. 8, 1918.
 Potter, Ensign Stephen, American, killed in battle over North sea, April 25, 1918.

Preston, Lieut. H. W., American, in England, May 14, 1918.
 Prince, Adjt. Norman, American, Oct. 15, 1916.
 Putnam, David E., American, killed in air battle, Sept. 18, 1918.
 Quette, Adjt., French, missing, June 5, 1918.
 Read, Curtis S., American, Feb. 28, 1918.
 Reinhard, Capt., German, July 16, 1918.
 Resnati, Capt. Antonio, Italian, killed in accident at Mineola, N. Y., May 17.
 Richthofen, Baron von, German, leading German "ace," killed in battle, April 21, 1918.
 Robbens, Lieut. William D., American, killed in accident in France, July 5, 1918.
 Robinson, Lieut. William, British, April 5, 1917.
 Rockwell, Lieut. Kiffin Yates, American, Sept. 23, 1916.
 Roosevelt, Lieut. Quentin, American, killed in battle at Chateau Thierry, France, July 14, 1918.
 Saxon, Harold, American, reported missing, June 13, 1918.
 Spencer, Dumaresku, American, Jan. 22, 1918.
 Sprague, Ensign William G., American, killed in seaplane accident in France, Nov. 1, 1918.

Sturtevant, Ensign Albert O., American, reported Feb. 18, 1918.
 Tailer, William S., American, Feb. 4, 1918.
 Thaw, Lieut. Blair, American, Aug. 18, 1918.
 Thierry, Lieut., Belgian, Feb. 23, 1918.
 Thomas, Gerald P., American, killed in air battle, Aug. 23, 1918.
 Thompson, Lieut. William A., American, July 19, 1918.
 Tonny-Charente, Lieut. Prince de, French (missing), March 20, 1918.
 Velle, Harry Glenn, American, March 15, 1918.
 Verdier, Lieut. Louis, French, killed in action, Aug. 23, 1918.
 Vertongen, Rene, Belgian, Feb. 4, 1918.
 Vosse, Lieut., German, Sept. 3, 1917.
 Walcott, Corporal Stuart, American, Dec. 12, 1917.
 Weddell, Thomas McMillan, American, killed in accident in France, July 1, 1918.
 West, Lieut. George O., American, killed in battle, Oct. 10, 1918.
 Wilford, Second Lieutenant John, American, killed in accident in France, July 5, 1918.
 Winter, Wallace, American, killed in France, March 8, 1918.
 Wohl, Lieut. Benjamin, American, killed in accident in France; reported Oct. 28, 1918.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE REPORT.

The second annual report of the council of national defense, composed of the secretaries of war, navy, interior, agriculture, commerce and labor, made public Dec. 4, 1918, by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, acting director in reviewing the story of the work of the council during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, tells also the story of a very large part of the government's activities in the war of a nonmilitary character. Particularly is this true of the transition period included in the first six or eight months of the war, during which the initial mobilization of the country's industrial and commercial resources took place. The present report becomes, therefore, an important contribution to the official records of the war.

The report was made by W. S. Gifford, director of the council, until Nov. 1, last, to the secretary of war, as chairman to be transmitted by him to the president for submission to congress. At the end of the period covered by the report, Mr. Gifford points out, the work of initial mobilization, the main task which the council undertook in the emergency, was largely completed. The council set out to act as a connecting link between the nation in its normal state and the nation as a machine for making war. The transition period past, the council's role as a main link in the war government naturally became less active, though it continued to perform functions of a most vital nature, especially through the great council of defense system, made up of state, county, municipal and community organizations, reaching practically every hamlet in the country.

Nucleus for New Bodies.

A perusal of the report shows that the council served as a nucleus for innumerable new functions and relations which the war made necessary and for which no administrative agency existed at the outbreak of the conflict. Some of these after being initiated and partially developed by the council were passed on to existing executive departments; for some the council created new agencies, either acting under its jurisdiction or given separate jurisdiction by executive order or congressional act.

Perhaps the best example of the latter case was the war industries board, whose work was begun by and developed by the council and which was separated from it only on May 28 last. Other tasks which received their initial impulse from the council were: The food conservation program, aircraft program, war-labor adjustment, housing and many functions supplementary to those of the regular departments, such as those involved in

the storage, shipping, transportation, fuel and medical problems.

The director's report points out that in the act creating the council congress has included among its duties "the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation." This phrase, "the creation of relations," expresses the main contribution of the council to the winning of the war. "It has been through the performance of the duty thus defined," the director says, "and liberally interpreted in the light of a great national emergency, that the council has performed its most important service during the year just past. In a sense the council has served as a great administrative laboratory through which new plans and new and necessary functions could be initiated and developed, and, where effective action demanded, passed on to permanent or emergency executive agencies of the government."

In saying that the date of the formal separation of the war industries board from the council of national defense marked the virtual end of the council's task in planning emergency machinery to meet new war functions, the director points out that this in no way diminishes the usefulness of the work which remains under the council's organization.

Mobilized Resources.

The report emphasizes that in mobilizing America's material resources for the government the council has at the same time been vitally concerned in the mobilization of the national spirit. In the effort the council has been aided particularly by the organizations under the state councils section with its state, county, municipal and community councils, numbering well over 100,000 at the date of the report. Through these local agencies acting with the local agencies of the woman's committee of the council, the government has been able to bring home to every section of the country in a way possible only to local agencies the meaning of its policies and the opportunities for individual service in the war.

The other branches of the council still active at the date of the report were the committee on labor, committee on engineering and education, medical section and general medical board, highways transport committee, national research council acting as the department of science and research of the council, and the naval consulting board, acting as a committee on inventions.

The report is divided into three sections, the first dealing with the history of the branches of the council still under its jurisdiction, the second with the war industries board up to

May 28, the date of its separation from the council, which, of course, includes much of its most significant work, and finally the story of the agencies dissolved or transferred to other jurisdiction during the year. Among the latter is the highly impressive story of the commercial economy board, transferred in May to become the conservation division of the war industries board. Almost the whole story of commercial conservation in the United States is summed up in the report of the commercial economy board.

In the history of the war industries board is summarized the government's policy in meeting the tremendous demand of the government departments for steel, copper, lead, tin, for finished products of all kinds and the way that they were met; the story of the transference of plants from peacetime to war work; the story of the transformation under war conditions of the government's purchasing policy, and the initial development of a general industrial policy.

Development of Price Fixing

Particularly valuable from the historical point of view, as well as that of immediate interest, is a record of the development of price fixing, which had its beginnings in the early days of the council of national defense with informal voluntary agreements on prices negotiated between representatives of industry and members of the advisory commission and of the council staff. The report reviews the story of the way in which these informal agreements with nothing but voluntary co-operation to bind them developed finally into a definite price fixing organization under the war industries board.

From similar modest beginnings the original first attempts at regulating priorities through voluntary co-operation developed into the existing large priorities organization, which at the time of the date of the report was issuing hundreds of orders with binding power behind them.

The Committee on Labor.

Much space is given to the work of the large committee on labor, with its many subdivisions, which assumed so significant a place in government activities in maintaining the hearty co-operation of the labor movement with national war policies. Among the specific accomplishments of the committee was the initiation of the soldiers' and sailors' war insurance plan, later turned over to the treasury department for administration. An account is also given of the council's part in developing a plan for war labor administration, turned over by the president to the jurisdiction of the secretary of labor.

The report reviews the work of the committee on transportation and communication, which organized the voluntary railroad administrative organization in effect prior to the

creation of the United States railroad administration. The council undertook much work in drawing together for the purposes of the war the railroads, the waterways and national highways. The individual report of the highways transport committee tells of the pioneer work done in developing of motor truck routes to relieve congested railroads and a report is also included of the inland waterways transportation committee of the council.

National Research Council.

"Special acknowledgment," the report says, "should be made of the valuable activities of the national research council, which has served as a department of the council of national defense, mobilizing and directing the research work of the country's scientific men. Its work has been invaluable in giving the government war agencies the benefit of scientific research, both directly and indirectly applicable to the purposes of the war."

In reviewing the first steps toward industrial mobilization the report states:

"From the outset the purpose of the council and the subordinate committees of the council was to offer a channel through which the voluntary efforts of American industrial and professional life could be focused. The story of the way in which the members of these committees, practically all of them serving without compensation, rallied to aid in the common cause and the extent of the practical accomplishment of their voluntary service has probably not been equaled anywhere. The general spirit underlying these original committees was fundamentally that of business organizing itself in aid of the government. Lack of time for complete organization by industry made impossible the formal election of the members of these committees by the industries which they represented. In choosing the membership the council sought for a representation from the industry as wide as practicable."

Results of the Plan.

It is probable that at this particular stage in the progress of the war no plan could have produced such effectual results in so brief a time as this voluntary system was able to show. The natural processes of administrative evolution gradually eliminated the old large committee system in the case of the industrial committees and substituted for it a closely knit scheme of sections under the general head of the war industries board, in which each section head had general authority over dealings with the industry with which he was particularly familiar. At the same time the industries of the country were rapidly organizing to assist the government in carrying on the war and were creating representative war service committees of their own, thus simplifying and strengthening the method of co-operation of business with the government.

LARGEST SEAPLANE IN THE WORLD.

All records for the number of passengers carried in any type of airplane were broken on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the naval aviation station, Rockaway, when the navy's newest type seaplane, the giant NC-1, the largest seaplane in the world, made a flight with fifty men on board.

The pilot was Lieut. David H. McCullough of the naval reserve flying corps, and the flight was made to demonstrate the enormous lifting power of the latest model of bomb-carrying seaplanes. No special modifications were made for this test flight, most of the fifty men being accounted for in the large boat body.

The design and the construction of the NC-1, with its triple motors, huge size, and other distinctive features, was carried out by the navy in co-operation with the Curtiss Engineering corporation. It was not specifically a flying boat nor was it of the pontoon variety of seaplane, but combined the most valuable advantages of both, its size and purpose being considered. While it was entirely new and original in type, the NC-1 incorporated proved

essentials in aircraft construction and even before it was tested was regarded in naval circles as a preinsured success rather than as an experiment.

This was the first American trimotored seaplane, being propelled by three Liberty motors that develop a maximum of 1,200 horse power, at a cruising speed of eighty miles an hour. The flying weight of the machine was 22,000 pounds, while the weight of the seaplane itself, unloaded and without a crew, was 13,000 pounds.

An idea of the size of the big seaplane is shown by the fact that the wing spread is 126 feet, the breadth of wing 12 feet and the gap between wings 12 feet.

Late in 1918 the NC-1 made the trip from Rockaway to Washington, about 350 miles, in 5 hours and 20 minutes. The flight from Washington to Hampton roads, 150 miles, was covered in 2 hours and 15 minutes, and the trip from Hampton roads to New York, 300 miles, took 4 hours and 20 minutes.

OPERATIONS OF AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.



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LIGGETT.

The following report made by Gen. Pershing on Nov. 20, 1918, to Secretary of War Baker is a document of great historical importance, and hence is reproduced in full. It gives the first comprehensive outline of the work of the American soldiers in France at the most critical period of the war, and makes public many details withheld by the censorship from general knowledge.

"Nov. 20, 1918.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: In response to your request, I have the honor to submit this brief summary of the organization and operations of the American expeditionary force from May 26, 1917, until the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918:

"Pursuant to your instructions, immediately upon receiving my orders I selected a small staff and proceeded to Europe in order to become familiar with conditions at the earliest possible moment. The warmth of our reception in England and France was only equaled by the readiness of the commanders in chief of the veteran armies of the allies and their staffs to place their experience at our disposal. In consultation with them the most effective means of co-operation of effort was considered. With French and British armies at their maximum strength, and all efforts to dispossess the enemy from his firmly entrenched positions in Belgium and France failed, it was necessary to plan for an American force adequate to turn the scale in favor of the allies. Taking account of the strength of the central powers at that time, the immensity of the problem which confronted us could hardly be overestimated. The first requisite being an organization that could give intelligent direction to effort, the formation of a general staff occupied my early attention.

General Staff.

"A well organized general staff through which the commander exercises his functions is essential to a successful modern army. However capable our divisions, our battalions and our companies as such, success would be impossible without thoroughly co-ordinated endeavor. A general staff broadly organized and trained for war had not hitherto existed in our army. Under the commander in chief, this staff must carry out the policy and direct the details of administration, supply, preparation and operations of the army as a whole, with all special branches and bureaus subject to its control. As models to aid us we had the veteran French general staff and the experience of the British, who had similarly formed an organization to meet the demands of a great army. By selecting from each the features best adapted to our basic organization, and fortified by our own early experience in the war, the development of our great general staff system was completed.

"The general staff is naturally divided into five groups, each with its chief, who is an assistant to the chief of the general staff. G. 1 is in charge of organization and equipment of troops, replacements, tonnage, priority of overseas shipment, the auxiliary welfare association and cognate subjects; G. 2 has censorship, enemy intelligence, gathering and disseminating

information, preparation of maps and all similar subjects; G. 3 is charged with all strategic studies and plans, movement of troops and the supervision of combat operations; G. 4 co-ordinates important questions of supply, construction, transport arrangements for combat, and of the operations of the service of supply, and of hospitalization and the evacuation of the sick and wounded; G. 5 supervises the various schools and has general direction and co-ordination of education and training.

"The first chief of staff was Col. (now Maj.-Gen.) James G. Harbord, who was succeeded in March, 1918, by Maj.-Gen. James W. McAndrew. To these officers, to the deputy chief of staff, and to the assistant chiefs of staff, who, as heads of sections, aided them, great credit is due for the results obtained not only in perfecting the general staff organization but in applying correct principles to the multiplicity of problems that have arisen.

Organization and Training.

"After a thorough consideration of allied organizations it was decided that our combat division should consist of four regiments of infantry of 3,000 men, with three battalions to a regiment and four companies of 250 men each to a battalion, and of an artillery brigade of three regiments, a machine gun battalion, an engineer regiment, a trench mortar battery, a signal battalion, wagon trains, and the headquarters staffs and military police. These, with medical and other units, made a total of over 28,000 men, or practically double the size of a French or German division. Each corps would normally consist of six divisions—four combat and one depot and one replacement division—and also two regiments of cavalry, and each army of from three to five corps. With four divisions fully trained, a corps could take over an American sector with two divisions in line and two in reserve, with the depot and replacement divisions prepared to fill the gaps in the ranks.

"Our purpose was to prepare an integral American force which should be able to take the offensive in every respect. Accordingly, the development of a self-reliant infantry by thorough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tactics of open warfare was always uppermost. The plan of training after arrival in France allowed a division one month for acclimatization and instruction in small units from battalions down, a second month in quiet trench sectors by battalion, and a third month after it came out of the trenches when it should be trained as a complete division in war of movement.

"Very early a system of schools was outlined and started which should have the advantage of instruction by officers direct from the front. At the great school center at Langres, one of the first to be organized, was the staff school, where the principles of general staff work as laid down in our own organization were taught to carefully selected officers. Men in the ranks who had shown qualities of leadership were sent to the school of candidates for commissions. A school of the line taught younger officers the principles of leadership, tactics and the use of



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the different weapons. In the artillery school, at Saumur, young officers were taught the fundamental principles of modern artillery; while at Issoudun an immense plant was built for training cadets in aviation. These and other schools, with their well considered curriculums for training in every branch of our organization, were co-ordinated in a manner best to develop an efficient army out of willing and industrious young men, many of whom had not before known even the rudiments of military technique. Both Marshal Haig and Gen. Petain placed officers and men at our disposal for instructional purposes, and we are deeply indebted for the opportunities given to profit by their veteran experience.

American Zone.

"The crucial place the American army should take on the western front was to a large extent influenced by the vital questions of communication and supply. The northern ports of France were crowded by the British armies' shipping and supplies, while the southern ports, though otherwise at our service, had not adequate port facilities for our purposes, and these we should have to build. The already overtaxed railway system behind the active front in northern France would not be available for us as lines of supply and those leading from the southern ports of northeastern France would be unequal to our needs without much new construction. Practically all warehouses, supply depots and regulating stations must be provided by fresh constructions. While France offered us such material as she had to spare after a drain of three years, enormous quantities of material had to be brought across the Atlantic.

"With such a problem any temporization or lack of definiteness in making plans might cause failure even with victory within our grasp. Moreover, broad plans commensurate with our national purpose and resources would bring conviction of our power to every soldier in the front line, to the nations associated with us in the war, and to the enemy. The tonnage for material for necessary construction for the supply of an army of three and perhaps four million men would require a mammoth program of shipbuilding at home, and miles of dock construction in France, with a correspondingly large project for additional railways and for storage depots.

"All these considerations led to the inevitable conclusion that if we were to handle and supply the great forces deemed essential to win the war we must utilize the southern ports of France—Bordeaux, La Pallice, St. Nazaire and Brest—and the comparatively unused railway systems leading therefrom to the northeast. Generally speaking, then, this would contemplate the use of our forces against the enemy somewhere in that direction, but the great depots of supply must be centrally located, preferably in the area included by Tours, Bourges and Chateauroux, so that our armies could be supplied with equal facility wherever they might be serving on the western front.

Growth of the Service of Supply.

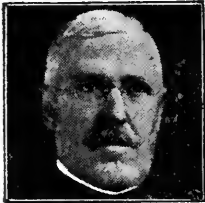
"To build up such a system there were talented men in the regular army, but more experts were necessary than the army could fur-

nish. Thanks to the patriotic spirit of our people at home, there came from civil life men trained for every sort of work involved in building and managing the organization necessary to handle and transport such an army and keep it supplied. With such assistance the construction and general development of our plans have kept pace with the growth of the forces, and the service of supply is now able to discharge from ships and move 45,000 tons daily, besides transporting troops and material in the conduct of active operations.

"As to organization, all the administrative and supply services, except the adjutant-general's, inspector-general's and judge-advocate-general's departments which remain at general headquarters, have been transferred to the headquarters of the services of supplies at Tours under a commanding general responsible to the commander in chief for supply of the armies. The chief quartermaster, chief surgeon, chief signal officer, chief of ordnance, chief of air service, chief of chemical warfare, the general purchasing agent in all that pertains to questions of procurement and supply, the provost marshal general in the maintenance of order in general, the director general of transportation in all that affects such matters, and the chief engineer in all matters of administration and supply, are subordinate to the commanding general of the service of supply, who, assisted by a staff especially organized for the purpose, is charged with the administrative co-ordination of all these services. "The transportation department under the service of supply directs the operation, maintenance and construction of railways, the operation of terminals, the unloading of ships and transportation of material to warehouses or to the front. Its functions make necessary the most intimate relationship between our organization and that of the French, with the practical result that our transportation department has been able to improve materially the operations of railways generally. Constantly laboring under a shortage of rolling stock the transportation department has nevertheless been able by efficient management to meet every emergency.

"The engineer corps is charged with all construction, including light railways and roads. It has planned and constructed the many projects required, the most important of which are the new wharves at Bordeaux and Nantes, and the immense storage depots at La Pallice, Montoir and Vievres, besides innumerable hospitals and barracks in various ports of France. These projects have all been carried on by phases keeping pace with our needs. The forestry service under the engineer corps has cut the greater part of the timber and railway ties required.

"To meet the shortage of supplies from America, due to lack of shipping, the representatives of the different supply departments were constantly in search of available material and supplies in Europe. In order to co-ordinate these purchases and to prevent competition between our departments, a general purchasing agency was created early in our experience to co-ordinate our purchases and, if possible, induce our allies to apply the principle among the allied armies. While there was no authority for the general use of ap-



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proprations, this was met by grouping the purchasing representatives of the different departments under one control, charged with the duty of consolidating requisitions and purchases. Our efforts to extend the principle have been signally successful, and all purchases for the allied armies are now on an equitable and co-operative basis. Indeed, it may be said that the work of this bureau has been thoroughly efficient and businesslike.

Artillery, Airplanes and Tanks.

"Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of 75s, 155 millimeter howitzers and 155 G. P. F. guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 75 millimeter guns.

"In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own aviation program should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation and bombing planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on Aug. 1, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

"It should be fully realized that the French government has always taken a most liberal attitude, and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed, we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories.

"The welfare of the troops touches my responsibility, as commander in chief to the mothers and fathers and kindred of the men who came to France in the impressionable period of youth. They could not have the privilege accorded European soldiers during their periods of leave of visiting their families and renewing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence in their lives and on the character of their future citizenship, the Red

Cross, the Young Men's Christian association, Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and the Jewish welfare board, as auxiliaries in this work, were encouraged in every possible way. The fact that our soldiers, in a land of different customs and language, have borne themselves in a manner in keeping with the cause for which they fought is due not only to the efforts in their behalf but much more to their high ideals, their discipline and their innate sense of self-respect. It should be recorded, however, that the members of these welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the golden rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

Combat Operations.

"During our periods of training in the trenches some of our divisions had engaged the enemy in local combats, the most important of which was Seicheprey by the 26th on April 20, in the Toul sector, but none had participated in action as a unit. The 1st division, which had passed through the preliminary stages of training, had gone to the trenches for its first period of instruction at the end of October and by March 21, when the German offensive in Picardy began, we had four divisions with experience in the trenches, all of which were equal to any demands of battle action. The crisis which this offensive developed was such that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed.

"On March 28 (1918) I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as commander in chief of the allied armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the 1st division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2, by which British shipping was to transport ten American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

"On April 26 the 1st division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28, this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counterattacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

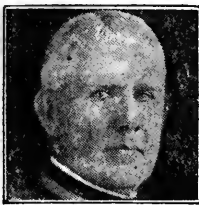
"The German Aisne offensive, which began on May 27, had advanced rapidly toward the River Marne and Paris, and the allies faced



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BUNDY.

a crisis equally grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the 3d division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau Thierry. The 2d division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bouresches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions. In the battle of Belleau wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the 2d was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

"Meanwhile our 2d corps, under Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any farther advance of the enemy in that direction.

"The great June-July troop movement from the States was well under way, and although these troops were to be given some preliminary training before being put into action, their very presence warranted the use of all the older divisions in the confidence that we did not lack reserves. Elements of the 42d division were in the line east of Reims against the German offensive of July 15, and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of this offensive four companies of the 28th division were in position in face of the advancing waves of the German infantry. The 3d division was holding the bank of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Surlin to the west of Mezy, opposite Chateau Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the 3d wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

"The great force of the German Chateau Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counteroffensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our 1st and 2d divisions in company with chosen French di-

visions. Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the 1st division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons, and captured the village of Bery-le-Sec. The 2d division took Beaurepaire farm and Vierzy in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery.

"The 26th division, which, with a French division, was under command of our 1st corps, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons. On the 18th it took the village of Forcy, while the 3d division was crossing the Marne in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The 26th attacked again on the 21st, and the enemy withdrew past the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road. The 3d division, continuing its progress, took the heights of Mont St. Pere and the villages of Charteves and Jaulgonne in the face of both machine gun and artillery fire.

"On the 24th, after the Germans had fallen back from Trugny and Epieds, our 42d division, which had been brought over from the Champagne, relieved the 26th and, fighting its way through the Forest de Fere, overwhelmed the nest of machine guns in its path. By the 27th it had reached the Ourcq, whence the 3d and 4th divisions were already advancing, while the French divisions with which we were co-operating were moving forward at other points.

"The 3d division had made its advance into Roncheres wood on the 29th and was relieved for rest by a brigade of the 32d. The 42d and 32d undertook the task of conquering the heights beyond Clerges, the 42d capturing Serzy and the 32d capturing Hill 250, both American divisions joining in the pursuit of the enemy to the Vesle, and thus the operation of reducing the salient was finished. Meanwhile the 42d was relieved by the 4th at Chery-Chartreuve and the 32d by the 28th, while the 77th division took up a position on the Vesle. The operations of these divisions on the Vesle were under the 3d corps, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard commanding.

Battle of St. Mihiel.

"With the reduction of the Marne salient we could look forward to the concentration of our divisions in our own zone. In view of the forthcoming operation against the St. Mihiel salient, which had long been planned as our first offensive action on a large scale, the 1st army was organized on Aug. 10 under my personal command. While American units had held different divisional and corps sectors along the western front, there had not been up to this time, for obvious reasons, a distinct American sector; but, in view of the important parts the American forces were now to play, it was necessary to take over a per-



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manent portion of the line. Accordingly, on Aug. 30 the line beginning at Port sur Selle, east of the Moselle and extending to the west through St. Mihiel, thence north to a point opposite Verdun, was placed under my command. The American sector was afterward extended across the Meuse to the western edge of the Argonne forest, and included the 2d colonial French, which held the point of the salient, and the 17th French corps, which occupied the heights above Verdun.

"The preparation for a complicated operation against the formidable defenses in front of us included the assembling of divisions and of corps and army artillery, transport, aircraft, tanks, ambulances, the location of hospitals and the molding together of all of the elements of a great modern army with its own railheads, supplied directly by our own service of supply. The concentration for this operation, which was to be a surprise, involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops, and required for its success the most careful attention to every detail.

"The French were generous in giving us assistance in corps and army artillery with its personnel, and we were confident from the start of our superiority over the enemy in guns of all calibers. Our heavy guns were able to reach Metz and to interfere seriously with German rail movements. The French independent air force was placed under my command, together with the British bombing squadrons and our air forces, gave us the largest assembly of aviation that had ever been engaged in one operation on the western front.

"From Les Eparges around the nose of the salient at St. Mihiel to the Moselle river, the line was roughly forty miles long and situated on commanding ground greatly strengthened by artificial defenses. Our 1st corps (82d, 90th, 5th and 2d divisions), under command of Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, restrung its right, on Pont-a-Mousson, with its left joining our 3d corps (the 89th, 42d and 1st divisions), under Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, in line to Xivray, where it was to swing in toward Vigneulles on the pivot of the Moselle river for the initial assault.

"From Xivray to Monville the 2d colonial French corps was in line in the center and our 5th corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron, with our 26th division and a French division at the western base of the salient, were to attack three difficult hills—Les Eparges, Combres, and Amaranthe. Our 1st corps had in reserve the 78th division, our 4th corps the 3d division, and our 1st army the 35th and 91st divisions, with the 80th and 33d available. It should be understood that our corps organizations are very elastic, and that we have at no time had permanent assignments of divisions to corps.

"After four hours' artillery preparation the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m. on Sept. 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with Bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the en-

emy's front line and support trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all dense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog.

"Our 1st corps curved back to the southwest through Nonsard. The 2d colonial French corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground and the 5th corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counter-attack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a division of the 5th corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our 4th corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of materiel, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. This signal success of the American 1st army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The withdrawal of his forces had a formidable army to aid them and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, First Phase.

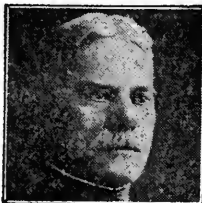
"On the day after we had taken the St. Mihiel salient much of our corps and army artillery which had operated at St. Mihiel and our divisions in reserve at other points were already on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse river and the western edge of the forest of Argonne. With the exception of St. Mihiel, the old German front line from Switzerland to the east of Reims was still intact. In the general attack all along the line the operation assigned the American army as the hinge of this allied offensive was directed toward the important railroad communications of the German armies through Mezieres and Sedan. The enemy must hold fast to this part of his lines or the withdrawal of his forces with four years' accumulation of plants and materiel would be dangerously imperiled.

"The German army had as yet shown no demoralization and, while the mass of its troops had suffered in morale, its first class divisions and notably its machine gun defense were exhibiting remarkable tactical efficiency as well as courage. The German general staff was fully aware of the consequences of a success on the Meuse-Argonne line. Certain that he would do everything in his power to oppose us, the action was planned with as much secrecy as possible and was undertaken with the determination to use all our divisions in forcing decision. We expected to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them while the enemy was held under grave apprehension lest our attack should break his line, which it was our firm purpose to do.

"Our right flank was protected by the Meuse, while our left embraced the Argonne forest, whose ravines, hills and elaborate defense screened by dense thickets had been generally considered impregnable. Our order of battle from right to left was the 3d corps from the Meuse to Malancourt, with the 33d, 80th and 4th divisions in line, and the 3d division as



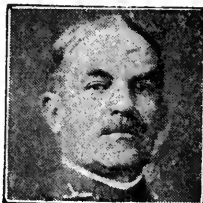
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corps reserve; the 5th corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with 79th, 77th and 61st divisions in line, and the 32d in corps reserve; and the 1st corps from Vauquois to Vienne le Chateau, with 35th, 28th and 77th divisions in line, and the 92d in corps reserve. The army reserve consisted of the 1st, 29th and 82d divisions.

"On the night of Sept. 25 our troops quietly took the place of the French, who thinly held the line in this sector, which had long been inactive. In the attack which began on the 26th we drove through the barbed wire entanglements and the sea of shell craters across "no man's land," mastering all the first line defenses. Continuing on the 27th and 28th, against machine guns and artillery of an increasing number of enemy reserve divisions, we penetrated to a depth of from three to seven miles, and took the village of Montfaucon and its commanding hill and Exermont, Gercourt, Cuisy, Septsarges, Malancourt, Ivroiry, Epinonville, Charpeny, Very and other villages. East of the Meuse one of our divisions, which was with the 2d Colonial French corps, captured Marcheville and Rieville, giving further protection to the flank of our main body. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, we had gained our point of forcing the battle into the open and were prepared for the enemy's reaction, which was bound to come, as he had good roads and ample railroad facilities for bringing up his artillery and reserves.

In the chill rain of dark nights our engineers had to build new roads across spongy, shell torn areas, repair broken roads beyond "no man's land," and build bridges. Our gunners, with no thought of sleep, put their shoulders to wheels and drakropes to bring their guns through the mire in support of the infantry, now under the increasing fire of the enemy's artillery. Our attack had taken the enemy by surprise, but quickly recovering himself, he began to fire counterattacks in strong force, supported by heavy bombardments with large quantities of gas. From Sept. 28 until Oct. 4 we maintained the offensive against patches of woods defended by snipers and continuous lines of machine guns, and pushed forward our guns and transport, seizing strategical points in preparation for further attacks.

Other Units with Allies.

"Other divisions attached to the allied armies were doing their part. It was the fortune of our 2d corps, composed of the 27th and 30th divisions, which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in co-operation with the Australian corps on Sept. 29 and Oct. 1 in the assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The 30th division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the 27th pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Gouy. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell craters and under cross fire from machine guns the other elements fought desperately against odds. In this and in later actions, from Oct. 6 to Oct. 19, our 2d corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over thirteen miles. The spirit and aggressiveness of these di-

visions have been highly praised by the British army commander under whom they served.

"On Oct. 2-9 our 2d and 36th divisions were sent to assist the French in an important attack against the old German positions before Reims. The 2d conquered the complicated defense works on their front against a persistent defense worthy of the grimmest period of trench warfare and attacked the strongly held wooded hill of Blanc Mont, which they captured in a second assault, sweeping over it with consummate dash and skill. This division then repulsed strong counterattacks before the village and cemetery of Ste. Etienne and took the town, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Reims and yield positions they had held since September, 1914. On Oct. 9 the 36th division relieved the 2d and in its first experience under fire withstood very severe artillery bombardment and rapidly took up the pursuit of the enemy, now retreating behind the Aisne.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Second Phase.

"The allied progress elsewhere cheered the efforts of our men in this crucial contest, as the German command threw in more and more first class troops to stop our advance. We made steady headway in the almost impenetrable and strongly held Argonne forest, for despite this re-enforcement it was our army that was doing the driving. Our aircraft was increasing in skill and numbers and forcing the issue and our infantry and artillery were improving rapidly with each new experience. The replacements fresh from home were put into exhausted divisions with little time for training, but they had the advantage of serving beside men who knew their business and who had almost become veterans overnight. The enemy had taken every advantage of the terrain, which especially favored the defense, by a prodigal use of machine guns manned by highly trained veterans and by using his artillery at short ranges. In the face of such strong frontal positions we should have been unable to accomplish any progress according to previously accepted standards, but I had every confidence in our aggressive tactics and the courage of our troops.

"On Oct. 4 the attack was renewed all along our front. The 3d corps tilting to the left followed the Brioules-Cunel road; our 5th corps took Gesnes while the 1st corps advanced for over two miles along the irregular valley of the Aire river and in the wooded hills of the Argonne that bordered the River used by the enemy with all his art and weapons of defense. This sort of fighting continued against an enemy striving to hold every foot of ground and whose very strong counterattacks challenged us at every point. On the 7th the 1st corps captured Chatel-Chehery and continued along the river to Cornay. On the east of Meuse sector one of the two divisions co-operating with the French captured Consenvoye and the Haumont woods. On the 9th the 5th corps, in its progress up the Aire, took Fleville, and the 3d corps, which had continuous fighting against odds, was working its way through Brioules and Cunel. On the 10th we had cleared the Argonne forest of the enemy.

"It was now necessary to constitute a second



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army, and on Oct. 9 the immediate command of the 1st army was turned over to Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett. The command of the 2d army, whose divisions occupied a sector in the Woivre, was given to Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who had been commander of the 1st division and then of the 3d corps. Maj.-Gen. Dickman was transferred to the command of the 1st corps, while the 5th corps was placed under Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who had recently commanded the 1st division. Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines, who had gone rapidly up from regimental to division commander, was assigned to the 3d corps. These four officers had been in France from the early days of the expedition and had learned their lessons in the school of practical warfare.

"Our constant pressure against the enemy brought day by day more prisoners, mostly survivors from machine gun nests captured in fighting at close quarters. On Oct. 18 there was very fierce fighting in the Caures woods, east of the Meuse, and in the Ormont woods. On the 14th the 1st corps took St. Juvin, and the 5th corps, in hand to hand encounters, entered the formidable Kriemhilde line, where the enemy had hoped to check us indefinitely. Later the 5th corps penetrated further the Kriemhilde line, and the 1st corps took Champrignettes and the important town of Grandpre. Our dosed offensive was wearing down the enemy, who continued desperately to throw his best troops against us, thus weakening his line in front of our allies and making their advance less difficult.

Divisions in Belgium.

"Meanwhile we were not only able to continue the battle, but our 37th and 91st divisions were hastily withdrawn from our front and dispatched to help the French army in Belgium. Detraining in the neighborhood of Ypres, these divisions advanced by rapid stages to the fighting line and were assigned to adjacent French corps. On Oct. 31 in continuation of the Flanders offensive they attacked and methodically broke down all enemy resistance. On Nov. 3 the 37th had completed its mission in driving the enemy across the Escaut river and army established itself along the east bank included in the division zone of action. By a clever flanking movement troops of the 91st division captured Spitaals Bosschen, a difficult wood extending across the central part of the division sector, reached the Escaut, and penetrated into the town of Audenarde. These divisions received high commendation from their corps commanders for their dash and energy.

Meuse-Argonne—Last Phase.

"On the 23d the 3d and 5th corps pushed northward to the level of Bantheville. While we continued to press forward and throw back the enemy's violent counterattacks with great loss to him, a regrouping of our forces was under way for the final assault. Evidences of loss of morale by the enemy gave our men more confidence in attack and more ardor in enduring the fatigue of incessant effort and the hardships of very inclement weather.

With comparatively well rested divisions, the final advance in the Meuse-Argonne front was begun on Nov. 1. Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in support of

the advance, and the enemy broke before the determined infantry which, by its persistent fighting of the past weeks and the dash of this attack, had overcome his will to resist. The 3d corps took Anceville, Doulecon and Andevanne, and the 5th corps took Landres et St. Georges and pressed through successive lines of resistance to Bayonville and Chenery. On the 2d the 1st corps joined in the movement, which now became an impetuous onslaught that could not be stayed.

"On the 3d advance troops surged forward in pursuit, some by motor trucks, while the artillery pressed along the country roads close behind. The 1st corps reached Authe and Chailion-sur-Bar, the 5th corps Fosse and Nouart and the 3d corps Halles, penetrating the enemy's line to a depth of twelve miles. Our large caliber guns had advanced and were skillfully brought into position to fire upon the important lines at Montmedy, Longuyon and Conflans. Our 3d corps crossed the Meuse on the 5th and the other corps, in the full confidence that the day was theirs, eagerly cleared the way of machine guns as they swept northward, maintaining complete co-ordination throughout. On the 6th, a division of the 1st corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, twenty-five miles from our line of departure. The strategical goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.

"In all forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between Sept. 26 and Nov. 6 we took 28,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 90th and 91st. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The 1st, 5th, 26th, 42d, 77th, 80th and 90th were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

Operations East of the Meuse.

"On the three days preceding Nov. 10, the 3d, the 2d colonial and the 17th French corps fought a difficult struggle through the Meuse hills, south of Stenay, and forced the enemy into the plain. Meanwhile, my plans for further use of the American forces contemplated an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the 1st army, while, at the same time, the 2d army should assume the offensive toward the rich coal fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by an offensive toward Chateau-Salins east of the Moselle, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered and that of the 2d army was in progress on the morning of Nov. 11, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease at 11 o'clock a. m.

At this moment the line of the American sector from right to left, began at Port-sur-Seille, thence across the Moselle to Vandieres and through the Woivre to Bezanvaux in the foothills of the Meuse, thence along to the foothills and through the northern edge of the



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Woevre forests to the Meuse at Mouzey, thence along the Meuse connecting with the French under Sedan.

Relations with the Allies.

"Co-operation among the allies has at all times been most cordial. A far greater effort has been put forth by the allied armies and staffs to assist us than could have been expected. The French government and army have always stood ready to furnish us with supplies, equipment, and transportation and to aid us in every way. In the towns and hamlets wherever our troops have been stationed or billeted the French people have everywhere received them more as relatives and intimate friends than as soldiers of a foreign army. For these things words are quite inadequate to express our gratitude. There can be no doubt that the relations growing out of our associations here assure a permanent friendship between the two peoples. Although we have not been so intimately associated with the people of Great Britain, yet their troops and ours when thrown together have always warmly fraternized. The reception of those of our forces who have passed through England and of those who have been stationed there has always been enthusiastic. Altogether it has been deeply impressed upon us that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and inseparably.

Strength.

"There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of ten has been used as replacements, leaving thirty divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each.

"The losses of the Americans up to Nov. 18 are: Killed and wounded, 36,145; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160. We have captured about 44,000 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers and trench mortars.

Commendation.

"The duties of the general staff, as well as those of the army and corps staffs, have been very ably performed. Especially is this true when we consider the new and difficult problems with which they have been confronted. This body of officers, both as individuals and as an organization, has, I believe, no superiors in professional ability, in efficiency, or in loyalty.

"Nothing that we have in France better reflects the efficiency and devotion to duty of Americans in general than the service of supply, whose personnel is thoroughly imbued with a patriotic desire to do its full duty. They have at all times fully appreciated their responsibility to the rest of the army and the results produced have been most gratifying.

"Our medical corps is especially entitled to praise for the general effectiveness of its work both in hospital and at the front. Embracing men of high professional attainments, and

splendid women devoted to their calling and untiring in their efforts, this department has made a new record for medical and sanitary proficiency.

"The quartermaster department has had difficult and various tasks, but it has more than met all demands that have been made upon it. Its management and its personnel have been exceptionally efficient and deserve every possible commendation.

"As to the more technical services, the able personnel of the ordnance department in France has splendidly fulfilled its functions both in procurement and in forwarding the immense quantities of ordnance required. The officers and men and the young women of the signal corps have performed their duties with a large conception of the problem and with a devoted and patriotic spirit to which the perfection of our communications daily testifies. While the engineer corps has been referred to in another part of this report, it should be further stated that the work has required large vision and high professional skill, and great credit is due the personnel for the high proficiency that it has constantly maintained.

"Our aviators have no equals in daring or in fighting ability and have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army. While the tank corps has had limited opportunities its personnel has responded gallantly on every possible occasion and has shown courage of the highest order.

"The adjutant-general's department has been directed with a systematic thoroughness and excellence that surpassed any previous work of its kind. The inspector-general's department has risen to the highest standards and throughout has ably assisted commanders in the enforcement of discipline. The able personnel of the judge-advocate general's department has solved with judgment and wisdom the multitude of difficult legal problems, many of them involving questions of great international importance.

"It would be impossible in this brief preliminary report to do justice to the personnel of all the different branches of this organization which I shall cover in detail in a later report.

"The navy in European waters has at all times most cordially aided the army, and it is most gratifying to report that there has never before been such perfect co-operation between these two branches of the service.

"As to Americans in Europe not in the military services, it is the greatest pleasure to say that, both in official and in private life, they are intensely patriotic and loyal, and have been invariably sympathetic and helpful to the army.

"Finally, I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country.

"I am, Mr. Secretary, very respectfully,
"JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander in Chief American Expeditionary Forces.
"To the Secretary of War."

MARINE CORPS WINS GLORY.

Josephus Daniels in his annual report for 1918 pays a glowing tribute to the deeds of the United States marine corps in the fighting on the western front in France. Because of its historical value this part of the report is herewith reproduced in full:

This efficient fighting, building and landing force of the navy [the marine corps] has won imperishable glory in the fulfillment of its latest duties upon the battle fields of France, where the marines, fighting for the time under Gen. Pershing as a part of the victorious American army, have written a story of valor and sacrifice that will live in the brightest annals of the war. With heroism that nothing could daunt, the marine corps played a vital role in stemming the German rush on Paris, and in later days aided in the beginning of the great offensive, the freeing of Reims and participated in the hard fighting in Champagne, which had as its object the throwing back of the Prussian armies in the vicinity of Cambrai and St. Quentin.

With only 8,000 men engaged in the fiercest battles, the marine corps casualties numbered 69 officers and 1,531 enlisted men dead, and 73 officers and 2,435 enlisted men wounded seriously enough to be officially reported by cablegram, to which number should be added not a few whose names did not appear in the official reports. However, with a casualty list that numbers nearly half the original 8,000 men who entered battle the official reports account for only 57 United States marines who have been captured by the enemy. This includes those who were wounded far in advance of their lines and who fell into the hands of Germans while unable to resist.

Stopped Drive on Paris.

Memorial day shall henceforth have a greater, deeper significance for America, for it was on that day, June 30, 1918, that our country really received its first call to battle—the battle in which American troops had the honor of stopping the German drive on Paris, throwing back the Prussian hordes in attack after attack, and beginning the retreat which lasted until imperial Germany was beaten to its knees and its emissaries were appealing for an armistice under the flag of truce. And to the United States marines, fighting side by side with equally brave and equally courageous men in the American army, to that faithful sea and land force of the navy fell the honor of taking over the lines where the blow of the Prussian would strike the hardest, the line that was nearest Paris and where, should a breach occur, all would be lost. The world knows to-day that the United States marines held that line; that they blocked the advance that was rolling on toward Paris at a rate of six or seven miles a day; that they met the attack in American fashion and with American heroism; that marines and soldiers of the American Army threw back the crack guard divisions of Germany, broke their advance, and then, attacking, drove them back in the beginning of a retreat that was not to end until the "cease firing" signal sounded for the end of the world's greatest war. In this connection Melville E. Stone, general manager of The Associated Press, said, following an exhaustive trip of investigation in Europe:

"They [the marines] had before them the best Prussian guards and shock troops—the Germans were perfectly sure they could drive the 'amateurs' back. It was a dramatic situation, for success meant that the Germans could probably push for Calais and other channel ports; but Foch dangled Paris before their eyes by putting raw Americans at a point across the direct road to Paris, in the pocket between Reims and Soissons. Instead of driving back the 'amateurs' the 'amateurs' drove them and gave them also a very sound thrashing. Their losses were heavy, but they did the work, and in doing it also did three things: They saved Paris; they seriously injured the morale of the best German troops,

and they set a standard and fixed a reputation for American troops that none other dared tarnish.

Such is the opinion of the head of a great newsgathering force regarding the achievements of the United States marines at Chateau Thierry, where in the battle field of Bois de Belleau, now named the Bois de la Brigade de Marine, by official order of the French staff, this branch of the navy met the Germans and blocked their drive on Paris.

Ordered to Front on Memorial Day.

It was on the evening of May 30, after a day dedicated to the memory of their comrades who had fallen in the training days and in the Verdun sector, that the 5th and 6th regiments and the 6th machine gun battalion, United States marines, each received the following orders:

"Advance information official received that this regiment will move at 10 p. m. 30 May by bus to new area. All trains shall be loaded at once and arrangements hastened. Wagons, when loaded, will move to Serans to form train."

All through the night there was fevered activity among the marines. Then, the next morning, the long trains of camions, busses and trucks, each carrying its full complement of United States marines, went forward on a road which at one place wound within less than ten miles of Paris, toward Meaux and the fighting line.

Through the town of Meaux went the long line of camions and to the village of Montriell-aux-Lions, less than four miles from the rapidly advancing German line. On this trip the camions containing the Americans were the only traffic traveling in the direction of the Germans; everything else was going the other way—refugees, old men and women, small children, riding on every conceivable conveyance, many trucking along the side of the road driving a cow or calf before them, all of them covered with the white dust which the camion caravan was whirling up as it rolled along; along that road only one organization was advancing, the United States marines.

Got Into Line on June 2.

At last, their destination reached early on the morning of June 2, they disembarked, stiff and tired after a journey of more than seventy-two miles, but as they formed their lines and marched onward in the direction of the line they were to hold they were determined and cheerful. That evening the first field message from the 4th brigade to Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy, commander of the 2d division, went forward:

"Second battalion, 6th marines, in line from Le Thiolet through Clerebaults woods to Triangle to Lucy. Instructed to hold line. First battalion, 6th marines, going into line from Lucy through Hill 142. Third battalion in support at La Voie du Chatel, which is also the post command of the 6th marines. Sixth machine gun battalion distributed at line."

Meanwhile the 5th regiment was moving into line, machine guns were advancing and the artillery taking its position. That night the men and officers of the marines slept in the open, many of them in a field that was green with unharvested wheat, waiting the time when they should be summoned to battle. The next day at 5 o'clock, the afternoon of June 2, began the battle of Chateau Thierry, with the Americans holding the line against the most vicious wedge of the German advance.

Battle of Chateau Thierry.

The advance of the Germans was across a wheat field, driving at Hill 165 and advancing in smooth columns. The United States marines, trained to keen observation upon the rifle range, nearly every one of them wearing a marksman's medal or better, that of the sharpshooter or expert rifleman, did not wait

for those gray clad hordes to advance nearer. Calmly they set their sights and aimed with the same precision that they had shown upon the rifle ranges at Paris island, Mare island and Quantico. Incessantly their rifles cracked and with their fire came the support of the artillery. The machine gun fire, incessant also, began to make its inroads upon the advancing forces. Closer and closer the shrapnel burst to its targets. Caught in a seething wave of machine gun fire of scattering shrapnel, of accurate rifle fire, the Germans found themselves in a position in which further advance could only mean absolute suicide. The lines hesitated. They stopped. They broke for cover, while the marines raked the woods and ravines in which they had taken refuge with machine gun and rifle to prevent them making another attempt to advance by infiltrating through. Above a French airplane was checking up on the artillery fire. Surprised by the fact that men should deliberately set their sights, adjust their range and then fire deliberately at an advancing foe, each man picking his target, instead of firing merely in the direction of the enemy, the aviator signaled below "Bravo!" In the rear that word was echoed again and again. The German drive on Paris had been stopped.

Fierce Fighting in Belleau Wood.

For the next few days the fighting took on the character of pushing forth outposts and determining the strength of the enemy. Now the fighting had changed. The Germans, mystified that they should have run against a stone wall of defense just when they believed that their advance would be easiest, had halted, amazed; then prepared to defend the positions they had won with all the stubbornness possible. In the black recesses of Belleau wood the Germans had established nest after nest of machine guns. There in the jungle of matted underbrush, of vines, of heavy foliage, they had placed themselves in positions they believed impregnable. This meant that unless they could be routed, unless they could be thrown back, the breaking of the attack of June 2 would mean nothing. There would come another drive and another. The battle of Chateau Thierry was therefore not won and could not be won until Belleau wood had been cleared of the enemy.

It was June 6 that the attack of the American troops began against that wood and its adjacent surroundings, with the wood itself and the towns of Torcy and Boursches forming the objectives. At 5 o'clock the attack came, and there began the tremendous sacrifices which the marine corps gladly suffered that the German fighters might be thrown back.

Fought in American Fashion.

The marines fought strictly according to American methods—a rush a halt, a rush again, in four wave formation, the rear waves taking over the work of those who had fallen before them, passing over the bodies of their dead comrades and plunging ahead, until they, too, should be torn to bits. But behind those waves were more waves, and the attack went on.

"Men fell like flies"; the expression is that of an officer writing from the field. Companies that had entered the battle 250 strong dwindled to fifty and sixty, with a sergeant in command; but the attack did not falter. At 3:45 o'clock that night Boursches was taken by Lieut. James W. Robertson and twenty-odd men of his platoon; these soon were joined by two re-entrancing platoons. Then came the enemy counterattacks, but the marines held.

Charging on Machine Gun Nests.

In Belleau wood the fighting had been literally from tree to tree, stronghold to stronghold; and it was a fight which must last for weeks before its accomplishment in victory. Belleau wood was a jungle, its every rocky formation forming a German machine gun nest, almost impossible to reach by artillery or grenade fire. There was only one way to

wipe out these nests—by the bayonet. And by this method were they wiped out, for United States marines, bare chested, shouting their battle cry of "E-e-e-e y-a-a-h-h-h yip!" charged straight into the murderous fire from those guns, and won! Out of the number that charged, in more than one instance, only one would reach the stronghold. There, with his bayonet as his only weapon, he would either kill or capture the defenders of the nest, and then swinging the gun about in its position, turn it against the remaining German positions in the forest. Such was the character of the fighting in Belleau wood; fighting which continued until July 6, when after a short relief the invincible Americans finally were taken back to the rest billet for recuperation.

Held the Line for Many Weary Days.

In no other history of the marine corps there is no other such battle as that one in Belleau wood. Fighting day and night without relief, without sleep, often without water, and for days without hot rations, the marines met and defeated the best divisions that Germany could throw into the line. The heroism and doggedness of that battle are unparalleled. Time after time officers seeing their lines cut to pieces, seeing their men so dog tired that they even fell asleep under shellfire, hearing their wounded calling for the water that they were unable to supply, seeing men fight on after they had been wounded and until they dropped unconscious; time after time officers seeing these things, but seeing that the very limit of human endurance had been reached, would send back messages to their post command that their men were exhausted. But in answer to this would come the word that the lines must hold, and if possible those lines must attack. And the lines obeyed. Without water, without food, without rest, they went forward—and forward every time to victory. Companies had been so torn and lacerated by losses that they were hardly platoons; but they held their lines and advanced them. In more than one case companies lost every officer, leaving a sergeant and sometimes a corporal to command, and the advance continued. After thirteen days in this inferno of fire a captured German officer told with his dying breath of a fresh division of Germans that was about to be thrown into the battle to attempt to wrest from the marines that part of the wood they had gained. The marines, who for days had been fighting only on their half their nerve, who had been worn out from a lack of sleep, from lack of rations, from terrific shell and machine gun fire, straightened their lines and prepared for the attack. It came—as the dying German officer had predicted.

German Crack Troops Repulsed and Beaten.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of June 13 it was launched by the Germans along the whole front. Without regard for men, the enemy hurled his forces against Boursches and the Bois de Belleau, and sought to win back what had been taken from Germany by the Americans. The orders were that these positions must be taken at all costs; that the utmost losses in men must be endured that the Bois de Belleau and Boursches might fall again into German hands. But the depleted lines of the marines held; the men who had fought on their nerve alone for days once more showed the mettle of which they were made. With their backs to the trees and bowlders of the Bois de Belleau, with their sole shelter the scattered ruins of Boursches, the thinning lines of the marines repelled the attack and crashed back the new division which had sought to wrest the position from them.

And so it went. Day after day, night after night, while time after time messages like the following traveled to the post command:

"Losses heavy. Difficult to get runners through. Some have never returned. Morale excellent, but troops about all in. Men exhausted."

Exhausted, but holding on. And they con-

tinued to hold on in spite of every difficulty. Advancing their lines slowly day by day, the marines finally prepared their positions to such an extent that the last rush for the possession of the wood could be made. Then, on June 24, following a tremendous barrage, the struggle began.

The barrage literally tore the woods to pieces, but even its immensity could not wipe out all the nests that remained, the emplacements that were behind almost every clump of bushes, every jagged, rough group of bowlders. But those that remained were wiped out by the American method of the rush and the bayonet and in the days that followed every foot of Belleau wood was cleared of the enemy and held by the frayed lines of the Americans.

Praise from French Staff.

It was, therefore, with the feeling of work well done that the depleted lines of the marines were relieved in July, that they might be filled with replacements and made ready for the grand offensive in the vicinity of Soissons July 18. And in recognition of their sacrifice and bravery this praise was forthcoming from the French:

"Army Headquarters, June 30, 1918.—In view of the brilliant conduct of the 4th brigade of the 2d United States division, which in a spirited fight took Bouresches and the important strong point of Bois de Belleau, stubbornly defended by a large enemy force, the general commanding the 6th army orders that henceforth, in all official papers, the Bois de Belleau shall be named 'Bois de la Brigade de Marines.'"

"DIVISION GENERAL DEGOUTTE,

"Commanding 6th Army."

Gen. Pershing Personally Congratulates Marines.

Gen. Pershing's congratulations also were contained in the following order, issued by the brigade commander, dated June 9, 1918, to the units of his command:

"The brigade commander takes pride in announcing that, in addition to the commander in chief's telegram of congratulation to the 4th brigade, published in an indorsement from the division commander, dated June 9, Gen. Pershing has to-day visited division headquarters and sent his personal greetings and congratulations to the marine brigade. He also added that Gen. Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies in France, especially charged him this morning to give the marine brigade his love and congratulations to their fine work of the past week.

"By command of Brig.-Gen. Harbord,

"H. LAY, Major, Adjutant."

Gen. Harbord's Commendation.

On July 18 the marines were again called into action in the vicinity of Soissons, near Tigny and Vierzy. In the face of a murderous fire from concentrated machine guns, which contested every foot of their advance, the United States marines moved forward until the severity of their casualties necessitated that they dig in and hold the positions they had gained. Here, again, their valor called for high official praise, which came in the following:

"General Orders No. 46.—France, July 21.—It is with keen pride that the divisional commander transmits to the command the congratulations and affectionate greetings of Gen. Pershing, who visited the divisional headquarters last night. His praise of the gallant work of the division on the 18th and 19th is echoed by the French high command, the 3d corps commander, American expeditionary forces, and in a telegram from the former divisional commander. In spite of two sleepless nights, long marches through rain and mud, and the discomfort of hunger and thirst, the division attacked, side by side with the gallant 1st Moroccan division, and maintained itself with credit. You advanced over six miles, captured over 3,000 prisoners, eleven batteries of artillery, over 100 machine guns, minenwer-

fers and supplies. The 2d division has sustained the best traditions of the regular army and the marine corps. The story of your achievements will be told in millions of homes in all allied nations to-night.

"J. G. HARBORD, Major-General, N. A."

In Battle for St. Mihiel Salient.

Then came the battle for the St. Mihiel salient. On the night of Sept. 11 the 2d division took over a line running from Remenauville to Limey, and on the night of Sept. 14 and the morning of Sept. 15 attacked, with two days' objectives ahead of them. Overcoming the enemy resistance, they romped through to the Rupt de Mad, a small river, crossed it on stone bridges, occupied Thiaucourt, the first day's objective, scaled the heights just beyond it, pushed on to a huc running from the Zammes-Jouney ridges to the Binvaux forest, and there rested, with the second day's objectives occupied by 2:50 o'clock of the first day. The casualties of the division were about 1,000, of which 134 were killed. Of these about half were marines. The captures in which the marines participated were 80 German officers, 3,200 men, 90-odd cannon and vast stores. In his congratulations following the battle Gen. Lejeune said:

"Sept. 17, 1918.—General orders No. 54: I desire to express to the officers and men my profound appreciation of their brilliant and successful attack in the recent engagement.

"Our division maintained the prestige and honor of the country proudly and swept the enemy from the field."

"JOHN A. LEJEUNE,

"Major-General, United States Marine Corps."

Capture of Blanc Mont Ridge.

But even further honors were to befall the fighting, landing and building force, of which the navy is justly proud. In the early part of October it became necessary for the allies to capture the bald, jagged ridge twenty miles due east of Reims, known as Blanc Mont ridge. Here the armies of Germany and the allies had clashed more than once, and attempt after attempt had been made to wrest it from German hands. It was a keystone of the German defense, the fall of which would have a far reaching effect upon the enemy armies. To the glory of the United States marines, let it be said that they were again a part of that splendid 2d division which swept forward in the attack which freed Blanc Mont ridge from German hands, pushed its way down the slopes, and occupied the level ground just beyond, thus assuring a victory the full import of which can best be judged by the order of Gen. Lejeune, following the battle:

"France, Oct. 11, 1918.—Officers and Men of the 2d Division: It is beyond my power of expression to describe fitly my admiration for your heroism. You attacked magnificently and you seized Blanc Mont ridge, the keystone of the arch constituting the enemy's main position. You advanced beyond the ridge, breaking the enemy's lines, and you held the ground gained with a tenacity which is unsurpassed in the annals of war.

"As a direct result of your victory, the German armies east and west of Reims are in full retreat, and by drawing on yourselves several German divisions from other parts of the front you greatly assisted the victorious advance of the allied armies between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

"Your heroism and the heroism of our comrades who died on the battle field will live in history forever, and will be emulated by the young men of our country for generations to come.

"To be able to say when this war is finished, 'I belonged to the 2d division; I fought with it at the battle of Blanc Mont ridge,' will be the highest honor that can come to any man.

"JOHN A. LEJEUNE,

"Major-General, United States Marine Corps, Commanding."

Marksmanship Amazes Allies.

Thus it is that the United States marines have fulfilled the glorious traditions of their corps in this their latest duty as the "soldiers who go to sea." Their sharpshooting—and in one regiment 93 per cent of the men wear the medal of a marksman, a sharpshooter, or an expert rifleman—has amazed soldiers of European armies, accustomed merely to shooting in the general direction of the enemy. Under the fiercest fire they have calmly adjusted their sights, aimed for their man and killed him, and in bayonet attacks their advance on machine gun nests has been irresistible. In the official citation lists more than one American marine is credited with taking an enemy machine gun single handed, bayoneting its crew and then turning the gun against the foe. In one battle alone, that of Belleau wood, the citation lists bear the names of fully 500 United States marines who so distinguished themselves in battle as to call forth the official commendation of their superior officers.

Corps Fulfilled Every Glorious Tradition.

More than faithful in every emergency, accepting hardships with admirable morale, proud of the honor of taking their place as shock troops for the American legions, they

have fulfilled every glorious tradition of their corps, and they have given to the world a list of heroes whose names will go down to all history. Let one, therefore, stand for the many; one name denote all, one act of heroism tell the story of the countless deeds of bravery that stand forth brilliantly upon the victorious pages of America's participation in this the world's greatest war:

"First Sergeant Daniel Daly, 73d (machine gun) company, twice holder of the medal of honor, repeatedly performed deeds of valor and great service. On June 5 he extinguished, at risk of his life, fire in the ammunition dump at Lucy-le-Bois. On June 7, while sector was under one of its heaviest bombardments, he visited all gun crews of his company, then posted over a wide section of front, cheering the men. On June 10, single handed, he attacked enemy machine gun emplacement and captured it by use of hand grenades and his automatic pistol. On the same date, during enemy attack on Bouresches, he brought in wounded under fire. At all times, by his reckless daring, constant attention to the wants of his men, and his unquenchable optimism, he was a tower of strength until wounded by enemy shrapnel fire on June 30. A peerless soldier of the old school, twice decorated for gallantry in China and Santo Domingo."

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH.

Following is the full text of the annual report of the army chief of staff, Gen. Peyton C. March, to the secretary of war. It includes a chronology of the major operations of the American army in France up to and including Nov. 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice and consequent cessation of hostilities:

Office of Chief of Staff,
Washington, Nov. 11,
1918.

The Honorable the Secretary of War—Sir: The signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, has brought to a successful conclusion the most remarkable achievement in the history of all warfare.

The entry of the United States into the war on April 6, 1917, found the nation about as thoroughly unprepared for the great task which was confronting it as any great nation which had ever engaged in war. Starting from a minimum of organized strength, within this short period of sixteen months the entire resources of the country in men, money and munitions have been placed under central control, and at the end of this period the nation was in its full stride and had accomplished, from a military standpoint, what our enemy regarded as the impossible. The most important single thing, perhaps, in this record of accomplishment was the immediate passage by congress of the draft law, without which it would have been impossible to have raised the men necessary for victory. In organizing training and supplying the vast numbers of men made available by the draft law, very many changes have been made necessary in the organization of the war department and in the methods existing therein which were inherited from the times of profound peace.

Interchange of Staff Personnel.

Shortly after my installation as chief of staff I adopted the principle of interchange of the personnel of the various staff corps of the war department with men who had training in France, and in the application of this principle placed as the heads of various bureaus officers selected on account of

their ability and experience in the system of warfare as conducted in France.

At this time also, I found that the divisions organized in our armies were still regarded as separate units, designated by different titles in accordance with their origin. This made three different kinds of divisions in the United States army—the regular army, the national guard and national army divisions. All these distinctions were abolished and the entire army consolidated into a United States army, without regard to the source from which drawn. The source of supply of all replacements for the various elements of the army, without regard to their origin, was drafted men; and the titles had no significance whatever and were a source of possible disturbance from the standpoint of military efficiency. There was, in fact, no actual difference between these divisions with respect to efficiency—all have done high-grade work from whatever source drawn. All have shown courage and capacity for quick absorption of the fundamentals of modern military training and irresistible dash and force in actual fighting.

Promotion by Selection.

Accompanying this change, with your approval, I also introduced throughout the army the principle of promotion by selection. In order to conform to its legal organization, officers who belonged to the regular army continued to be promoted by seniority as a matter of record on paper, but the promotion of all officers, whether obtained from the regular army, national guard or national army, in the consolidated United States army was by selection, based entirely upon the merit of the officers as determined by boards organized in the different units and personally familiar with the work of the officers concerned. Without this principle the success which has been attained would have been literally out of the question. The necessity for promotion by selection was at an early date profoundly impressed upon all officers in authority in the American expeditionary forces, and on my return to this country from France to become chief of staff the principle was adopted for the entire army.

Results of Visit to France.

When I returned from France on March 1, 1918, I came back with the belief that the most fundamental necessity, both for the American expeditionary force and for the suc-



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GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH.

cess of the allies, was that the shipment of troops to France should be vastly increased and should have priority over everything else; and as this policy became effective a study was instituted looking to our putting in France, if that was possible, enough men to bring the war to a conclusion in the shortest period possible. After a study of the entire situation, including as accurate an estimate of the potential strength of our allies on the western front and of the probable German strength as was possible, I came to the conclusion that the war might be brought to an end in 1919, provided we were able to land in France by June 30 of that year eighty American divisions of a strength of 3,360,000 men. On July 18, 1918, I submitted to you a formal memorandum, accompanied by a study of methods by which the men could be obtained, the supplies procured, and an analysis of the shipping which must be obtained in order to accomplish this very large military program. This was accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the proposed program.

Formation of Military Program.

In this study I recommended to you the adoption, as the American program, of eighty divisions in France and eighteen at home by June 30, 1919, based on a total strength of the American army of 4,850,000 men. This was approved by you and by the president of the United States and adopted as our formal military program. To carry this program into effect required the adoption by congress of a change in the draft ages so as to include men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and also created a deficiency over the enormous appropriations already made by congress of some \$7,000,000,000. The presentation of the program to congress, accompanied by the statement that this increase in the army, if laws were passed by congress which would make it effective, would lead to success in 1919, produced prompt and favorable consideration by that body. Up to the signing of the armistice troops were being transported to France monthly in accordance with that program. The results speak for themselves. Another vital requirement which was early impressed upon us in France was the organization of a general staff for the American expeditionary force upon the lines which the experience of warfare by our allies had developed. It can be stated without qualification that the success of an army is impossible without a well-organized general staff.

Organization of General Staff.

On April 6, 1917, the date of the declaration of the war, the general staff was organized under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916. Under this act the strength of the general staff was limited to fifty-five officers, exclusive of the chief of the militia bureau and the chief of coast artillery, with the proviso that "not more than one-half of all the officers detailed in said corps shall at any time be stationed, or assigned to, or employed upon any duty in or near the District of Columbia." On the date referred to, under the limitations imposed by this act, the general staff consisted of nineteen officers stationed in Washington and twenty-two stationed elsewhere. The task of preparing the plans for creating, mobilizing, organizing, training, equipping, transporting to Europe, and of maintaining and supplying there the present army of the United States accordingly devolved upon a group of nineteen officers, who constituted the general staff authorized by law to be stationed in the city of Washington. This personnel was, of course, ridiculously inadequate, not only for the gigantic task confronting them but for any general staff work commensurate with the responsibilities of that corps.

Increased by Act of May 12.

The act of May 12, 1917, increased the general staff to ninety-one and removed, for the

period of the emergency only, the restrictions of the act of June 3, 1916, relative to the number of these officers authorized to be stationed in Washington. This act was followed by the act of May 18, 1917, which authorized the president "to provide the necessary officers, line and staff," for the forces raised under this act, and removed for the period of the emergency the legislative restrictions as to the strength and organization of the general staff corps. On July 1, 1917, the personnel of the general staff corps consisted of ninety-four officers, seventy-three of whom were detailed under the provisions of the act of congress approved May 12, 1917, and twenty-one under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917. Of this number sixty-four were on duty in Washington. During the period covered by this report the personnel on duty with the general staff was increased until it reached a total of 1,222 officers, with an increase in the clerical force from 107 clerks to 2,884. The low ebb to which the general staff had been brought immediately previous to the war by restrictive legislation is indicated by the fact that of the officers so detailed in Washington only four had previous general staff experience; all of these were general officers. That the general staff of the army has been able, notwithstanding the legislative limitations heretofore imposed upon its organization and development, to develop and expand to meet with efficiency and promptitude the exacting and unprecedented demands and conditions that have confronted it bears eloquent testimony to the energy, resourcefulness and breadth of views of its personnel, as well as to the professional ability and the zeal of experts in every line of work who have in various capacities patriotically assisted and co-operated in carrying to its present state our tremendous military program.

Removal of Restrictions Advised.

Modern war involves the co-ordination and control of activities of a scope and magnitude hitherto not conceived of and requires on the part of the general staff a thorough study and knowledge of problems of construction, transportation, shipping, labor, manufacture, and finance, and demands skill and service comparable to that of the foremost experts in these lines of endeavor. It is now evident to everybody that present legislative restrictions upon the organization of the general staff should be removed, and its organization based upon a broad conception of its duties.

During the year, the most important in the history of the country both from a military and civil standpoint, there have been four heads of the general staff: Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, from the outbreak of the war until his retirement, Sept. 22, 1917; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, from that date until May 19, 1918; Maj.-Gen. John Biddle, acting chief of staff at periods during the absence of Gen. Bliss in France, from Oct. 29, 1917, to Dec. 16, 1917, and from Jan. 9, 1918, to March 3, 1918. I assumed the duties of acting chief of staff on March 4, 1918, became chief of staff May 20, 1918, and have continued on that duty since.

Certain Regulations "Out of Date."

It was evident as the war progressed that the general staff was acting under an organization and in accordance with regulations which were not only unsuited to the duties and responsibilities confronting it, but were wholly out of date and were not suited to any general staff organization. Successive revisions of the orders under which the general staff was acting were made as events demanded, until the experience of the year crystallized the organization of the general staff into that set forth in General Order No. 80 of the war department. This order divides the work of the general staff into four primary divisions: 1. Operations; 2. Purchase, Storage, and Traf-

fic; 3. Military Intelligence; 4. War Plans. Each of these divisions is under the direction of a director, who is assistant chief of staff and is a general officer.

The Operations Division.

The operations division under the charge of Maj.-Gen. Henry Jervey, United States army, as director of operations and assistant chief of staff. This division is a consolidation of the former operations committee and equipment committee, which pertained to the war college under the previous organization. The operations division has had charge of the increase in the personnel of the army during the year. On June 30, 1917, the regular army consisted of 250,357 officers and enlisted men. On Aug. 5, 1917, 379,323 officers and men of the national guard were drafted into the federal service. There were a few special drafts of small numbers of national guardsmen into the federal service after Aug. 5, 1917. During the period covered by this report this division handed the calls into service of men obtained under the draft, the organization of these men into divisions and units necessary for the army, and turned over for shipment overseas up to Nov. 8, 1918, 2,047,667 men. The grand total of men in the army from returns for the period ending Oct. 15 is 3,624,774. The force was organized into divisions, the proper proportion of corps, army, and service of supply troops, and of replacement camps and training centers for infantry, field artillery, and machine guns in the United States. Central officers' training schools were organized at each of the replacement camps. Replacement camps and training centers for the various staff departments were also organized. Development battalions were organized at all division camps and large posts and camps for the purpose of developing men of poor physique and the instruction of illiterates and non-English-speaking men of the draft. During the fiscal year 5,377,468 officers and men were moved by railroad to and from the camps.

The operations division has during the year also handled all matters connected with the adoption of new types of equipment, fixing allowances for various units, the preparation of tables of equipment for them, and the distribution and issue of equipment, and the determination of priorities of such issue.

It has supervised and studied the needs of camps and construction work therein, and this work in general has been characterized by marked ability and devotion to duty.

Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

The division of purchase, storage and traffic is under the charge of Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, United States army, as assistant chief of staff and director of purchase, storage and traffic. This division was organized by merging divisions previously created, and which had been called "storage and traffic" and "purchase and supply." The new division thus organized was subdivided into embarkation service, storage, inland traffic service, and purchase and supply branch.

Embarkation—At the outbreak of the war the quartermaster's department had charge of the transportation of troops and supplies and continued to exercise these functions until Aug. 4, 1917, when they were transferred to a separate division of the general staff, specially created for the purpose, and designated as the embarkation service. As already noted, this was subsequently merged with the storage and traffic division.

Two primary ports of embarkation were established, one with headquarters at Hoboken, N. J., the other at Newport News, Va., each under the command of a general officer.

Use of Hoboken Piers.

The quartermaster's department was operating a service to Panama from New York, but

with the shipment of troops to France a new condition arose which was met only in part by taking over the Hoboken piers, formerly owned by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship companies, and the magnitude of the undertaking necessitated additional facilities. The situation at New York is complicated by the large amount of general shipping using the port, the diversified interests, even those of the government, and the complicated jurisdiction. An effort was made to bring about such a consolidation and unification as to secure greater co-operation with increased efficiency. To this end the war board for the port of New York was established in November, 1917. It was vested with full power and authority to make rules and regulations for operating the facilities of the port, to determine priorities, and to do what was necessary to provide for the prompt and economical dispatch of the business of the government in and about the port. Irving T. Bush was selected as the board's representative, with the title of chief executive officer. In addition to representing the board he was to arrange for the co-operative use of piers, warehouses, lighterage, terminals, railroads, trucking, and all other transportation facilities in and about the port.

In addition the need was felt for having a shipping expert closely associated with the embarkation service, familiar with the facilities at various ports, so that he could properly assign ships, select ships for the cargo to be moved, and arrange for their loading. Joseph T. Lilly was selected for this work and appointed director of embarkation.

Cargo Ships Taken Over.

In February, 1918, the available cargo ships were not sufficient to carry the supplies needed for maintaining the troops overseas. To secure the requisite additional tonnage necessitated taking ships from the existing trade routes and determining from what imports and exports they could best be spared without interference with those which were absolutely necessary. This brought about a new situation which could be handled only by those having a knowledge of the trades as well as the characteristics of various ships serving them, since some of them were suitable for war department needs and some were not. It had happened that an advantageous exchange of ships could have been made with the allies by which valuable time could have been saved in getting over cargo, but there was lack of knowledge as well as lack of authority. The whole situation was gone over at a conference between the secretary of war and the chairman of the shipping board, as a result of which the shipping control committee was created, consisting of P. A. S. Franklin, chairman; H. H. Raymond; and Sir Connop Guthrie, representative of the allies' shipping interests. The allocation and distribution of available tonnage, as well as questions of exchange of ships, was vested in this committee. So far as the work of the war department was concerned the committee was charged with the loading and unloading of cargo, coaling, supplies, repairs, and, except where vessels are commanded by the navy of inspection and manning. They also have charge of the management and operation of docks, piers, ships, loading, and discharging facilities under the control of the department, or of any board, officers, or agency operating such facilities, together with the direction and management of minor craft to be used in connection with the handling of steamers and their cargoes in port. The amount of cargo shipped overseas, the efficiency of the loading, and the reduction of the time of stay in the ports attest to the efficient manner in which the committee has operated, and it is not too much to say that they are to be largely credited with the results that have been accomplished.

Facilities at Newport News.

At Newport News the existing facilities were enlarged and increased under the direction of the commanding general of that port. At all the ports from which shipments are regularly made a representative of the shipping-control committee, selected and appointed by the chairman and designated the director of shipping for the port, performed the functions vested in the committee.

The commanding general of embarkation has the management and control of all matters pertaining to the movement of troops, their discipline and inspection, guard and police for terminal facilities connected with the port, assigning passengers to ships, whether army transports, naval transports, or commercial liners, storage facilities, operation and upkeep of all docks wharves, and terminal facilities, the payment of all rolls, rentals, and other accounts of the government in connection with the embarkation service.

New York Port of Embarkation.

The port of embarkation at New York, in addition to the activities pertaining exclusively to the embarkation of troops, includes Camp Merritt, N. J., and Camp Mills, Long Island, where troops are sent for final inspection, deficiencies in clothing and equipment are made up, and they are held waiting the arrival of transports. This port has been in command of Maj.-Gen. David C. Shanks and Brig.-Gen. William V. Judson.

At Newport News the embarkation service included, in addition to wharves and the administration pertaining to the embarkation of troops, an animal embarkation depot, Camp Stewart, for use as a rest and embarkation camp; Camp Hill for organizing labor units for overseas service, military administration of storage and terminal facilities at Lamberts Point, Pig Point, and a signal corps depot at Morrison, all in Virginia. This port was in command of Brig.-Gen. Grote Hutcheson.

Expeditionary depots were operated at Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., primarily for the movement of freight. When cargo ships having accommodations for troops were loaded at these ports troops for the available space were sent from the camps under the direction of the commanding general at Hoboken; similarly shipments of troops were made from Montreal, Canada, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, when practicable. Cargo shipments were also made from other ports on the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

On May 25, 1918, the water transport branch of the quartermaster's department was transferred and made a part of the embarkation service.

Speeding Up Troop Shipments.

In April conditions abroad necessitated the speeding up shipments of troops, and brought to the service such transports as the British government could spare for the purpose, which have been continued in use. The army transports are officered and manned by the navy, as is the greater number of the cargo ships. The arrangements for transferring ships to naval control, as well as for convoys for troop and cargo ships are handled through the chief of operations of the navy, who has given every assistance. The way in which the work has been handled by the navy is shown by the loss of no troopships which were under their protection on the eastbound trips.

Storage—Congestion at the ports was caused by the shipment direct to seaboard, as soon as procured and purchased, of all supplies for overseas use, and this was complicated by the fact that the allies were pursuing the same practice; consequently confusion and delay were the result.

To prevent congestion it was necessary to provide the necessary reservoirs to absorb the shipments so that storage facilities had to be secured or provided not only at the ports but

at interior points at or near the centers of supply and production to take care of the materials until they could be dispatched overseas.

At the time that the division of storage and traffic was organized the engineer department had taken the necessary steps to secure or provide storage facilities in the vicinity of New York harbor and at Norfolk.

Storage Warehouse Construction.

Storage warehouses for the quartermaster's department were under construction at Governors island, Newark port terminals, and work had just been started at Norfolk.

Estimates were submitted for an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for the purpose of creating storage, and this was subsequently increased by an additional appropriation of \$138,500,000. The amount of space that should be provided was fixed by the general staff at one month's supply at the seaboard, one month's supply adjacent to the seaboard, and two months' supply at interior points.

The policy was adopted of acquiring all land necessary for storage purposes in fee and the construction of permanent buildings. The question of terminals at the seaboard had become a very vital one prior to the war, and such facilities would be of value at the conclusion of hostilities, especially in view of the upbuilding of our merchant marine.

The limited amount of shipping available and the necessity of securing as rapid turnaround as possible led to the selection of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston as the locations for the expeditionary depots at the seaboard. The Bush terminals were commandeered and plans prepared for an expeditionary depot at South Brooklyn in advance of the appropriation, work to be begun as soon as money became available.

Letting of Construction Contracts.

The construction division had in the meantime been vested with sole authority in all matters pertaining to the design, engineering and letting of contracts and the supervision of building operations in connection with all army projects, and therefore the work has been carried on by that division. The storage branch employed engineers to keep in touch with the work and indicate changes. It also determined the types of freight handling equipment required in the operation of the warehouses, prepared specifications for such equipment and effected purchases through the various procurement divisions of the several supply bureaus.

Under the appropriations secured for storage, work was begun on the expeditionary depots at Boston, New York, Norfolk and Charleston. While plans were under consideration for the construction of warehouses and piers at Baltimore and New Orleans, additional facilities for the storage of explosives were constructed at Raritan, N. J.; Curtis Bay, Md., and Pig Point, Va.; and an explosive depot is under construction at Charleston, S. C. Joint reserve depots for army supplies were constructed at Newark port terminal, Columbus, New Cumberland, South Schenectady and Springfield. Additional quartermaster depots were provided at Baltimore, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Newport News (purchased), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

Inland Traffic Service.

The inland traffic service was established on Jan. 10, 1918. As the government had taken over all of the railroads, the necessity for working in harmony with the organization that was placed in charge was apparent, and the railroad administration was requested to recommend a competent traffic man to handle the work. This resulted in the selection and assignment of H. M. Adams as chief of the section. He in turn secured his expert as-

sistants through the railroad administration.

At the time the section was formed approximately 15,000 carloads of war department property held in cars were congesting various Atlantic ports. Steps were taken which relieved this condition and brought about an orderly movement of the traffic when and in the quantities desired. The value of the inland traffic service was soon demonstrated and led to a reorganization, with authority to take over the transportation organizations of the various bureaus of the war department, both at Washington and throughout the country, so that as now organized the chief control of the transportation of troops, of the supplies of and for the various bureaus of the war department and for the contractors working for the several bureaus. This control extends over the entire country through the medium of representatives stationed at various traffic centers.

Working in conjunction with the railroad administration has resulted in minimizing the burdens of the carriers. The work has been performed most efficiently. More than 5,000,000 troops have been moved from their homes, from one camp to another, and from camps to the points of embarkation within the period covered by this report.

Arrangements have been made by which this branch will take charge of all express movements for the war department as well as the tracing of the movements of all war department property, including the contractors and others for the various bureaus.

Purchase and Supply Branch.

The purchase and supply branch is organized into the following subsections: Supply program, purchase, production, finance and emergency.

The supply program section receives the army program and compiles the requirements of the army in terms of both articles of issue and commodities, which are furnished to the war industries board, shipping board, war trade board and other government agencies. A comprehensive study of the requirement obligations of the United States and the allies is in preparation, and a large number of outstanding questions of displacement have been disposed of and supplied.

The purchase section provides for the consolidation of procurement of numerous articles of issue and raw material; has evolved a standardization in the form of contracts; prepared standard clauses for insertion in contracts to establish a standard purchase policy and legal procedure therewith; conducted investigation for reducing the number of types of articles purchased; leased and purchased all the real estate theretofore negotiated for by different departments, and supervised the commandeering and appraisal of all property for the use of the war department. It also co-operated with the war industries board for clearances on behalf of the war department.

The emergency section supervised the preparation of and issued standard specifications for paint, boxing, crating and baling, and established a surplus inactive supply service to provide for the utilization or disposition of obsolete inactive surplus supplies.

The production section provides for the fulfillment of promised deliveries of products in accordance with approved schedules.

The finance section has standardized accounting, fiscal methods and daily reports to show allotments, expenditures and requisitions on the treasury—in fact, a brief and complete statement in consolidated form of the daily financial operations of the war department.

A liaison officer has been appointed for each of the supply agencies. These officers and their representatives form a centralized liaison organization under the direction of an officer of this branch, from which radiate lines of

direct and speedy communication to each of the bureaus and corps. All conduct with these supply agencies is carried on through this liaison organization, which furnishes an effective means of co-ordination.

In the administrative section of the division a branch was set up for industrial research, having for its object the saving of cargo space, and investigations were made with this end in view. Regulations were issued with reference to boxing, baling and crating, and marking overseas shipments in co-operation with the various bureaus and outside experts. Special investigations were undertaken on the practicability of transporting boned beef to France instead of the complete carcass, as at present; the practicability of various substitutes for woolen cloth; the extent to which fiber containers can be substituted for metal containers. The work has been in charge of Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag.

Military Intelligence Division.

The military intelligence division has as director Brig.-Gen. Marlborough Churchill, United States army, assistant chief of staff. This division, which had been a branch, first of the war plans division and then of the executive division of the general staff, was separated completely and made an independent division by general orders which reorganized the general staff, thus putting the military intelligence division on a par with similar services of general staffs of other nations of the world.

The duties of the military intelligence division, in general, in the organization of the intelligence service, positive and negative, including the collection and co-ordination of military information; the supervision of the department intelligence officers and intelligence officers at posts, stations, camps and with commands in the field, in matters relating to military intelligence; the direction of counter-espionage work; the preparation of instruction in military intelligence work for the use of our forces; the consideration of questions of policy promulgated by the general staff in all matters of military intelligence; the co-operation with intelligence branches of the general staffs of other countries; the supervision of the training of officers for intelligence duty; the obtaining and issuing of maps, and the disbursement of and accounting for intelligence funds.

Co-ordination of Work.

One of the important functions of the director of the military intelligence division is that of co-ordinating the work of this service with other intelligence agencies. Possible duplications of work and investigation by the state department, treasury department, department of justice, navy department, war trade board and the war department are avoided or adjusted at weekly conferences held at the department of justice and attended by representatives of these departments who consider matters of common interest. For a similar purpose the director of military intelligence is a member of the fire prevention committee, the war industries board and the national research council.

For the purpose of securing close co-operation between the military intelligence services of the nations associated in the war, the British and French governments were requested by the United States to send officers to this country for liaison duty. These officers have been of great assistance in accomplishing this end because of their knowledge of the details of intelligence work in Europe.

Eight Sections Established.

For the performance of the service for which the military intelligence division was developed, eight sections have been established, each dealing with its peculiar problems and

working in close liaison with its fellows. They are as follows:

M. I. 1. This is the administrative and co-ordinating section. Its duties are to assist the director in supervising the work of the various sections, to account for the intelligence funds, to keep accurate records and files of the correspondence and reports of the division, to select and commission officers for this division, and to hire and supervise civilian personnel.

M. I. 2. This is the positive intelligence section. It is the province of this section to gather combat information and supply it to our fighting forces. It gathers political information from all countries now in the war against the United States or likely to enter the war on the side of the enemy. It attempts to estimate the psychological situation in enemy or prospective enemy countries. Further than this M. I. 2 develops plans for propaganda in foreign countries, prepares monographs on conditions in foreign countries and keeps them up to date. It distributes this information to the proper authorities.

M. I. 3. The functions of this section consist in the organization, instruction and supervision of the negative intelligence service within the military establishment; more specifically it protects the army by the prevention and detection of enemy and disloyal activity among the military, including civilian personnel under military authority and in volunteer auxiliary organizations.

Watch on Enemy Agents.

M. I. 4. The function of M. I. 4 is the collection, collation and proper dissemination of information with respect to the activities of enemy agents and propagandists in this country, and movements outside the army calculated to hinder the successful prosecution of the war.

M. I. 5. This section is concerned with the maintenance of close correspondence with military attaches abroad who collect information concerning the activities of enemy agents and other matters of military value. It digests all such information and places it in the proper channels for use.

M. I. 6. The work of this section is to translate for the war department the mass of material in foreign languages which it receives and which may be of value to the military organizations.

M. I. 7. This section is charged with obtaining maps issued by foreign countries, with making maps of foreign countries, with keeping them up to date, with their reproduction by photography and lithography, and with the censorship of motion and still pictures of the United States forces at home and abroad.

Code and Cipher Section.

M. I. 8. Code and cipher is handled by this section. Its duties are to code and decode messages, to prepare new code material, new code books and cipher systems, to train officers and military attaches in the use of the army code book and the official cipher, to decipher or decode messages submitted by various agents and to test for secret writing. This section also receives and transmits messages from and to military attaches and intelligence officers, and encodes and decodes those that require secrecy. The messages of the American Protective league are also handled here.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the enthusiastic co-operation which this division has consistently received from the various other intelligence agencies, civilian and others. The American Protective league, the department of justice, the office of naval intelligence, the customs, the war trade intelligence have all co-operated in the heartiest manner with each and every effort of the military in-

telligence division. Indeed, it is hardly saying too much to state that the success of the military intelligence division has in a very large measure been due to the loyal assistance which it has received at all times from the various agencies whose functions are similar to its own.

War Plans Division.

The war plans division of the general staff is under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Lyle Brown as director and assistant chief of staff. A very large volume of work has been accomplished by this division during the year. Exclusive of subjects pertaining to the historical branch, the inventions section and routine matters, 9,287 cases were handled by the division during the year.

These included studies as to policies for defense and the organization of the military forces in general as published in tables of organization, completed studies on the policy and plans for training the army in general, training replacement troops, training cadres, training centers, training schools, schools for senior and staff officers, and plans for physical reconstruction and vocational training of wounded soldiers.

In addition, through the training section, the war plans division has supervision of training in general and has kept in touch by inspections by its officers with methods used and progress made.

The legislative, regulations and rules branch of the war plans division has handled numerous changes in army regulations and war department orders made necessary by the present emergency, and has considered bills before congress pertaining to the army.

The Historical Branch.

The historical branch of the general staff was organized March 5, 1918, to collect and compile the records pertaining to the war under the approved policy, and satisfactory progress is being made. To June 30, 1918, 67,022 photographs and 2,590 feet of motion picture film had been received.

The inventions section was organized April 16, 1918. This section has taken over from the different agencies of the government the preliminary consideration of inventions and ideas of inventions of a military nature, with a view to placing before the proper bureaus of the war department those having sufficient military value to warrant test and development at the expense of the government. From April 16, 1918, to June 30, 1918, 4,645 cases were handled, a number of which were of exceptional merit and have already been put to use.

The work of the inventions section is not the development of ideas or inventions, but is to give them such preliminary study and consideration as to determine whether or not development should be pursued, and to forward them, if the consideration has been favorable, to such agencies as are particularly interested in the development and have the necessary funds for the purpose.

The chief of staff has as his principal assistant Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, United States army, who acts as executive officer for the general staff and also for the chief of staff in his absence.

The Morale Section.

Besides the general staff divisions which have been referred to in the foregoing, there has been established in the general staff a morale section, under charge of Brig.-Gen. E. L. Munson, United States army, which has for its object primarily the stimulation of morale throughout the army, and maintaining a close connection and liaison with similar activities in civil life. This section had only gotten fairly into operation before the signing of the armistice, but had already shown its value, as a military asset.

Another important addition to the organization of the general staff has been the establishment of a personnel section, under charge of Brig.-Gen. F. P. Bishop, United States army. In this section has been consolidated the handling of appointments, promotions and commissions of the entire official personnel of the United States army. This section has proved to be of the greatest value and has come to stay.

"Lost Motion" Revealed.

A general survey of the staff activities of the war department revealed to me clearly that there was a great deal of lost motion in the matters of procurement of supplies of all kinds and in its storage and transportation. All the different staff corps were competing with each other for standard articles of purchase, and no attempt was made by the department to centralize the supply of such standard articles. The same thing was true of storage—each one of the staff corps having its own system of storage with the most uneconomical organization possible. The same situation was true with reference to the personnel, all the different arms of the service seeking the same class of men, instead of the men themselves being assigned by selective process to the position in the army for which they were best suited by their previous education and where they could do the most toward the common good.

In the matter of supplies the director of purchase, storage and traffic was given authority by me to take over from the various bureaus of the war department certain functions of procurement and storage, not interfering in any way with engineering or technical matters pertaining to specialized corps. This process was accompanied by the establishment of the office of director of finance, in whom has been vested the handling of certain portions of the appropriations which hitherto have been handled by heads of the staff corps.

The Personnel Section.

The same general idea is the basis of the establishment of the personnel section. Under the new system, if the head of a staff bureau desires the appointment of officers possessing certain special qualifications, instead of himself submitting names of men to be appointed officers, he calls upon personnel for the appointment of a number of men having the qualifications he has in mind, and the personnel section, from its classification of all men in the United States suitable for the work in question, is able to have commissioned for all the technical bureaus men with qualifications desired.

The signing of the armistice has interrupted the conclusion of the organization now under way for the consolidation of procurement and storage under the director of purchase, storage and traffic, but the principle is sound from the standpoint of organization and extremely economical in its results.

In addition to the changes indicated in the foregoing, a number of entirely new organizations have been created in the war department. The handling of production and personnel pertaining to the gas service, which I found was scattered among four different staff bureaus, was consolidated in the chemical warfare service and placed under the charge of Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert, United States army, with a resulting marked increase in efficiency of the service itself.

A similar consolidation of all the motor transport facilities, which were scattered throughout the various supply bureaus of the government into a motor transport corps, under Brig.-Gen. Charles B. Drake, United States army, has placed this important development of modern warfare under a sound organization.

Similar Organizations Overseas.

The organization of these services in the United States was accompanied by similar organizations in the American expeditionary force in France.

The supply of officers for the very large military program has been throughout one of the most important problems which confronted the general staff. I have already indicated in the statement of the functions of the operations division of the general staff of the organization of central training camps for officers throughout the United States. When, however, we embarked upon the final program of placing eighty divisions in France and eighteen at home by June 30, 1919, which involved an army of approximately 4,800,000, the problem of the supply of officers became so serious that an understanding was obtained with the great mass of educational institutions throughout the United States resulting in the development of the student army training corps. This scheme absorbed for military purposes the academic plants of some 518 colleges and universities throughout the country and for vocational training in the army embraced some eighty more. This corps was put under the charge of Brig.-Gen. Robert I. Rees, United States army, and in its development we have had the energetic co-operation of college presidents and responsible college authorities throughout the entire United States. At the same time, in order to increase the supply of officers, the course at West Point was cut down to one year's intensive training, with the idea of planning at the disposal of the government 1,000 officers a year graduated from that extremely efficient plant rather than the graduation of about 200, which had been the case previously throughout the war.

Air Service and Signal Corps.

The separation of the air service from the signal corps under the provisions of the Overman bill, and the establishment of a bureau of military aeronautics, under Maj.-Gen. William L. Kenly, United States army, and of a bureau of aircraft production, under John D. Ryan, marked an extremely important step forward in the development of this portion of the military establishment. The armistice closes out this matter with the two branches of the air service in a state of marked efficiency and establishes unquestionably the necessity for the permanent separation of the air service from the signal corps in the reorganization of the army.

During this period another new agency created in the war department by executive order was the office of the chief of field artillery. This office has been filled by Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, United States army. This establishment was accompanied by the creation in the American expeditionary force in France of the office of chief of artillery on Gen. Pershing's staff, having similar relation to all the artillery of the expeditionary force, which the chief of field artillery has toward the whole artillery at home. The work of this office has been accompanied by a marked increase in the efficiency of the training system in the various field artillery camps, and the office itself has proved to be of distinct value.

Plan for Army Reorganization.

I have directed the divisions of the general staff concerned to study and submit for your consideration a plan for the reorganization of our army, which will take advantage of our experience in this war, which has brought about many changes in organization of all arms of the service and has developed new arms not known when the war started. The air service, the tank corps, the development of heavy mobile artillery, the proper organization of divisions, corps and armies, all will be set forth in the scheme which will be submitted to you with the recommendation that it be transmitted for the consideration of Congress.

The historical section of the general staff, which has been organized for the purpose of digesting all information concerning the operations of all American forces, will in due process of time be able to completely summarize the work of the American expedition-

ary force in France, but at this time it has been out of the question for a complete statement of our operations to be more than indicated. I have therefore had prepared a chronology of the major American operations in France, covering the period from the first occupation of a sector of the line by American troops in April, 1918, to the time of the armistice, which is appended hereto as a matter of historical interest.

America's Pride in Her Armies.

The conduct of the American troops in France, their progressive development in military experience and ability, the fine staff work and the modesty and gallantry of the individual soldier are a matter of pride to all Americans. Gen. Pershing and his command have earned the thanks of the American people.

The work of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss as military representative of the war department with the American section of the supreme war council at Versailles has been of the greatest value to the war department.

I cannot close this report without making of record the appreciation of the war department of the work of the many trained and patriotic officers of the army whom the destiny of war did not call to France. These officers, forced to remain behind in the United States by the imperative necessity of having trained men to keep the machine moving, have kept up their work with such intelligence, zeal and devotion to duty as to show a high order of patriotism. The officers and men who have not been able on account of the armistice to be transported to France deserve also, with their comrades in France, the thanks of the American people.

P. C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Chronology of Major Operations.

The chronology referred to in the foregoing report follows:

April 23-26—A sector in the vicinity of Breteuil, northwest of Montdidier, was occupied by the 1st division.

May 28—Cantigny was captured by the 1st division. A detachment of our troops, reinforced by French artillery, successfully attacked the enemy on a front of about 2,220 yards. We occupied Cantigny, captured some 200 prisoners and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

June 10—The 2d division attacked in Bois de Belleau, advancing the line 900 yards on a front of one and one-half miles, capturing 300 prisoners, thirty machine guns, four trench mortars and stores of small arms ammunition and equipment. Held all of Hill 204 down to the village on the northeast slope, thus preventing the enemy from concentrating his forces in the northern part of Chateau Thierry.

June 11—The 2d division continued its advance in the Bois de Belleau, capturing more prisoners and machine guns and two 77 millimeter fieldpieces. Our aviators executed their first bombing raid, dropping numerous bombs on the railway station at Dommary-Baran court, northwest of Metz. All of our planes returned in safety. The artillery of the 2d division shelled the enemy in their areas, preventing concentration near Torcy, Monthiers, Hill 128 and La Gonetrie farm. It discovered and dispersed a group of 210 machine guns in the wood south of Etrepilly. The 2d division captured the last of the German positions in the Bois de Belleau, taking fifty prisoners, machine guns and trench mortars.

July 18—French and American troops advanced under the cover of a heavy storm on the front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The greatest advance was in the northern part of the sector, where a depth of five miles was attained, and we reached the heights southwest of Soissons, dominating the railroad and highways.

July 24.—The advance of the Franco-Amer-

ican forces continued and in the evening the line ran east of Bouzancy to Tigny, to Hartennes, Grand Rozoy, Ouchy-le-Chateau Armentieres, Coigny, Courpoil, and then joined the old line at Jaulgonne. West of Reims, Marfaux was retaken and the line ran from Aulilly, through Mezy, and joined the old line at Coulommies.

July 25.—The line ran from the Ourcq to the Marne where the allied troops advanced six kilometers in the center and three to four kilometers on the flanks. The line in the evening ran from Armentieres to Bruvères, the eastern edge of the Bois de la Tournelle, the eastern edge of Beuvardes, the eastern edge of Le Charnel, the crossroads at Gros Chene, La Boulangers, the northern edge of Treloup, Chassins.

July 26.—The line ran: Nanteuil, Notre Dame, Hill 123, Hill 118, La Misere, Hill 100, southwestern part of Bois de la Tournelle, Hill 111, Le Charnel. Hard fighting continued all day and the French and American steadily advanced on Fere.

July 27.—The 42d division tried to cross the Ourcq, but was driven back by heavy artillery fire.

July 28.—The 42d division renewed the assault, crossed the river and after vigorous fighting took Seringes-et-Nesles, Nesles and Sergy. The 28th division held the line about one kilometer north of the Ourcq. During the day slow progress was made, the enemy slowly falling back after bitter rear guard action.

July 29.—Franco-American troops advanced three kilometers from Aulilly to Villers-Agron and Bouteux. Sancy, Seringes, Nesles and Clerges were included within our lines.

July 30.—Our pressure continued on the right bank of the Ourcq. The railroad station at Fere and Cayenne farm remained in our possession. We lost Seringes-et-Nesles, but re-occupied Sergy, Hill 312 and the woods eight kilometers north of Ronchères.

July 31.—The 28th division retook Seringes-et-Nesles. The 32d division attacked in Crimettes woods with success; the woods were taken, and troops advanced to Clerges. German counterattacks were brilliantly repulsed with the bayonet and an immense amount of materiel and equipment was taken from the enemy.

Aug. 3.—After continuous fighting late in the evening Soissons was taken, and a line extending along the Vesle to between Braisne and Bazoches was being consolidated. South of the Aisne our troops drove back the enemy rear guard. Acting with the 4th division, the 32d division reached a line from Ville Savoye to a point just north of St. Gilles.

Aug. 4.—A large enemy patrol attacked in the vicinity of Coules, but was driven off by a combat group of the 5th division, which had been re-enforced. Our troops were very active in patrolling, having sent out over seven reconnaissance, combat and ambush patrols. The 32d division took Fismes. In an eight-day battle this division forced the passage of the Ourcq, took prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed and decimated a crack division of the Prussian guards, a Bavarian division and one other enemy division, and drove the enemy line back for sixteen kilometers.

Aug. 6.—The 28th division launched an attack the objective of which was the north bank of the Vesle. The attack was met by exceedingly heavy machine gun and artillery fire. On the right our troops succeeded in crossing the river and advancing to the highway which runs from Reims to Soissons. On the left the advance was held up by the enemy's fire.

Aug. 7.—The units on the left advanced across the river and occupied the railroad lines on the north bank. The casualties resulting from this operation were considerable. A violent enemy counterattack was completely repulsed and a number of prisoners and machine guns were left in our hands.

Aug. 8.—As a result of successful operations on the evening of Aug. 8, eleven companies of

infantry and some machine gun attachments of the 28th division reached the north bank of the Vesle.

Aug. 10.—The 28th division launched an attack in Fismette. A creeping barrage moved ahead of them. They made some progress, but were soon exposed to flanking fire from both the east and the west and were forced to fall back to Fismette. The position here was very difficult. Flanking machine gun fire came from both sides and heavy casualties were reported. A box barrage was placed around the town and ammunition was sent up. The town was held by one battalion, with one machine gun platoon, which received orders to hold the position at all costs.

Aug. 17.—After strong artillery preparation the infantry of the 5th division captured the village of Frapelle and consolidated the lines north of the road running into the town from the southeast.

Aug. 19.—The enemy continued shelling Frapelle positions and the artillery of the 5th division replied actively.

Aug. 21.—The 5th division repulsed hostile attack with heavy loss to the enemy and with no casualties to ourselves. The 32d division, acting with the 10th French army, advanced to and held Juvisy. The 77th division cleared the small wood between the Vesle and the railroad west of Chateau du Diable.

Sept. 3.—During the five days prior to Sept. 3 the 32d division made daily advances against the enemy, gaining six kilometers through very difficult terrain and against violent opposition. It captured eleven officers and 920 enlisted men. A large amount of guns and munitions was captured. A patrol of the 77th division penetrated to Bazoches.

Sept. 5.—French and American units advanced in the Oise-Reims area as far as Conde. Strong patrols of the 77th division were pushed forward north of the Vesle and were encountered by machine gun resistance. Our casualties were slight. The 28th division crossed the Vesle in force and pursued the enemy to the north.

Sept. 6.—The artillery of the 28th division directed harassing and destructive fire on the Aisne bridges while the enemy harassed the villages in our rear areas, using a great number of gas shells.

Sept. 7.—The 28th division repulsed two enemy counterattacks. The 77th division drove the enemy out of La Cendriere farm and passed the Aisne canal.

Sept. 12.—After four hours' bombardment our troops advanced on the south and west flanks of the St. Mihiel salient at 5 a. m. By 7:30 a. m. the forces operating on the south had reached the southern edge of the Bois Jullé, the Quart de Reserve, and the northern edge of the Bois de Mort Mare. By noon they had reached Essey and Vieville and the army operating in the difficult ground in the west had captured Les Eparques. At 6 p. m. the troops had reached a point one kilometer east of Senzey and had taken St. Remy and Combres. During the night the troops on the western flank of the salient advanced five miles in five hours, reaching Vigneulles by 3 a. m.

Sept. 14.—There was general advance along the entire line, and the American army established itself on the following front: Menheulles, Fresnoy, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, northeast of Woel, south end of the Etang de Lachaussee, Vandieres and across the Moselle at Champey.

Sept. 17.—American troops advanced along the Moselle within 300 yards of Paguy.

Sept. 18.—The 26th division made two raids during the night. One against St. Hilaire was without result, as the enemy had retired; the other against the Bois de Warville resulted in the capture of fifteen prisoners.

Sept. 19.—The 92d division repulsed an attempted enemy raid in the St. Die sector.

Sept. 20.—The 92d division repulsed two enemy raids in the region of Lessoux.

Sept. 26.—The 1st army attacked northwest of Verdun on a front of twenty miles and penetrated to an average depth of seven miles.

Sept. 27.—The 107th regiment of the 27th division attacked east of Bellicourt and attained its objectives.

Sept. 29.—In the Argonne the Americans met with furious resistance. Their losses were heavy, and they were unable to do more than hold their own.

Sept. 30.—The 27th and 30th divisions took prisoners north of St. Quentin totaling 210 officers and more than 1,300 men.

Oct. 1.—The 28th division repulsed a hostile counterattack on the entire divisional front in the Aire valley, with very heavy losses to the enemy.

Oct. 3.—The 2d division, operating with the 4th French army, made an advance of two kilometers, reaching Medeah farm in the afternoon. In the evening the 2d division advanced about three kilometers, and their line ran from Medeah farm southwest along the road to Blanc Mont. They captured 1,000 prisoners and casualties were estimated at 500.

Oct. 4.—The 1st division attacked on both sides of Exermont and made progress in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, who resisted with machine guns in organized opposition. Approximately 300 prisoners were taken and our casualties were 1,500.

Oct. 5.—The 1st division captured Arietal farm and the line was advanced 400 yards beyond. The 6th division repulsed a larger enemy raid on Sondernach.

Oct. 7.—A brigade of the 82d division advanced seven kilometers, occupying Hill 233, north of Chatel Chery; forty-six prisoners were captured, including one officer. Our casualties were light. Later the enemy counterattacked and reoccupied Hill 223, north of Chatel Chery.

Oct. 8.—The 59th brigade of the 30th division attacked at 5 a. m. over a front of 5,000 yards, gained all first objectives by 9 a. m. and second objectives by noon. Fifty officers, 1,500 men and four 101 millimeter guns were taken.

Oct. 8.—The 2d corps advanced about seven miles on a front of 4,000 yards and captured about 2,000 prisoners and thirty guns.

Oct. 9.—In spite of strong resistance the 1st division advanced in the sector east of Fleville and captured 230 prisoners. The 33d division, operating with the 17th French army corps, attacked early in the morning north of Consenvoye and reached its final objective about 9 a. m. About 650 prisoners were taken.

Oct. 10.—The 1st corps reached Cornay-La Besogne ridge and passed Mallassie farm, east of Grand Ham. The 60th brigade of the 30th division advanced six kilometers, reaching the Sellier, and held the St. Bem-St. Souplet-La Haie-Menfresse line. Up to the evening of the 9th fifty officers, 1,800 men and thirty-two guns were captured.

Oct. 12.—The 4th division repulsed two counterattacks by machine gun fire, with severe loss to the enemy.

Oct. 13.—An attack on Grandpre this morning met very heavy machine gun fire and troops of the 2d corps were finally forced to retire south of the Aire. A hostile counter-attack at 8 p. m. south of Landres-et-St. Georges was repulsed. The 81st division repulsed an enemy raid in St. Die sector. The 77th division took Grandpre.

Oct. 17.—The 29th division advanced to the summit of Bois de la Grande Montagne, east of the Meuse. The 42d division took Cote de Chatillon. The 2d battalion of the 76th division reached the northern edge of Bois des Loges, west of Champigneulle. In an attack on a 4,000 yard front from St. Souplet to Molain our troops advanced 3,000 yards against very stiff resistance. All counterattacks repulsed. Prisoners taken were estimated at 2,500.

Oct. 19.—The 30th division attacked with the British at dawn and advanced 2,000 yards. Prisoners captured since the morning of the 17th totaled forty-four officers and over 1,500 men. The 78th division pushed its lines for-

ward to Bellejoeyse farm and began to mop up the Bois des Loges.

Oct. 21.—In attacks on the Bois des Rappes the 5th division met with stubborn resistance by machine guns, supported by artillery and infantry fire. It captured the entire position with 170 prisoners, including five officers. An enemy counterattack, supported by heavy artillery fire, was repulsed with heavy losses. The 5th and 3d divisions took Hill 297 and Bois des Rappes. Attacking in the evening, the 89th division occupied the northern and eastern edge of the Bois de Bantheville.

Oct. 23.—Troops of the 3d corps reached the ridge north of the village of Bantheville, taking 171 prisoners. The 29th division captured the ridge of Bois d'Etraves and Hill 361.

Oct. 27.—The 78th division entered Bellejoeyse farm, northeast of Grandpre, and found it unoccupied. The occupation of the right of way north and northwest of Grandpre was completed.

Oct. 30.—On Oct. 30 patrols were active along the entire front of the 28th division. The 33d division, in the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire, north of Grandpre, advanced its lines, and occupied the Bellejoeyse farm. On Oct. 30 2,000 high explosive and gun shells fell in the vicinity of Fresnes. One of the divisional patrols captured five prisoners.

Nov. 1.—The troops of the 1st army captured Clerly-le-Grand. North of Ancerville they took fifty-three additional prisoners and continued their advance into the Bois de Bantheville. During the night of Nov. 1-2 the troops of the 37th division consolidated their positions and effected a crossing of the River Scheldt, confronted by enemy machine gun and rifle fire. The 91st division, supported by artillery and machine gun fire, rapidly advanced over six kilometers in spite of enemy artillery and machine gun fire. The enemy was driven from the west bank of the Scheldt and at noon the heights northwest of Audenarde were taken.

Nov. 2.—On the evening of Nov. 2 the troops of the 78th division drove the enemy from the Bois des Loges and closely followed his retreat. The 92d division, in spite of machine gun resistance, pushed forward and advanced the line three kilometers.

Nov. 3.—The 91st division, in spite of active machine gun resistance, forced its way toward the bank of the Scheldt in the vicinity of Eyne.

Nov. 4.—On Nov. 4 a brigade of the 79th division attacked an enemy sector, taking eighty-one prisoners and eight machine guns, encountering strong resistance and repulsing several counterattacks.

Nov. 5.—On Nov. 5 the troops of the 77th division engaged in severe fighting, overcoming strong enemy resistance along the entire line. The artillery was active, firing on the enemy's retreating columns. Harassing artillery fire was returned by the enemy. Aviation was active on both sides. The enemy flew over our front lines and delivered machine gun fire on our advancing troops. Two enemy planes were brought down.

Nov. 6.—Our troops of the 1st corps continued their successful advance, forcing the

enemy to retire. The towns of Flabas, Raucourt, Haraucourt and Autrecourt were taken and patrols pushed on as far as the Meuse. Large quantities of material were captured during the advance. Following heavy bombardment on the enemy's divisions, the troops of the 5th division attacked, rapidly overcoming the enemy's resistance, capturing Liondevant-Dun, Murvaux, Fontaine and Vilosnes-sur-Meuse, taking more than 250 prisoners.

Nov. 7.—The troops of the 2d division cleared the west bank of the Meuse of the remaining machine guns and snipers in the vicinity of Mouzon. The 5th division, supported by artillery fire, continued its advance despite the enemy's continued resistance, principally with machine guns. Most of the artillery crossed to the east bank of the Meuse, following in support of the infantry. Additional prisoners were taken, including two officers and 132 men.

Nov. 8.—The patrols of the 2d division crossed the Meuse south of Mouzon. The troops of the 33d division, aided by barrage fire, carried out a successful raid on Chateau Aulnois, capturing one officer and twenty-two men. Strong combat patrols were sent out from the lines of the 32d division (colored). Prisoners were captured and casualties inflicted on the enemy.

Nov. 9.—On midnight of Nov. 9 the patrols of the 5th division drove back the enemy, inflicting many casualties and capturing six prisoners. The troops consolidated and, despite stubborn resistance, principally from machine guns, drove the enemy from Bois du Canol and La Sentinelle and captured Brandeville. In these operations forty-seven prisoners, 125 machine guns and other materiel were captured. A strong combat patrol was active along the entire front of the 33d division, meeting with heavy machine gun resistance from the enemy, and a patrol of one company captured eight prisoners in the Bois de Warville. The troops of the 79th division advanced in a generally northeasterly direction, with the right flank in Bois de Damvillers. The 42d and units of the 1st seized the heights south of Sedan.

Nov. 10.—The 33d division carried out a successful raid on Marcheville, occupying the town and taking eighty prisoners, including three officers. Strong patrols from the line engaged in sharp fighting. The 37th division, operating with the 34th French army corps, attacked in order to force a crossing of the Scheldt. Violent enflaming machine gun fire, heavy artillery and the flooded condition of the terrain delayed the construction of bridges and crossings. In the face of continuous heavy artillery fire, supported by machine guns, the troops advanced about two kilometers. The 90th division advanced toward Baalon, encountering no resistance. The 92d division reached Bois Frehaut and captured 710 prisoners.

Nov. 11.—The 3d division advanced three kilometers east of Breheville. Despite increased resistance by machine gun and artillery fire the 5th division continued to advance, capturing eighteen prisoners, three large caliber guns, six minenwerfers and considerable materiel. In accordance with the terms of the armistice hostilities on the front of the American armies ceased at 11 a. m.

NAVAL EVENTS IN LAST YEAR OF WAR.

No great naval battles occurred in 1918, but there were two events which will have a prominent place in the naval history of the world. One was the bottling up of Zeebrugge and Ostend on the Belgian coast, and the other the surrender of a large part of the German fleet in accordance with the terms of the armistice signed on Nov. 11, 1918. The official stories of the attacks on Zeebrugge and Ostend issued by the British admiralty follow:

BLOCKING OF ZEEBRUGGE.

The blocking of Zeebrugge and the attempt to block up the entrance to Ostend harbor, both used by the Germans as bases for submarines,

destroyers and other light war craft, took place on the night of April 22-23, 1918. The British admiralty on April 25 issued the following official narrative of the Zeebrugge affair:

"Those who recall High wood upon the Somme as it were after the battles of 1916 may easily figure to themselves the decks of H. M. S. Vindictive as she lies to-day in stark, black profile against the sea base of the harbor, amid the stripped, trim shapes of fighting ships which throng these waters.

"That wilderness of debris, that litter of used and broken tools of war, that lavish ruin, that prodigal evidence of death and battle, are as obvious and plentiful here as there. The

ruined tank, nosing at the stout tree which stopped it, has its parallel in the flame thrower hut at the port wing of the *Vindictive's* bridge; its iron sides flecked with rents from machine gun bullets and shell splinters. The tall white cross which commemorates the martyrdom of the Londoners is sister to the dingy pierced white ensign which floated over the flag at Zeebrugge mole.

"Looking aft from the chaos of its wrecked bridge, one sees snug against the wharf the heroic, bourgeois shapes of the two Liverpool boats, the *Iris* and *Daffodil*, which shared with the *Vindictive* the honors of the arduous fight.

"Their objectives were the canal at Zeebrugge and the harbor at Ostend. Three of the cruisers, the *Intrepid*, the *Iphigenia* and the *Thetis*, each duly packed with concrete and with mines attached to its bottom for the purpose of sinking it, *Merrimac* fashion, in the neck of the canal, were aimed at Zeebrugge. Two others, similarly prepared, were directed at Ostend.

"The functions of the *Vindictive*, with its ferry boats, were to attack the great half-moon mole which guards the Zeebrugge canal, to land bluejackets and marines upon it, to destroy what stores and guns of the Germans they could find, and generally create a diversion while the block ships ran in and sank themselves in the appointed places.

"Vice-Admiral Keyes, in the destroyer *Warwick*, commanded the operation.

"There had been two previous attempts to attack, capable of being pushed home if weather and other conditions served. The night of the 22d of April offered nearly all the required conditions and some fifteen miles off Zeebrugge the ships took up the formation for attack.

"The *Vindictive*, which had been towing the *Iris* and *Daffodil*, cast them off to follow under their own steam. The *Intrepid*, *Iphigenia* and *Thetis* slowed down to give the first three time to get alongside the mole.

"The night was overcast and there was a drifting haze. Down the coast a great searchlight swung its beam to and fro in the small wind and short sea. From the *Vindictive's* bridge, as she headed in toward the mole, with the faithful ferry boats at her heels, there was scarcely a glimmer of light to be seen shoreward.

"Ahead, as she drove through the water, rolled the smoke screen, her cloak of invisibility wrapped about her by small craft. This was the device of Wing Commander Brock, without which, acknowledged the admiral in command, the operation could not have been conducted.

"A northeast wind moved the volume of it shoreward ahead of the ships.

"There was a moment immediately afterward when it seemed to those on the ships as if the dim, coast hidden harbor exploded into light. A star shell soared aloft, then a score of star shells.

"A wild fire of gun flashes leaped against the sky, strings of luminous green beads shot aloft, hung and sank.

"It was in a gale of shelling that the *Vindictive* laid her nose against the thirty foot high concrete side of the mole, let go her anchor and signaled to the *Daffodil* to shove her stern in.

"The *Iris* went ahead and endeavored to get alongside likewise. The fire was intense, while the ships plunged and rolled beside the mole in the seas, the *Vindictive* with her greater draft jarring against the foundations of the mole with every plunge. They were swept diagonally by machine gun fire from both ends of the mole and by the heavy batteries on shore.

"Commander [now captain] Carpenter conned the *Vindictive* from the open bridge until her stern was laid in, when he took up his position in the flame thrower hut on the port side.

"It is to this hut that reference has already been made. It is marvelous that any occupant should have survived a minute, so riddled and shattered is it.

"The men gathered in readiness on the main lower decks, while Col. Elliott, who was to lead the marines, waited on the false deck just abaft the bridge. Capt. Halahan, who commanded the bluejackets, was amidships. The gangways were lowered, and they scraped and rebounded upon the high parapet of the mole as the *Vindictive* rolled in the seaway.

"The word for the assault had not yet been given when both leaders were killed, Col. Elliott by a shell and Capt. Halahan by machine gun fire, which swept the decks. The same shell that killed Col. Elliott also did fearful execution in the forward Stokes mortar battery.

"The men were magnificent; every officer bears the same testimony.

"The mere landing on the mole was a perilous business. It involved a passage across the crashing and splintering gangways, a drop over the parapet into the field of fire of the German machine guns which swept its length, and a further drop of some sixteen feet to the surface of the mole itself. Many were killed and more wounded as they crowded up to the gangways, but nothing hindered the orderly and speedy landing by every gangway.

"Lieut. Walker, who had his arm carried away by a shell on the upper deck, lay in the darkness while the storming parties trod him under foot. He was recognized and dragged aside by the commander. He raised his arm in greeting. 'Good luck to you!' he called as the rest of the stormers hastened by."

Capt. Carpenter's Story.

In the course of a long account of the part taken by the *Vindictive* in the raid, Capt. Carpenter said:

"Our chief purpose in the expedition was to distract the attention of the battery while the block ships ran in, especially the battery of eleven inch guns which occupied a commanding position at the tip of the mole. Our ship was elaborately prepared for the business of landing our soldiers on the mole, which is of stone forty feet high and fifteen feet above the *Vindictive's* top deck at the state of the tide when the attack took place.

"We had a special superstructure over the upper deck and three long gangways or 'brows,' which were designed to take the men up to the level of the mole as soon as we got alongside. Exactly according to the plan we ran alongside the mole, approaching it on the port side where we were equipped with specially built buffers of wood two feet wide.

"As there was nothing for us to tie up to we merely dropped anchor there while the *Daffodil* kept us against the mole with its nose against the opposite side of our ship. In the fairly heavy sea two of our three gangways were smashed, but the third held, and 500 men swarmed up this on to the mole. This gangway was two feet wide and thirty feet long.

"The men who went up it included 300 marines and 150 storming seamen from the *Vindictive* and fifty or so from the *Daffodil*. They swarmed up the steel gangway carrying hand grenades and Lewis guns. No Germans succeeded in approaching the gangway, but a hard hand to hand fight took place about 200 yards up the mole toward the shore.

"The *Vindictive's* bow was pointed toward the shore, so the bridge got the full effect of enemy fire from the shore batteries. One shell exploded against the pilot house, killing nearly all of its occupants. Another burst in the fighting top, killing a lieutenant and eight men who were doing excellent work with two pompons and four machine guns.

"The battery of eleven inch guns at the end of the mole was only 300 yards away and it kept trying to reach us. The shore batteries also were diligent. Only a few German shells hit our hull because it was well protected by the wall of the mole, but the upper structure, masts, stacks, and ventilators showed above the wall and were riddled. A considerable proportion of our casualties were caused by splinters from these upper works.

"Meanwhile, the *Daffodil* continued to push us against the wall as if no battle was on,

and if the Daffodil had failed to do this none of the members of the landing party would have been able to return to the ship.

"Fifteen minutes after the *Vindictive* arrived alongside the mole our submarine exploded under the viaduct connecting the mole with the mainland. The Germans had sent a considerable force to this viaduct as soon as the submarine arrived, and these men were gathered on the viaduct attacking our' submersible with machine guns. When the explosion occurred the viaduct and Germans were blown up together. The crew of the submarine, consisting of six men, escaped on board a dinghy to a motor launch.

"Early in the fighting a German shell knocked out our howitzer, which had been getting in some good shots on a big German seaplane station on the mole half a mile away. This is the largest seaplane station in Belgium. Unfortunately our other guns could not be brought to bear effectively upon it.

"The shell which disabled the howitzer killed all the members of the gun crew. Many men also were killed by a German shell which hit the mole close to our ship and scattered fragments of steel and stone among the marines assembling on the deck around the gangway.

"The German fire was hot all the time we lay alongside the mole. At times the German guns reached as high as forty shots a minute. During the hottest part of the fighting I left my station in the flame house and went all around the ship to see how things were going. The spirit of the men was excellent. All they asked was, 'Are we winning?'

"Half an hour after the block ships went in we received the signal to withdraw. The *Vindictive's* siren was blown and the men returned from all parts of the mole and thronged down the gangway. We put off after having laid alongside just about an hour. The Germans made no effort to interfere with our getaway other than continuing their heavy firing."

"The total British losses in this attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend were 588, of whom 160 were killed. The port was effectively blockaded and of little use to the Germans thereafter.

BLOCKING OF OSTEND CHANNEL.

The cruiser *Vindictive* was sunk in the channel leading to Ostend harbor on the night of May 9-10, 1918. The official account of this enterprise was as follows: Operations designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge were successfully completed last night when the obsolete cruiser *Vindictive* was sunk between the piers and across the entrance to Ostend harbor. Since the attack on Zeebrugge April 22-23 the *Vindictive* had been filled with concrete as a block ship for this purpose. Our light forces have returned to their base with the loss of one motor launch which had been damaged and was sunk by orders of the vice-admiral to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Our casualties were light."

Commander Lynes, who conducted the blocking operation at Zeebrugge, was in command of the second expedition to blockade Ostend. He told the following story:

"Weather conditions at the start were in every way suitable. There was a light north-west wind. The sea was favorable to small craft. There was a clear sky and the visibility was good.

"The outward passage was made without interference on the part of the enemy. The small craft were all dispatched to their stations with destroyers in support, and two coastal motor boats were told off to torpedo the piers. Before the arrival of the *Vindictive*, until 1:45 o'clock, the enemy was remarkably quiet, but just at this time the Germans began to open fire. Star shells showed that the smoke screens were progressing excellently.

"At about this time the sky, which hitherto had been almost unclouded, began to be partly obscured by low drifting clouds. In about ten minutes before the *Vindictive* was due at its destination a sea fog set in. This stopped our air attack. Indeed, for a time

even the searchlights could not be seen. This state of things continued for almost an hour, when it cleared sufficiently for the air attacks to be recommenced.

"It was a lurid scene when the *Vindictive* arrived at 2 o'clock, practically program time. There was a thundering of guns on sea and land. The exploding of bombs from airplanes added to the din and there was an occasional cry of agony from some one mortally wounded. Searchlights criss-crossed above and the whole scene was illuminated with flashes and star shells. This was the picture for a full hour.

"The *Vindictive* cruised about for twenty minutes in the fog, looking for the entrance to the harbor, which it eventually found. It sank itself about 200 yards inside the eastern entrance. The *Vindictive's* crew was rescued by a motor launch, which brought off two officers and thirty-eight men, and another which went alongside and took off a lieutenant and two men. Two other motor boats detailed for rescue work searched the shores carefully under very heavy fire, but found no one."

"The *Vindictive* had a complement of fifty-two officers and men. The effect of the operation was to restrict greatly the use of the harbor, making it impossible for cruisers to go in and out.

Before describing the surrender of the German fleet mention may be made of another naval incident which occurred early in the year. This was a battle between British and Turkish warships near the entrance to the Dardanelles strait.

DARDANELES NAVAL BATTLE.

Early Sunday morning, Jan. 20, 1918, a naval battle occurred off the island of Imbros, north of the entrance to the Dardanelles strait, in which the Turks lost the cruiser *Breslau* and the British the monitors *Raglan* and the *M-28*. The *Breslau* was sunk by striking a mine. Both the monitors were destroyed by gunfire as they lay in Kuan bay, on the northeastern side of Imbros.

The British destroyer *Lizard* first encountered the *Breslau* at 5:30 a. m. The *Breslau* was then steaming in a northerly direction south and east of Cape Cephalo on Imbros with the battle cruiser *Goeben* following about a mile astern. The *Lizard* gave the alarm but could do little more. The *Goeben* discovered the monitors in the bay and engaged them at a distance of about 11,000 yards. The British destroyer *Tigress* joined the *Lizard* and attempted to protect the monitors with smoke screens, but in this they were unsuccessful. The *Raglan* was hit heavily and sank and the *M-28*, which had been set on fire, blew up and disappeared about 8 a. m. After this the enemy ships turned and proceeded southward toward the entrance of the strait. At 7 a. m., when it was six miles south of Cape Cephalo, the *Breslau* apparently struck a mine, as there was a heavy explosion abreast the after funnel. Other explosions followed and the ship went down by the stern.

On seeing the *Breslau* go down the *Goeben* turned and circled around once and then continued on a southerly course. Four Turkish destroyers came out of the strait accompanied by an old cruiser, but on being attacked by the British destroyers turned and fled. The *Goeben* was made a target for bombs from British aircraft and fled into the strait. In the act of turning it seemed to have struck a mine, as it began to settle down aft with a list of from 10 to 15 degrees. Its speed slackened, enabling the British airplanes to obtain two direct hits. Apparently badly damaged, it steered for the shore and soon was aground on the beach at the extreme end of Nagara point. A Turkish report subsequently claimed that the ship was not damaged, that it had run aground by accident and that it would soon be afloat. This was verified Jan. 28, when it was officially announced that the *Goeben* had been refloated and brought back to Constantinople.

The *Breslau* had a tonnage of 4,478 and the

Raglan 4,500. The M-28 was a small craft. The Goeben was renamed the Sultan Selim by the Turks, while the Breslau bore the name Midulla.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN NAVY.

Under the terms of the armistice Germany was compelled to give up to the allies and the United States 160 submarines, six battle cruisers, ten battle ships, eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers of the most modern type. This naval surrender, the greatest in history, took place Nov. 20, 21, 24 and Dec. 1, 1918. On Nov. 20 twenty German submarines were turned over to Rear-Admiral Reginald T. Tyrwhitt of the British navy at a point thirty miles at sea from Harwich, England, to which port they were brought on the evening of the same day. The British took every precaution to guard against treachery, and had an adequate force of ships present, together with seaplanes, an observation balloon and an airship. The twenty German submarines were accompanied by two German destroyers, the Tibania and the Sierra Zentana, which were assigned to take the submarine crews back to Germany after the surrender.

All the submarines were on the surface with their hatches open and their crews standing on deck. The largest carried two 5.9 inch guns; twenty-three officers and men were counted on her deck. The craft was estimated to be nearly 300 feet in length. Its number had been painted out. Each German submarine commander at the transfer was required to sign a declaration to the effect that his vessel was in running order; that its periscope was intact; that its torpedoes were unloaded, and that its torpedo heads were safe. Orders had been issued forbidding any demonstration, and these instructions were obeyed to the letter. There was complete silence as the submarines surrendered and as the crews were transferred.

In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, twenty-eight more German "U" boats surrendered Nov. 24. This was the most imposing flotilla of its kind to haul down the German flag. It included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser type, one being nearly 350 feet in length.

The noted cruiser submarine Deutschland U-153 was among the number. It carried two American officers, who had been rescued from the American army cargo ship Ticonderoga, torpedoed on Sept. 30 last. The officers were taken to Kiel by the Deutschland, which was returning from a three months' cruise in American waters, and were landed Nov. 24 at Harwich.

Another surrendered boat was the U-139, which had just returned to a German port after a sixty-four-day cruise, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Arnauld de La Perriere, who in 1916 was awarded the Order Pour le Merite for sinking 126 vessels. The U-139, however, was brought in by a first lieutenant, who explained that Perriere was too sad to undertake the duty.

Up to Dec. 1 the Germans had surrendered 122 submarines.

Giant Ships Given Up.

From a spectacular point of view the surrender of a large part of the German grand fleet, including battle ships, cruisers and destroyers, was the most impressive. It occurred on Nov. 21, 1918, off the Firth of Forth on the north coast of Scotland, the Germans turning over seventy-one vessels. In a cable dispatch to The Daily News Edward Price Bell, its London correspondent, described the surrender, which he witnessed, as follows:

Aboard the United States Flagship New York, Thursday Night, Nov. 21.—Fine, calm weather, itself seeming to symbolize peace, favored the final formalities to-day of the surrender of the German battle ships, battle cruisers, light cruisers and destroyers—seventy-one vessels.

These formidable warships are now interned in the Firth of Forth, surrounded by fighting craft of the allies and the United States. Their

ultimate destination, pending the peace conference, is probably Scapa Flow bay. Thence their officers and crews, except enough men to keep them in good condition, will be sent back to Germany.

To-day's proceedings, both spectacularly and emblematically, are regarded as surpassing any like event in history; indeed, as standing alone. Trafalgar and Waterloo as crucial moments in European progress are seen as of limited importance compared to Germany's naval surrender to the allies and America.

British and American ships, the former in overwhelming numbers as compared with the latter, threw two lines far out to sea opposite the Firth of Forth and the Germans steamed in a line ahead into the channel thus formed. When they were within it the outer ends of the entente columns closed behind the captives. Then the entente ships reversed their course and the whole array moved in triple order toward the great British anchorage.

How many square miles of sea were occupied I do not know, but it was a gigantic area. Six miles separated the entente columns and at a point three miles from each ran the German line, led by the Cardiff trailing a sausage balloon, as if to beckon the enemy's ships forward.

Off both flanks of the entente formation steamed scouting and screening destroyers, thus extending for a mile or so on either side the width of six miles covered by the three columns of the great host of between 250 and 300 warships that made up the spectacle. Though the sea was only moderately rough, the winter sun was shining on and gilding the long gray hulls for many miles farther than one could see.

The visibility was imperfect. For example, we on this ship, which, with the stars and stripes aloft at three points, led the 6th battle ship squadron, composed of the New York, the Wyoming, the Florida, the Texas and the Arkansas, could not catch a glimpse of our complementary column six miles away. Even the huge German vessels opposite us we could discern only in broad outline. Not until the whole formation contracted to enter the harbor, which took place in much brighter weather, did the more distant details emerge from the sunny haze.

As for the destroyers engaged in the operation, they literally swarmed. Of these Germany furnished fifty traveling in line ahead and behind the heavy ships. Britain furnished all, or nearly all, the rest. Her scouting and screening craft began to pour out of the Firth of Forth at 10 o'clock in the morning and they were still pouring out at sunset. These vessels either steamed out fifty miles at sea to pick up the Germans at dawn or assumed their appointed stations on either side of the proposed area of envelopment.

Britain and America's main fleet weighed anchor several hours before daybreak and sunrise found it in its two parallel lines moving eastward at from six to sixteen knots and behind the five miles from dawn 7:25 the most advanced destroyers signaled contact with the Germans and less than two hours later the Cardiff with its sausage balloon hove in sight, three miles off the starboard quarter of the New York. Behind the Cardiff at three cable lengths was the Friedrich der Grosse, the flagship of Admiral von Reuter, and following in unbroken procession were the German heavy ships stretching far beyond the vision into the mist touched with gold by the newly risen sun.

Not a cheer rose from the New York. Admiral Sims, Rear-Admiral Rodman and many other officers stood silent on the quarterdeck intently scrutinizing the German vessels as one after another they loomed dimly through the murky atmosphere.

"It is all over," said a commander at my side.

Interned in Scapa Flow.

Following is a list of the principal ships turned over and subsequently interned in Scapa Flow:

Battle ships—Kaiser, 24,113 tons; Kaiserin,

24,113 tons; Koenig Albert, 24,113 tons; Kronprinz Wilhelm, 25,000 tons; Prinzregent Luitpold, 24,113 tons; Markgraf, 25,293 tons; Grosser Kurfuerst, 25,293 tons; Bayern, 28,000 tons; Koenig, 25,293 tons, and Friedrich der Grosse, 24,113 tons.
Battle cruisers—Hindenburg, about 27,000

tons; Derflinger, 28,000 tons; Seydlitz, 25,000 tons; Moltke, 23,000 tons, and Von der Tann, 18,800 tons.
Light cruisers—Bremen, 4,000 tons; Brummer, 4,000 tons; Frankfurt, 5,400 tons; Koeln, tonnage uncertain; Dresden, tonnage uncertain, and Emden, 5,400 tons.

WAR ORGANIZATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Following is a list of the main war and allied organizations and their chiefs or directors in Washington in November, 1918:

Aerial coast patrol commission, national—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, chairman.

Aeronautic cognizance, joint army and navy board—Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, chairman.

Air Service Clubs association—Maj.-Gen. William L. Kenly.

Alien enemy relief committee—Dr. Norman Bridge, chairman.

Alien property custodian—A. Mitchell Palmer, chief.

American Library association (unofficial)—G. B. Utley, secretary.

Argentine naval commission—Capt. Julian Irizar, president.

Arlington memorial amphitheater commission—Col. Clarence S. Ridley, executive and disbursing officer.

Arsenals and navy yard wage commission—F. D. Roosevelt, chairman.

British artillery mission—Maj.-Gen. Headlam.

British aviation mission—Lieut.-Col. C. F. Lee, commanding officer.

British military mission—Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter.

British war mission—Maj.A.J.Nutter, secretary.

Canadian war mission—Lloyd Harris, commissioner.

Capital issues committee—Charles S. Hamlin, chairman.

Censorship board—F. B. Hyde, secretary.

Committee on public information—George Creel, chairman.

Service bureau—F. W. McReynolds.

Council of national defense—Newton Diehl Baker, chairman.

Advisory commission—Walter S. Gifford,* director.

Field division—Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director.

District council of defense—William H. Baldwin, chairman.

Efficiency, bureau of—Herbert D. Brown, chief.

Emergency construction wage commission—E. M. Hopkins, chairman.

Emergency Fleet corporation—Charles M. Schwab, director-general.

Employees compensation commission—Arthur H. Deibert, secretary.

Farm organizations, federal board of—Charles W. Holman, secretary.

Federal trade commission—William B. Colver, chairman.

Food administrator of United States—Herbert C. Hoover.

Food purchase board—G. C. Babcock, secretary.

French aviation mission—Joseph Tulasnc, in charge.

French high commission—Andre Tardieu, high commissioner.

Fuel administrator of United States—Harry A. Garfield.*

Government Recreation league—Lieut.-Col. George P. Ahern, head.

Government Research, Institute for (unofficial)—William F. Willoughby, director.

Gun forging specifications, joint army and navy board—Maj. A. E. White, secretary.

Highway council, United States—Logan Waller Page, chairman.

Hampton roads district, labor, joint committee on—Ethelbert Stewart (for labor).

Industrial Research, Institute of (unofficial)—Dr. Allerton S. Cushman.

Italian high commission—Cav. Ing. Francesco Quattrone.

Jewish welfare board—Col. Harry Cutler, chairman.

Knights of Columbus—Charles P. Neill, representative.

Mail transportation, committee on—Rudolph Braner, chairman.

Mediation and conciliation board—W. L. Chambers, commissioner.

Minerals and derivatives, joint information board on—Pope Yeatman, chairman.

Munitions patent board—Hon. Thomas Ewing.

National advisory committee for aeronautics—William F. Durand, chairman.

National adjustment commission—Robert P. Bass, chairman.

National Institution for Moral Instruction (unofficial)—Milton Fairchild, chairman.

National research council—Dr. John Johnston, executive secretary.

National war labor board—William H. Taft and Frank Walsh,* joint chairmen.

Naval consulting board—Thomas A. Edison, chairman; Admiral William F. Smith, representing the navy; David W. Brunton, in charge.

Patent board, army and navy—Paul A. Blair, chairman.

Pecuniary claims arbitration commission—Chandler P. Anderson, arbitrator.

President's commission—William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, chairman.

Railroads, director-general of—William G. McAdoo.*

Red Cross, national (American)—Dr. Stockton Axson, secretary.

Saddlery adjustment commission—Stanley King, chairman.

Salvation Army (unofficial)—Maj. Allan Neil.

Shipbuilding labor adjustment board—L. E. Macy, chairman.

Shipping board—Edward Hurley, chairman.

Smithsonian institution—C. D. Walcott, secretary.

Training camp activities commission—Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman.

War camp community service—Harold Keats.

Vocational education, federal board of—Charles A. Prosser, director.

War committee of national technical societies—D. W. Brunton, chairman.

War finance corporation—W. P. G. Harding, manager-director.

War industries board—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman.

Chemical division—C. S. MacDonald, director.

Conservation division—A. W. Shaw, chairman.

Finished products division—George N. Peck, commissioner.

Labor division—Hugh Frayne, chairman.

Lumber section—Charles Edgar, director.

Nonferrous metals section—Pope Yeatman, chief.

Planning and statistics—Edwin F. Gay, director.

Price fixing committee—Robert S. Brookings, chairman.

Priorities board—Judge E. B. Parker, commissioner.

Resources and conversion—Charles A. Otis, chief.

Steel division—J. Leonard Replogle, director.

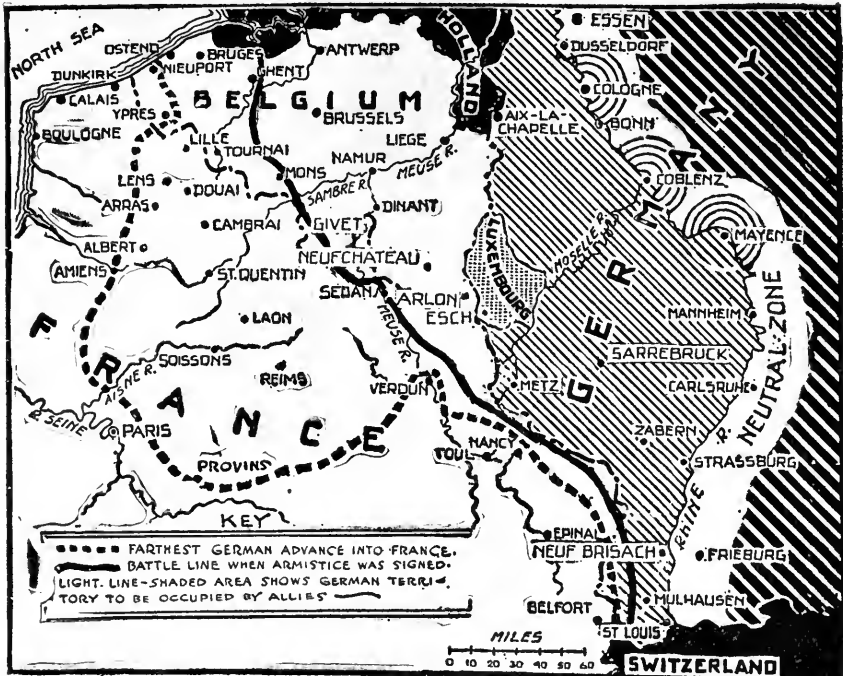
Textile division—John W. Scott, director.

War trade board—Vance C. McCormick, chairman.

Wire board and wage commission—Albert S. Burleson.

*Resigned.

WESTERN FRONT WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.



Describing the military situation when fighting ended, Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, said:

"At the beginning of the armistice the final line on the Belgian, British and French fronts was approximately as follows: Along the west bank of the Scheldt from the Dutch frontier to Eccke; thence to the Dendre river at Grammont; along the west bank of the Dendre river to Ath; thence to a point four miles east of Mons; thence one to three miles east of the Belgian border to the vicinity of Recroi; through Recroi to Mezieres; along the Meuse to Sedan and Bazelles.

"The American front can be given exactly. The front of the 1st army, beginning at Bazelles, followed the west bank of the Meuse to a point one mile southeast of Mouzon, crossed there to the east bank; cut the bend to Inor, and followed the east bank to Stenay. Thence it ran: Baalon, northern and eastern outskirts of the Forest de Woevre, Remoiville, one mile northeast

of Jametz, eastern edge of the Bois de Jametz; Damvillers inclusive; one mile northeast of Chaumont-Devant-Damvillers, then through Villers, Bois Herbedois, west of Ornes; one-half mile west of Dieppe; Abaucourt, west of Grimacourt, three-quarters of a mile northeast of Ronvaux, one mile east of Manheulles, Chateau d'Aulnois.

"The 2d army began at that point and ran: Riaville, Marcheville, St. Hilaire, Butgheville, one and one-half miles south of Jonville; across the northern end of the Lachaussee lake, south of Dempvitoix, south of Charey, south of Rembercourt, three-quarters of a mile south of Preny; crossed the Moselle one-half mile southwest of Champey, one mile north of Les Menils, the German frontier on the Seille river two miles east of Les Menils, the west bank of the Seille river to a point one-half mile southeast of Port-Sur-Seille, which was the end of the second army front.

"The entire front of the American armies covered fifty-two miles."

WATER SYSTEM IN JERUSALEM.

American Red Cross workers who arrived in Jerusalem in the fall of 1918 were enthusiastic in their praise of the way that ancient city had benefited at the hands of the English. The most remarkable change was the installation of a modern water system, an achievement accomplished by the royal engineers in the face of tremendous difficulties in about two months. Water carriers, always picturesque to those unacquainted with the fact that their leather bags were the mobilization points for microbes are no longer seen. The cisterns in each home are no longer insanitary. Neither is it necessary to wait for rain to fill them. There is no limit to the

water each citizen may now consume and as a result the ensuing personal cleanliness has made for improved health in the community.

During the 400 years of Turkish domination Jerusalem obtained a meager water supply which had its source in the Spring of Solomon and was carried through an aqueduct built by the Romans in Herod's time. The British engineers located various water sources within a short distance of the town and brought them together in a great reservoir. From this point the water is pumped to the top of the hill on which Jerusalem stands and is piped through the city.

STORY OF WORLD WAR FROM BEGINNING TO END.



Am. Press Association.
MARSHAL
FERDINAND FOCH.



Am. Press Association.
GEN. PETAIN.



Am. Press Association.
GEN. GOURAUD.

When the story of the world war, which began on July 29, 1914, with the bombardment of Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, by the Austrians and virtually ended Nov. 11, 1918, with the signing of terms of armistice by German plenipotentiaries at the headquarters of the allied commander in chief in France, is told in detail it will require many volumes—many more than the 130 or more volumes comprising the official records of the American civil war, for it was a vastly greater conflict. It will be long before any such history can be written, for the task will be a gigantic one and the difficulties on account of the secrecy surrounding most of the plans and operations will be enormous. Even to attempt to give a bare outline of the main events and results of the fighting on land and sea and in the air within a reasonable space is not an easy task. The story here given is based upon the reviews published in *The Daily News* and to some extent upon those previously appearing in *The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book* from year to year, with the addition of much fresh material, particularly concerning the extraordinary developments after the entrance of the United States into the struggle as a deciding factor in the summer of 1918. Most of these will be found in greater detail under separate heads in this volume.

1914.

Causes of the War.

The underlying reason for the war, as it developed in the course of the conflict, was the desire of Emperor William II, and the Junker or military class in Germany to dominate the world. That is now the settled judgment of all unprejudiced students. Other causes were also frequently mentioned immediately after the conflict began. These as set forth in *The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book* for 1915 were:

1. Commercial and industrial rivalry, especially as developed between Germany and Great Britain.
2. International jealousy as to power and predominance in the world. This involved—
3. Excessive armaments entailing heavy burdens on the people and developing a spirit of—
4. Militarism and growth of military parties and military castes.
5. Conflict of Slav and Teuton races resulting from national aspirations for territorial expansion; racial antagonism.
6. Desire of certain rulers to put an end to internal strife by consolidating public opinion through the agency of a foreign war appealing to the patriotism of the people.
7. Desire to preserve the status quo in Europe by preserving the neutrality and independence of the smaller nations.
8. Revenge resulting from former conflicts, such as the war of 1870 between the German states and France and the more recent Balkan wars.

9. Conflict of national ideals or "cultures."
10. Conflict of democracy as opposed to autocracy and bureaucracy.

11. Personal ambitions of men high in position, authority and power.

12. Persistent talk of war by yellow journals and jingoists.

13. Publication of books, like those of Gen. von Bernhardi, declaring war to be a blessing, a necessity and a great factor in the furtherance of culture and power.

14. Formation of international alliances preventing the localizing of any conflict.

Murder of Archduke Ferdinand.

The immediate or precipitating cause of the war was the assassination in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the emperor of Austria, heir to the throne of the dual monarchy and commander in chief of its army, and his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, by a Serbian student, Gavrilo Princip, aided by a number of others. It was the outcome of years of ill feeling between Serbia and Austria-Hungary due to the belief of the people in the smaller state that their aspirations as a nation were hampered and blocked by the German element in the Hapsburg empire. The countries had been on the verge of war several years before over the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, and later over the disposition of Scutari and certain Albanian territory conquered in the Balkan-Turkish struggle.

Ultimatum to Serbia.

Resentment in Austria-Hungary because of the murder of the heir to the throne was deep and bitter and apparently the authorities decided immediately to take radical measures against Serbia. July 23 an ultimatum was delivered at Belgrade with a time limit of forty-eight hours. One of the demands was construed by Serbia and its protector, Russia, as amounting to interference with Serbia's independent sovereignty, a thing to which Serbia could not accede. July 25 a reply was returned which the Austrian government declared to be unsatisfactory. Diplomatic relations were terminated and two days later Austria-Hungary formally declared war. Fighting began immediately on the Danube and Belgrade, the Serbian capital, was bombarded from the Austrian side of the Danube. In the meantime the diplomats and statesmen of the principal powers were exchanging telegrams in a final effort to avert the calamity of a general war. Russia insisted that an attack on Serbia was equivalent to an affront to itself and it began to make military preparations on the western frontiers which indicated that it meant to support its views with the sword. On the last day of July, Germany, as Austria's ally, issued an ultimatum with a twelve hour limit demanding that Russia cease mobilization. Russia demanded assurances from Austria that were not forthcoming, and it continued to mobilize. On Aug. 1 Germany declared war. Mobilization began at once throughout Germany. France also began to mobilize.



Am. Press Association.
GEN. MANGIN.



Am. Press Association.
FIELD MARSHAL
SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.



A. Tear, Photo.
GEN. ALLENBY.



Underwood & Underwood.
GEN. D'ESPEREY.

Britain Enters Conflict.

Events of worldwide importance followed swiftly. Germany invaded the duchy of Luxembourg and demanded free passage for its troops across Belgium to attack France at that country's most vulnerable point. King Albert of Belgium refused his consent on the ground that the neutrality of his country had been guaranteed by the powers of Europe, including Germany itself, and appealed for diplomatic help from Britain. That country, which, it was asserted, had sought through its foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, to preserve the peace of Europe, was now aroused. Aug. 4 it sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be respected. As the demand was not complied with, Britain formally declared war against Germany.

Joined with Germany and Austria-Hungary in what is known as the triple alliance was Italy, but that power held that it was not bound by the terms of the compact to assist the others in what it looked upon as a war of aggression. It declined to be drawn into conflict so long as its own interests were not threatened. The sympathies of its people were openly with the British and French. Its attitude of neutrality, though disappointing to Germany and Austria-Hungary, was not a surprise to them nor to the rest of Europe.

Before the end of the second week in August Germany and Austria-Hungary were at war with Russia, Britain and its dominions, France, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. Aug. 23 Japan, Britain's ally in the far east, entered the fray by declaring war against Germany and attacking the fatherland's colony of Kiaochow in China. Oct. 29 Turkey suddenly attacked Russia and as a de facto ally of Germany was itself attacked a little later by Britain and France. Thus by Nov. 5 ten nations and their dependencies were at war, while Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the three Scandinavian kingdoms were maintaining a state of armed neutrality. Portugal declared itself ready to join the allies when they should desire it to do so.

Occurring as it did in midsummer, the general mobilization caused inconvenience, serious hardship and heavy financial loss to thousands of Americans traveling in Europe on business or for pleasure. The war upset the whole system of international credit, the railroads were monopolized for the transportation of troops and for a time the ocean steamship service was at a standstill. Tourists suddenly found themselves completely stranded, without money that could be used, without means of getting to the seaports, or if they managed to get there without steamers to bring them back to their own country. The automobiles of hundreds were seized for war purposes and many more lost most of their baggage. There were in the early days numerous complaints of harsh and even brutal treatment at the hand of local officials who saw in every foreigner a spy and an enemy of their country. The resentment aroused in America by this treatment brought about a change in the attitude of officials and by the middle of August the tourists had little reason to complain of lack of courtesy or help. In

response to urgent appeals for help congress Aug. 5 appropriated \$2,500,000 for the relief of stranded Americans in Europe. The state department also did much to trace missing travelers and place them in communication with their relatives at home. American ambassadors, ministers and consuls were of immense assistance to their countrymen in enabling them to escape from the war zone.

No time was lost by the belligerents in getting their troops into the field. Mobilization in Germany proceeded like clockwork and armies were hurried both to the east and the west to attack Russia and France. The largest and strongest force was sent against France by way of Belgium, Luxembourg, Longwy and Nancy. The first real fighting took place at Liege, a strongly fortified Belgian city. It was vigorously defended and was not taken until Aug. 17, after nearly two weeks of fighting in which the Germans sustained heavy losses. The forts were finally reduced by the heavy siege guns built by the Krupps and throwing shells having unprecedented destructive power. Brussels, the capital of Belgium, was entered Aug. 20 by the Germans without opposition. The Belgian army retreated toward Antwerp, the seat of government having been transferred to that city.

Leaving the new capital to be invested by a comparatively small force, the main German army swept on through Belgium, taking and partly destroying Louvain, Charleroi and other towns and cities. The progress of the armed host was attended by much of the waste inevitable in war and by many acts which the Belgians declared to be incompatible with the rules of civilized warfare. It was claimed, for instance, that noncombatants were shot without cause, farms and villages laid waste without reason and architectural masterpieces wantonly destroyed.

By the end of August the Germans were across the French border and were driving back the French and their British allies from one position to another. The British had sent to France an expeditionary force of approximately 100,000 men under Field Marshal Sir John French, and Lord Kitchener, the best organizer in the kingdom, had been made secretary of war. The allied forces were numerically inferior to the German armies in Belgium and northern France and were compelled to give way. The fighting was of the most desperate character, the Germans probably losing most heavily because of their policy of attacking in mass formations. Their right wing under Gen. von Kluck advanced steadily, taking town after town and position after position, until it was within a few miles of the outer defenses of Paris. German airplanes appeared over that city and dropped bombs into its streets, killing a few persons and doing some damage to property.

Halted at the Marne.

Sept. 2 the government of France was transferred to Bordeaux and on the following day martial law was declared in Paris. The Germans occupied Amiens Sept. 1 and the next day they appeared near Chantilly. Then the



Underwood & Underwood.
GEN. SIR H.
RAWLINSON.



GEN. DEBENEY.



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GEN. HENRI
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Western Newspaper Union.
GEN. HUMBERT.

thunder of the guns could be heard in Paris. The world expected that the investment of Paris would be attempted. But the Germans, after having crossed the Marne river, met such strong opposition that they were suddenly compelled to fall back. They retreated under heavy attacks as far as the Aisne river, fighting vigorously, but losing many men and considerable war materiel. Here along the Aisne they entrenched themselves and stopped the pursuit. The fighting was desperate for days and weeks. Then the trenches were gradually extended to the northwest, as a result of rival flanking operations, to the sea at Nieuport, Belgium. They had previously been extended as far south and east as Switzerland and the German border. Along this long line there were innumerable skirmishes and in some cases violent battles for the rest of the year without material advantage to either side.

But this was not all there was of the war, it was only the part of the struggle nearest to the greatest centers of population and news distributing points and consequently it attracted the most attention. There was fighting between huge armies, in East Prussia, Russian Poland, Galicia and Serbia and on a smaller scale there were combats in South Africa, in the South Sea islands, in China and in other places where the belligerents have or had colonies or possessions. In Belgium also the struggle continued to the end of the year, the king and a remnant of his army successfully defending a portion of West Flanders bordering on the North sea. Antwerp was captured by the Germans Oct. 9, the Belgian government going first to Ostend and later to Havre, France. French government officials returned from Bordeaux Dec. 9 and Paris once more became the capital for France.

Fighting on the German left and the French right began Aug. 7, when the French forces entered Alsace-Lorraine. There were heavy battles in the vicinity of Muelhausen, which was taken and retaken several times by the contending armies. The Germans captured Longwy Aug. 27 and Maubeuge Sept. 7.

On Eastern Front.

One of the first acts of Russia in its campaign against Germany and Austria-Hungary was to promise Poland autonomy, a proclamation announcing this intention being issued by the Russian commander in chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, Aug. 15. Two days later a large Russian force had advanced as far as Gumbinnen in East Prussia. At first the czar's troops carried everything before them in that part of Germany, driving the defenders back to Koenigsberg and Allenstein by force of superior numbers. The Germans, receiving reinforcements from the west, turned on the invaders and Aug. 29-Sept. 2 inflicted a heavy defeat on the Russians at Allenstein and at Tannenburg and in a few days drove them back across the border, where the Germans were themselves checked.

While attacking East Prussia, Russia sent other heavy forces into Galicia. These captured Lemberg Sept. 2 and advanced as far west as the strong fortress of Przemysl, which was besieged, and threatened Cracow, the capital of Austrian Poland. They occupied the

Carpathian passes and detachments of troops penetrated into Hungary.

Battling for Warsaw.

On the center of the Russian line, which extended from near Memel on the Baltic to a point south of Cracow, there was also heavy fighting. The Germans advancing from the direction of Breslau won a number of victories in the vicinity of Lodz, but were checked for a time. Later they made a sudden and swift advance toward Warsaw and arrived within a few miles of that city. Then they were decisively defeated by the Russian forces between the Vistula and the Warta rivers, narrowly escaping a complete rout. This was between Nov. 15 and 23. Nov. 25 the Russians won another victory near Lodz.

Reorganized and re-enforced, the German forces, led by Gen. von Hindenburg, hero of the victories in east Prussia, made another advance toward Warsaw early in the month. They captured Lodz Dec. 6 and drove the Russians eastward. The latter made a stand along the Bzura and Vistula rivers and here many desperate encounters took place with varying results. The Germans seemed to be determined to take Warsaw at any cost and make that city their winter headquarters, while the Russians were equally determined to prevent them from doing so.

In Galicia the fortunes of war inclined first to one side and then to the other. The Austro-Hungarians had some success in defending Cracow and Przemysl, but they also suffered heavy reverses at some points and lost many men and guns to the Russians.

Serbia Wins Victories.

Serbia's veterans, though somewhat exhausted from two recent wars, fought with extraordinary success the Austro-Hungarian legions which invaded their country. At the beginning of hostilities in August they defeated the forces of the dual monarchy at Shabats, Jedar, Visegrad and even captured Semlin, Belgrade itself held out against a long bombardment until Dec. 2, when it was occupied by the Austrians. Outnumbered and lacking money and supplies of food and ammunition, the Serbians were compelled to fall back farther and farther into the interior and for a time in the first half of this month it looked as though their power of resistance had been lost. But they suddenly turned the tables on their opponents, who, apparently, were overconfident, and drove them out of Serbia, recapturing Belgrade Dec. 14. For this result the Austrian commander in chief, Oskar Potiorek, was suspended by the authorities in Vienna Dec. 23.

Japan Acts in Orient.

Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Aug. 15 to withdraw its warships from Japanese and Chinese waters and to evacuate the neutral territory of Kiaochow by Aug. 23. No attention was paid by Germany to the demand and on the date named in the ultimatum Japan formally declared war on Germany and began sending land and naval forces to attack the strongly fortified port of Tsingtao at the entrance to the Gulf of Kiaochow. Japan did

this as an ally of Britain and to assist in freeing the Pacific from German cruisers, which were playing havoc with British commerce. It may also be taken for granted that the opportunity to get even with Germany for the part the fatherland played in preventing Japan from acquiring the Liaotung peninsula in 1895 after the war with China was too good to be overlooked.

Though hampered by bad weather and many natural obstacles, the Japanese besieged Tsing-tao by sea and land and, with some assistance from British troops, captured the stronghold Nov. 7 without great loss of life. The ultimate disposition of the neutral territory has not yet been determined.

Turkey Is Involved.

Turkey, incited by German agents, entered the war Oct. 29 by attacking Russian ports on the Black sea. It was assisted in this enterprise by the possession of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which escaped pursuing British and French warships by entering the Dardanelles and proceeding to Constantinople, where they were "sold" to the Turks. A holy war was proclaimed by the head priests in the Turkish capital against Russia, France and Britain in the hope of causing uprisings among the Mohammedan inhabitants in those countries or in their colonial possessions. This hope was not realized. The Turks threatened the Suez canal and Britain was obliged to divert considerable Australian forces to defend the waterway.

Britain Takes Egypt.

One of the direct results of Turkey's entrance into the war was the taking over of Egypt by Britain. It was formally announced Dec. 17 that henceforth the land of the Pharaohs would constitute a British protectorate.

Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece remained neutral, though strong efforts were made to induce them to join the allies. Bulgaria, which felt that it had been robbed of the fruits of its victory over Turkey, assumed an independent attitude which caused uneasiness in Serbia, Roumania and Greece and prevented the two last named states from getting into the great conflict. Dec. 22 it was announced that Roumania had decided to belong to most of the territory taken from that country under the treaty of Bukharest and that in return Bulgaria had agreed not to attack either Greece or Roumania if they entered the war. This was interpreted as meaning that at least two more of the Balkan states would soon be assisting the allies in the field. Portugal, which early in the campaign announced that its sympathies were with Britain, took steps through its parliament Dec. 23 to give military aid to the allies. Reported German attacks upon Portuguese colonies in Africa had met with this with the exception of Angola.

King Gustav V of Sweden, King Haakon VII. of Norway and King Christian X. of Denmark met at Malmo, Sweden, Dec. 18 and 19 and entered into an agreement to act in concert should the neutrality of their respective countries be threatened or violated.

Though maintaining strict neutrality, Holland was obliged to mobilize its army to guard its frontiers and was put to heavy expense in caring for the many thousands of refugees flocking into the country from Belgium. An idea of the heavy burden laid upon the peaceful nation may be gained from the fact that Queen Wilhelmina signed a bill Dec. 23 for a war loan of \$110,000,000.

Warfare at Sea.

While the war on land was wide in extent and determined in character, that on the seas was no less so. Of battles between great and evenly matched fleets there were none, but encounters between units or small squadrons were frequent and in some of these the loss of life was large. The main German fleet remained sheltered in or near the Kiel canal; that of Britain was somewhere near

the coast of the united kingdom, but just where was not known and the exact whereabouts of the French fleet was also kept a secret. Very early in the war it became evident that it was Germany's policy to depend upon floating mines and submarines to wear down the British naval strength little by little, and to a certain extent this policy was successful. The German mine laying ship, the Koenigin Louise, was sunk Aug. 5 by a British torpedo boat destroyer; on the evening of the same day the British cruiser Amphion was sunk when it struck a mine probably laid by the German ship. Aur. 27 the great ocean steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was being used by the Germans as an auxiliary cruiser, was sunk by the British cruiser Highflyer on the west coast of Africa and on the following day the German cruisers Ariadne, Mainz and Koeln were sent to the bottom by a superior British squadron near Helgoland. Sept. 4 the British cruiser Pathfinder was struck by a mine or submarine and Sept. 8 the British auxiliary cruiser Oceanic was wrecked off the coast of Scotland. Sept. 22 the British sustained a serious loss when the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were torpedoed and sunk in the North sea by one or more German submarines with heavy loss of life. Oct. 28 the British navy lost its first dreadnought, the Audacious, which was sunk by a mine or was torpedoed near the north coast of Ireland.

Battle Off Chile.

The first real naval battle of any consequence took place off the coast of Chile Nov. 1, when a German squadron, consisting of the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg, met and sank the large British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope with a loss of 1,450 men.

Falkland Islands Battle.

Dec. 8 the German squadron, which had disposed of the Good Hope and Monmouth and had destroyed many British merchant vessels, approached the Falkland islands in the South Atlantic. A strong British squadron, consisting of the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible, the armored cruisers Carnarvon, Cornwall and Kent, the second class cruisers Glasgow and Bristol, the light cruiser Macedonia and the old battle ship Canopus, had arrived at Port Stanley the day before and were coaling when the approach of the German war vessels was signaled. In the battle which followed the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg were sunk with a total loss of about 2,500 men. The cruiser Dresden managed to escape by its superior speed. The British ships were under command of Sir F. C. Doveton-Sturdee.

In commerce raiding the Germans were highly successful, destroying scores of British merchant vessels in various parts of the world. Their ships winning the greatest renown in this respect were the Emden, the Dresden, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the Karlsruhe, the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Koensigsberg. The Emden, after destroying British merchantmen valued at between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 and sinking a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer, was put out of commission by the Australian cruiser Sydney at Cocos island Nov. 10.

There were other naval encounters and disasters in which the loss fell now on one side and now on the other. One of the most serious was the sinking of the British battle ship Bulwark at Sheerness, England, Nov. 26, but this, after an examination, was declared to be due to an internal explosion and not to a hostile act.

England received a shock when German cruisers approached its east coast Dec. 16 and bombarded Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, killing 101 persons and wounding many more. The victims were in many instances women and children, and nearly all were civilians. It was claimed by the Germans that these towns were fortified and subject to at-

tack, but this was denied by the British, especially as to Scarborough and Whitby, where there were no fortifications of any kind.

Indiscriminate planting of mines in the North sea caused the sinking of many Norwegian, Swedish Dutch and other neutral vessels, with a considerable loss of life.

New Things in the War.

Some of the modern inventions figured conspicuously even in the first months of the war. Mention has been made of deadly work of the submarines and the heavy siege guns, especially the 42 centimeter mortar used by the Germans, but an even more important part was played by the flying machines. Airplanes were used extensively by all the belligerents for scouting purposes, for range finding and for dropping bombs and steel arrows on the enemy. Dirigibles like the German Zeppelins were also used, but were found more vulnerable to attack. Both airplanes and dirigibles were used in dropping bombs on large cities like Paris and Antwerp, a practice condemned in many quarters because it necessarily involved the killing of women and children and other non-combatants without inflicting any particular military damage. Automobiles were found extremely useful for the rapid transportation of men, war material and supplies and for ambulance purposes. Some were armored and equipped with rapid fire guns. Armored trains on the railroads at the front were found effective at times. Portable wireless outfits were used as well as the telegraph and telephone.

Effect on Markets.

When it became evident that the great powers of Europe had decided to engage in a life and death struggle the whole system of international credit collapsed and but for such heroic measures as establishing moratoriums and closing the bourses and stock exchanges in all the principal countries of the world, widespread financial ruin would have been inevitable. As it was there were some serious failures in London and New York before these steps were taken. From July 20 to July 30 the depreciation in the value of 387 representative securities dealt in on the London stock exchange amounted to \$940,000,000, while from July 23 to July 30 the shrinkage in the capital value of 135 American stocks was \$898,900,000. The cotton market suffered severely from the closing of Europe's factories, and but for loans made by the banks the growers in the United States would have been ruined. The "buy a bale of cotton" movement in August and September was intended to help the cotton men in the crisis.

United States Neutral.

To guard against the possibility of the United States' becoming involved in any way in the war, President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality Aug. 4, and, in accordance with its terms, this country maintained a strict attitude of noninterference toward all the belligerents. The chief executive also asked all citizens of the country to refrain from expressions of opinion liable to arouse resentment and disorder. This request was generally commended and complied with. Congress, in addition to providing relief for Americans abroad, passed a number of bills designed to protect and increase commerce, such as the act providing for the admission of foreign built ships to American registry (Aug. 16) and the act creating a bureau of war risk insurance. Dec. 28 the president protested against the interference of Britain with American shipping.

President Wilson Aug. 5 sent a message to the heads of the warring powers offering his services as a mediator at any time that might be deemed suitable. Courteous replies were received, but no opportunity for mediation came.

Free from alliances with or obligations to any of the belligerents, the United States was in a position to be of special service to all of

them. A Red Cross ship was sent to Europe with hospital supplies and nurses to aid in caring for the wounded and ill of the combatants, and grain and flour were sent in large quantities to relieve the extreme destitution in Belgium. These supplies were distributed by an American committee with the advice and help of the official representatives of the United States, and while privation and suffering on a large scale could not be prevented, the unfortunate victims of war were saved from actual starvation. The interests of the warring countries were for the most part looked after by the ambassadors, ministers and consuls of this country. To meet the expenses of this extra service congress Sept. 11 appropriated \$1,000,000.

1915.

In the early part of 1915 a new Russian army advanced into East Prussia and had things its own way until German troops under Gen. von Hindenburg again came to the rescue. In a battle lasting several days in the second week of February the Russians were defeated in the Mazurian lake region, losing, it was reported, 30,000 men in killed and wounded and 50,000 taken prisoners.

In April and May the Germans began an advance into the Russian Baltic region from the East Prussian border. This continued steadily, the invaders capturing Libau, an important port on the Baltic, and other places, the Russians not being able to offer effective resistance.

Invasion of Russian Poland.

Russian Poland was invaded by Austro-Hungarian troops in the first days of the war, but they were soon driven out by the czar's southern armies. On the last day of August the Austrians were badly defeated near Lemberg and two days later the Russians entered that city to remain there until June 22, 1915, when they were compelled to evacuate it. They advanced to the west and southwest, coming close to Cracow and occupying the principal passes in the Carpathians. Cossacks rode down into the plain of Hungary, but their projected raid on Budapest had to be abandoned when their comrades were forced by reverses elsewhere to retire from the dearly bought positions in the passes.

One of the most brilliant exploits of the Russian forces in Galicia was the capture of the fortress of Przemyśl. After a siege lasting seven months it surrendered March 22, with its garrison of nearly 120,000 officers and men. Its fall had a depressing effect upon the Germanic allies and a correspondingly encouraging effect upon the Russians, who counted confidently upon the capture of Cracow and the invasion of hostile territory on the other side of the Carpathians. Fate willed it otherwise and the stronghold had to be abandoned when the combined German and Austro-Hungarian armies began their great drive. Przemyśl was recaptured by the Austrians June 3, but the victors this time found little in the way of booty and took few prisoners.

In January and February, 1915, the fighting line before Warsaw was along the Bzura river, south of Rawa, thence south to the Pilica river and thence east to Ivangorod. Both sides were protected by trenches and the battles, while bloody, were as indecisive as those in France and Belgium. There were numerous encounters in the course of the winter and spring along the whole line from the Baltic to Bukowina, and the names of such places as Tilsit, Kovno, Grodno, Lomza, Czenstochowa, Jaroslau, Stanislaw, Kolomea, Czernewitz, Dukla pass, Uszok pass, Stryl, Tarnow, Mlawka and Kielce, with those of scores of others, became familiar to readers of the war news from the east. There were victories and defeats, advances and retreats, following each other in rapid and bewildering succession.

Disaster Overtakes Russians.

On the whole the Russians until May had the advantage in that they occupied nearly the whole of Galicia and Bukovina and were on the defensive only on a line not far from their own frontier in Russian Poland and the Baltic region. Then disaster befell them, chiefly, it was claimed, because of lack of artillery, small arms and ammunition. The Germans and Austro-Hungarians, possessing an abundance of these, massed huge armies under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Field Marshal von Mackensen, Gen. von Buelow, Gen. von Weyrsch, and Field Marshal Archduke Frederick against the right and left wings of the extended Russian lines. The Germans under Hindenburg advanced to the north of Warsaw while the Austrians under Archduke Frederick assisted by Gen. von Mackensen made an onslaught on the Russian positions in the neighborhood of the Carpathians in western Galicia. The "drive" was a spectacular one, especially in Galicia, where the Russians were forced to give up all their conquered territory. They had to abandon successively the Dukla and Lupkow passes, Malatow, Gorlice and Gromik, losing 100,000 men in prisoners alone. In June they were forced to give up Strz. Radom, Przemysl, Stanislaw, Mosciska, Grodek and Lemberg. In July the Teuton armies had driven the Russians entirely out of Galicia and back to the last line of forts defending Warsaw. Hindenburg and his hosts came from the west and north and Mackensen and Woyrsch from the south and southeast. The Russians made a stand at the fortresses of Novo Geor-gievsk on the north and Ivanorod on the south. The fortress of Ossowetz, farther to the north, which had withstood a siege of many months, also was a rallying point for Grand Duke Nicholas' hard pressed forces.

On Aug. 5 the Germans entered Warsaw and captured Ivanorod. Thereafter it was a continual retreat by the Russians until finally they made a stand at Riga and Dvinsk far to the north in the Baltic region. For a time it was thought that the Germans would succeed in taking Riga and also reach Pograd. Lengthening communications, bad roads and some naval disasters on the Baltic prevented this outcome of the campaign. The Russian retreat was conducted skillfully by Grand Duke Nicholas until he was deposed by the czar and sent to Transcaucasia, his place being taken by the czar himself with Gen. Russky second in command. In December Gen. Russky was also relieved of his command.

Russia was more successful against Turkey than against her nearest European foes. Late in December and early in January several Turkish army corps invaded the territory of Kars in the southwestern part of the Caucasus. One column got as far as Ardahan to the northwest of Kars, while another was operating in the vicinity of Sari Kamysh. Both these columns were routed, the one at Sari Kamysh losing an entire corps consisting of 38,400 men, who were nearly all captured. The Russians inflicted further losses on the Turks at Kara-Urganf and Jenikici. Turkish operations in the region of the Caucasus were thereafter of a less serious character, though 30,000 Ottomans and Kurds attempted to invade the Khomi-Dilam region, close to the borders of the Caucasus and Persia, in the latter part of April. The Russians defeated them in a two days' battle, the Turks leaving 3,500 dead on the field.

The Dardanelles Campaign.

Turkey, as a matter of fact, could not spare many troops to fight Russia, as it had its hands full in combating strong enemies much nearer home. The warships of the allies bombarded some of the fortified Turkish positions on the coasts late in December and in January, but no serious work was attempted until Feb. 19, when a combined fleet of British and French warships began to shell the forts at the Aegean sea entrance to the Dardanelles. These, after a bombardment lasting until Feb.

26, were finally reduced and men were landed at Kum Kale and Sedd-el-Bahr. Efforts were made to clear the straits of mines and to reduce the inner forts by bombarding them heavily from both sides of the Gallipoli peninsula, but it was soon discovered that this could not be done without the assistance of large forces of infantry. Before this conclusion was arrived at the British lost the battle ships irresistible and Ocean and the French the battle ship Bouvet with many men. The vessels were said to have been sunk by torpedoes fired from shore.

Strong forces of British, Australian and French troops, with the co-operation of the naval forces, succeeded in making a landing April 25 at several points at the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula, suffering heavy casualties in so doing. Here they maintained themselves for a considerable time, though fiercely attacked by large Turkish forces with German officers and bombarded by heavy artillery. They inflicted a number of severe defeats on the foe and progressed slowly in the direction of Krithia and the fortress of Achi Baba. They lost more than 40,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. In May the British battle ships Goliath, Triumph and Majestic were torpedoed and sunk. The British land operations on the peninsula were under command of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton. Gen. Liman von Sanders, a German, was in command of the Turks until he was wounded. Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary force, was also wounded.

In August a landing was made at Suvla bay and considerable ground was taken, but the movement eventually proved a failure, and the soldiers were re-embarked and taken elsewhere. The British and French lost more than 100,000 men in their operations on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Deadlock in the West.

Though a number of bloody battles were fought on the western front in the course of the year the line remained nearly as it was at the close of 1914. Here and there the British and French advanced a few miles at the cost of thousands of men killed or wounded and at tremendous expenditure of ammunition; on one or two occasions the Germans did the same, but there was never any substantial gain. The fiercest conflicts of the year on this front were at Soissons, Jan. 8-13; at Neuve Chapelle, March 10; and at Ypres, April 23-28, and at Champagne in the last days of September and the first of October.

Entrance of Italy Into War.

Italy, after remaining neutral nearly ten months, declared war on Austria-Hungary May 24, 1915. Though a member of the triple alliance, Italy considered that Austria-Hungary had broken the treaty by making an unjust war on Serbia. May 4 Italy itself formally renounced the alliance after vainly attempting to secure certain concessions from Austria-Hungary. The extension of the Italian boundary in Trentino, a new boundary on the Isonzo, special provision for Trieste, the surrender of certain islands of the Cuzolari archipelago, the abandonment of Italian claims in Albania, the recognition of the Italian possession of Avlona and the islands in the Aegean sea, which Italy occupied in its war with Turkey. Prince von Buelow, on behalf of Germany, made strong efforts to induce Italy to remain neutral, but Austria-Hungary was obstinate and nullified his words by refusing to meet the Italian demands, except to a very unsatisfactory extent. There was also a strong feeling among the people that the British, French and Russians were fighting the battles of democracy and defending the rights of the smaller nations.

Having decided upon its course of action, Italy formally joined the triple entente on equal terms, making it a quadruple entente. Its military forces of something like 1,000,000 men, which had been kept in readiness for months, were set in motion under the leadership of Lieut.-Gen. Cadorna, chief of staff.

and of King Victor Emmanuel himself. The first step was to throw a strong force of infantry and cavalry across the Austro-Hungarian frontier and occupy a stretch of territory along the River Isonzo. They took Caporetto, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo and subsequently captured Monfalcone and besieged Goritz and Malborgeth. The Austrian positions, strong by nature, had been heavily fortified and progress was necessarily slow and costly. The Alpine regiments in the Italian army performed surprising feats in taking some of these positions by climbing the high peaks dominating them. The Italians spared the towns as much as possible, as the majority of the inhabitants were of their own race, and directed their attention chiefly to attacking the Austrian troops in such a manner as to do little damage to property. The fighting along the Isonzo continued with heavy losses on both sides, but with the Italians taking the initiative and going forward steadily. The Alps was also true of their advance along Lake Garda in the direction of Trent. The Italians fought well and accomplished some remarkable feats in capturing difficult positions, but up to the close of the year neither side had won a decisive victory.

Defeat in Mesopotamia.

Numerous encounters between British-Indian troops advancing up the Tigris and Euphrates valleys in Mesopotamia and Turkish troops sent from Bagdad and Constantinople took place in the spring and later in the year. In April a Turkish force of from 15,000 to 20,000 was badly defeated near Shaiba. The battle was considered of importance in that it placed the British in possession of that part of Mesopotamia through which the projected German railway from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf was to run. In July the British won another victory at Sukut and Sheykh on the Euphrates river. They advanced until they were close to Bagdad, but in October they were attacked by a strong force of Turks and driven back as far as Kut-el-Amara.

Fighting Near Suez Canal.

In January the Turks assembled considerable forces on the Sinal peninsula for the purpose of taking or destroying the Suez canal. They were led by Djemel Pasha and they carried with them a number of pontoons with which to cross the canal. They succeeded in crossing the desert and early in the morning of Feb. 3 attacked along the greater part of the eastern canal front between Serapeum and Toussoum. The British had been advised of their approach and met them with such a deadly fire that they were compelled to flee at all points, leaving 400 killed and 600 prisoners. It was estimated that the attacking party numbered 12,000 men, who were supported by six batteries. The main attack was at Toussoum, but there was also an assault at El Kantara, which was easily repulsed. The British loss was small, while the total casualties of the Turks on the expedition were about 3,000. No further attacks were made on the canal, though it was reported that mines had been placed in it which did some damage to shipping.

Massacres by Turks.

Turkish forces occupied Tabriz, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, in January, for the purpose of making a base for attacking the Russian positions in the province of Erivan, north of the Persian border and south of Tiflis. Taking advantage of the warlike situation, bands of Kurds and in some instances Turks began making raids on the Christian population of the Urumiah district, killing hundreds. It was later estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 persons had met their death by violence or by starvation in their efforts to escape. Safety came only when the Russians reoccupied Tabriz at the end of the month. Thousands were saved by taking refuge in the American mission stations under the protection of the American flag.

Uprising in South Africa.

In October, 1914, an uprising by German sympathizers, led by Col. Solomon G. Maritz, Gen. Christian K. deWet, Gen. Christian F. Beyers and others, occurred in the Union of South Africa. Gen. Louis Botha, premier, and Gen. J. C. Smuts, minister of defense, remained loyal and after a campaign lasting into January routed the rebels and captured most of their leaders. Gen. Botha then turned his attention to German Southwest Africa, and here, too, after a strenuous campaign ending July 9, 1915, he succeeded in capturing all the German military forces and taking possession for Great Britain of a territory having an area of 322,450 square miles. Other British forces were operating against the Kamerun and German East Africa, the only colonies remaining to Germany. Before the conquest of German Southwest Africa Germany had lost to Australia and Japan all its possessions in the Pacific ocean.

Bulgaria Helps to Crush Serbia.

Bulgaria, after making a bargain with Turkey for certain territorial and railway concessions, cast her lot with Germany and Austria and in October declared war on Serbia. That country, after its successful campaign against the Austrians in 1914, was exhausted and was moreover attacked by a severe epidemic of typhus fever. It remained at peace for eight or nine months, in which time it reorganized its army to some extent and with anything like an even chance might have put up another successful fight. But Serbia had only about 200,000 men to pit against 600,000 Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians, well equipped with heavy guns and an abundance of ammunition and other supplies. The result was a foregone conclusion. After a campaign of about six weeks almost the entire country was in the hands of the enemy, the army was scattered and the king and government officials were in flight.

With a view of helping the Serbians, French and British troops were landed at Saloniki, Greece, early in the fall, but they were not strong enough to accomplish anything.

Greece managed to keep out of the war, though subjected to great pressure from all sides. As in Bulgaria, popular sympathy seemed to be with the allies, but the royal families and military chiefs were with the Germans at heart. M. Venizelos, the leading statesman of Greece and the strongest friend of the entente, was in power from June to October, but was then practically forced out by King Constantine, who did not approve of the premier's proally policy.

War on the Sea.

Jan. 24, 1915, a fight occurred in the North sea between a British squadron under command of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty and a German squadron, the most important result of which was the sinking of the German cruiser Bluecher with heavy loss of life. No other general encounters occurred between the fleets, the bulk of the British navy being kept in reserve to the north of Scotland, while the most powerful vessels of the German navy were sheltered in the Kiel canal or its vicinity.

The cruiser Dresden, after escaping from the battle at the Falkland islands, was sunk by British warships at Juan Fernandez island in the Pacific, March 1, 1915. The Karlsruhe was bottled up in the Ruffin river, East Africa, Oct. 30, 1914, and was finally destroyed July 11, 1915. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm took refuge at Newport News, Va., March 10 and April 11, respectively, and were interned for the remainder of the war.

Floating mines planted by the belligerents in the North sea and other waters caused many disasters, especially to merchant vessels, those firing neutral flags included. They were less effective against ships of war, as these took greater precautions.

Activity of the Submarines.

Submarines played a conspicuous part in the war at sea, and also in diplomatic controversies arising from the manner in which they were used in violation of international law. German undersea craft torpedoed and sank the British battle ships *Formidable*, *Triumph* and *Majestic*; the cruisers *Pathfinder*, *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, *Hogue* and *Hermes*; the auxiliary cruisers *Oceanic* and *Bayano* and various other naval ships. The undersea craft winning the most renown in this work were the U-29, commanded by Capt. Otto Weddigen, and the U-51, commanded by Capt. Otto Hersing. The latter submarine traveled 5,000 miles from Germany to the Dardanelles, where it sank two British battle ships. The former, after destroying three British cruisers and a considerable number of merchant vessels, was itself sunk in March by a British vessel. The French, Italians and Russians also suffered from the activities of German and Austro-Hungarian submarines. The French lost the cruiser *Leon Gambetta*, the Italians the cruisers *Amalfi* and *Giuseppe Garibaldi* and the Russians the battle ship *Panteleimon* and the cruiser *Pallada*. On the other hand, British submarines destroyed the German cruiser *Hela*, the Turkish cruiser *Medjidieh* and battle ship *Messoudieh*. An English undersea boat caused the destruction of Turkish craft not only in the Sea of Marmora but in the harbor of Constantinople itself.

It was, however, in the destruction of merchant vessels that the submarines showed the greatest activity. There being no German freight or passenger vessels on the seas anywhere after the first week or two of the war, the victims of the undersea terrors were necessarily craft belonging to other nations. Britain naturally suffered the most, its merchant fleet being the largest in the world and its ports being near Germany; but the other belligerent countries had to pay their share of the toll. The German submarine warfare was not confined to attacks upon the vessels of the countries with which the empire was at war. They extended in numerous cases to vessels belonging to neutral countries, when such craft ventured into the so called "war zone," covering the waters about the coasts of the British Isles, France, Germany, Russia and Italy. Scores of ships belonging to Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and the United States were sent to the bottom in the North sea, the English channel, the Irish sea and the Baltic, in some cases without warning and without giving the crews a chance to escape with their lives.

Reply to Starvation Policy.

Germany held that it was justified in adopting this mode of warfare, because Great Britain had blockaded German ports and was attempting to starve the people of the empire by preventing the admission of food supplies, either directly or through the Scandinavian countries and Holland. Feb. 4 the German government issued a proclamation declaring the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English channel, to be a war zone. "On and after Feb. 18, 1915," continued the proclamation, "every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account. Even neutral ships are exposed to danger in the war zone, as, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered on Jan. 31 by the British government and the accidents of naval war, it cannot always be avoided to strike even neutral ships in attacks that are directed at enemy ships." Between Feb. 18 and July 30 more than 300 merchant vessels had fallen victims to the German submarines. This included steamers and sailing craft ranging in size from the 32,000 ton *Lusitania* to fishing boats. The number of noncombatants losing their lives in this warfare was nearly 2,000.

When Germany issued the proclamation of Feb. 4 the United States, through Secretary

of State William J. Bryan, notified Germany that "if commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two governments. If such a deplorable situation should arise the imperial German government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

Sinking of the *Lusitania*.

This plain statement of the position taken by the American government apparently had no effect on the German submarine policy, as the American vessel *Gulflight* was torpedoed May 1, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death, and the liner *Lusitania*, on which it was known that a large number of Americans were passengers, was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland May 7. More than 1,000 persons, of whom 102 were Americans, lost their lives on that occasion. The world was horrified that a passenger ship carrying such a large number of noncombatants, including women and children, should be sent to the bottom without a moment's warning by an unseen craft.

President Wilson on May 13 addressed a note to the German government calling attention to the position taken by the United States with regard to the German war zone proclamation of Feb. 4 and asking the German government to take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principle of warfare for which it had previously contended.

"The imperial German government," read the closing paragraph of the note, "will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Contention of Germany.

It was contended by the German government that it had the right to destroy the *Lusitania* because it carried war supplies. It was also pointed out that Americans had been warned by advertisements inserted in leading newspapers in the United States that it would be dangerous to take passage on the vessel. The claim was further made that the *Lusitania* was armed with concealed cannon, but this was emphatically denied by the port authorities of New York.

In the correspondence which followed President Wilson contended that the principles of humanity and international law must be maintained in spite of the fact, upon which Germany stressed, that the invention of the submarine had created a new situation to which recognized international law was not applicable. The president insisted that citizens of the United States had the right to travel in safety upon the merchant vessels of belligerent nations and that such vessels could not be sunk under any circumstances until the safety of those on board had been assured. In his note dated July 21 the president, after impressing upon the German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights, concluded:

"Friendship itself prompts it [the government of the United States] to say to the imperial government that the repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be re-

garded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

These and other notes which were exchanged resulted in a promise by Germany that no more liners should be sunk, but the promise was not kept.

Cushing and Falaba Incidents.

Diplomatic correspondence with Germany was also had concerning an attack April 28 by a German airplane on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing of the British steamer Falaba March 27, by which at least one American life was lost; the torpedoing of the American steamship Nebraskan on the evening of May 25 and the destruction of the American steamship William P. Frye on Jan. 28, 1915, by the German armed cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. In the last named case it was contended by the United States and admitted by Germany that the sinking of the ship was in contravention of the Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828, which provided that contraband belonging to the subjects or citizens of either party cannot be confiscated by the other in any case, but only detained or used in consideration of payment of the full value of the same. Germany insisted, however, that the case should be submitted to the German prize court and to this the United States refused its consent. In this connection it is of interest to note that another American steamer, the American ship Leelanaw, carrying a cargo of flax, was sunk off the Orkney Islands July 25 by a German submarine after it had been taken off the crew. The case was held by the American authorities to be identical with that of the William P. Frye.

Germany entered a protest April 11 against the exportation of munitions of war from the United States to the entente powers. This it declared to be contrary to the spirit of true neutrality. In reply the American government maintained that any change in its own laws of neutrality which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations with whom war would be an unjustifiable departure from the strict neutrality by which it had sought to direct its actions. In other words, the United States could not be held responsible for the fact that the German empire, owing to Britain's command of the sea, was unable to import war supplies from the United States.

Resignation of Mr. Bryan.

Owing to a difference of opinion as to the proper manner of conducting the diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent nations and especially with Germany concerning the Lusitania case, the American secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan, resigned his position June 8. He maintained that both he and President Wilson desired to keep the United States from becoming embroiled in the European war, but that they disagreed as to methods. Mr. Bryan was succeeded by Robert Lansing, counselor of the state department.

British interference with American commerce, not only with Germany and Austria-Hungary but with neutral countries, by the seizure and detention of ships under its "orders in council" led to much correspondence between the state department in Washington and the foreign office in London. This covered a wide and intricate field and the views expressed appeared at times to be irreconcilable. American exporters were annoyed by the delays they experienced in the British prize court, while British officials held that matters were expedited as much as possible and that there was less complaint from American business men and bankers than from government officials and international lawyers. The correspondence was conducted with moderation and restraint and there was no hint that the differences could not be amicably adjusted through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

Cases calling for the exchange of notes included those of the *Wilhelmina*, which, with its cargo of foodstuffs destined for the civil population of Germany, was seized by Britain; of the *Greenbrier*, which was similarly seized

with a cargo of cotton, and of the *Dacia*, also loaded with cotton. The last named vessel, with its cargo, was subsequently seized by the French authorities, but the owners of boat and cargo received satisfactory compensation.

Dr. Berahard Dernburg, a former colonial secretary in the German foreign office, was engaged in presenting the German side of the European war to the people of this country. Some remarks made by him after the sinking of the *Lusitania* aroused criticism of a kind which led him to end his mission here and return to Berlin.

Plots in the United States.

Not all of the international troubles of the Washington authorities were occasioned by deeds on the other side of the Atlantic. Many originated in the United States through the propaganda of official representatives of the belligerent nations and of the machinations of self-appointed agents of these countries. Some of the mischiefmakers were undoubtedly men in whom love of the land of their birth was greater than love of the land of their adoption and who thought they were doing their fatherland a service by burning or blowing up munition factories. Still others were dangerous cranks such as come to the surface in all times of popular excitement.

Early on the morning of Feb. 2 an attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the international bridge between Vanceboro, Me., and New Brunswick, Canada. Werner Horn, claiming to be a German reservist, was arrested. He admitted the act and tried to justify it on the ground that his country was at war with Canada. He was held on the technical charge of illegally transporting explosives.

Frank Holt, also known as Erich Muentzer, an educator, attempted to blow up the capitol in Washington, D. C., July 2, and on the following day tried to kill J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier at Glen Cove, L. I. Both attempts were failures; the damage to the capitol was slight and Mr. Morgan's wounds proved not serious. The motive alleged in each case was to put an end to the war in Europe. Holt, who seemed to be mentally unbalanced, was arrested, but on the night of July 6 he committed suicide by throwing himself to the ground floor of the Mineola (L. I.) jail from a height of twenty feet. It was learned that he had been making fire bombs which, on being hidden in vessels, would cause them to burn at sea.

On Dec. 24 two Germans were arrested near New York city while they were testing explosives in a secluded wood. One of them gave the name of Robert Fay and said that he was a lieutenant in the German army. He claimed that he came to New York at the instance of the German secret service to develop means of blowing up munition ships leaving New York for Europe. Four other men were arrested and all were subsequently indicted for conspiracy.

Charles C. Crowley, a private detective, was arrested in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26, charged with plotting to dynamite ships carrying munitions to the allies.

Karl Bueuz and a number of other officials of the Hamburg-American line were placed on trial in New York city in November on the charge of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States by dispatching ships with supplies to German cruisers at sea in the early part of the war. They were found guilty and sentenced to prison terms.

Dumba, Von Papen and Boy-Ed.

Constantin Dumba, ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States, was understood to be particularly active in fomenting strikes in American munition factories, but positive proof was lacking until James J. F. Archibald, an American war correspondent, was detained by the British naval authorities at Falmouth, England, when he arrived there Aug. 30 on his way to Germany and Austria. Among the papers found on him was one from Constantin Dumba addressed to Baron Stephan Burian, the

Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. In this letter the ambassador wrote, among other things:

"It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle west, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved."

Because of the statements made in this letter, and also because he employed as a messenger an American citizen carrying American passports, the recall of Ambassador Dumbauld was asked by the United States Government, and after some delay the demand was complied with by the Vienna authorities.

Capt. von Papeu, the German naval attaché, also lost standing in Washington by the publication of one of his letters found in the possession of Mr. Archibald. Referring to the sinking of the Arabic, Capt. von Papeu wrote: "I always say to these idiotic Yankees that they had better hold their tongues."

It was not until later in the year, or Dec. 3, that it was exact, that Capt. von Papeu and Capt. Boy-Ed, the German military attaché, were declared by the king acceptable to the government in Washington. Their recall followed as a matter of course, though, as they were the personal appointees of Emperor William, their enforced departure caused a sensation both in this country and in Europe.

Raids by Zeppelins.

Many raids by Zeppelin dirigibles were made over the eastern counties of England in the course of the year. In all 177 persons were killed and 384 injured, the victims in practically all instances being civilians, including women and children. The property loss was considerable. The most serious raid was that of Oct. 13, when the central part of London was bombarded, with a loss of fifty-six killed and 114 injured. From a military point of view the raids were apparently of no value.

Execution of Edith Cavell.

Miss Edith Cavell, an English nurse, was arrested by the Germans in Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 5, and was executed Oct. 12, after having been convicted of assisting fugitive British and French soldiers to escape from Belgium. Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, and his assistants made every effort to save her life, but their pleas were ignored.

In December, 1915, Gen. Sir John French, commander of the British forces in France, was recalled to England and his place given to Gen. Sir Douglas Haig. Gen. Joffre, the commander in chief of the French, was given greater authority and began to make many changes among the division generals in the field.

1916.

The outstanding features of the war in 1916 were these:

The struggle for the possession of Verdun, the battle of the Somme, the naval battle on the North sea off Jutland, the great Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina, the conquest by the Germans of Roumania, which had entered the struggle on the side of the allies, the restoration of the Polish kingdom by Germany, and the death by drowning of Earl Kitchener, the great military organizer.

Struggle for Verdun.

It is probable that the desire of the Germans to take Verdun was based upon the moral effect which such a victory would have and not upon the military value of the position. It is equally probable that the same reason impelled the French to defend the fortress so heroically and successfully. Defeat at this point would have discouraged soldiers and citizens, though it might not have impaired the line of defense to any serious extent. Fighting in this region began Feb. 22, and

with some temporary intermissions continued until the end of the year. It was continuous for nearly so until September, though the attacks of the Germans were less determined than they were before the battle of the Somme began in July. At the beginning of September the Germans were within about three miles of Verdun itself and shells fell into the city regularly.

Then, on Sept. 9, the French made a swift advance and recaptured Fort Douaumont, one of the strongest of the outer forts. This was followed five weeks later by another rapid advance which brought back into French possession nearly all the territory east of Verdun lost to the Germans since February. How many lives were lost and how many men were maimed for life in this region in the course of the year cannot be told, as no reliable figures were made public, but the number must have been appallingly great. Probably no other area of similar size on any of the battle fronts has been more thoroughly drenched in human blood.

Battle of the Somme.

Partly to relieve the pressure on Verdun and partly to take the initiative from the enemy, the British and French began a vigorous offensive north and south of the Somme river, July 1. It was preceded by a severe bombardment which caused much havoc among the German trenches, and when the infantry moved forward the resistance, at least at the start, was comparatively weak. The allies advanced over a thirty mile front to a depth of a mile or more. In the course of the following weeks and months progress was made from time to time until the allies reached a line running parallel with the road between Peronne and Bapaume. In some places they even crossed that road. German defensive works, which it had taken more than a year to construct and which were supposed to be impregnable, were battered down by the heavy guns of the allies until they could no longer be successfully held.

Greatest Naval Battle in History.

What is generally recognized as the greatest naval battle in history was fought between the main British and German fleets on the North sea fifty miles west of Jutland May 31. It was by no means a decisive encounter, as both sides claimed the victory. The losses were heavier on the British side both in ships and men, but it was claimed that relatively the German loss was the more serious. The tonnage of British ships lost was 114,100, while that of the German ships lost was 63,015. In men the British lost 6,104 killed and 513 wounded, the Germans 2,414 dead and 449 missing. Both fleets returned to their bases for repairs and both in the course of a few weeks were reported to be ready for another encounter. The Germans sent out several small raiding squadrons, which did some damage, but the main fleet remained in its home port and the British remained in control of the sea until the end of the war.

Britain Loses Kitchener.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British secretary of state for war, met an untimely death June 5 when he and his staff were on their way to Russia. The cruiser Hampshire, on which they were passengers, either struck a mine or was torpedoed while passing the Orkney islands. A heavy sea was running and such boats as were launched were smashed or swamped. Only a dozen men who clung to a raft escaped with their lives. Earl Kitchener went down to death with the others on the ship. His death was greatly regretted by the allies, but it was also felt that the better part of his work as an organizer had been completed.

Russia Takes Initiative.

During the winter and spring of the year the Russians, who, in the fall of 1915 had been driven out of Galicia, Bukovina and a part of the northwestern provinces, reorgan-

ized and re-equipped their armies, which, under the able leadership of Gen. Brussloff, began a sudden offensive resulting in the recovery of a considerable part of the lost territory in the southwest and the capture of a large number of prisoners. The whole of Bukovina was taken and in Galicia the Russians came within a short distance of Lemberg before they were stopped. On the northern part of the front there was little change, the lines on both sides being thinly held while greater operations were in progress elsewhere.

Grand Duke Nicholas carried on a successful campaign in the Caucasus and Armenia, capturing among other places the important towns of Trebizond, Erzerum, Baiburt, Bitlis and Erzincan.

Kul-el-Amara Disaster.

Two reverses were suffered by the British in the east. Maj.-Gen. Charles Townshend, with a force of about 12,000 men, was forced to surrender by the Turks at Kul-el-Amara in Mesopotamia April 29. Prior to that time the British had to evacuate the Gallipoli peninsula, where so many lives were lost in 1915 in an attempt to get command of the Dardanelles.

Several attempts were made by the Turks to approach the Suez canal, but all were disastrous failures. In Africa the Germans managed to retain some remote sections of their colony of East Africa, but otherwise their possessions in the dark continent passed into enemy hands.

In the Saloniki region the event of the year was the return of the rehabilitated Serbian army, which, with French, British and Italian help, recaptured the city of Monastir Nov. 19. Russians assisted in the Macedonian campaign and also on the front in France.

Italians Lose and Win.

On the Austro-Italian front there were two movements of importance. One was by the Austrian forces which, beginning May 15, drove the Italian troops to their own frontier. The latter, under the direct command of Gen. Cadorna, rallied and not only stopped the Austrians, but drove them back about to the line from which they had started. The other movement was by the Italians, who took the Austrian trenches along the Isonzo river and finally, on Aug. 9, took Goritz by assault. Later they occupied a number of strong positions on the Carso plateau and threatened Trieste with capture.

Roumania Meets Serbia's Fate.

Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary Aug. 27 because among other things the dual empire had violated its assurance that the war against Serbia was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or a desire for territorial gains. Generally the people of Roumania were in sympathy with the allied cause and there was also a desire to incorporate the Roumanian part of Transylvania into the kingdom. Immediately after declaring war the Roumanian authorities sent their armies across the Carpathians into Transylvania, where Kronstadt, Hermannstadt and various other towns were taken. This success was merely temporary for the Germans under Field Marshal von Mackensen invaded Roumania from the south, east and north and advanced with such rapidity that by Dec. 6 they took possession of the capital, Bukharest, and all but annihilated the defending armies. Jassy was made the temporary capital of Roumania.

Polish Kingdom "Restored."

Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph issued a manifesto Nov. 5 proclaiming the restoration of a hereditary monarchy and constitutional government for the Polish districts taken from Russia. Subsequently Archduke Carl Stephen of Austria was chosen to be regent of the new state.

Venizelists Join Allies.

Greece was divided into two camps. The royalists, led by King Constantine, favored the

central powers, while a large proportion of the people, with the statesman Venizelos at their head, sympathized with the entente. The Venizelists set up a provisional government, organized regiments of troops and after declaring war on Germany took an active part in the fighting in Macedonia. The allies gradually deprived King Constantine of power to do harm and to enforce their demands upon him they declared a blockade of all the ports of Greece.

Ireland Scene of Revolt.

In addition to carrying on a gigantic war against the central powers Britain was called upon to face a serious revolt in Ireland. This uprising, which seems to have been fostered mainly by the Sinn Fein society and to have had assistance from certain sources in America and Germany, lasted one week, or from Monday, April 24, to Sunday, May 1. It was confined to Dublin and one or two smaller places and was suppressed without great difficulty, but not until some 300 persons had been killed and more than 1,000 wounded. In Dublin 179 buildings were burned and wrecked by shells, the value of the property destroyed amounting to \$15,000,000. About 1,000 of the insurgents were captured and fifteen of the leaders were executed after trials by court-martial. Many others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Among those executed were Padraic H. Pearse, provisional president of the proposed Irish republic, Thomas J. Clarke, Thomas MacDonagh, Joseph Plunkett, John McBride and Edmund Kent.

One of the most prominent men connected with the revolt in Ireland was Sir Roger Casement, a former consular official, but a resident of Germany after the beginning of the war. He incited the German government to send him with a cargo of arms to Ireland, but on arriving there, April 21, he was arrested and the vessel carrying the arms was sunk to avoid capture. He was tried for treason, found guilty and executed in Pentonville jail Aug. 3.

Zeppelins Raid England.

Zeppelins continued to raid England at intervals, confining their operations chiefly to the seacoast counties, but occasionally getting as far inland as London and as far north as Scotland. They killed some 200 civilians and destroyed some property, but caused no appreciable military damage. The defensive air service of Britain showed a marked improvement and several of the raiding Zeppelins were brought to earth or sea in flames, their crews perishing under the most appalling conditions. In the course of the year more than a dozen of the German dirigible ships were destroyed and a number of others were wrecked by storms.

On all the fronts the work of the airmen was an important feature of the year's campaigns. Their aid in directing artillery fire was invaluable and their raids on enemy bases, railroad and ammunition depots were in numerous cases successful. Among the noted airmen who lost their lives were Immelmann, Wintgens, Mulzer and Boelke, Germans, and Chapman, Rockwell and Prince, Americans fighting for France.

French and Belgian Deportations.

In April and May some 25,000 French women and girls were forcibly taken from their homes in Lille, Arras and Roubaix and sent by the German authorities to work in the harvest fields and factories in the Alsace and Ardennes districts. In October the German authorities in Belgium began forcibly removing able-bodied men from their homes and sending them into Germany to do such work as might be assigned to them. This raised an outcry not only throughout Belgium but throughout the civilized world, but it had no effect on the policy adopted by Germany and defended by it as necessary to counteract the evil effects of unemployment. President Wilson, in a note presented to the German for-

sign office Nov. 20, strongly protested against these deportations.

Execution of Capt. Fryatt.

One of the painful events of the year was the execution in Bruges, Belgium, July 27, of Capt. Charles Fryatt, commander of a British steamship. He had been captured with his ship and was tried on the charge of attempting, though a noncombatant, to ram a German submarine. He was found guilty and shot.

"Tanks," or armored tractors, made their appearance in the battle of the Somme and proved successful. It was a British invention which took the Germans by surprise and caused no little commotion among them. The so called tanks or land ships ran over all kinds of obstacles and even crossed trenches. Ordinary rifles and machine guns were ineffective against them.

Merchant Marine Suffers Heavily.

Germany continued its submarine warfare not only against the merchant vessels of the entente powers but against those of neutral countries as well. Norway, which is a maritime nation, was a heavy loser and at one time when its coasts were virtually blockaded by the underwater boats it looked as though friendly relations with Germany might have to be discontinued. Complaint was general that even when the crews of the vessels destroyed were given time to take to small boats they were often left far out at sea exposed to great peril and hardship. It was also charged that in numerous cases, contrary to the promises made by the German government, merchant and passenger vessels were torpedoed without warning, involving in some instances a considerable loss of life. One operation of the German "U" boats extended from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean and from the eastern to the western boundary of the Atlantic. Some German and Austrian vessels were sunk by entente submarines, but they were comparatively few, owing to scarcity of Teutonic ships venturing out upon the seas.

Break with Germany Near.

Germany's submarine policy, which came near causing a break in the friendly relations of the empire with the United States after the sinking of the *Lusitania* May 7, 1915, again brought about a critical situation when on March 24, 1916, the French channel steamer *Sussex* was torpedoed without warning. About eighty of the 325 passengers aboard were killed or wounded, the victims including a number of Americans. The circumstances were patiently investigated and it was established beyond a doubt even to the satisfaction of the German authorities that the channel steamer had been attacked without warning. Feeling ran high and on April 15 President Wilson appeared before congress in joint session, explained the situation in detail and announced that unless Germany changed its method of dealing with passenger and freight carrying vessels the American government would have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German government.

Germany's response to the speech was an announcement made May 4 that no more merchant vessels would be "sunk without warning and without saving human lives." The reply was accepted as satisfactory and the crisis ended, though numerous cases arose after that requiring investigation by the agents of the American government as to whether the promise made to it by Germany had been kept or disregarded. The torpedoing by a German submarine of three British, one Norwegian and one Dutch vessel off the Rhode Island coast Oct. 8 did not improve the situation.

Congress Sustains President.

Beginning early in January there was a movement among certain members of the house of representatives and the senate in

Washington to warn Americans to refrain from traveling on armed merchantmen or liners belonging to the European belligerents. Resolutions to this effect were introduced by Congressman Jeff McLemore and Senator Thomas P. Gore, but were strongly opposed by the president and those who believed with him that American rights should not be abridged in any degree. Both the resolutions were defeated by decisive majorities.

Germany Offers "Peace."

On Dec. 12 Germany in a formal note offered to enter into peace negotiations, but did not specify any terms. The offer was practically rejected by the entente powers, which had been making extensive preparations to carry on the war with greater energy. The cabinets of Britain, France and Russia had been reconstituted with a view to concentrating power in fewer hands and thus obtaining quicker and more decisive action. In Britain Herbert H. Asquith was succeeded as prime minister by David Lloyd George, who in a speech delivered in the house of commons Dec. 15 declared there would be no peace except on the basis of reparation, restitution and guaranties by Germany. In France Gen. Nivelle was made commander in chief and Gen. Joffre was created marshal of France.

Wilson Suggests Pacific Step.

President Wilson in a note dated Dec. 18 and addressed to all the belligerent nations asked them to indicate precisely on what terms they would make peace.

Deutschland Visits America.

Germany partially evaded the allies' blockade by sending to the United States a merchant submarine, the *Deutschland*, commanded by Capt. Paul Koenig. The craft brought a valuable cargo of dyestuffs and other articles and took back rubber and various articles badly needed in the fatherland. Two trips were made, one in July and August and the other in November and December. Another merchant submarine, the *Bremen*, left Germany between the first and second voyages of the *Deutschland*, but was lost at sea.

Plots against the neutrality of the United States were not so numerous or successful as in 1915, prior to the recall of the Austrian ambassador and the German military and naval attaches. There were a number of suspicious explosions in munitions factories and an explosion and fire in Jersey City, N. J. July 30, causing a loss of about \$20,000,000 which was attributed to the enemies of the entente powers.

Campaign for National Defense.

National defense, or "preparedness," as it was popularly called, occupied the attention of the public and congress during a large part of the year, as it did to some extent in 1915. The controversies with Germany and Great Britain and the Mexican trouble made the military weakness of the United States more apparent than ever, and there was a strong demand that the country should be placed in a position that would defy aggression from any quarter. President Wilson made a tour of the east and middle west in January and February advocating the formation of a reserve of 500,000 citizen soldiers to assist the regular army. The secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison, advocated larger national forces, holding that because of constitutional limitations no reliance could be placed upon state troops in time of emergency, no matter how efficient they might be as soldiers. The president disagreed with this view and the result was that Mr. Garrison resigned Feb. 10. He was succeeded by Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, O.

In May, June and July elaborate preparedness parades were held in some of the chief cities of the country with a view of impressing upon congress the earnestness of the people's desire for a stronger national defense. The largest of these parades took place in

New York city May 13 and in Chicago June 3. In each city more than 125,000 persons were in line.

Congress responded by passing laws for increasing the size and efficiency of the army and the navy, for a larger number of cadets at West Point and Annapolis, and for stronger fortifications on the coasts. Appropriations amounting to nearly \$700,000,000 for these and similar purposes were passed. The bill for increasing the navy was especially noteworthy. It provided for the building of ten first class battle ships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty torpedo boat destroyers, sixty-seven submarines and various other ships. It also provided for a government armor plant and additional navy yards, as well as for the extension of the yards already in existence.

1917.

Naturally, from the American point of view, the entry of the United States into the war was the great outstanding feature of 1917. The chances are that history will so record it, for it proved to be the decisive factor in the struggle. Aside from that history will note that the year 1917 marked the departure of America from its traditional policy of political isolation from Europe. It will also note that it was not a voluntary but a forced departure, due to the total disregard shown by Germany for American rights on the seas.

Second in importance only to the entrance of America into the war was the revolution in Russia. Some might even rank it first because of its unexpected and sensational features. That the United States would eventually take a hand in the struggle between autocracy and democracy in Europe was more or less of a foregone conclusion in 1916, but that the czar of Russia should be deposed was not foreseen until Nicholas II. had actually lost his crown and was a prisoner.

Pro-German Greek King Ousted.

In glancing back over the developments in 1917 there are a number of other things that stand out with some distinctness. One is the forced abdication of the pro-German king of Greece, Constantine, and the substitution in his place of his son Alexander as nominal and M. Venizelos as the virtual ruler of the nation. Another is the capture of Jerusalem by the British—an event not of great military importance, perhaps, but of tremendous sentimental and moral significance. The taking of Bagdad and a large portion of Mesopotamia by the British, considered in connection with the success of the Palestine campaign, was also a matter of moment in that it vastly strengthened the position of the allies in the Moslem world—a world in which the Germans were ambitious to rule, and in which before the war they were rapidly obtaining pre-eminence.

In December, 1916, Germany and her allies made a peace offer without giving definite terms, but referring in boastful language to their victorious armies. That offer was rejected by the allies in January, 1917, with emphasis.

Wilson's Peace Address.

President Wilson appeared before the senate on the 22d of that month and made his famous "peace without victory" address, in which he advocated a world league for peace. His views were received sympathetically in most quarters, though the allies pointed out that no peace based on the condition of things existing before the war could be durable and that as matters stood it would be a virtual victory for the Germanic alliance.

This address was the last effort made by the president to bring peace to the world without resorting to armed force. He could see then that America was rapidly being forced into a position where no argument save that of the sword would avail. It was also the last appeal for peace made by any person commanding respectful attention save that is-

sued by Pope Benedict XV. on Aug. 15, to which President Wilson himself was obliged to reply firmly in the negative. He had then come to the conclusion that no peace treaty with the autocratic rulers of Germany would be worth the paper it was written on and that any peace to compensate for the huge price paid by the democratic nations of the world must be a peace based on victory over autocracy.

German Peace Resolutions.

On July 19 the German reichstag adopted resolutions in favor of peace on the basis of mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. The resolutions sounded well, but they were accompanied by expressions indicating that Germany in this war was the victim of aggression and that it approved the acts of the government. They referred to the "men who are defending the fatherland," to the necessity of assuring the freedom of the seas and to the impossibility of conquering a united German nation. The allies, which with nearly all neutral nations were convinced that the German government was the real aggressor and that the freedom of the seas had never been restricted except by Germany herself were not in a mood to accept this as a serious move toward peace. The resolutions figured largely in German internal politics, but elsewhere they were without effect.

There were a number of peace conferences in Stockholm, but as the parties concerned were socialists of an extreme type and others holding views usually classed as anarchistic no serious attention was paid to them. The "pacifists" in the allied and neutral countries were more or less active, but received little encouragement. Their arguments did not appear to be taken or patriotic people.

Within a week after President Wilson's "peace without victory" speech before the senate the German government replied to it by announcing that beginning on Feb. 1 it would carry on unrestricted submarine warfare in certain extensive zones around the British isles, France and Italy. It would, however, graciously permit the United States to use a narrow lane to Falmouth with one sailing a week, provided the American ships were painted red and white and carried various sorts of distinguishing marks.

Bernstorff Dismissed.

This program was, of course, in direct violation of all the promises made by Germany to the United States and President Wilson acted promptly. On Feb. 3 at a joint session of the house and senate he announced that Ambassador Bernstorff had been given his passports and that all diplomatic relations with the Teuton empire had been severed. Mr. Wilson asked the co-operation of other neutral nations in ending the submarine depredations, but for various reasons none of them at that time could see their way clear to do so. The United States senate approved the action of the president in breaking with Germany by a vote of 78 to 5. The five voting in the negative were Kirby, Vardaman, Gronna, Works and LaFollette.

On Feb. 26 the president appeared before congress and asked for formal permission to arm American merchantmen so that they could protect themselves from attacks by submarines. This permission was promptly granted by the house, which appropriated \$100,000,000 for the arming and insuring of American merchant ships. In the senate, however, a similar measure was defeated by means of a filibuster led by Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. This was made possible by the rules of the senate, which did not provide for cloture. Congress expired by limitation March 4, but the senate was called into extra session and within four days it adopted a cloture rule acceptable to the president.

It may be said at this point that Senator LaFollette's antiwar activities and especially some of his utterances in public speeches outside the senate led to a demand for his expulsion from that body. An investigation was ordered, but no action was ever taken.

Deeming himself authorized by existing law to arm merchantmen defensively, President Wilson gave formal notice March 12 that American ships traversing the barred areas of the seas would carry armed guards for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board.

Ruthless "U" Boat War On.

In the meantime the German submarine commanders were doing their best to carry out the policy of sinking all ships found in the barred zones without warning and without taking any steps to insure the safety of crews or passengers. On March 18 it became known that the American steamers *City of Memphis*, *Vigilancia* and *Illinois* had been sunk in this manner and that at least fifteen lives had been lost. It was felt that action could no longer be delayed and a special session of congress was called for April 2. The national lawmakers assembled that day and in the evening President Wilson delivered a message asking that war be declared against Germany. In this message, which has become historic, he said that armed neutrality had proved to be impracticable and that in the end it would draw the country into the war without its having the status of a belligerent.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking," he said, "and of the grave responsibility which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

Congress Votes War April 6.

Congress was overwhelmingly in favor of the course advised by the president and on April 6 a joint resolution was adopted formally declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States of America and the imperial German government. Only six senators and fifty representatives voted in the negative. After taking this momentous step congress, urged by the president, passed measures providing for the immediate creation of a national army and the increase to war strength of the national guard, the marine corps and the navy. It passed laws against espionage, trading with the enemy and the unlawful manufacture and use of explosives in time of war. It provided for the insurance of soldiers and sailors, for priority of shipments, for the seizure and use of enemy ships in American harbors, for conserving and controlling the food and fuel supply of the country, for stimulating agriculture, for increasing the signal corps of the army, especially in the matter of aviation, for extending additional credit to foreign governments, for issuing bonds and for providing additional revenues for war expenses by increasing old and creating new taxes.

War Budget Is \$21,390,730,940.

Between April 2, the day when the extra session began, and Oct. 6, the day it adjourned, the 65th congress passed all these measures and others of less importance. Altogether it appropriated or authorized the expenditure of \$19,321,225,908.41. Including the amount appropriated at the second session of the 64th congress the total reached the enormous sum of \$21,390,730,940.46. Most of the acts of the new congress were accepted with approval by the people of the country as a whole, though objection was made to certain features of the taxing policy, which were deemed by many to be unfair and confiscatory.

At the regular session of congress beginning Dec. 3 President Wilson asked for a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, and this ac-

tion was taken. This was received with especial favor by Italy, which had been urging the United States for some time to take the step.

War to Victory, U. S. Slogan.

Once having determined its course, the United States bent all its energies toward prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. Its first step was to increase its armed strength by the creation of a new national army through the selective draft system and by securing as many volunteers as possible for the national guard, the marine corps and the navy. The enlistments were numerous, but it was soon seen that without the selective draft satisfactory results would not have been achieved. To provide for officers for the new army, which was capable of almost indefinite expansion, training camps were established in various parts of the country. The course was about three months and as two series of these training schools were held thousands of promising officers were turned out. Men between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive registered June 5 under the act of May 18 providing for the temporary increase of the military establishment of the United States. The total number thus inscribed was 9,683,445. The quota of men to be supplied by each state and territory was determined according to its population. The total number to be summoned on the first call was fixed at 687,000. The official drawing of numbers took place in Washington July 20. The men whose numbers brought them within those subject to the first call were then summoned, examined and either accepted or rejected.

Training a Great Army.

In the meantime sixteen great cantonments had been constructed at convenient points in the country and on Sept. 5 the first contingents of the new troops were sent to them to begin training. Soon thereafter half a million men or more were in these camps and in spite of some drawbacks, such as lack of sufficient guns and other equipment, rapid progress was made in making soldiers out of them. Only a few companies of men having special technical qualifications were sent from the national army to join the American expeditionary force in France in 1917.

Mobilization camps were established for the national guard in the south, and there, with the exception of those sent to France, they underwent intensive training. The guardsmen had much to do early in the spring and summer in the way of guarding bridges, canals, tunnels and other points where German plotters could work mischief. They did excellent work and were highly commended by the authorities. The naval training stations and the regular army mobilization camps were also the scene of great and continued activity. The middle west was an especially fruitful field in producing candidates for the navy and the marine corps. The mobilization of the national guard by President Wilson was proclaimed July 9.

Great activity was also shown in building up the aviation service of the country. Congress made liberal provision for the manufacture of airplanes and the training of aviators. The invention of the Liberty motor was hailed as a distinct triumph in the field of aviation. This motor, or one similar to it, was adapted for use in the trucks with which the army was supplied. Many college and university men entered the aviation service.

Hoover as Food Administrator.

But increasing the military strength of the country was only one step, though a most important one. The conservation of the country's material resources, especially its food and fuel, and their proper distribution, was another step. Congress supplied the needed legislative and President Wilson provided the administrative machinery. He appointed Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator Aug. 19 and on Aug. 23 Dr. Harry A. Garfield was appointed fuel administrator. The food admin-

istration was throughout the year extremely active in impressing upon the people the necessity of economy in the preparation and use of foods. To save wheat and meat for the allies wheatless and meatless days were established in homes, hotels and restaurants, with excellent results. The whole country was placarded with cards and posters proclaiming the value of food economy as a factor in winning the war.

Through the council of national defense, its advisory commission and its numerous committees an immense amount of work was done in classifying and making available the country's resources for defense and war. It was especially active in providing and standardizing munitions, in the purchase of army supplies, in stimulating inventions and research and in co-ordinating the work of the states and departments. It enlisted women in the cause of national defense, and in every way promoted the objects for which it was created. Some of the leading business and professional men of the country devoted all their time and energy, without cost to the government, to the national cause.

Creation of the Shipping Board.

To counteract the ravages of the submarine warfare the United States undertook to provide enough merchant tonnage to supply the transportation needs of the allies as well as of the United States. This was to be accomplished through the agency of a shipping board created by the act of Sept. 7, 1916. Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, the builder of the Panama canal, was made manager of the construction department and William Denman chairman of the board. Unfortunately irreconcilable differences of opinion arose between them as to the policy of building steel or wooden ships, and the result was that in July President Wilson accepted the resignations of both men. Edward N. Hurley became chairman, Charles Piez manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation and Edward F. Carry the director of the department of operations.

Issues of Liberty Bonds.

To meet in part the tremendous expense involved in creating an adequate army and navy, in carrying on the war and in making loans to the allies the secretary of the treasury issued bonds, the first series bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent and the second series 4 per cent. The loans were known as "liberty loans" and the bonds as "liberty bonds." The first bonds were offered May 2 and the second series Oct. 1. The allotments were \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000, respectively. The subscriptions for the 3½ per cent bonds amounted to \$3,035,226,850 and those for the 4 per cent bonds to \$4,617,532,800. The secretary of the treasury, however, accepted only 50 per cent of the oversubscription on 4 per cents, bringing the total to \$3,808,766,150.

Besides being called upon for subscriptions to bonds the people of the country were asked to contribute to the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and various other agencies doing relief work in Europe and America or providing comforts for the soldiers at the training camps and in the field in France. To the Red Cross more than \$1,000,000,000 was given in May and June and additional millions in December. In November \$35,000,000 was raised in a week for the Y. M. C. A. fund. All the agencies named were active. The Red Cross, after creation by President Wilson of a war council under the chairmanship of Henry P. Davison, was especially active in France, Italy and Russia and brought relief to unnumbered thousands.

Work of the Navy.

When America entered the war the United States navy became active. Its operations were veiled in more or less secrecy, but it was known that it relieved the other allies of patrolling the greater part of the seas outside

the submarine area and that within that area it had a fleet of destroyers under command of Vice-Admiral William S. Sims chasing submarines—and destroying some of them—and acting as convoys to troopships and merchantmen. In this duty it met with some losses. The destroyer Cassin was torpedoed Oct. 16, one man being killed and five wounded, but was not sunk. The patrol boat Alcedo was sunk Nov. 6 with the loss of twenty-one lives. The destroyer Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk Dec. 6, with a loss of sixty-four lives. The destroyer Chauncey was sunk in a collision Nov. 19 and a score of men were drowned. The transport Antilles was sunk Oct. 17 when it was homeward bound, and seventy lives were lost. The transport Finland was torpedoed Oct. 28, but not sunk, though nine lives were lost, due to a panic on board the ship.

The Expeditionary Force.

It was announced May 14 that an expeditionary force of about one division of regulars under command of Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing would be sent to France. Gen. Pershing had become well known in connection with the expedition to Mexico and the choice was a popular one. He arrived in England June 8 and in France June 13. The first contingent of troops reached France June 27 and the second contingent a little later. It afterward became known that the departure of the troops had been communicated to Germany and submarines were lying in wait for the transports. Only the vigilance of the American destroyers convoying the transports prevented the sinking of one or more of them with heavy loss of life. The first arrivals in France were at once given intensive training in the methods of modern warfare, their teachers being veteran French officers and troops. Their numbers were augmented from time to time until all branches of the service were represented. The command of the American forces in France was raised to the full rank of general by act of congress.

First American Army Casualties.

To give the troops actual experience in trench fighting a number of them, including artillery and infantry, were sent into a part of the line held by the French. Here the first casualties occurred. On Nov. 3 a German raiding party attacked a trench occupied by the Americans, killing three, wounding five and taken eleven prisoners. A number of other men were killed or wounded by shell fire. What casualties the Germans suffered was not learned, as they were able to carry off their dead and wounded.

While American sailors and soldiers were facing the enemy on sea and on land the people at home were menaced in various ways by German plotters. Some of these were alien enemies and others citizens of the United States of German birth or descent. To recount all the acts of violence committed and attempted would require much more space than is here available. They were mainly in the direction of destroying munition plants, bridges, food depots, ships and everything of military value. Hundreds of lives were lost through explosions undoubtedly caused by persons acting for Germany either officially or of their own accord. Even Ambassador Bernstorff himself was concerned in some of these plots involving bribery and violence. Other plots took the form of pacifist propaganda, lies about the liberty bonds and the Red Cross work, strikes and general obstruction to the government's war work. In this campaign the German agents were assisted by the majority of the socialists and by the notorious Industrial Workers of the World, many of whose leaders were arrested Sept. 5 in various parts of the United States.

Zimmermann and Luxburg.

In connection with the underground work of the German government the most sensational disclosures were made by the state department.

Everything made public was capable of documentary proof and the enemies of the United States soon learned that it was inadvisable to deny anything coming from this source. The revelation Feb. 28 of the attempt by the German foreign secretary, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, to cause Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States helped materially to bring about the break in the relations between this country and Germany. Another revelation which aroused worldwide interest was the publication of the famous Luxburg cables from Buenos Aires to the Berlin foreign office advising that Argentine ships be sunk without trace ("spurious versenkt") and speaking of the acting minister of foreign affairs in the republic as a "notorious ass and Anglophile."

Because of plottings similar to those recounted, but chiefly because of the feeling of animosity aroused by Germany's continued violation of international law and the laws of humanity through her submarine campaign, the following nations in 1917 followed the example of the United States in formally declaring war on Germany: Cuba, Panama, Brazil, Greece, Siam, Liberia and China. In addition the following severed diplomatic relations with Germany: Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Costa Rica, Peru and Uruguay. Thus at the end of the year nineteen countries with a combined population of nearly 1,800,000,000 were arrayed against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, with a population of a little more than 142,000,000.

The Russian Revolution

With regard to the upheaval in Russia the facts are briefly these: The duma was dissolved by the czar March 11, but on the following day it declared that the government had been overthrown and that a new democratic government was in process of formation. In the town of Pskoff on March 15 Czar Nicholas was forced to abdicate and was imprisoned in his palace at Tsarskoe-Selo. Later he was sent to Tobolsk. The new government at first was in the hands of such well known men as Michael V. Rodzianko, Prince George E. Lvoff and Prof. Paul N. Milyoukov. It soon developed, however, that the more radical elements of the revolutionists were in control of the army and the working classes in the cities and that these were determined to quit the war and make peace according to their formula of "no annexations and no indemnities."

Because the new government did not stick close enough to this formula, but preferred to keep faith with the allies by refusing to make a separate peace, it was compelled in May to give way to a new ministry, in which Alexander Kerensky, a socialist, was the ruling spirit. Recognizing the difficulties the Russian democracy had to deal with, the United States sent several important missions to Petrograd to give such assistance as might be deemed possible. One of a political nature was headed by former Senator Elihu Root; another was an engineering commission led by John Stevens and a third was a Red Cross mission led by Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago.

On July 20 Kerensky became premier and in spite of increasing insubordination in the army continued in the saddle for some weeks. One of the incidents of his career as the head of the state was the proclamation on Sept. 14 of Russia as a republic. Kerensky, however, was not radical enough for the extremists and on Nov. 7 he was deposed by a counter-revolution led by Leon Trotzky and Nikolaï Lenin. Later Lenin was made premier and Trotzky foreign minister and they promptly made overtures to Germany for an armistice. This was granted and peace negotiations were under way in December. The country was in a state of anarchy with Finland, the Ukraine, Siberia and other districts proclaiming their independence and with the Cossacks fighting the bolsheviks, as the ruling extremists called themselves. A con-

stituent assembly was elected Nov. 24-26, but the bolsheviks, fearing that they could not control it, threatened forcibly to prevent its holding a session.

Constantine Deposed.

Constantine I., king of Greece, was deposed by the protecting powers—France, Great Britain and Russia—June 13 and his place on the throne was given to his second son, Prince Alexander. The provisional government led by Eleutherios Venizelos was merged with the new administration in Athens and war was formally declared on the Teutonic powers and their allies. Constantine, it was shown, had contemplated attacking the allies in Macedonia from the rear and it was apparent that his removal from authority came none too soon.

Many Submarines Sunk.

In their ruthless submarine warfare the Germans had less success than had been predicted by them. The sinkings of merchant vessels were serious enough and for a time constituted a menace to the food and other importations of Britain, but after the United States entered the war and sent its fleet of destroyers and submarine chasers across the Atlantic for patrol work the danger gradually lessened. Many submarines were sunk in the course of the year and their operations were gradually restricted until it was felt that there was no longer any danger that they would become a decisive factor in the war.

Naturally the British were the heaviest losers in this species of warfare, but other nations suffered severely, especially seafaring Norway, which thus lost about one-third of her vessels and some 700 sailors murdered. Some of the actions of the German submarines and raiders were so atrocious as to arouse the resentment of the nation to the verge of war even in the face of tremendous odds.

No naval battles of importance were fought in 1917. All the engagements were between destroyers and other light craft.

Germany continued to send air raiders across to Britain to bombard the coast towns and interior cities, including London. No appreciable military losses were caused, but many innocent lives were taken. The announced purpose of the British to retaliate in kind was generally approved, it being felt that Germany must be given a dose of her own medicine.

Events on the Fighting Fronts.

On the fighting fronts in Europe, Asia and Africa the developments in the course of the year were numerous and important. Beginning with Africa, it may be noted that the last vestige of German authority on that continent was extinguished by the forces under Gen. Vandeventer, when on Dec. 1 they had cleared East Africa of the enemy. Germany at the present moment has not a single colony left in the world.

In Mesopotamia the British under Gen. Frederick Stanley Maude captured Kut-el-Amara toward the end of February and on March 11 entered the city of Bagdad, which had been the goal of Gen. Townshend's ill fated expedition the previous year. They drove the Turks far beyond that city and joined hands with the Russians who had come down through Persia. Gen. Maude died Nov. 18.

Capture of Jerusalem.

British forces from Egypt carried on a successful campaign against the Turks and Germans in Palestine. In January they routed the enemy troops at Raifa and on March 26 inflicted a severe defeat on them in the vicinity of Gaza. Under the able leadership of Gen. E. H. Allenby the British pressed on toward the north, taking Beersheba Oct. 31, Gaza Nov. 7, Jaffa Nov. 17 and Jerusalem Dec. 11. On Christmas day it was announced that Bethlehem had also been taken by the British. This successful campaign in Palestine appealed strongly to the entire Christian world.

Austrian Invasion of Italy.

On the Italian front there were two swift changes in the course of the year. In May and again in August Gen. Cadorna inflicted severe defeats on the Austrians on the Carso and Bainsizza plateaus. Then in October heavy Austrian and German forces under the leadership of Field Marshal von Mackensen attacked the northern part of the Isonzo line and, aided by the treacherous weakening of certain Italian troops at Caporetto, drove Gen. Cadorna's forces first to the line of the Tagliamento and then to the line of the Piave. Here the Italians made a stand and were able to hold back the enemy in the face of the most furious attacks, especially in the mountainous region toward the northwest, where the Austrian forces made desperate efforts to force their way down to the plains and turn the left flank of the Italian line. The Italians lost heavily in men and materiel during the retreat, but the forces were reorganized and reinforced by French and British infantry and artillery.

On the east front the Russians made their last advance July 1 when in eastern Galicia they captured Brezany, Halicz and other places with some 30,000 prisoners. After that the Russian armies refused to obey their commanders and it was an easy matter for the Germans to recover the lost ground and advance still farther. In the early part of September the Germans crossed the Dvina river and Riga soon fell into their hands, together with certain islands in the Baltic. Then came the truce and the peace negotiations. In Macedonia little was accomplished by the allies. Gen. Sarrail, the commander in chief, was recalled in December.

Pierce Struggles on West Front.

Fierce and bloody fighting continued on the western front throughout the greater part of the year. The advantage in the main was with the British and the French, who maintained the initiative and delivered many telling blows. The Germans were not able to do much in the way of retaliation, though they won a measure of success against the British at the extreme northern end of the line in Belgium and on Nov. 30 at Cambrai. On the other hand the British won notable victories in the vicinity of Lens, Arras and along the Ypres-Menin road. One of the notable features of the fighting was the capture by Canadian troops of Vimy ridge in April. Gen. Sir Julian Byng won a brilliant victory by a surprise attack in the Cambrai sector Nov. 20-22. He took a considerable area of fortified territory and about 10,000 prisoners, but the effect of the triumph was offset to some extent by the successful counterattack made by the Germans a few days later. The French also carried out a number of successful offensives. On April 16 they took the German first and second lines on a twenty-five mile front at the Soissons-Rims sector and captured 20,000 Germans, together with about seventy-five heavy guns. On May 4 they captured Craonne and the adjacent territory. They fought successfully along the Chemin des Dames, on the Calornie plateau, at Cerny and many other places. All the efforts of the German crown prince to advance in the Verdun sector proved costly failures. On Oct. 23 the French smashed through the German lines north of the Aisne to a depth of more than two miles, taking the strongholds of Allemant, Vaudesson, Malmaison fort and Chavignon.

In the air the year was one of increased activity. Numberless raids were made on all the fronts and it became increasingly apparent that to be successful modern armies must be supplemented by large aerial forces.

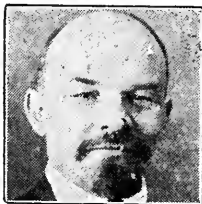
Foreign Missions to America.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Japan, Roumania, Serbia and other countries sent some of their distinguished men to the United States on military and political

missions. Some of them after completing their work in Washington made extended tours through the country. Great Britain sent Arthur James Balfour, its foreign minister, and Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England. France was represented by Rene Viviani, minister of justice, and Gen. Joffre, military adviser of the French government. Italy had as the head of its mission Prince Ferdinando di Savoia of Udine. Russia sent Boris A. Bakhmetieff, Belgium Baron Ludovic Moncheur, Roumania Count Vassile Stoica, Norway Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Japan Baron Ishii. Some of the leaders of these missions gave addresses before the houses of congress and laid wreaths on the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

1918.

When the year 1918 opened the attention of the world was chiefly directed toward the negotiations in progress between Germany and the bolshevik extremists in Russia led by Lenin and Trotzky.



NOKOLAI LENIN.



Underwood & Underwood,
LEON TROTZKY.

The parleys were held at Brest-Litovsk, beginning Dec. 22, 1917, and ended March 3, 1918, when the Russian delegation signed a peace treaty, the terms of which were essentially in violation of all they had contended for and virtually dispossessed Russia of some of her richest provinces.

The bolshevik leaders made a curious attempt to end the war without any formal peace pact, but they were quickly brought to their senses when the German army resumed operations and captured Dvinsk, Lutsk and other cities and even threatened Petrograd to such an extent that it was abandoned as the seat of government in favor of Moscow, where the central soviet, or executive body of the soldiers, peasants and workmen, have since had their headquarters. The bolsheviks were greatly chagrined at the outcome of the peace negotiations, but at a congress of soviets held in Moscow March 14-16 last the terms of the peace imposed by the Germans were finally ratified. President Wilson sent to this gathering a message of sympathy because of the check suffered by Russia in her struggle for freedom. To this message the soviet returned a somewhat cool expression of appreciation.

Since the peace treaty was signed Russia has been in a most deplorable state. The Ukraine, one of the richest grain districts of the former empire, was the first to break away, declaring its independence and entering into a separate peace treaty with the central powers. Finland became the scene of civil war between the "red guards" representing the Russian bolshevik government and the "white guards," organized by the Finlanders with the help of Germany. In the end the white guards triumphed and a Finnish government absolutely under the control of Germany was established in Helsinki. The landed proprietors sent agents to Berlin and entered into a secret agreement by which the country was to be turned into a kingdom with a German prince on the throne. Germany's collapse in November put an end to this scheme as well as many others.

Siberia Forsakes Bolsheviki.

Siberia also broke away from the bolsheviki and set up an independent government which is now seeking to establish its control with allied and other aid. Other provinces also declared their independence. In the meantime famine and pestilence have been raging in many localities, while anarchy has reigned virtually everywhere. The whole of the immense Russian army, obsessed with the idea of a peace without annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of the rights of peoples, melted away and left nothing to take its place except such small bodies of inefficient and undisciplined troops as the soviets were able to maintain. This, of course, liberated millions of German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers for service on the Italian and French fronts where before this the strength of the opposing armies had been nearly equal.

Roumania, it may be noted in this connection, kept up the fight against the central powers as long as she had support from Russia, but when the latter made peace it was no longer possible to continue the struggle. On May 6 she signed a treaty of peace by which she lost the province of the Dobrogea and also control over her fine oil fields which under a long time lease were to be exploited by a German concern. Her western frontiers were "rectified" and she was obliged to submit to numerous economic restrictions. Thus Roumania, as well as Russia, was lost to the allies.

It having become apparent even before the close of the third year of the war that Russia could no longer be counted upon for support, the allies began preparations to meet, especially on the western front, the attack of the German armies soon to be immensely strengthened by forces released from the eastern front. All eyes were turned to America, for France, England and Italy had reached or almost reached the limit of their man power.

America to the Rescue.

America responded quickly with men, money and materiel. The training of national army men, national guards and officers in the numerous cantonments was intensified and hurried and as fast as the men were brought into condition they were shipped to France. At first much of the space on the transports was devoted to supplies and materials for the camps and depots in France, but as the situation became critical owing to successful enemy offensives in Italy and France fewer supplies and more men were sent. The number of transports was largely increased, with the result that each month, with one exception, showed a decided improvement in the movement of troops.

The troop movement record, in view of the danger from submarines, was a wonderful one and by November there were more than 2,000,000 American troops in France, England and Italy. This immense number of men was carried over without the loss of a single east bound American transport. The only disasters were those which occurred to the British transports Tuscania and Otranto, with the loss of several hundred American soldiers.

While soldiers were being sent across the seas at a rapid rate the assembling and training of new men at home was continued with accelerated speed. There were new registrations for the selective draft, the idea of the war department being to have more than 4,000,000 men in Europe by the summer of 1919, when it was thought Germany might finally be conquered.

The number of warships in commission was largely increased, especially in the matter of destroyers, submarine chasers and lighter craft.

Next in importance to the increase of the army and the navy was building of merchant vessels to offset the ravages of the submarine warfare. The shipping board was reorganized and galvanized into a high state of efficiency. Under the leadership of Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of

the board, the work in the shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the great lakes was speeded up until ships were being built at the rate of 5,000,000 tons a year. In the first three weeks of July twenty-three ships of 122,771 dead weight tons were completed, making a total of 223 new vessels built under the direction of the board, the aggregate tonnage being 1,415,922 tons. On July 4 alone eighty-two vessels were launched. This speed was maintained and even exceeded until the signing of the armistice, when the need for haste became less urgent.

This with the increased tonnage put out by the British, French and Italian shipyards, to say nothing of the output of neutral countries friendly to the allies, practically put an end to the submarine peril. In addition the United States requisitioned seventy-seven Dutch ships with an aggregate tonnage of about 600,000. Arrangements were made with Sweden for about 400,000 tons and contracts were let for the building of a considerable number of ships in Japanese yards.

In the matter of building fighting airplanes and heavy ordnance there was some delay owing partly to experimental work and partly, perhaps, to mismanagement in certain quarters, but better progress was made later. A fair number of fighting planes was shipped to Europe.

Food Economy Aids Allies.

With fairly good harvests in 1917, with the practice of economy in the consumption of wheat flour and meats in accordance with the recommendations of the food administration and with increased shipping facilities the United States was enabled not only to feed its own soldiers and sailors well, but to help out Britain, France and Italy to such an extent that they were relieved of the fear of starvation and want. The American record in this respect won many expressions of gratitude and admiration from the allies.

Prices of food and clothing and commodities in general advanced, but so did wages, and there was no acute suffering on account of war conditions on this side of the Atlantic. The administration took many steps to relieve the situation, such as fixing the prices of certain important articles like wheat, regulating exports and imports, taking over the main railroad lines and settling labor controversies without the intervention of disastrous strikes.

The taking over of the railroad lines was one of the most radical steps taken by the administration. It was done for the purpose of bringing to an end the congestion of freight, confusion in shipments and other serious evils which could be obviated by unified management and control. The express companies were also brought under one management. Later because of the threat of a strike by operators, congress passed a resolution authorizing the president to take over the telegraph, cable and telephone systems of the country, and this was done. These arrangements, like many others, are for the duration of the war.

In January a national war labor board was created for the purpose of furnishing an adequate and stable supply of labor to war industries, and in March a war industries board was appointed for the purpose, among others, of creating new facilities and improving present facilities or the production of military materiel and for making purchases for the allies.

Coal Shortage.

Owing to transportation difficulties and also to the exceptionally severe character of the winter, the coal situation became acute, and on Jan. 16 the United States fuel administration issued an order restricting the consumption of coal to certain industries and setting aside specified days on which no coal should be used. The head of the fuel administration, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, was criticized for some features of this order as unnecessarily drastic, but he defended the step as a war measure. Afterward the country

was divided into zones and the source of supply for each was designated.

In times of peace the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 a year; in 1918 the outlay by midyear was at the rate of \$50,000,000 a day. The actual outlay for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, was more than \$12,600,000,000. The United States before the end of the war had loaned to the allies more than \$8,000,000,000. Two more liberty loans were issued by the government in 1918—one for \$3,000,000,000 and one for \$6,000,000,000. In both cases the amounts were largely oversubscribed.

To meet the heavy expenditures of the government President Wilson in a speech delivered before congress on May 27 asked for new tax legislation, and a committee of the house started framing a revenue law designed to bring in \$8,000,000,000 through taxation. That was the figure suggested by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who estimated that the expenditures during the present fiscal year will amount to \$24,000,000,000.

Besides buying war bonds the people of the United States in May contributed considerably more than \$100,000,000 to the American Red Cross war fund. They also subscribed heavily to the Young Men's Christian association fund, to the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and to numberless other organizations of a similar character. It was a year of generous giving.

New Laws by Congress.

Congress was engaged almost solely in war legislation. Here are a few of the measures enacted into law: Extending protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments; providing for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control; providing credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary to the prosecution of the war; authorizing the issue of additional bonds; to conserve the gold supply of the United States and to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver; amending the espionage act; authorizing the president to provide housing for war needs; authorizing the president to consolidate executive bureaus and offices; providing for vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors; making appropriations amounting to billions of dollars for the army and navy and other departments of the government. In the main these and other war measures were passed without division on party lines.

In the course of the year President Wilson made a number of notable addresses all attracting worldwide attention. The peace discussion in which he, David Lloyd George, Chancellor Count von Hertling, Count Czernin, Richard von Kuehlmann and others of lesser note engaged, drew from him a speech before congress on Jan. 8, in which he demanded the righting of the Alsace wrong, the liberation of Poland, the evacuation of all Belgian and Russian territory and a readjustment of the frontiers of Italy. These and other terms were laid down in brief and remarkably businesslike utterances. Chancellor von Hertling in reply rattled the German sword, but Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, replied in more conciliatory language.

Four Basic Peace Principles.

On Feb. 11 President Wilson again addressed congress, and laid down four basic principles as essential to a just and lasting peace. These were: The final settlement must be just; peoples and countries must not be bartered about by the powers like chattels; territorial settlements must be for the benefit of the peoples concerned, and all well defined national aspirations should be granted so far as might be consistent with future peace. These principles were indorsed by the allies, but not by the central powers.

Previously to this the president had replied to Pope Benedict, who on Aug. 13, 1917, appealed to the belligerents to negotiate for peace on the basis of the restoration of

Belgium and Serbia and the return of the German colonies, that the German government as constituted could not be trusted and the United States would only negotiate with persons more truly representative of the German people. Pope Benedict made another appeal for peace at Easter, 1918, but without effect on the belligerents.

President Wilson's other addresses were: Feb. 6, asking congress for more power in directing war operations; April 6, in Baltimore, on the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war; May 18, in New York city, opening the Red Cross fund campaign; on July 4, to diplomats and foreign born at Mount Vernon; and on Labor day, Sept. 2. In most of these he reiterated in eloquent language the war aims of the United States.

Nations declaring war in 1918 were: Guatemala against Germany, April 21; Nicaragua against Germany, May 7; Costa Rica against Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24; Haiti against Germany, July 15; Honduras against Germany, July 16.

Until March 1918, the American troops in France saw little actual warfare, though a number of them were under fire while getting the finishing touches of their training in the front trenches. On Jan. 21 Americans took informal charge of a sector of the French front near Toul. Minor encounters occurred Jan. 30 and Feb. 4, the latter on a Lorraine sector which the Americans were holding, several casualties being suffered. Other similar affairs took place from time to time. On Feb. 26 five Americans were killed and 100 or more disabled by a gas attack. On March 1 in the Toul sector they repulsed a heavy German raid, killing many. On March 6 it was announced that the Americans were holding an eight mile front in France alone.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker arrived in France March 10 and inspected the American forces in France. He also visited England and Italy, conferring with the authorities there and returned home April 18. The result of his trip and the beginning of the great German offensive March 21 was a tremendous increase in the military activities of the United States, particularly in rushing troops to Europe.

German Offensive in March.

On March 21 the Germans attacked along the British front from the Oise to the Scarpe, a distance of fifty miles, and drove Gen. Halg's troops back for twenty miles or more, capturing Chauny, Ham, Peronne, Bapaume, Nesle, Roye and many other places. The French were also driven back and lost Montdidier, Noyon and other towns. The Germans attempted by driving toward Amiens to separate the French and British armies, intending to roll up each in turn, but after some victories in Flanders and on the French front they were finally stopped. They had advanced some thirty-five miles and retaken the greater part of the ground abandoned in the Hindenburg retreat. The allies lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, but the Germans, being the aggressors, lost still more men. This was especially true in the battle of Ypres, on April 9 when they were defeated by the British and French.

On March 28, in the height of the great battle, the allies came to an agreement to place all their forces from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean under one supreme command. The man chosen was Gen. Foch, a leading French strategist. On March 29 Gen. Pershing placed all of the American forces at Gen. Foch's disposal and the offer was accepted. On the following day the American troops not already at the front began their march to take part in the battle. Since then they have been brigaded with the French and British all the way from the North sea to Switzerland.

On April 8 the Germans began a new offensive on the whole British front and won a number of victories in the La Basse canal region and elsewhere, forcing the defenders

to evacuate Armentieres and pushing them back to the line of Wytschaete, Messines ridge and Ploegsteert. They also attacked the French lines. By April 19 the Germans had taken Merin, Neuve Eglise, Bailleul, Wulverghem, Wytschaete, Poelcapelle, Paschendale and Langemark and part of Messines ridge.

Review of Great Battle.

In an illuminating cable message on April 21, sent by Paul Scott Mower, staff correspondent of The Daily News with the French armies, he said:

"Exactly a month ago to-day the world's greatest battle began. What has happened in this month?

"The history of such vast and complicated events never can be written until long afterwards. Not only are all the facts not yet collated, but many facts cannot yet be revealed because they would be useful to the enemy, who is much worried at present because he cannot discover whether the French army is still practically intact. Nevertheless, I will attempt in this dispatch to give a more detailed account of the month's developments than any other hitherto published.

"This account is in no way based on official reports, to which, indeed, I have not had access, but merely upon personal observations and opinions and to some extent upon the collation of miscellaneous information which has already been published.

"I shall not dwell upon the picturesque side of the battle; neither upon the myriad acts of individual heroism, nor upon the skill and devotion of the French and British armies as a whole. I shall confine myself to stating what I conceive to be the broad outlines of the battle. For clearness I shall number the headings from 1 to 9.

German Preparations for Blow.

"1. German Preparations—Having definitely settled the Russian situation, the German great general staff with the kaiser's consent decided in February to make a final effort to win a complete victory over the allies by vanquishing Britain and France before the United States could transport a decisive number of fighting men to Europe. The front to be attacked was chosen and the date set for March 21. The preliminary preparations had already been made. All that remained was to concentrate troops and materiel.

"This concentration was effected with the greatest secrecy. The troop trains were unlighted and ran only by night. Subdivisions while on the way were kept under shelter and out of sight in the daytime.

Two Hundred Divisions Gathered.

"Little by little about 200 divisions were gathered in France. Half of them, being destined to take part in the coming battle, were assembled in reasonable proximity to the British front. Not only were the divisions all raised to full strength, newly equipped and re-enforced with various kinds of specialists, but every possible contingency was foreseen and materiel provided accordingly. The troops were excited to a high pitch of enthusiasm and the greatest confidence prevailed.

Preparations by the Allies.

"2. In the expectation of a big German offensive the allies took important measures. The British took over the section of the French front between St. Quentin and Chauny in order to free more French divisions for maneuvering purposes. The question of a unified command was agitated but resulted in a compromise, namely, the creation of the Versailles council, which was to hold all the allied general reserves at its disposition. The general reserves were estimated by the Germans at forty-five French divisions and fifteen British. The allied reserves were carefully distributed at strategic points.

"I am not conversant with what took place behind the British lines, but behind the French there was a vast amount of labor, the digging of position behind position with trenches and

barbed wire complete to a depth of many kilometers.

Aimed to Split Allies' Lines.

"3. The German Plan—The Germans' conception was Napoleonic. They designed to break the French and British armies apart at the point of junction, then crush the British army by turning its right while leaving a strong force defensively opposite the French left. The death blow to the British was to be given by a second attack in Flanders following the first one on the Somme.

"The means whereby they were certain they would succeed were: (a) The vast secret concentration. (b) The surprise which would end everything before the allies' reserves could arrive.

"The German railways radiate to many points on the front, whereas the allies' railways mostly run in semicircles parallel with the front, thus giving the enemy a decided advantage.

Allies Expected Big Blow.

"4. The Allies' Plan—The allies' plan was simply to allow the Germans to attack and sustain the blow successfully. They expected the Germans to attack in the region of St. Quentin, but there were also reasons to suppose that the Germans would attack in the Champagne. The allies were no less confident of their ability to sustain the shock than the Germans were confident of victory.

Hit from Arras to Chauny.

"5. First Phase of the Battle—The sector chosen for attack was thirty-eight miles long, from Arras to Chauny, held entirely by the British. Against two armies three powerful German armies were concentrated. The British generals were Byng on the north and Gough on the south. The German generals from north to south were Von Below, Von Marwitz and Von Hutier. The British were outnumbered two to one, both in men and guns.

"What happened? Gen. Byng's army held admirably, maintaining the positions on the left and retreating on the right only to keep in contact with Gen. Gough. The latter's army, which had to bear the brunt of the German blow, was broken in two. Retreat was imperative.

Road to Paris Put in Danger.

"The peculiarities of this retreat were: (a) Its rapidity. (b) Its direction. Instead of retreating eastward and keeping a loop formation around the German advance, the British retired first due west and then northwest toward Amiens. The entire Oise valley, which is on the direct road to Paris, was in danger. The Germans' original objective had been Amiens. Two days after the battle began their objective became Paris.

"But the Germans had reckoned without the French. The French army began to check the danger in the Oise valley on March 23. The fighting literally was one against three. The general in command retired foot by foot and by March 26, having received re-enforcements, began to hold firmly along the line Chauny-Noyon.

"The Germans on March 31 made their last great attempt to break through the valley of the Oise. They were soundly repulsed. Paris ceased to be the German objective. Field Marshal von Hindenburg again turned his attention to Amiens.

Connecting Link Is Formed.

"Meanwhile another French army had begun intervention on March 27 on the left of the army that blocked the road to Paris, forming a connecting link between it and the remnant of Gen. Gough's army. On the first day the French, along a twenty kilometer (twelve mile) front from Hangard to Tilloy fought literally one to ten, yet disputed every foot of the ground. By March 31 this French army, having received re-enforcements, was holding firm along the lines from the Somme to Montdidier,

to which the commander had now extended his left.

The last general offensive against Amiens was made April 4. The French and British fighting against odds of two to one, repulsed the Germans with heavy loss. The Germans when stopped were still fifteen kilometers (nine miles) from Amiens. The first phase of the battle was ended.

Second Phase of Big Battle.

"6. Second Phase—Of the second phase, which began April 9 and 10 against the British and Portuguese on a front of about twenty-five kilometers (fifteen miles) from La Bassee to near Ypres, less can be said, for it is more recent and moreover I am less fully informed. The Germans broke the British center, which was being held by three Portuguese divisions. The situation on April 12 was critical, but since then it has been steady and improving.

"There can be little doubt now that the Germans have been stopped, French reinforcements have arrived and the offensive here will probably die out as did the offensive on Amiens.

Methods of Foe in Attack.

"7. German Tactics—The German method of attack was as follows:

"A preparatory bombardment, brief but intense, began at midnight on March 21 and lasted about six hours. Within this period 1,500,000 shells were fired by one single army. Most of the shells contained gas and were intended less to destroy the British trenches than to destroy their occupants.

"The infantry attacked in successive waves. The waves swept right over the zone of trenches, leaving such groups of British as still resisted to be dealt with by groups of special troops which followed the waves. Once in the open the waves advanced successfully under cover of a constant rifle and machine gun barrage. All units had orders to advance as far and as fast as possible. The troops were all provided with three days' rations and two days' water.

Reserves Behind the Lines.

"Behind the fighting troops a large number of reserves were assembled with which to fill the gaps in the ranks and reconstitute the divisions as quickly as possible. Airplanes played no great part in the German offensive, although bombardment planes were used nightly to bomb the French and British rear, with a view of terrorization.

Tactics Pursued by Allies.

"8. The Allies' Tactics—The allies' tactics were not complicated. Once open fighting was resumed they had simply to defend their ground stubbornly with rifle and machine gun fire, counterattacking with the bayonet whenever that seemed expedient. They were outnumbered and reserves were used sparingly.

"The first French troops engaged were cavalry, who fought dismounted. The infantry was transported on camions, which, during the critical days, went right into the zone of fire, the troops climbing down and forming a firing line immediately in a ditch along the road. The allies' artillery in most instances reached the battle field before the Germans and played a great part in checking the German advance. This was especially true of the French fieldpieces. As the allies were constantly endeavoring to stabilize the lines they dug trenches wherever possible.

Allies Superior in the Air.

"Throughout the battle the allies' aviation service completely dominated that of the enemy. French and British fighting planes attacked the German infantry from low altitudes with machine guns, while bombing planes both day and night dropped bombs not only on the enemy's reserves but on the actual firing line, thus temporarily replacing the heavy artillery.

Overestimated Their Strength.

"9. Conclusion—The Germans' plan was well conceived and executed with good strategy, good tactics and good morale, but reckoned on a superiority which they did not possess. The allies' preparation, strategy and tactics also proved good, and the situation, momentarily critical both in Picardy and Flanders, has apparently been firmly re-established. The Germans claim to have taken from the British more than 100,000 prisoners and about 2,000 guns, including trench mortars, and from the French 2,000 prisoners. The French and British each have taken about 2,000 German prisoners.

Fail to Separate Armies.

"In their purpose to separate the French and British armies and crush the latter the Germans have absolutely failed. The allies' lines have everywhere been re-established and the allies' command now is united. The Germans thus far have thrown into the fighting about 126 divisions. Their losses will probably reach more than 300,000. They have still more divisions which they can use for a new offensive and which will form the third phase of the mighty battle. This offensive, like the two preceding it, will fail. Then will come the allies' turn."

Americans' First Real Fight.

On the 20th of April the Americans had their first serious encounter with the Germans. This was at Seicheprey, a village near Renners forest. The Germans captured the place, but the Americans by a counterattack recovered the lost ground. On the 25th and 26th the Germans took Mount Kemmel, Dranoutre and St. Eloi, while the British recaptured Villers-Bretonneux. Fighting of a more or less local character continued throughout the month and in May with varying fortunes.

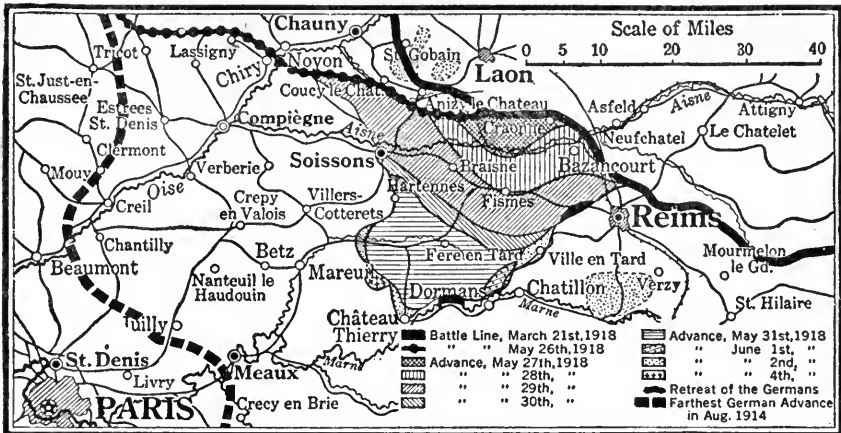
Third Phase of Offensive.

On May 27 the Germans began another great offensive, taking the Chemin des Dames from the French and crossing the Aisne. On the following day they crossed the Vesle river at Fismes. On this day also the Americans won their first notable victory by capturing the village of Cantigny and taking 200 prisoners. This position they held against many subsequent counterattacks. Soissons was taken by the Germans May 29 and on the 30th they occupied Fere-en-Tardenois and Verzy. On the 31st they reached Chateau Thierry and other points on the Marne, where they were halted by the French. Fighting of a spirited character continued for a few days longer, but the Germans could advance no farther in that direction at the time.

Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front fell to the Germans on June 1. On the following four days they took Pernant and a few villages, but the French by counterattacks recaptured Longpont, Corcy, Troches and some other places. On June 6 American marines by a spirited attack gained two miles on a two and a half mile front near Veully-la-Poterie, taking Hill 142 near Torcy and entering Torcy itself. On the following day, with French aid, they completed the capture of Vilny, Veully-la-Poterie, Bussaires, Belleau and the heights southeast of Haute Vesnes. In a second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry the Americans advanced nearly two and half miles on a six mile front, taking about 300 prisoners. In these battles the American troops confirmed the impression that as fighters they were equal to their allies and that with more experience they would be as good as the best.

Fourth Phase of Offensive.

On June 9 the Germans began the fourth phase of the offensive by attacking between Montdidier and the Oise, advancing about four miles and taking several villages. On the next day they took the villages of Merry, Belleu and St. Maur and claimed the capture of 8,000 French. On this day the American marines took the greater part of Belleau wood.



[Reproduced from the Literary Digest.]

MAP ILLUSTRATING ADVANCE AND RETREAT OF GERMANS IN MARCH AND JUNE, 1918.

On June 11 they completed the capture of Belleau wood, taking 300 prisoners and several machine guns and mortars. The French at the same time defeated the Germans between Rubescourt and St. Maur, taking 1,000 prisoners. There were other battles on the 12th and 13th, but on the 14th the German offensive was pronounced a costly failure.

From this time to the end of June the fighting was of a less serious character, though the Americans in the Belleau and Vaux region gave the Germans no rest, attacking them continually and taking prisoners. Public attention at this period was directed to Italy, where the Austrians took the offensive.

July 2 President Wilson announced that there were 1,019,115 American soldiers in France. July 4 was celebrated in England, France and Italy, as well as in the United States. On that day Americans assisted the Australians in taking Hamel, with many prisoners. On the 8th and 9th the French advanced in the region of Longpont and northwest of Compiègne. On the 15th they took Castel and other strong points near the west bank of the Avre river. July 14, the French national holiday, was observed in America and by the American soldiers in France.

Fifth and Last Phase.

Then on July 15 the Germans began the fifth and last phase of the offensive they initiated on March 21, attacking from Chateau Thierry on the west to Massignes, along a sixty-five mile front and crossing the Marne at several places. At Chateau Thierry the Americans put up a strong resistance, but by persistent efforts the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing on the south bank.

The battle continued both east and west of Reims, with the allies holding strongly everywhere and the Germans meeting heavy losses. The latter aimed at Chalons and Epernay and hoped by turning the Reims position to capture the cathedral city without having to assault directly its formidable defense. Gen. Gouraud, the hero of Gallipoli, was in charge of the French forces on the right, while Gen. Mangin and Gen. de Goutte held the left. Most of the Americans taking part in the fighting were under the command of these three noted warriors, and strong Italian and British detachments were with Gouraud's forces.

While the Germans were trying to force their

way regardless of cost in the direction of Chalons and Epernay—Gen. Foch, who seems to have had advance information of the German crown prince's plans, was preparing a surprise in the Villers-Cotterets forest on the German right flank. Large forces were gathered, including some of the best French regiments, together with the foreign legion, the Moroccan regiment and other crack troops and many Americans. On Thursday morning, July 18, a heavy blow was launched at the Germans all along the line from Chateau Thierry on the Marne to the Aisne river northwest of Soissons.

Turn of the Tide.

The Teutons were taken wholly by surprise and town after town was taken with comparatively little resistance. Later the resistance stiffened, but the allies continued to advance. Mounted cavalrymen assisted the infantrymen and tanks in large numbers helped to clear out machine gun nests. The Americans, who fought side by side with the French, did their work in a manner to excite the admiration of their comrades. Thousands of prisoners were taken with large numbers of heavy cannon and great quantities of ammunition, to say nothing of thousands of machine guns. It was a master stroke by Gen. Foch and his officers.

By the 20th Soissons was threatened. The Germans, finding themselves caught in a dangerous salient and attacked fiercely on both flanks by the allies, hurriedly retreated to the north bank of the Marne and still farther. They were in such a critical situation that the crown prince was forced to call for assistance from Prince Rupprecht in the north.

Austrian Offensive in June.

On the Italian front there were also indications that the Germanic alliance was in difficulties. After its reverse in October, 1917, and its retreat to the line of the Piave river the Italian army was reorganized and strengthened under Gen. Diaz, who had succeeded Gen. Cadorna. French and British regiments were sent to help hold the line. Later some American troops were also sent.

On June 15 the Austrians, urged on by the Germans, began an offensive along a 100 mile front, crossing the Piave in several places. On that day and the following two days they continued violent attacks, especially on the Montello plateau, along the Piave from St.

Andrea to San Dona di Piave and at Capo Sile twenty miles from Venice, where they made some progress. Then the Italians, British and French counterattacked with impetuosity and within two or three days had turned the Austrian offensive into a great rout, killing thousands, taking other thousands prisoners and obtaining possession of a large amount of war materiel, including many of the Austrian heavy caliber guns. The whole Austrian scheme to advance into the rich Italian plains, where they hoped to find great stores of food for their hungry soldiers, failed miserably.

The defeat added to the dissatisfaction in the dual empire and increased the bad feeling between Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Emperor's Peace Letter a Bomb.

In this connection it may be noted that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, was forced to resign his position on April 15, 1918, following the publication of a letter published by the French government showing that Emperor Charles had favored giving Alsace-Lorraine to France and restoring Belgium and Serbia in order to bring about peace. The letter caused a sensation and added to the ill feeling existing between the central powers.

Naval Affairs.

On the seas the year 1918 was without events comparable in importance to the battle of the Falkland islands or of the Skager-Rak, though there were some minor affairs in which great heroism was shown. This was rotably the case in the British attacks on Zebrugge and Ostend by which these enemy naval bases were made practically useless. The entrances to the ports were obstructed by sinking old ships across the harbor entrances April 22 and again on May 9. The British lost many brave men in the operations, but it was worth the sacrifice for the activities of the German submarines were greatly hampered thereby.

In an encounter between British light craft and Turkish war vessels at the entrance of the Dardanelles Jan. 20, 1918, the Bressan, a former cruiser, was sent to the bottom and the Goeben damaged. Both were flying the Turkish flag. The British lost a destroyer and a small monitor. Two or three encounters occurred in the North sea, but they were of little consequence.

The German high seas fleet did not venture out from the harbor in which it had been anchored since the battle of Skager-Rak until it surrendered in accordance with the armistice terms. Most of the Russian warships in the Baltic escaped seizure by the Germans after the collapse of the Russian army, some being sunk by the Russians themselves and others taking refuge at Kronstadt. The Germans, however, obtained possession of some of the craft in the Black sea ports.

Italians' Notable Naval Feat.

Through the skill and bravery of Commander Pellegrini and Commander Rizzo of the Italian navy Austria-Hungary lost three battle ships and one coast defense ship. These were torpedoed either while lying in harbor or proceeding along the Dalmatian coast protected by swarms of torpedo boats. The coast defense ship *Wien* was sunk in December, 1917, and the battle ships in May and June, 1918. No finer exploits of this kind were produced by the war.

Some losses were suffered by the American navy, but under all the circumstances they were not heavier than might have been expected. Among the vessels lost by torpedoing or through other causes may be named the destroyers Jacob Jones and Chauncey, the collier *Cyclops*, the cruiser San Diego, the supply ship *Westover*, the tugs *Cherokee* and *Mariner* and a number of ships used as troop transports. Fortunately these were homeward bound and the loss of life was not large.

The work done by the navy was of a most arduous and exacting character, but it met every emergency and established a record, especially in the matter of conveying trans-

ports to Europe, of which it has every reason to be proud. Several transports were lost, but in each case they were homeward bound. The transport *Tuscania*, on which more than 200 American soldiers lost their lives Feb. 5, and the *Moldavia* and *Otranto* were British. The largest American transports lost were the President Lincoln, May 31, 1918, and the *Covington*, July 1.

Notwithstanding that many ships of the allied countries and neutral nations were sunk in the course of a year it became apparent that the German policy of ruthless submarine warfare was doomed to failure. The seas around the British Isles became so unpleasant for the "U" boats that they ventured farther from their bases and even came to this side of the Atlantic. In June they sank about a dozen ships off the American coast.

Torpedoing of Hospital Ships.

"Frightfulness" continued to be a strong feature of the German war policy, both on sea and land. Hospital ships were attacked and sunk on sight wherever they were encountered. The most striking example of this was the sinking of the British ship *Llandovery Castle* seventy miles off the Irish coast on the night of June 27 with the loss of 234 lives, among them a number of Canadian woman Red Cross nurses. On land the German aviators bombed many hospitals and continued their aerial raids on London and Paris.

Long Range Gun Bombards Paris.

The French capital was also subjected to a bombardment by guns having a surprisingly long range—said to be sixty or seventy miles—causing some loss of life. The greatest fatality occurred when a shell struck a church in Paris where services were being held on Good Friday, killing seventy-six persons. British, French and other aviators, in retaliation for the bombing of defenseless towns back of the battle line, dropped explosives on some of the Rhine towns, sparing as much as possible, however, civilians while attacking factories and public works. This action caused great alarm and the inhabitants demanded that an understanding should be reached on the subject of aerial bombardments outside the war zones proper.

Throughout the year the allied aviators continued to manifest their superiority over the German flyers. Fatalities on both sides were heavy and some of the greatest aces were killed. Among the dead may be mentioned Maj. Baracca, Italian; Frank L. Baylies, Arthur Blumenthal, W. Vernon Booth, A. Courtney Campbell, Charles W. Chapman, James B. McConnell, Raoul Lufbery, Paul Pavleka, Quentin Roosevelt, American; Baron Richt-hofen, German; Georges Guynemer, French, and James B. McCudden, British. In the training areas in America there were many fatal aerial accidents. Among the deaths attracting the most attention were those of John Purroy Mitchel, former mayor of New York, and Vernon Castle, the noted dancer.

Lichnowsky Memoirs.

Revelations made by Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador in London at the time the war began, laying the blame for the great struggle on German and Austrian shoulders, caused a great sensation early in the spring of this year. His statement of the causes of the war confirmed the claims of the British and other allies and was a severe setback to the German assertion that the war was forced on the central powers and that they were fighting in self-defense.

Gavrio Prinzip, the man who killed Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and thereby precipitated the European war, died in a fortress near Prague, Bohemia, April 30, 1918, of tuberculosis.

Decisive Campaign.

Having noted some of the less important occurrences of the year we may now turn

to the campaigns which resulted in the downfall of Germany and her allies. Bulgaria was the first of the quadruple alliance to give up the struggle. In July Italian and French troops began an operation between the Adriatic coast and the Romorica valley and in five days advanced from fifteen to twenty miles on a sixty mile front, until the whole of southern Albania was cleared of the enemy.

Bulgarians Forced to Surrender.

There were some minor operations in August, but Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, who was the commander in chief of the allied forces in Macedonia, waited until his preparations were complete. An official report issued by the French war office gave this concise account of the brief but brilliant campaign that followed:

"The operations began [Sept. 14] when a Serbian division moved forward and carried by assault the formidable mountain barriers of Vetrenik, Dobropole and Sokol. By Sept. 22 they had succeeded in cutting the communications of the first Bulgarian army operating along the Vardar and those of the Bulgarian second army and the Germans north of Monastir.

"Displaying extraordinary endurance, courage and a spirit of sacrifice, all the allied forces joined in the attack Sept. 18 against the enemy at Doiran, capturing this region from important Bulgarian forces.

"Beginning Sept. 21, the Italian, Greek and French troops in the region of Monastir moved forward in their turn. On Sept. 22 a general pursuit began. It was conducted with ardor and splendid energy.

Allies Cross Vardar.

"On the 23d the Serbians and French crossed the Vardar in the direction of Krivolak. On the 24th French cavalry entered Prilep. On the 25th Ishtib and the formidable barriers to Veles were captured. The British opened up the road to Strumnitza, which they entered Sept. 26. The same day the Serbians reached Kochana and Veles and the Italians, French and Greeks were marching on Kichevo.

"On the evening of Sept. 26 the Bulgarians asked that hostilities be suspended, announcing they were sending plenipotentiaries.

"At 11 p. m. on Sept. 29 the plenipotentiaries delegated by the Bulgarian government signed an armistice at Saloniki. On Sept. 30 at midday hostilities between Bulgarians and the allies ceased."

Though the Bulgarians had surrendered, the Austrian and German detachments in the Balkans offered some resistance. It was feeble, for they were meeting with severe reverses elsewhere and could spare no troops for this war theater. The allies, and particularly the Serbians, advanced steadily and occupied all the main towns and strategic centers. The Germans speedily found themselves cut off from Turkey, the famous Berlin to Bagdad line being cut and communication by the Danube closed. Before the war ended the Serbians were back in their old capital, Belgrade.

Abdication of King Ferdinand.

King Ferdinand had been in bad health and mentally depressed for some time before the surrender came. His pro-German cabinet resigned and another favorable to the allies came to the helm under the leadership of Mr. Malinoff. It was this government which made the surrender at Saloniki. King Ferdinand abdicated Oct. 3 and was succeeded by Prince Boris. In giving up the throne King Ferdinand issued the following manifesto:

"By reason of a succession of circumstances which have occurred in my kingdom and which demand from each citizen much sacrifice, even to the surrendering of oneself for the well being of all, I desire to give as the first example the sacrifice of myself.

"Despite the sacred ties which for thirty-two years have bound me so firmly to this country, for whose prosperity and greatness I have given all my powers, I have decided to renounce the royal Bulgarian crown in

favor of my eldest son, his highness the prince royal, Boris of Tirovo.

"I call upon all faithful subjects and true patriots to unite as one man about the throne of King Boris, to lift the country from its difficult situation and to elevate new Bulgaria to the height to which it is predestined."

The abdication of King Ferdinand was announced by Premier Malinoff at a crowded session of the Bulgarian parliament and the news was received by the deputies with the greatest interest.

It was announced on Nov. 2 that King Boris had also abdicated and that Bulgaria had been changed into a republic. Dispatches from Sofia were conflicting and details of the formation of the new state are lacking.

Turkey Next to Give Up.

Having been cut off from Germany, the Turkish government found itself in a hopeless position, which was made all the more so by the complete defeat of its army in Palestine by the forces under Gen. Allenby. The beginning of the decisive campaign in this part of the world was described thus in an official British communication issued from the war office in London Sept. 20:

"During the night of Sept. 18 our troops commenced a general attack on the front between the Jordan and the sea. East of the Jerusalem-Nablus road British and Indian troops advanced successfully and intercepted the Turkish road communication leading southeast from Nablus.

"At 4:30 a. m. of the 19th the main attack, in which French troops participated, was launched after a sharp bombardment between Rafat and the coast. Our infantry made rapid progress, overrunning the entire hostile defensive system on this frontage by 8 a. m. and penetrating to a maximum depth of five miles before sunrise east.

"The latest available reports indicate the Tulkeram railway junction was occupied by our infantry in the course of the afternoon, while a brigade of Australian light horse reached the main Tulkeram-Messudieh railway and the road in the vicinity of Anesta, cutting off large bodies of retreating enemy with their guns and transports.

"Meantime a strong cavalry force of British, Indian and Australian troops moving northward on the coast had seized the road junction at Haidra Lektara, nineteen miles from the point of departure, by midday.

"East of the Jordan a strong detachment of Arab troops of the king of the Hadjias, descending from the Turkish railway junction of Beraa, severed rail communication leading north, south and west from that center.

"The operations continued. By 8 p. m. of the 19th more than 3,000 prisoners had passed through our corps cages and many more were reported as not having been counted. Large quantities of materiel had been taken."

Another official statement issued by the British war office Sept. 22 said:

"By 8 p. m. on Sept. 20 the enemy resistance had collapsed everywhere save on the Turkish left in the Jordan valley.

"Our left wing, having swung around to the east, had reached the line of Bidieh, Baka and Messudieh junction, and was astride the rail and roads converging at Nablus.

"Our right wing, advancing through difficult country against considerable resistance, had reached the line of Kahn Jibeit, one and one-quarter miles northeast of El Muheir and Es-Sawieh, and was facing north astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

"On the north our cavalry had occupied Nazareth, Afuse and Beisan, and were collecting the disorganized masses of enemy troops and transport as they arrived from the south,

Close Trap on Turks.

"All avenues of escape open to the enemy, except the fords across the Jordan between Beisan and Jisr-ed-Dameer, were thus closed,



BATTLE LINES IN BALKANS AND PALESTINE IN 1918.

The arrows on the map show: No. 1: Battle line in Balkans at the beginning of 1918. No. 2: Battle line at the time the armistice with Austria-Hungary was signed. No. 3: Where allied fleet passed through the Dar-

danelles and the Bosphorus to the Black sea. No. 4: Battle line in Palestine at the beginning of 1918. No. 5: The battle line at the time of Turkey's surrender.

"East of the Jordan Arab forces of the king of the Hedjas had effected numerous demolitions on the railways radiating from Beraa, several important bridges, including one in the Yurmak valley, having been destroyed.

"Very severe losses have been inflicted on the masses of Turkish troops retreating over the difficult roads by our air service.

"A German airplane, later ascertained to have been carrying mails, landed in the midst of our troops at Afule. The pilot, who believed the place still to be in Turkish hands, destroyed the machine and its contents before he could be secured.

"By 9 o'clock on Saturday night on our left wing the infantry about Biratur had reached the line Beitdejan-Samaria-Kirafmer, shepherd-

ing the enemy on the west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road into the arms of our cavalry operating southward from Beisan.

Airmen Harass Fugitives.

"Other enemy columns vainly attempted to escape into the Jordan valley in the direction of Jisr-ed-Dameer, which still is held by us. These columns suffered adversely from our aircraft, which constantly harassed them with bombs and machine gun fire from low altitudes.

"In the vicinity of Lake Tiberias our cavalry detachments hold Nazareth, and the rail and road passages over the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Dameer. Already 18,000 prisoners have been captured and 120 guns collected."

In the course of the next few days the entire 7th and 8th Turkish armies were virtually annihilated. The mobility of the allied forces and the boldness of Gen. Allenby's plan of hitting at the strongest point in the Turkish defenses added to the success. The rush of the British cavalry completed the enemy's discomfiture.

The Turkish reserves consisted of troops which recently arrived from the Caucasus. Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, commander of the Turkish forces, and his staff escaped capture by only six hours. British cavalry, pushing up the Mediterranean coast of Palestine, occupied Haifa and Acre. The capture of these ports represented an advance of sixty miles in the operations. Allied troops reached Es-Salt, fifteen miles northwest of Amman.

Damascus Taken.

Troops of an Australian mounted division entered Damascus Monday night, Sept. 30. At 6 a. m. Oct. 1 the city was occupied by the British forces and by a portion of the Arab army of King Hussein. More than 7,000 prisoners were taken. British troops entered Aleppo Oct. 26.

Surrender Announced.

The surrender of Turkey was announced in the French chamber of deputies Oct. 31 by Admiral Leygues, minister of marine, who said:

"A few days ago Gen. Townshend was freed to go to inform the British admiral commanding in the Egean sea that the Turkish government asked that negotiations be opened with a view to conclusion of an armistice between Turkey and the allies.

"Rear-Admiral Calthorpe replied that if the Turkish government sent regularly accredited plenipotentiaries he had the necessary powers to inform them of the conditions under which the allies would consent to cease hostilities and that he had the power to act on behalf of the allies an armistice based on these conditions.

"The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros at the beginning of this week. The armistice was signed last night [Oct. 30] by Rear-Admiral Calthorpe on behalf of the allies, and it became effective this noon.

"It is impossible to publish the complete terms, but they include:

"Free passage of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles to the Black sea.

"Occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts as necessary to guarantee the security of this passage.

Must Return Prisoners.

"The immediate release and return of all allied prisoners of war."

Gen. Townshend was commander of the British Mesopotamian force which surrendered at Kut-el-Amara on April 29, 1916. Gen. Townshend had been sent as a prisoner to an island in the Sea of Marmora.

Collapse of Austria.

The collapse of Austria-Hungary followed close on the heels of that of Turkey. There were many minor engagements along the Piave and in the mountainous regions after the ill-fated Austrian drive in June, but there was nothing like a general offensive until after the middle of October. On the 23d of that month the Italians, aided by the French and British, attacked in the Monte Grappa region and on the Asiago plateau. They also struck along the upper reaches of the Piave river and before the 25th had taken 3,000 prisoners. On the Piave they captured the islands of Grave di Pappadopollo and Maggiore, which are in the vicinity of Odrizo. They took prisoner the enemy garrisons of these islands. A little farther to the north and west the Italians made important progress in the region of Monte Grappa, the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the war. They crossed the Ornic river and captured Monto Solarolo and part of

Monte Prassolan and Monte Pertica. On the Asiago plateau they took Monte Sisemol. An official Italian communique issued on Oct. 23 said:

"Our army, in conjunction with allied contingents, has crossed the Piave river by force of arms, engaging in bitter battles the enemy, who strove desperately to bar the way.

"Between the slope and heights of Val Dobbiadene and the mouth of the Soligo torrent our infantry assault troops passed during the night, under violent fire, to the left bank of the river, broke into the enemy's front lines and carried them.

"Supported by the fire of the artillery on the right bank, they gained ground and repulsed enemy counterattacks throughout the day.

"To the south the 10th army, taking advantage of the successes of the British at Grave di Pappadopollo, compelled the enemy to retire and repulsed two counterattacks in the direction of Borgo Malanotte and Boneadelle.

"The prisoners taken yesterday aggregated more than 9,000. Fifty-one guns were captured."

By the night of the 29th the allied troops were nearly eight miles east of the Piave river and still were driving the disorganized Austrians before them. Cavalry and light infantry detachments formed a crossing of the Montecano river, routed the enemy rear guards at Vazzola and headed in the direction of the Livenza river to the east.

Over the forty mile front from the region of Monte Grappa, in the north, eastward and then south nearly to Ponte di Piave, twenty miles north of the sea, Italian, British and French troops everywhere reported a victorious advance.

At the north end of the attack line on the Piave Italian troops stormed Val Dobbiadene, swept up and took the heights of Colfosto, overran the Susegana plain, and took the town of the same name. Conegliano, five miles north-east of the left bank of the Piave, was occupied and passed in the advance.

North of the Montello the French took Monte Pionar by storm, while Italian troops, north and west, crossed the Ornic river, an east and west stream which flows into the Piave, and drove the Austrians from Alano di Piave.

British units, far to the west of the Brenta, raided the enemy trenches opposite Asiago and found them unoccupied. The captured materiel were heavy, including not only field artillery but cannon of large caliber.

American troops under Maj-Gen. Charles G. Treat crossed the Piave river with the 10th army, composed of British, Italians and Americans, under Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Cavan. This was the first army to begin operations by establishing a bridgehead across the Piave river at the island of Grave di Pappadopollo.

By Oct. 30 more than 50,000 Austrian prisoners had been taken, with 300 guns and great quantities of military stores. An official statement from Rome said that hordes of the enemy were streaming in rout from the mountain passes, seeking to cross the Tagliamento river, about ten miles east of the Livenza. The Italian, British and French troops crossed the Livenza at several places along its headwaters and were headed for the Tagliamento, beyond which lie the Isonzo and the Austrian frontier. To the south the 3d Italian army, which forced several passages of the lower Piave on the 29th, was driving the enemy before it, despite some show of resistance.

Italian troops reached Ponte delle Albi, northeast of the city of Belluno, in the north, thus definitely dividing the Austrian armies.

"The enemy is completely defeated east of the Piave," said an official Italian dispatch, "and is with great difficulty sustaining the incessant pressure of our troops in the mountain region, in the plain, and in the Alpine foothills of Venetia. Our armies are aiming



AUSTRO-ITALIAN BATTLE LINES IN 1918.

irresistibly toward the objectives which have been designated.

"The enemy masses are streaming in confusion down the mountain valleys in an attempt to reach passes on the Tagliamento. Prisoners, guns, war materiel and storehouses, scarcely touched, fell into our hands.

"The 12th army, after having completely taken possession of the height of Ceseme, is fighting to conquer the pass of Quero. The 8th army has conquered the ridge between the valley of Follina and the valley of the Piave and has occupied the pass of Seravelle, advancing toward the plain of Cansiglio, aiming at the plain of Pordenone. The 10th army has brought its front on the Livignza.

"The 3d army is pushing ahead, overwhelming and capturing the enemy, who offers a bitter resistance. Czecho-Slovak troops are participating in the action.

"In the Grappa region our troops renewed their attack and this morning succeeded in conquering Col Capriole, Col Bonatto, Asolone, Monte Prassolan, the salient of Solaro, Monte Spinonica and the plateau of Asiago.

On Nov. 1 the official Italian account of the battle operations read:

"The battle continues all along the front. The enemy is strongly maintaining his resistance from the Stelvio to the Astico, but he is wavering beyond the Asiago plateau and is in utter rout all along the rest of the front. The greatest defense that the enemy has is the natural obstacles along the road of its retreat.

"Our troops are full of enthusiasm and are following the enemy relentlessly.

"The 12th army, after conquering the pass of Quero, has rapidly advanced south of Belluno and after brilliantly rounding the depression of Vadalto has advanced on Belluno and occupied the city.

"The 3d army, re-enforced also by a regiment of marines, has occupied the whole intricate zone along the Adriatic.

"In the direction of Udine the Italian troops are also fast advancing. Pordenone has fall-

en into our hands. At the extreme eastern sector of the front Italian marines have occupied Caorle.

"Great numbers of airplanes are preceding our troops and are operating their machine guns on the retreating enemy columns.

"The number of prisoners is increasing rapidly and continuously. More than 700 guns captured have already been counted. The booty captured is of an enormous quantity."

Report of Nov. 2.

On Nov. 2 Rome reported:

"The Austrian armies have been completely defeated. The Italians already have captured 80,000 prisoners and 1,600 guns. The entire Austrian army in the Trentino has been cut off and another Austrian army on the southern end of the front is in the same situation.

"The Italians are on Austrian soil. The northern army crossed the frontier into Austrian territory in the Sugana valley yesterday evening, cutting the Austrian forces in that region in two.

"East of the Brenta the pursuit continues. On the Asiago plateau the enemy is resisting to give time for the masses in the rear to retire, but the troops of the 6th army have crossed by force of arms the pass between Rotzo and Roana, carrying in a bitter struggle Monte Cimone and Monte Lisser, and are advancing in the valley of the Nos.

"The 4th army has occupied the heights north of the hollow of Fonzaso and has pushed forward columns into the Sugana valley. The old frontier was passed yesterday evening. Alpine groups, having crossed the Piave with improvised means in the neigh-

borhood of Busche, have spread out in the area between Felitre and San Giustina.

"Italian troops which yesterday won in heavy fighting at the Passo di Boido, the hollow of Fadato, are going up the Cordevole valley. They have passed beyond Ponte delle Alpi and are marching toward Longarone.

"On the plains an Italian cavalry division under the count of Turin, having overcome the stubborn resistance of the enemy at Castello d'Aviano, Roveredo in Piano, San Martino and San Quierino, occupied Pordenone and passed the Cellina-Meduna line.

"Our own and allied aviators are complete masters of the air and continue without pause their daring activities. An Italian airship bombarded the railway station in the Sugana valley at night.

"It is not possible to calculate the number of guns abandoned on the lines of battle nor distant from the fighting fronts and in the roads. More than 1,000 have been counted.

"More than 80,000 prisoners have been counted. Our soldiers have liberated several thousand prisoners from captivity."

Austria Raises White Flag.

Even before this stage of the battle had been reached the Austrian authorities realized that it would be useless to continue the struggle any further and steps were taken to secure an armistice. This proceeding was thus described by a correspondent of the London Times:

"Toward the evening of Oct. 29 an Austrian officer was seen coming from the enemy trenches close to Serravalle, above Ala, in the Adige valley. It became evident at once that the white flag was genuine and Italian officers went forward to meet him.

"The officer, who was a captain, declared that he had come to discuss the conditions of an armistice. Taken to a neighboring command and questioned, he was found not to have any authoritative papers and was sent back with a message that a more representative and duly accredited mission should be sent if the matter was to be pursued.

"On Wednesday evening a white flag was again hoisted. The Austrians having evidently determined to make due sacrifice of their pride, this time more fitting personalities appeared. At the head of a small group that approached the Italian trenches was the Austrian Gen. von Weber, a corps commander. The party consisted of eight persons and included another general and naval and military officers. There were also civilians, either diplomatic or government representatives, and secretaries and typists.

"They were treated with every courtesy, and when Gen. von Weber had formally stated his mission and shown that he was the bearer of proper credentials he and his party were driven next day in motor cars to the Villa Giusti, close to Gen. Diaz' headquarters. At 9 o'clock in the morning Gen. Badoglio, the chief of the staff, drove with an escort of cavalry to the villa, and on his arrival all the troops present saluted and the bugles were sounded.

"Entering the villa, Gen. Badoglio found all the Austrian mission standing in a line in the drawing room awaiting him. Gen. von Weber was in full uniform, wearing the stars and ribbons of his orders. Gen. Badoglio saluted him and upon seating himself asked the Austrian general his errand. Gen. von Weber replied that he had come to ask the conditions upon which an armistice would be granted. Gen. Badoglio answered that within an hour he would let him know the general lines of such an armistice contained in a written message. He then left the room and the written message in question was at once sent to the villa.

"Meanwhile telegrams were exchanged with Versailles, and during the afternoon the precise details under which an armistice would be granted were received from Sir Orlando, the Italian prime minister, and again in written form handed to Gen. von Weber. During

the evening one of the Austrian envoys left by motor car for Serravalle with a draft of the conditions to communicate to the Austrian government.

"The Austrian plenipotentiaries were very much depressed and did not show themselves outside the villa nor walk in its ample gardens."

Armistice Signed.

The terms of armistice offered by the allies were accepted by the Austrian government and the document was signed by Gen. Diaz and the Austrian representatives on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 3. At 3 o'clock on the following day hostilities ceased all along the line. On the evening of Monday the Italian war office issued the following statement:

"The war against Austria-Hungary, which under the high guidance of the king, the supreme leader of the Italian army, inferior in numbers and material, began the 24th of May, 1915, and which, with unbending faith and intencions valor has been conducted uninteruptedly and bitterly for forty-one months, has been won.

"The gigantic battle engaged in on the 24th of October, in which fifty-one Italian divisions and three British, two French, one Czechoslovak and one American regiment participated against sixty-three Austro-Hungarian divisions, is ended.

"The daring and very rapid advance of the 29th army corps on Trent, closing up the enemy's armies in Trentino, who were overcome to the west by troops from the 7th army and to the east by the 1st, 6th and 4th armies, brought about the total collapse of the enemy's front.

"The Austro-Hungarian army is destroyed. It suffered very heavy losses in the fierce resistance of the first days of the struggle, and in pursuit it has lost an immense quantity of materiel of all kinds, nearly all its stores and depots, and has left in our hands about 300,000 prisoners, with their commands complete, and not less than 5,000 guns.

"This defeat has left what once was one of the most powerful armies in the world in disorder and without hope of returning along the valleys through which it descended with haughty assurance."

Victory Hour for the Allies.

On the anniversary of Britain's entry into the war, Aug. 4, Field Marshal Haig, commander in chief of the British forces in France, issued this special order of the day:

"The conclusion of the fourth year of the war marks the passing of the period of crisis. We can now with added confidence look forward to the future.

"The revolution in Russia set free large hostile forces on the eastern front, which were transferred to the west. It was the enemy's intention to use the great numbers thus created to gain a decisive victory before the arrival of American troops should give superiority to the allies.

"The enemy made his effort to obtain a decision on the western front and failed. The steady stream of American troops arriving in France has restored the balance. The enemy's first and most powerful blows fell on the British.

"The superiority of force was nearly three to one. Although he succeeded in pressing back parts of the fronts attacked, the British line remained unbroken.

"After many days of heroic fighting, the glory of which will live for all time in the history of our race, the enemy is held. At the end of four years of war the magnificent fighting qualities and spirit of our troops remain of the highest order.

"I thank them for the devoted bravery and unshaken resolution with which they responded to my appeal at the height of the struggle. I know they will show like steadfastness and courage in whatever task they may yet be called upon to perform."

That the field marshal spoke truly was proved by after events. The period of crisis had been passed, for thereafter and until the

surrender the Germans moved only in one direction, and that was in the direction of their own front. There was much sanguinary fighting, but it was a defensive war they waged, with numerous counteroffensives to give their harassed troops time to get away with guns and supplies. No real offensive was attempted after the end of July.

To give merely an outline of what happened on the western front between Aug. 1 and Nov. 11 is difficult because of the extended battle line, the number of troops engaged and the rapidity with which the allied commanders struck the enemy heavy blows in widely separate sections. An attempt will, however, be made to touch upon some of the more important movements from the North sea to the Swiss border in the order in which they occurred.

Capture of Fismes.

On Aug. 3 and 4 Gen. Pershing was able to report: "The full fruits of victory in the counteroffensive begun so gloriously by Franco-American troops on July 18 were reaped to-day, when the enemy, who met his second great defeat on the Marne, was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle. The enemy, in spite of suffering the severest losses, has proved incapable of stemming the onslaught of our troops, fighting for liberty side by side with French, British and Italian veterans. In the course of the operations 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by our men alone. Our troops have taken Fismes by assault and hold the south bank of the Vesle in this section."

Foch Made Marshal of France.

On Aug. 6 the French council of ministers elevated Gen. Ferdinand Foch to the rank of marshal of France. In connection with this event Premier Clemenceau said:

"At the hour when the enemy, by a formidable offensive, counted on snatching the decision and imposing a German peace upon us, Gen. Foch and his admirable troops vanquished him.

"Paris is not in danger, Soissons and Chateau Thierry have been reconquered and more than 200 villages have been delivered.

"Thirty-five thousand prisoners and 700 cannon have been captured and the enemy's high hopes of the week before have been crushed. The glorious allied armies have thrown him from the banks of the Marne to the Aisne. Such are the results of the high command's strategy, superbly executed by incomparable commanders. The confidence placed by the republic and by all the allies in the conqueror of St. Gond, the Yser and the Somme has been fully justified."

Smash in Picardy.

On Aug. 8 the British and French launched an offensive in Picardy and on a front of more than twenty miles astride the Somme pressed forward from six to seven miles, taking more than 10,000 prisoners and capturing Arruail, Hamel and numerous other places. In his report of the first day's operations Gen. Haig said:

"The operations commenced this morning on the Amiens front by the French 1st army under command of G. n. Debeney and the British 4th army under Sir Henry Rawlinson are proceeding successfully. The assembly of allied troops was completed under cover of night, unnoticed by the enemy.

"At the hour of assault French, Canadian, Australian and English divisions, assisted by a large number of British tanks, stormed the Germans on a front of over twenty miles from the Avre river at Braches to the neighborhood of Morlancourt. The enemy was taken by surprise, and at all points the allied troops have made rapid progress.

"At an early hour our first objectives had been reached on the whole of the front attacked. During the morning the advance of the allied infantry continued actively assisted

by British cavalry, light tanks and motor machine gun batteries.

"The assistance of German divisions in the line was overcome at certain points after sharp fighting, and many prisoners and a number of guns were captured by our troops. The French troops, attacking with great gallantry, crossed the Avre river, and despite the enemy's opposition carried hostile defenses. North of the Somme the great part of our final objectives were gained before noon, but in the neighborhood of Chipilly parties of the enemy offered prolonged resistance. In both localities the fighting was heavy, but ultimately our troops broke down the opposition of the German infantry and gained their objectives.

"South of the Somme the gallantry of the allied infantry and the dash and vigor of their attack had gained during the afternoon the final objectives for the day on practically the whole of the batt'e front.

"Assisted by our light tanks and armored cars, cavalry passed through the infantry and beyond our objectives, riding down the German transports and limbers in their retreat, and capturing villages and taking many prisoners."

Chipilly Ridge.

The hard fighting at Chipilly ridge mentioned in Gen. Haig's dispatch was done chiefly by Australian troops, but they were ably assisted by American soldiers, former national guardsmen from Chicago and vicinity, whose work won the highest praise. They fought like veterans and contributed materially to the victory. The battle was thus described in the dispatches of Aug. 10:

"Details of the brilliant battle which the Americans and British fought for the spur are now available. In order to go over the top at the appointed time yesterday afternoon the Americans were forced to make a rapid march in the last part of which they ran so as to be in to fight."

"The American machine gunners and infantry went into battle with their traditional enthusiasm. They met the Germans and defeated them here, just as they did along the Marne.

"At places stiff resistance developed, but all along the line the Americans, British and French smashed through the harassed enemy, who was trying to hold up their advance.

"Chipilly spur, north of the Somme, was captured by the American and British troops at 9 o'clock. The attack began at 5 o'clock when the allies drove forward between the Ancre and the Somme. They were supported by tanks and were preceded by a heavy barrage fire. The enemy was driven toward Bray, northeast of Chipilly.

"In the American attack the German infantry held for a while and then broke, and the Americans kept going, at some places without the assistance of the tanks. The ground, pitted with deep gullies, was unsuited for tank warfare.

"There were no trenches, but a thin smoke screen blowing across the ground indicated where the enemy's positions lay. At the same time the German artillery became active and dropped shells in the direction of the American troops which inflicted a few casualties. The Americans, however, ran on and reached the smoke line just as it lifted. There they found themselves at grips with the enemy.

"Meanwhile certain American units had reached positions in front of a wood when the Germans opened fire with machine guns. Many of these enemy machine gunners came up from deep dugouts after the American barrage had ceased and they placed their guns in prepared pits. The Americans faced a hail of bullets here. The Germans continued to fire until the Americans and English put them out of action.

On Aug. 14 Gen. March, chief of staff, announced that the American regiment officially commended for valorous deeds in the battle of Chipilly ridge was the 131st infantry, formerly the 1st Illinois infantry, from Chicago. The regiment was commanded by Col. Joseph B. Sanborn.

Fall of Montdidier.

Montdidier was taken by the French on Aug. 10 and further ground was gained. The British also continued to advance and by the 14th the allies had taken 38,000 prisoners including 1,000 officers, and had captured more than 500 guns. It was a heavy blow and even the *Deutsches Zeitung* of Berlin was compelled to say: "The events between the Somme and the Avre constitute the first serious defeat of the war."

On the Oise-Aisne front Gen. Mangin's 10th French army delivered an attack on Aug. 19-20 which netted 8,000 prisoners and liberated many towns. In the Lys salient to the north the British also advanced several miles. On the 21st Lassigny was taken by the French. This was the cornerstone of the German position south of the Avre river after the fall of Montdidier. At the same time Gen. Haig attacked on a ten mile front from Arras to Albert, advanced about three miles and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. On Aug. 24 the British captured Thiepval and Bray and reached the vicinity of Bapaume. On the 26th Canadian troops captured Wancourt, Monchy-le-Preux and pressed on beyond. By the 28th the French had taken Chaules and Nesle.

Battle of Juvigny.

Accompanied by a fleet of tanks and covered by a heavy artillery barrage, the American troops swept forward early on Aug. 29 against the German lines on the Juvigny plateau. The battle was thus described by a correspondent:

"The Americans took the village of Juvigny after bitter resistance. Their positions extended north toward Chavigny late this afternoon, when the battle had developed into one of the most desperate in which Americans had yet fought. The Yankees' advance was slowed up by the bitter defense of the Germans as the afternoon advanced. The German positions were shelled most vigorously by heavy guns, mortars and light pieces, firing almost point blank, as well as by long range naval guns, which searched the positions far and near. And then the infantry advanced.

"Up over the plateau the infantrymen went toward Juvigny and across the little railroad running north and south. The Germans immediately began to employ the tactics of similar retreats, leaving their rear defended by a line of machine guns hidden behind every clump of brush, promontory and woods. Only a few detachments of infantry were left, the army again adopting measures calculated to save the most men possible. From Couronne woods and another little wood standing like sentinels behind Juvigny and the American lines the German guns delivered a deadly crossfire. Juvigny is only a village, but, located along the side of a hill, it offered a peculiar opportunity for defense, until the advancing forces moved into positions from which they were able to make it untenable. The resistance then stopped the Germans retiring farther east into more broken ground."

"On the same day that the Americans took Juvigny the French captured Noyon, an important center for which there had been severe fighting. The British reached the west bank of the Somme, opposite Brie and Peronne, and captured Bapaume. On Aug. 31 the British announced that the whole of the Lys salient, including the famous Mont Kemmel, the 'key to Ypres,' had been taken. On Sept. 1 they captured Peronne, Bullecourt and St. Denis. On the same day Americans for the first time fought on Belgian soil and captured Voormezele. On Sept. 2 the British pierced the Droocourt-St. Quant 'switch line' and began a drive toward Douai and Cambrai. By the 4th they had crossed the Canal du Nord. At the same time the Germans evacuated Lens. On this day the Germans were retreating on a front of 130 miles from Ypres south to Noyon. They withdrew before the Americans in the Vesle region. On Sept. 6 the French took Ham and began a drive on

La Fere. By the 9th the Germans had been driven back to the original Hindenburg line, where their resistance began to strengthen.

Enemy's Effort Spent.

On Sept. 10 Field Marshal Haig issued the following order of the day to the British armies in France:

"One month has now passed since the British armies, having successfully withstood all the attacks of the enemy, once more took the offensive in their turn. In that short space of time, by a series of brilliant and skillfully executed actions, we have repeatedly defeated the same German armies whose vastly superior numbers compelled our retreat last spring. What has happened on the British front has happened also on the front of our allies.

"Already we have pressed beyond our old battle lines of 1917 and have made a wide breach in the enemy's strongest defenses.

"In this glorious accomplishment all ranks, arms and services of the British armies in France have borne their part in the most worthy and honorable manner.

"The capture of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in the course of four weeks' fighting speaks for the magnitude of your efforts and the magnificence of your achievement.

"We have passed through many dark days together. Please God, these never will return. The enemy has now spent his effort and we rely confidently upon each one of you to turn to full advantage the opportunity your skill, courage and resolution have created."

Battle of St. Mihiel.

Sept. 12 will always be a red letter day in the American military annals, for it was on that day that the 1st army under the leadership of Gen. Pershing won the first really large operation undertaken by the expeditionary force in France. This was the attack on and wiping out of the famous St. Mihiel salient. A dispatch written on the first day of the attack described it as follows:

"The attack, which started early this morning, extended on the southern side for a distance of twelve miles, from St. Mihiel north-eastward to Pont-a-Mousson and northward from St. Mihiel for a distance of eight miles.

"French troops, co-operating with the Americans and under Gen. Pershing's direction, struck at the southern point of the salient at St. Mihiel. The offensive, the first undertaken on a pretentious scale by the Americans, was planned by the American staff and is being executed by American officers and troops. Tanks, artillery, airplanes, even down to the narrow gauge roads rushing forward ammunition—all are manned by Americans.

"To the east of St. Mihiel the Americans have captured Thiaucourt, Pannes and Nonsard. North of St. Mihiel, Gen. Pershing's men have taken Combes and have reached the western outskirts of Donmartin La Montaigne, about six or seven miles up toward Verdun, as well as Les Eperges and the neighboring hills, it is reported.

"The attack was launched this morning at 5 o'clock after a tomard of artillery preparation which lasted four hours. Light, medium and heavy artillery swept the German positions with gas, high explosives and shrapnel shells. The entire triangle for miles back was an inferno of blasting metal, fairly smothering the enemy positions.

"In many cases smoke screens were used to add to the demoralization of the boche and to render uncertain the aim of his machine gunners.

"Promptly at the zero hour the American troops left their trenches; some deployed as skirmishers where the nature of the ground permitted, others in platoon formation, wave following wave. There was not a hitch along the entire line. The infantry advance was synchronized with the artillery behind an intense rolling barrage timed for an advance of 100 meters every four minutes.

"When the infantry started to advance a perfect storm of aerial missiles was loosed over the German rear lines to supplement the devastation of the artillery.

"Railroad centers, bridges, hangars, munition supply centers, billeting areas and everything of value were subjected to an intense rain of bombs dropped by American aviators.

"Within a comparatively short time reports came back through liaison officers and signal corps centers that the advance was moving with clocklike regularity. The first objectives early were reached, and the troops, whose fighting is described as magnificent, stormed ahead to the next objective.

"In many instances the progress was so rapid that the troops reached their designated points ahead of schedule, and it was necessary to readjust the artillery fire. Soon after their progress was such that the order came back from the observation stations for the artillery to move forward. While certain batteries speeded up their fire, others hastily hooked up and, with horses galloping, rolled forward to new positions.

"The tanks did splendid service. Heavy concrete 'pill boxes,' sheltering machine guns, were encountered at frequent intervals, as well as other naturally strong machine gun placements. These the American manned tanks put out of action, either by direct fire or by charging over them, killing the crews and wrecking the pieces. Heavy belts of barbed wire were also were torn apart for the advance of the infantry.

"After the first hour there was never a question of who held supremacy in the air. At the outset of the assault there were a few boche flyers aloft, but within a few minutes they had been crashed by the American pilots or were speedily winging their way toward the rear lines.

"This left the American observation planes free to check and direct the artillery fire without molestation, while the heavy bombers worked without interference save for anti-aircraft guns, many of which were soon located and put out of action by the American light artillery.

"The enemy artillery fire fluctuated in intensity and accuracy. At some points the German heavies responded with a strong fire at first, while at other places the 'arriving' shells were infrequent and fired spasmodically. The enemy artillery at no time was able to interrupt the infantry schedule, and on the whole was altogether ineffective.

"As the action progressed the enemy's big gun fire dwindled, indicating that the Germans, aroused by the progress of the Yankees, were withdrawing their heavies for fear of losing them.

"Prisoners declared they had been expecting a drive by Gen. Pershing some place east of Verdun, but were uncertain as to the exact sector in which it would be made. They explain the recent raids made by their troops and the bonuses offered for American prisoners had been actuated by the desire of the commanders to keep track of the American units in the line in this region and the sectors farther east.

"The first village fell into the hands of the Americans within forty-five minutes, and from then on came reports of other villages that had been occupied.

"Meanwhile American cavalry was waiting at advantageous points for the order to move. When it seemed that the infantry had secured a sufficient break-through the horse troops galloped off through the hilly roads of this region and soon were reported operating several miles to the north, where they seized and held important places, ready to cut down fleeing enemy soldiers or to intercept the movement of reserves toward the front.

"By the 13th the St. Mihiel salient had been wiped out and the enemy is now virtually with his back to the famous Wotan Hindenburg line with the American and French forces paralleling him from Verdun to the Moselle."

Battles in Argonne Forest.

Gen. Pershing's troops continued fighting steadily and systematically advancing here and there and wearing out the Germans by a steady pressure. On Sept. 26 after due preparation they began another offensive, attacking along a front of twenty miles from the Meuse westward through the Argonne forest. The start of this battle, which developed into one of the bloodiest in the war for the Americans, was described thus by an Associated Press correspondent:

"The Americans attacked on a front from the Meuse river northwest of Verdun through the Argonne front to the Aisne. This front is northwest of the lines established by the Americans after wiping out the St. Mihiel salient.

"It was the St. Mihiel victory—Gen. Pershing's first great drive—that made possible today's offensive, because it freed the allies of flank attack from the old St. Mihiel salient and opened up necessary communications to supply the troops north and west of Verdun.

"The battle was opened with a terrific bombardment of the German lines, lasting eleven hours. The last hour of shelling consisted of intensive drum fire barrage.

"In a thick fog, at 5:30 o'clock this morning, Americans and French went over the top.

"Resistance at first was rather weak, but stiffened sharply as the Americans and French advanced. The Germans, according to all indications, were expecting the attack, and as the bombardment proceeded, withdrew a large part of their troops to rear positions.

"Evidently fearing loss of artillery, they also withdrew their cannon, leaving only machine gunners to harass the advance. As a result the losses of Americans and French were remarkably light.

"Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops of Maj.-Gen. Liggett's corps took Varennes, Montblainville, Vanquois and Cheppy by storm.

"Other American corps fought their way across Forges brook, northwest of Verdun, and captured the Bois de Forges. They wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Montfaucon, Cussy, Nantillois, Septsarges, Danneux and Gerocourt-back soon after the attack opened, and before nightfall the Americans had counted more than 5,000."

Break Hindenburg Line.

On Sept. 29 British and American troops smashed through the Hindenburg line at its strongest point between Cambrai and St. Quentin and advanced several miles beyond it. British and American troops entered the suburbs of Cambrai and outflanked St. Quentin. Many large towns and scores of villages were freed of the invader. Twenty-two thousand prisoners and more than 300 guns were captured. Meanwhile the Belgian army to the north tore a great hole in the German lines running from Dixmude, ten miles from the North sea, southward.

Dixmude was captured and the Belgians pressed eastward, winning many important towns and heights, until they were within two miles of Roulers, the center of communications for the German line in the whole of Flanders and for the German submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge. The Belgians captured 5,500 men and 300 guns.

"The breaking of the Hindenburg line below Cambrai was accomplished by one of the most remarkable feats of the war," wrote a correspondent. "The attack began when one English division crossed the wide and deep Scheldt canal near Belleglise on floats, rafts and improvised bridges, storming the line on the heights to the east. While they were sweeping over these lines and up the rising ground to the east, other troops crossed to the north and south to give support. It was a surprise for the Germans and the success is measured by the swiftness of the advance, once the canal was crossed.

"Town after town fell until the city of

Cambrai was passed both on the north and the south.

"The Canadian troops rushed down from the northwest to be the first to enter the city and soon won their way into the northwestern suburbs, but it is doubtful that they were the victors in the race, as almost at the same time the 63d naval division entered the southern outskirts.

"The stage where the American troops took part in the world drama was a little to the north of where the British divisions swam the river. At this point the canal is tunneled underground. The Americans advanced against the main Hindenburg line and captured the towns of Bellecourt and Naury. The Americans who made this advance were from New York, Tennessee and North and South Carolina."

Tribute to Americans.

"Never in this war have we seen keener or braver soldiers or more intelligent, high minded men than the two divisions in the fighting north of St. Quentin," wrote the official correspondent with the Australian forces in France in describing the American assault on the Hindenburg line in the direction of Joncourt on Sunday. "Some day, when the full story of this battle can be told, the American people will thrill with pride in these magnificent troops upon whom a tremendous task fell. They were faced by the most formidable task that could be imposed upon them—the breaking of two double systems of the greatest defense line the German empire ever constructed.

"On the left of their attack there was some uncertainty regarding the situation and this increased the difficulty of their work, yet these troops, working under the enthusiasm of their high ideals, carried through their assault, penetrated deeper even than had been intended and delivered a blow which attracted the greater part of the enemy's resistance. Beyond all question they made it possible to break the great defensive line in a position of the utmost importance to the allied cause."

Early in October the Germans began evacuating Lille and other towns in northern France and in Belgium and to remove their heavy artillery from the Belgian coast. On Oct. 3 the French launched three drives—one north of St. Quentin, another north of Reims and a third to the east in Champagne. All were successful, netting much territory and many prisoners.

On Oct. 4 the Americans resumed the attack west of the Meuse and advanced their lines from one to three miles, taking Hill 240 and the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chehery and La Forges. In the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire, troops from Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia forced the Germans back to the so called Kriemhilde line. In the Champagne American and French troops struck to the north and west, capturing St. Souplet and other places, this success having been made possible by the previous capture of Blanc Mont with some 3,000 prisoners. On the 6th the Americans captured St. Etienne. On Oct. 9 the Americans pressed on to the southern outskirts of Xivry and entered Chaune wood. In the course of the operation they took 2,000 prisoners.

On the same day (Oct. 9) the dispatches from the front told of the great, clean break through the Hindenburg system on the west. The armies of Field Marshal Haig, under Gens. Home, Byng and Rawlinson, reinforced by American divisions, swept through a twenty-mile gap torn in the enemy defenses. At its deepest points the advance, led by cavalry, swept from nine to twelve miles beyond the Cambrai-Le Catelet-St. Quentin line and almost reached the line of the La Selle and Sambre rivers. Caudry, Clary Bohain and a score of villages were freed. The advancing victorious divisions marched unopposed through the towns hastily deserted by the fleeing enemy.

Le Cateau was taken by the British on Oct. 10 and the advance was continued all along the line practically on the whole front. The en-

emy was forced to give up his positions north of the Suipe and the Arnes; on the 11th French cavalry entered Lancauville. The Argonne forest was finally cleaned up by the Americans and not a German remained in that great wooded area which had been the scene of such sanguinary fighting.

Congratulated by Rawlinson.

On Oct. 12 Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, commanding the British 4th army, with which an American division had been operating, sent to the general commanding the division, comprising troops from Tennessee and the Carolinas, the following telegram:

"On this occasion I desire to convey to you and all the members of the staff, as well as all other ranks of the ——— division, my heartiest congratulations on your victory.

"The gallantry of your infantry and the precision with which the staff arrangements worked fill me with admiration and it has given me great pleasure to report your unqualified success to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig."

Capture of La Fere.

French troops on Oct. 13 captured the fortress of La Fere, the strongest point on the whole of the south end of the old Hindenburg line. They also entered Laon and occupied the forest of St. Gobain.

In the north French troops captured Roulers on the 14th while the Belgians captured Hagebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin, with 3,000 prisoners. On Oct. 15 the Americans took and passed St. Juvin after desperate fighting.

Taking of Grandpre.

The American troops on Oct. 16 occupied the town of Grandpre, on the north bank of the Aire river, north of the Argonne forest. Grandpre is only a village and its normal population is less than 1,000, but the place is of great strategic importance. It was the junction of the railways feeding a great part of the German army. After their long struggle for mastery in the Argonne woods, the Americans moved several companies of infantry over the Aire river, which cuts across the northern end of the wood south of Grandpre, and under cover of heavy artillery fire moved, almost without stopping, along the eastern flank of the position and into the town.

On the western side the French had advanced along the roads, making possible a junction of the American 1st army and the French 4th army.

German Retreat in Belgium.

By this time (Oct. 16) it was made clear that the Germans had started a retreat on a tremendous scale from northern Belgium. French cavalry approached Thiel, seven miles from the banks of the Ghent-Bruges canal. The canal itself is only ten miles from the border of Holland. So fast was the enemy retreating that the French, British and Belgian infantry, at least in the center of the battle front, lost touch entirely with the enemy. The Belgians, advancing astride the Thourout-Bruges and Thourout-Ostend roads, defeated the Germans, who retreated rapidly.

Bruges and Ostend Taken.

Oct. 17 was a day of rejoicing for the allies, for Belgian cavalry entered Bruges, Zebrugge was abandoned, the British occupied Ostend, Lille was taken, practically undamaged, while the Germans, farther south, evacuated Douai. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth entered Ostend the same day.

Northeast of Bohain American and British troops, attacking over a nine mile front, gained nearly three miles at points. These advances were made despite seven German divisions hurled against them. Some 3,000 prisoners were taken.

The Americans on Oct. 11 advanced north of Romagne, taking Bantheville withoutartil-

lery preparation. The Americans pushed the German infantry and machine gunners back after fighting that lasted all day.

Northwest of Grandpre the Americans captured Talma farm in the face of a stiff machine gun resistance. There was much fighting at close quarters throughout the day.

Praised by Field Marshal Haig.

High praise was given to the 27th and 30th divisions of the 2d American army by Field Marshal Haig in a special communique devoted to their exploits issued Oct. 19. He said of these divisions:

"During the course of the last three weeks the 27th and 30th divisions of the 2d American army, co-operating with the 4th British army, have participated with great gallantry and success in three or more offensives and a number of lesser attacks.

"In the last three days the two divisions have fought their way forward to the high ground west of the Sambre-Oise canal, repulsing many counterattacks and advancing five miles." They took 5,000 prisoners and many guns.

Valenciennes, the last city of importance remaining in German hands in French Flanders, was reached by the British Oct. 20 and on the following day they drove through strong German defenses over a fifteen mile front extending from Valenciennes down to a point east of Le Cateau. Nearly a dozen villages were taken in the advance.

Victories Unbroken.

On Oct. 23 American troops captured strongly fortified hills in the Meuse region and took Tamla farm and the village of Bellevoise northwest of Grandpre. Victories continued to be announced from day to day on all parts of the front. Sometimes they were of comparatively little importance, but oftener they recorded decisive triumphs over large forces of the enemy. Armistice negotiations had been begun before this, but the allies on the one hand were pressing their advantage to the utmost, while the Germans in response to appeals from Marshal von Hindenburg, the crown prince and other leaders were resisting the best they could.

One of the last heavy battles in which the Americans took part was that on Nov. 1, when the 1st army took Champigneulle and Landres-et-St. Georges after a heavy artillery preparation. Their advance on this occasion and previously enabled them to threaten the enemy's most important line of communication, for which reason the opposition to them was stubborn. Valenciennes was finally taken by the British Nov. 2. Gen. Haig's forces then pressed on forward toward Maubeuge. On Nov. 4 the Americans reached Stenay and on the 6th they crossed the Meuse. By the 7th they entered Sedan, the place made famous by the downfall of Napoleon III. in the war of 1870. On other part of the American front the enemy retreated so fast that the infantry had to resort to motor cars to keep in touch with the foe. It was the same on the other fronts. By Nov. 10 Brussels was within range of Gen. Haig's guns. Here is the description of the last day's fighting on Nov. 11 as given in an Associated Press dispatch:

Final Fight by Americans.

"Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot to the Germans at exactly 11 o'clock this morning. The line reached by the American forces at 11 o'clock to-day was being staked out this afternoon. The Germans hurled a few shells into Verdun just before 11 o'clock.

On the entire American front, from the Moselle to the river of Sedan, there was artillery activity in the morning, all the batteries preparing for the final salvoes.

"At many batteries the artillerymen joined hands, forming a long line as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American

flags were raised by the soldiers over their dug-outs and guns and at the various headquarters. Northeast of Verdun the American infantry began to advance at 9 o'clock this morning after artillery preparation in the direction of Ornes.

"The German artillery responded feebly, but the machine gun resistance was stubborn. Nevertheless, the Americans made progress. The Americans had received orders to hold the positions reached by 11 o'clock, and at those points they began to dig in, marking the advanced positions of the American line when hostilities ceased. Along the American front the eleventh hour was like awaiting the arrival of a new year. The gunners continued to fire, counting the shells as the time approached. The infantry were advancing glancing at their watches. The men holding at other places organized their positions to make themselves more secure.

"Then the individual groups unfurled the stars and stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history."

Last French Communique.

The last French communique was as follows: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history, the French army, with the aid of the allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy.

"Our troops, animated by the purest spirit of sacrifice, and giving, during four years of uninterrupted fighting, a sublime example of endurance and heroism daily, have fulfilled the task confided to them by the mother country, meeting at times with indomitable energy the enemy's assaults and at other times themselves attacking, thus bringing victory.

"They have, after a decisive offensive of four months, thrown into disorder, beaten and thrown out of France the powerful German army. They have compelled it to beg for peace.

"All the conditions required for the suspension of hostilities having been accepted by the enemy, an armistice came into force to-day at 11 o'clock."

Last British Report.

Field Marshal Haig sent the following report to the British war office on the evening of Nov. 11:

"Shortly before dawn this morning Canadian troops of the 1st army under Gen. Horne captured Mons.

"At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Xivry, four miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Grammont.

Part Played by American Soldiers.

In a brief review of the part played by the American troops in the fighting on the front in France, Junius B. Wood, correspondent of The Daily News attached to the expeditionary forces from the start, cabled Nov. 13, 1918, two days after the signing of the armistice:

"Gen. Pershing's offer to throw in the American troops wherever Marshal Foch deemed it necessary was taken advantage of continually. The French also put in a certain number of their own divisions under the command of the Americans, but they were inconsiderable.

"European newspapers mentioned American troops as assisting in the latest Belgian activities in Flanders. Military reasons have made it inadvisable to disclose the exact number of these troops, but they may be roughly indicated by the fact that the Belgian fighting force was composed of rather more than three Americans to every four Belgians.

"The Americans in the French, British and Italian armies were much less numerous in proportion to the total strength of the men of those nations. However, in these days when the fighting strength of armies is computed in

millions of men, it may be said that the fighting strength of the Americans in Europe was not far from half of that of the French and British combined.

One thing clearly stands out. When American divisions were included in the French and British armies they invariably received their full share of the fighting against the enemy. Time after time these fresh young soldiers from across the Atlantic were either the driving wedge in the allied attacks or the center around which the others rallied to withstand the German onslaughts. In either case they acquitted themselves nobly of their task.

This policy was started when the American 1st division was put in north of Montdidier on April 26. It was the division which was then the best trained American unit in France and it was used as the driving wedge in the attack to cut off the Montdidier salient. This is a piece of history which hitherto has not been told. The French realized that the Americans were keen to show their valor and that it was a gallant thing to offer the Americans an opportunity to cover their arms with glory. The German offensive interfered with that plan and all the division did was to capture Cantigny, which was the first American offensive operation.

On June 1 the 2d division, composed of a brigade of marines and a brigade of infantry resting near Gisors, received maps showing the billeting villages on the different nights which they were to march north to relieve the 1st division. On the same night a countermanding order came to prepare instantly to take motor trucks for a secret destination.

Before daylight thousands of French motor trucks driven by Chinese entered the different villages and loaded up. The next afternoon the division was in the midst of a fight with the German wave that was sweeping toward Paris. The 2d division met the Germans on that Sunday afternoon at Le Thillot-Faure crossroads on the national highway between Chateau Thierry and Paris.

The night which fell on the lot of this American division was the high water mark of the hitherto successful German offensive of 1918. The fighting at Belleau wood, Vaux and Torcy followed.

On the same day the 3d division and the 28th division, which were training in the area, helped the French to hold back the Germans at the bridgehead of Chateau Thierry on the western bank of the Marne. These gallant fights, where the young American soldiers received their baptism of blood, told at that time, as well as in the days of bitter fighting by the 2d division, before the Germans realized that their advance had been halted.

War-tired Europe sparred for breath until July 15, when the Germans launched their last offensive. The American 42d (Rainbow) division received the brunt of the attack north of Chalons-sur-Marne. The French largely outnumbered all the others on the long battle front, though British and Italian units and the 93d American division, composed of negro infantry from Chicago, New York, Washington, South Carolina, Ohio, Maryland, Tennessee and Mississippi, were involved. The allied line never budged and Germany was on the defensive from that time on.

Before the Germans had time to catch their breath the great allied offensive of July 18 was launched and turned the tide of the war. The 1st and 2d American divisions were again selected as the driving force. With a Moroccan division between them and with other French divisions on either side they smashed the German positions at daybreak, while other American divisions co-operating on the Chateau Thierry side of the salient, started hammering. Before the Aisne was reached after weeks of fighting the 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d, 42d and 77th American divisions had taken part.

Divisions trained with the British were in the meantime getting action on the northern front. The participation of the 33d division in the fighting at Hamel and Albert won the

personal praise of King George. Real fighting on the British front fell to the 27th and 30th divisions early in October, when they with a portion of the British forces were breaking the Hindenburg line across the Canal du Nord. The British took the outer works and the Americans swept over the main defenses. Australians who took part in the action on the following day said it was the hardest battle in their entire four years of desperate fighting.

The American divisions rapidly rounded into shape and the 1st army was organized, with Gen. Pershing in command, just before it nipped off the St. Mihiel salient on Sept. 12. This salient had been a troublesome thorn in the side of France for four years. The 52d, 89th, 42d and 1st divisions, with the 2d division in reserve, attacked on the south side of the salient. The 26th division, accompanied by the 15th French division and the 2d French cavalry, struck the hitherto impregnable Eparges on the north side. This brilliant operation, which was entirely American, was completed in twenty-two hours, when the French entered St. Mihiel.

Then on Oct. 3, almost on the identical spot north of Chalons, where the 42d division three months earlier had stopped the German drive, the American 2d division was the center or driving wedge in the French attack which forced the Germans back pellmell and liberated Reims and later Laon, with many square miles of country.

The rest of the fighting came in the last offensive, when the Americans were given the toughest spot on the entire line between Switzerland and the North sea—the hinge position pivoting on Verdun and swinging from the Meuse to the Aisne. The 33d, 18th, 4th, 79th, 37th, 91st, 35th, 28th and 77th divisions made the initial attack on Sept. 26, with the 3d, 32d and 92d divisions in support. Later in the days of fighting the 1st, 5th, 26th, 29th, 42d, 78th, 82d and 90th divisions took their places in the line.

In the midst of all this fighting some of these divisions and other new divisions were transferred to the 2d army, which had then been formed.

Determining Cause of Victory.

Gen. Pershing, in the name of President Wilson, presented the distinguished service medal to Marshal Joffre, the victor of the Marne, the ceremony taking place in Paris, Nov. 13, 1918, Gen. Pershing said:

"This medal is a symbol of our respect for your noble character and of our admiration for the great task you accomplished. Your name will always be associated with the results we have obtained."

Marshal Joffre in thanking Gen. Pershing said:

"I am proud to have been the godfather of the noble American army which was the determining cause of our victory. I love the American soldiers as though they were mine."

Negotiations for Armistice.

Long before the last shots were fired in the war the Germans, seeing that there could be but one outcome to the conflict, asked for terms of an armistice. On Oct. 3 Chancellor von Hertling resigned his office and was succeeded by Prince Maximilian of Baden, who immediately set about getting peace for his sorely tried country. He announced his policy to the reichstag and on Oct. 5 he addressed a note to President Wilson asking him to acquaint all the belligerents with Germany's request for an armistice. (That note and other official proceedings leading up to the preparation of armistice terms by the supreme war council of the allies in Versailles will be found in full in this volume beginning on page 450. Some additional details will be given here of the meeting of the armistice plenipotentiaries at Marshal Foch's headquarters and the events immediately preceding and succeeding it.)

On Oct. 29 the supreme war council and its military advisers had agreed upon tentative armistice terms; a resume of which was sent

to President Wilson for his approval. The men attending the conferences at which the decisions were reached divided the work into three sections. One attended by Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour of Britain, Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, Col. E. M. House, representing the United States, and the leaders of the French government, dealt with the whole question in a broad manner. A second section dealt with the strictly military questions. The United States representative on this was Gen. Tasker Bliss. A third conference dealt with naval affairs, and Admiral Benson and Vice-Admiral Sims of the American navy took part in this with the representatives of all the allied navies.

The first formal meeting of the representatives of the entente powers took place Oct. 31. An informal conference took place at the home of Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, in the forenoon prior to the assembling at Versailles. Among others present were M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, respectively the French premier and foreign minister; Sir, Orlando and Baron Sonnino, Italian premier and foreign minister, and David Lloyd George, the British prime minister. In addition to the French, Italian and British representatives, Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, the Serbian minister to France, and Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek premier, attended. The Americans present, in addition to Col. House, were Arthur H. Frazier, secretary of the American embassy; Joseph C. Grew and Gordon Auchincloss, who acted as secretaries for Col. House; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States representative in the war council, with Gen. Lockridge and Col. Wallace as secretaries, and Admiral Benson, with Commander Carter and Lieutenant Commander Russell as his secretaries. The last to arrive at the conference was Marshal Foch. He was alone, without aid or orderly.

At Versailles the business was over in a couple of hours and a long line of automobiles with the representatives of the powers returned to Paris.

Terms Are Drafted.

On Nov. 1 another conference took place soon after noon. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, representative of the United States, was the first delegate to reach the Trianon palace, arriving at 1:50 p. m. He was followed shortly afterward by Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, and David Lloyd George, the British prime minister.

The session was held in the large chamber on the main floor of the Trianon palace, with windows overlooking the garden. The hall had little ornamentation beyond a marble clock and candelabra upon a mantel topped with massive mirrors. Immediately in front of this extended a wide mahogany table the entire length of the room, with the members facing one another on two sides. Col. House sat on the left side next to Premier Orlando of Italy, with Premier Clemenceau directly opposite.

The deliberations proceeded with complete privacy. Guards along the Boulevard of the Queen kept the crowds from approaching the iron gate leading to the palace. After several sessions the armistice terms were drafted and signed at Versailles Nov. 4, complete harmony having been reached by the conferees. (These terms will be found on page 458 of this volume.) On Nov. 5 President Wilson notified the German government that Marshal Foch, commander of the allies' armies in the field, was authorized and ready to receive accredited representatives to whom he would communicate the terms of armistice agreed upon by the supreme war council at Versailles. (The text of this note will be found on page 455, this volume.)

Germany Sends Envoys.

On the evening of Nov. 7, the following information was officially published in Paris:

"There was received the seventh of November at 12:30 a. m. the following from the German high command by order of the German government to Marshal Foch:

"The German government, having been informed through the president of the United States that Marshal Foch had received powers to receive accredited representatives of the German government and communicate to them conditions of an armistice, the following plenipotentiaries have been named by it:

"Mathias Erzberger, Gen. H. K. A. Winterfeld, Count Alfred von Oberdorff, Gen. von Gruenel and Naval Captain von Salow."

"The plenipotentiaries of the peace who they be informed by wireless of the places where they can meet Marshal Foch. They will proceed by automobile with subordinates of the staff to the place thus appointed."

"Orders were given to cease fire on the front at 3 p. m., until further orders."

"On Nov. 7, at 1:25 a. m., Marshal Foch sent the following to the German command:

"If the German plenipotentiaries desire to meet Marshal Foch and ask him for an armistice they will present themselves to the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle-Guise road. Orders have been given to receive them and conduct them to the spot fixed for the meeting."

"A German wireless dispatch received Nov. 7, at 1 p. m., said:

"German general headquarters to the allies' general headquarters: The German commander-in-chief to Marshal Foch: The German plenipotentiaries for an armistice leave Spa to-day. They will leave here at noon and reach at 5 o'clock this afternoon the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle-Guise road. There will be ten persons in all, headed by Secretary of State Erzberger."

"The following wireless dispatch in German was received at 1:50 p. m.:

"German general headquarters to the allied general headquarters: The supreme German command to Marshal Foch: From the German outposts to the French outposts our delegation will be accompanied by a road mending company to enable automobiles to pass the La Capelle road, which has been destroyed."

"The following wireless in German was received at 6 p. m.:

"The German supreme command to Marshal Foch: By reason of delay the German delegation will not be able to cross the outpost until between 8 and 10 o'clock to-night at Haudroy, two kilometers northeast of La Capelle."

In London on the same day it was announced that the British naval representative at the armistice negotiations would be Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first sea lord of the admiralty.

On Thursday, Nov. 7, a false report that the armistice had been signed was sent broadcast and caused premature celebrations throughout the world.

Delegates Meet French Marshal.

The following official note was given out in Paris on the afternoon of Nov. 8:

"The German delegates arrived this morning at Marshal Foch's headquarters. They made a formal demand for an armistice. The text of the conditions of the allies was read and delivered to them. They asked a cessation of arms. It was refused them. The enemy has seventy-two hours to answer."

Marshal Foch reported that the German plenipotentiaries arrived at his headquarters with full power from the chancellor.

Soon after Marshal Foch had presented the allies' terms to the Germans the courier carrying them started for Spa. He was preceded by a wireless message from the German delegates.

"From the German plenipotentiaries for an armistice to the imperial chancellor and the German high command" the message read, "Friday morning at allied general headquarters the plenipotentiaries received the conditions of an armistice, as well as a formal demand



WESTERN RUSSIA AS IT APPEARED IN DECEMBER, 1918.

that they be accepted or refused within seventy-two hours, expiring on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, French time.

"The German proposal for an immediate conclusion and provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch.

"A German courier bearing the text of the conditions of the armistice has been sent to Spa, no other means of communication being practicable.

"Please acknowledge receipt and send back courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. Sending of fresh delegates is not necessary for the moment."

The French wireless service also gave out a dispatch sent by Gen. Winterfeld of the German armistice delegation to the German high command, announcing that the courier, Capt. Helldorff, would cross the lines between 6 and 8 p. m., and that the French command had taken measures for his safety.

Describing the arrival of the German envoys at the French lines, the Intransigent

said the automobiles carried white flags and were preceded by a trumpeter. Some French soldiers under an officer approached them on the road just outside the line of the left wing of Gen. Debeney's army near La Capelle, at 10 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 7.

The delegates established their identity and showed their credentials. The eyes of the members of the German party were then blindfolded and the delegates proceeded to the place where they spent the night, arriving there about 2 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 8.

The company of German road menders which accompanied the envoys did not cross the lines. The party started early in the morning for the French headquarters, arriving there at 6 o'clock.

Gen. Winterfeld and Gen. von Gruennel wore uniforms of the rank of general. Von Salow was in the uniform of an admiral of the fleet. Mathias Erzberger and Count von Oberndorff were in plain civilian dress.

Historic Meeting Described.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times described the historic meeting somewhat more in detail. He telegraphed on Nov. 10:

The German parliamentaires did not reach the French lines until after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, when the French party awaiting them near La Capelle saw three motor cars advancing, together with a working party of pioneers. The journey of the German delegates had been exceedingly difficult. The French had lit up the road with searchlights and fires.

"At La Capelle a French guard, under the command of a superior officer, met the delegates and scrutinized their papers, and a French motor car with officers attached to the German party, placed itself at the head of the convoy, and another French staff car brought up the rear. The mission proceeded at once to the Chateau Francport, the property of the Marquis de Laigle, quite close to Choisy-au-Bac, which had been set aside as their residence. There members of Marshal Foch's staff met them.

"On Friday morning the delegates were conducted to Bethonnes station, in the forest of Compiègne, on the Compiègne-Soissons line, where Marshal Foch's special train was lying. Marshal Foch was accompanied by Gen. Weygand and Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first sea lord.

"Herr Erzberger at once informed Marshal Foch that he had been instructed to ask for an immediate suspension of hostilities. Marshal Foch in reply informed them that this request had been foreseen in the terms of the armistice settled at Versailles and could not be granted. With cold military precision Marshal Foch then read the full text of those terms.

"The delegates returned by car to their temporary residence at Francport, and after a brief consultation, requested authorization to send a courier to German headquarters at Spa. A wireless message was dispatched from the Eiffel tower informing the Germans of the journey of this courier so as to obtain a cessation of fire along the front in the neighborhood of La Capelle to enable him to return to his lines. The bombardment, however, increased in violence when he reached the front, and in spite of all efforts by wireless to persuade the Germans to cease fire the bombardment was maintained with great intensity throughout the night. In the morning the Germans suggested that it might be possible to get their messenger to German headquarters by airplane. The French high command at once agreed and the Germans, by wireless, undertook that the French airplane, which should bear two large white streamers, should not be fired upon. A French airplane was told to get ready for this unique journey and almost immediately afterward a further wireless came from the Germans announcing that the orders given for the cessation of fire along La Capelle road were going to be carried out and that the German officer could, therefore, proceed by road to his destination."

The German courier bearing the text of the armistice conditions arrived at German headquarters at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, Nov. 10. Capt. Helldorf was long delayed, while the German batteries persisted in bombarding the route he had to follow, but he finally got through.

Armistice Signed.

The new German government considered the armistice conditions at a sitting late Sunday in Berlin. Having decided to accept them, it telephoned instructions from Berlin to Spa, German headquarters, authorizing the delegates to affix their signatures to the agreement.

The courier, who was waiting at Spa, departed immediately for the lines and crossed them without incident north of Chimay. He reached the Chateau de Francport at about 2 o'clock Monday morning and found the German plenipotentiaries waiting for him. They

asked, after they had read their instructions, to see Marshal Foch, who was in his special train on a switch near the chateau.

Marshal Foch, with Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first lord of the British navy, received them. A discussion took place upon certain clauses, particularly that concerning the maintenance of the blockade. The German delegates signed the document at 5 o'clock. The news was immediately sent by telegraph, cable, telephone and wireless to all parts of the world, causing one of the most tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm in the history of the world. In Paris and London the celebration lasted three or four days.

Joy in Paris.

Scenes of the wildest enthusiasm were enacted in the chamber of deputies when Premier Clemenceau read the conditions of the German armistice. The whole chamber rose to greet the premier while the galleries, in which was a predominance of soldiers in uniform and women, cheered for several minutes.

Prolonged cheering greeted the announcement that Alsace-Lorraine would be occupied, and the name of Marshal Foch, as the signer of the document, was enthusiastically received.

The municipal council of Paris had the following posted on walls in all parts of the city: "Citizens, victory is here—triumphant victory! The vanquished enemy lays down his arms. Blood ceases to flow. Let Paris emerge from her ordered reserve. Let us give free course to our joy and enthusiasm and hold back our tears.

"Let us testify to our infinite gratitude to our grand soldiers and their incomparable chiefs by festooning our houses in the colors of France and our allies. Our dead can sleep in peace. The sublime sacrifice they have made for the future of their race and the salvation of their country will not be in vain.

"The day of glory has come. Long live the republic! Long live immortal France!"

In London.

Waving flags and cheering, an enormous crowd pressed into Downing street before noon on the 11th shouting "Lloyd George! Lloyd George!" Finally the cheers and shouts brought the premier and Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, to a second floor window of the premier's residence. When they appeared pandemonium ensued.

For five minutes the crowd cheered and waved flags frantically, and then they sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow." The premier stood passive and unsmiling, but his face was serene. When order and silence had been secured he began to speak, as follows:

"You are entitled to rejoice. The people of this country and of their allies and the people of our overseas dominions and of India have won a glorious victory. It was the sons and daughters of the people who have won it. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world. Let us thank God for it."

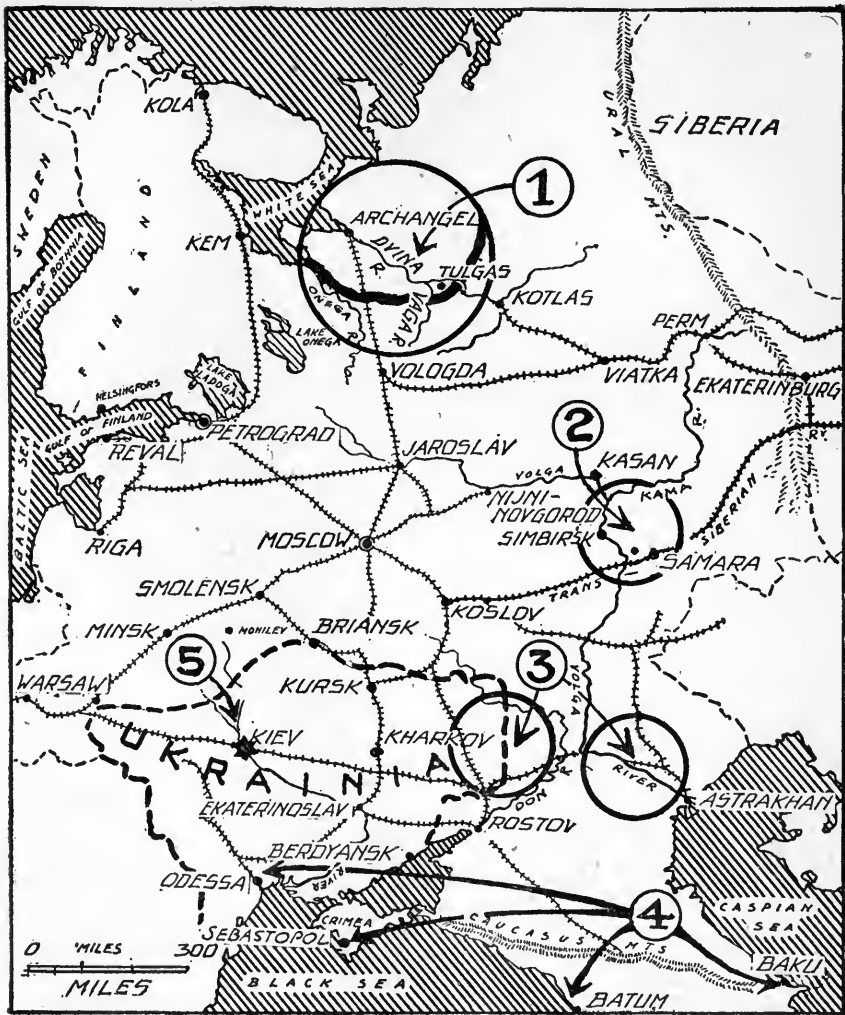
Premier Lloyd George bowed and disappeared. Chancellor Bonar Law after kissing his hand to the crowd as he pulled down the window, moved away.

Hardly had the premier finished talking when a long file of shouting soldiers—British, Canadians, Australians, Americans, and a few from other allied countries—wedged their way through the throng and managed to reach the front of the premier's house, where they gave him a great ovation.

A great multitude, waving flags, appeared before Buckingham palace shortly before noon and cheered until the king and queen, Princess Mary and the duke of Connaught appeared on the balcony. The national anthem was sung repeatedly by the crowd.

Speaking from the balcony, King George said:

"With you I rejoice and thank God." At the admiral's there were calls for a speech from Sir Eric Geddes, the first lord.



MAP SHOWING RUSSIAN MILITARY SITUATION IN DECEMBER, 1918.

To the north (No. 1) the bolsheviki were opposing American and allied forces coming south from Archangel along the Dvina river. To the east (No. 2) they had defeated the Czecho-Slovak troops after the latter on their westward march had reached the Volga and Kama rivers and taken the towns of Simbirsk

and Samara. To the south (No. 3) they were fighting the Cossacks on the Don river and in the Astrakhan district. The British (No. 4) were establishing bases at the points shown. (No. 5) Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian republic.

The crowds had collected there and hastily improvised platforms were erected for the first lord and the board of admiralty. Sir Eric Geddes called for three cheers for Vice-Admiral Beatty (commander of the grand fleet), and these having been given with great fervor, the crowds again asked for a speech, but the cheering drowned all else. The first

lord called for cheers for the British blue-jackets.

A special service of prayer was held at St. Paul's in the afternoon, the lord mayor and sheriffs attending.

Bands and the pipers of the Scots guards paraded through Whitehall, playing martial and patriotic airs. They were accompanied by

singing crowds who time and again sang the national anthem.

In the United States.

President Wilson issued the formal proclamation on Monday morning, Nov. 11, 1918:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example by sober, friendly counsel, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."
"WOODROW WILSON."

PEACE CELEBRATION NOV. 11, 1918.

There were two great peace celebrations over the signing of the armistice terms which virtually ended the world war. One of these, started by an erroneous report sent out from an American source in France on Thursday, Nov. 7, continued all day in the principal cities of the United States. The real celebration, however, began early on the morning of Nov. 11, when the fact that the armistice had been signed was made known through authentic and official channels. On that day the masses in all the allied countries gave themselves over to unrestrained manifestations of their joy. Stores and factories were closed, and for twenty hours or more the people surged through the streets shouting and singing while whistles were blowing and church bells ringing. The scenes witnessed in Chicago were typical of those in all the large cities of the world where the sympathy of the people was with the allies and the United States. They were thus described in *The Chicago Daily News*:

"Chicago turned topsy-turvy to-day. From one end of the city to another everything was turmoil. Its millions of citizens gave themselves without bounds to the delirium of joy the news of the war's grand finale had evoked in them. Pandemonium was in the saddle wherever the citizens congregated.

"And the whole thing, as a score or more funeral corteges seemed to indicate, was a tribute—or what would you call it?—to former Kaiser William. It was Chicago's way of joyously mourning the German emperor. Moreover, it was a part of the world's expression of its emotions at the downfall of the Hohenzollerns.

"Thursday's premature outburst of feeling paled into insignificance against to-day's demonstration of the popular feeling, not to mention the altogether tame and really innocent New Year's celebration that heretofore held the records for noisiness in Chicago.

"There was no semblance to order in the mass of pushing, howling, yelling, cheering, laughing humanity that packed Clark, State and LaSalle streets, Michigan boulevard and the cross-town thoroughfares from as early as 3 o'clock in the morning. And what feeble attempts were made on the part of the police to re-establish order were nonchalantly and persistently overlooked by the public.

"What did this happy crowd care whether the street cars were delayed or automobiles could not get through? What if a few plate glass windows were smashed by the great rush? The one big idea in the public mind was that the war was over and nothing else mattered.

"As on Thursday, so to-day, the streets were showered with makeshift confetti and ticker tape. The carnival-New Year's-election day spirit of Thursday again found its expression in the sudden appearance of all manner of noisemaking devices, from paper horns to rattles.

"And the motormen on the street cars and 'L' trains again did themselves proud clanging bells and blowing the sirens. The stunt of

Secretary of State Lansing issued the following statement:

"The American people can rejoice that their patriotism, their loyalty and their splendid spirit of service and sacrifice have been rewarded. Prussian militarism is ended; it no longer menaces liberty and justice. But before us lie new tasks and new burdens, which we must assume with the same unity of purpose, the same devotion and zeal, as have characterized the republic during this great war. Let us while we celebrate this day of victory look forward to the future, conscious of our supreme duty to humanity and confident in the united will of the nation."

making a very efficient noise-producing instrument out of an automobile cutout was repeated.

"Scores and scores of street parades were organized in a jiffy, and bands to lead them were gathered with surprising rapidity.

"But to-day's celebration may be compared to Thursday's only because Thursday's was the noisiest, most jubilant day in the annals of Chicago—up to to-day. To-day's bedlam was Thursday's, only ten times more noisy and impressive.

"Every loop building, store and factory poured its little city of men and women into the streets. Nobody felt like working, and the employers appreciated this. During the early morning hours the 'busiest corner in the world,' State and Madison streets, was busier than on the busiest Christmas shopping day on record. And at noon to-day it would have been impossible for a snake to wind its way through that maelstrom of humanity that had come to a dead stop and roared and vociferated and shouted into one another's ears.

"There was one cortege that was impressive. It consisted of a solemn faced band playing Chopin's dead march, a black hearse bearing a black casket, on which was inscribed, 'The Kaiser's Coffin—He's Going Where He Belongs,' and a long procession of mourners with black bands around their hats.

"Ever and anon the procession would stop, and somebody would emit a nerve shattering howl and turn a somersault amid frantic applause. And then the procession would continue.

"All morning, almost from 1:55 o'clock, the momentous minute when Chicago received the news of Germany's surrender, steam whistles all over added to the general noise. Passenger steamboats anchored at the mouth of the Chicago river joined in the chorus with the shrill, ear-splitting screech of their distress sirens. Near the federal building a big church bell joyously clanged.

"The news of the surrender, as on Thursday, brought to the loop thousands upon thousands of housewives, school children and factory workers. They packed every 'L' and suburban train and street car. Many had not even taken the time to change from their working clothes into street clothes, and among the throngs in the streets were many factory girls in overettes, housewives in huge aprons and men in overalls.

"But despite the vast crowds, to-day's celebration was largely a celebration by individuals. Many a man held a parade all by himself, either strutting about with a flag over his shoulder and gesticulating more or less wildly or earnestly pounding a big wash-tub or kettle.

"Toward noon the crowds and the noise increased. Babel at its worst could not have been worse than Chicago was to-day, so far as the incoherent tumult is concerned.

"Needless to say, the celebration became a little bit 'wet' as the day advanced. Many a man mixed liquor with jubilation, and the result was hilarious. But the good natured public closed one eye and even both eyes when

it became necessary. On the whole, there were few unpleasant outbursts.

"The general jubilation spread even to the county jail, where several thousand prisoners sang in chorus. And if one believes the guards, it was some chorus! All attempts to stop it failed.

"The first of the city's parades formed at Madison and State streets shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning. Night workers abandoned their posts, hotel guests fell in line and soldiers and sailors in Chicago on leave and waiting for trains to take them back to their cantonments swelled the procession. Every conceivable sort of noise making device, dish-pans, horns, revolvers, whistles, the whole category of ear splitting paraphernalia appeared as by magic.

"Soon several hundred people were in line. A young man in army uniform with a corporal's stripes was the leader of the first procession, but soon he had scores of rivals and by 4 o'clock there were half a dozen independent parades zigzagging their way about the downtown districts. A band of celebrants commandeered a big express truck early in the morning and after loading it to capacity started on a tour of the loop. One of the first places passed was a Madison street moving picture house which had a display sign, 'The Prussian Cur,' advertising a current production, and this was immediately seized and carried to the truck.

"Chicago public schools were closed for the day by special order. Although many youngsters failed to report for studies, the majority came to their classrooms and participated in demonstrations in honor of the receipt of the world's biggest news announcement.

"This news is real and there will be no classes to-day," said Mr. Loeb. 'I have dispatched an order to all principals of grammar and high schools closing the schools for the day.'

"Impressive services were held at many of the schools before the children were sent home. At the Eugene Field and Franklin schools, as well as a number of others on the south and west sides, the children began a patriotic song session which was opened with the singing of 'The Star Spangled Banner.'

IN OTHER CITIES.

The following telegrams show how the news of the signing of the armistice was celebrated in other large cities in the United States:

New York.

New York, Nov. 11.—The celebration which took place in New York Thursday upon the premature report of an armistice was a pale rehearsal of what occurred to-day. The bonafide occasion justified the full powers of rejoicing which New York displayed. The first whistles blew a few minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning and by 5 the city sat up in its millions of beds and thrilled with the consciousness that the dark days were ended, and that the most momentous day in the history of the world had dawned.

By 6 o'clock the streets were clamorous with masculine cheers; by 7, the voices of women were added; by 8, men and women, excused for the day from their tasks, thronged the great arteries of the city, elate with the sense of relief from sorrow. Hour by hour the tumult increased.

Fortunately it was a glorious day. The sky was an unclouded blue, the wind cool and rather strong, the sunlight pale but beautiful. Overhead an occasional airplane flew, silver white in the sun, but the noises of the aerial motors were drowned in the unceasing clamor and bellow of the streets.

To-night, eighteen hours after the glad tidings, celebrations, big and little, were going on in all quarters of New York city. Those in the foreign quarters were perhaps the most

picturesque. Red fire burned everywhere, and every known device for making noise was at a premium.

Tons of confetti sprinkled in the streets added a carnival note. The great thoroughfares were packed from building line to building line with ever-changing multitude. In Broadway, 5th avenue and the main cross streets vehicle traffic was almost abandoned. Men in uniforms of blue and khaki were caught up here and there and carried on the shoulders of the crowd.

There was no attempt at formal celebration. That will come later. The outpouring into the streets was a mere continuation of the "victory parade" decreed by Mayor Hylan as a token of the city's thanksgiving.

Boston.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 11.—New England threw off its traditional self-restraint to-day and celebrated the signing of the armistice from long before dawn until long after dark with more enthusiasm, noise and processions than ever marked its most glorious Independence day observances. While Gov. McCall in an official proclamation set aside to-morrow as "Victory day" for organized expression by the people of the state "of their very deep pleasure over so momentous an event," the citizens themselves, from corporation presidents to office boys, joined in a spontaneous outburst of joy that resulted in the general closing for the day of industrial establishments, offices and schools.

Boston streets were jammed all day. There were more processions in a day than ever tramped its pavements in a year.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—St. Louis was waiting to start celebrating when The Associated Press flashed the word that the war was over, and, having started, it had not stopped late to-night.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—A mammoth victory celebration at Convention hall here to-night marked the climax of a day replete with parades, jollification rallies and streets crowded with people who were armed with every sort of noisemaking device. Practically all business was suspended.

Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 11.—Never in the history of Omaha has she witnessed such a celebration as to-day's festivities have been. Since early morning the streets have been thronged with a cheering mob. At 1:35 o'clock this afternoon a parade started in which 50,000 persons marched.

Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 11.—From the moment it became known that the armistice had been accepted by Germany, Salt Lake City began to celebrate. A number of minor accidents were reported at the emergency hospital.

Des Moines.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 11.—Business was suspended in Des Moines and many other Iowa cities and towns to-day as thousands of persons gave themselves over entirely to celebrating the end of the war. Throngs on the downtown streets here forced abandonment of street car traffic.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 11.—The hanging of William Hohenzollern in effigy and a mammoth bonfire on the lake front were the crowning features of a peace celebration which started early to-day and continued until to-night.

ABDICATION OF EMPEROR

On Saturday, Nov. 9, 1918, the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, announced the abdication of Emperor William in the following decree:

"The kaiser and king has decided to renounce the throne.

"The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a regency shall have been settled.

"For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor, and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German national assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples, which might be desirous of coming within the empire.

"THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

"Berlin, Nov. 9, 1918."

German Defeat Acknowledged.

Before offering his resignation as chancellor Prince Maximilian issued an appeal "to Germans abroad" in which he said:

"In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow countrymen, who outside the frontier of the German fatherland are surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people.

"Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done. The home land has shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance.

"In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly superior forces. The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people has won this still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of might.

"From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build."

It will be noticed that in his announcement Prince Maximilian said that the kaiser had decided to abdicate and not that he had actually abdicated. As a matter of fact the emperor did not actually abdicate until Nov. 28, when he signed the following document:

Renunciation of Throne.

"By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German empire and Prussia and also all officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from confederated states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me, as their emperor, king and supreme chief.

"I expect from them until a new organization of the German empire exists that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination.

"Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the imperial seal at Amerongen, WILLIAM."

Defeated and Deserted.

Defeated on the battlefield and deserted by the people of Germany who before the armistice with the allies was signed were in the throes of a revolution, Emperor William was in despair. Ludendorff had resigned and departed for Sweden; Hindenburg remained but advised surrender, as the military situation was impossible; the armies which more than

WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

four years before had poured through Brussels in a mighty stream for three days were exhausted, decimated and unable to continue the struggle. He could no longer rattle his glittering sword or take refuge behind the vaunted "iron wall" of German might. His only recourse, it seemed to him, was flight.

Finds Sanctuary in Holland.

Deciding to take refuge in Holland he proceeded by a special train to the frontier station of Eysden, where he awaited the permission of the Dutch authorities to travel farther to Amerongen castle, owned by his friend Count von Bentinck. In his suite were Col. Gen. von Plessen, Lieut.-Gen. von Gontard, Hofmarschal von Platen, Maj.-Gen. von Frankenberg, Maj.-Gen. von Litorff, Maj.-Gen. von Grimman, Col. Count von Moltke, Surgeon-Colonel von Niester, Maj. von Hirschfeld, Capt. von Isermann, Capt. Seiss, Capt. Knauff, Capt. Schaderberg and Capt. Grutsche. No princes were in the party.

After some delay he was permitted to proceed and reached Amerongen castle on the afternoon of the 11th, and there he remained at the time this record closed on Dec. 12, 1918. His presence in Holland was unwelcome to many of the people there and for a time it threatened to lead to the deposition of the Dutch queen. The action of the government in giving refuge to the man generally blamed for bringing on the world war was criticized in most of the allied countries and suggestions that his extradition should be demanded were made. Others contended that the matter should be settled at the general peace conference where all the great issues resulting from the war would be considered.

Position of Dutch Government.

The position of the Dutch government was made plain on Dec. 11. The former German emperor was entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland and therefore his return to Germany could not be demanded, according to a statement made on that day by Jonkheer Beerenbrück in the lower chamber of parliament during a debate on the visit of the former emperor to Holland. The premier said the government would have preferred that the former emperor had not chosen Holland as a refuge, but that he came as a private individual, after renouncing his throne, without direct or indirect notification of his intended arrival.

After renunciation of his throne, Jonkheer Beerenbrück continued, there could not be a question of internment, nor could the former emperor's return to Germany be demanded, in view of the immemorial tradition of right of sanctuary. The Netherlands government could adopt no line of conduct but that of granting "the right of sanctuary" and accepting it as a fact accomplished. The government, the premier continued, must repudiate every effort to see in this step an unneutral attitude. Nevertheless, he said, the once emperor's stay in Holland was only regarded as temporary.

Up to the present no power had protested against his visit, but any eventual demand for extradition must pass the test of law and of treaty. The government, the premier concluded, would not allow the former emperor to exercise any influence in another country.

Imperial Boasts Recalled.

After the former emperor's flight to Holland was announced British newspapers gave prominence to some of his utterances while the war was in progress.

1914.

In the year 1914 he said:
"Before the leaves fall from the trees we

shall be back again in the dear fatherland. Exterminate first the treacherous English and walk over Gen. French's contemptible little army. The warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful spirit which attacks the enemy wherever it finds him regardless of the cost.

"You, my troops, are my guaranty that I can dictate peace to my enemies. Up and at the foes! God's goodness will guide the German people through battle to victory—to the goal appointed for the German people by Providence. I have drawn the sword, which without victory and without honor I cannot sheathe again. We stand with our hearts toward God—to the dust with all the enemies of Germany! Amen."

1915.

In the year 1915 the German ruler said: "Our brave soldiers have shown themselves to be invincible in battle against nearly the whole world. The war drama now is coming to its close." The war drama now is coming to its close.

To the king of the Senussi he said: "Our common enemies whom Allah will annihilate to the last man, shall fly before thee. So be it."

Regarding the United States the emperor declared:

"America had better look out after the war. I shall stand no nonsense from the Americans. My destructive sword has crushed the Russians. In a short while I will announce new victories. The war drama now is coming to its close. In a just cause I am ready to force myself to be cruel."

1916.

In 1916 the emperor said: "The world was prepared for anything but a victory of the German fleet over the British fleet. Fear will creep into the bones of the enemy."

"Bukharest has been taken. What a mag-

nificent success on the road to complete victory has been gained with God's help!

"Germany is invincible in spite of the superior numbers of our enemies and every day confirms this anew. Germany knows her strength and she relies on God's help.

"The foe is defending his native soil foot by foot. This is the resistance of despair, but it must be broken. He has prepared his soup and now he must sup it. I look to you to see to it."

"All Germany contemplates with pride her brave sons, whose deeds with God's help will be a landmark on the road to final victory"

1917.

In 1917 the head of the German nation said:

"If the enemy does not want peace, then we must bring peace by battering in with iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace.

"Victory in the coming year will again be on our side and on that of our allies. If only we cast the burden on the Lord, He will smite the foe high and thigh as He did Amalek, the prototype of perfidious England.

"Our 'U' boats are not going to rest until, with God's help, the enemy is beaten. With the help of God, who has hitherto graciously protected us, the enemy shall have a decision.

"England is particularly the enemy to be struck down, however difficult it may be.

"The year 1917 with its great battles has proved that the German people has in the Lord of Creation above an unconditional and avowed ally on whom it can absolutely rely"

1918.

In June, 1918, the emperor said: "God, the Lord, has laid a heavy burden on my shoulders, but I can carry it in the consciousness of our good right, with confidence in our sharp sword and our strength." This was followed by various utterances of growing despondency.

CROWN PRINCE WILLIAM ON THE WAR.

Frederick William Hohenzollern, former crown prince of Germany, while a refugee in Holland, gave his views of the world war to a correspondent of The Associated Press Dec. 3, 1918. In the course of a lengthy conversation which took place in the small cottage of the village pastor on the island of Wieringen, where he is interned, he denied that as crown prince he had renounced his claim to the German throne.

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory.

"At present everything appears chaos in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Asked what in his opinion was the turning point of the war, he said:

"I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war. I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves."

"I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this.

"The air raids on London and other towns and the big gun used against Paris were useless militarily, and in fact, were silly. Orders to submarine commanders were read differently by various officers, who went much too far.

"Regarding air raids, I suggested two years

ago an international agreement confining air activities to the actual war zone, but my opinion was entirely disregarded. I was again told my job was to command my armies."

What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming superiority in numbers attained by the entente powers since America's entry into the war, which had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

"My soldiers, whom I loved and with whom I lived continuously, and who, if I may say so, loved me, fought with the utmost courage to the end, even when the odds were impossible to withstand," the refugee prince went on:

"They had no rest, and sometimes an entire division numbered only 600 rifles. These were opposed by fresh allied troops, among whom were American divisions containing 27,000 men apiece."

Describing how he left the front, Frederick William declared:

"I was with my group of armies after the kaiser left Germany. I asked the Berlin government whether they desired me to retain my command. They replied negatively, and I could not continue to lead armies under orders of the soldiers and workers' council.

"Therefore I came to Holland without hindrance. No shooting or bombing occurred, and I quit the army with the greatest regret, after having participated in the trench life with the soldiers for so long.

"I have not been in Germany for a year, and from the beginning of the war I have taken only three or four fortnight leaves."

Speaking of the beginning of the war, Frederick William asserted:

"Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad, I never desired war, and thought the moment quite inopportune. I was never consulted, and the report about a crown council being held in Berlin to decide on the war I deny on my oath. I was enjoying a stay at a watering place when mobilization was ordered.

"My father also, I am sure, did not want war. If Germany had sought the best opportunity for making war, she would have chosen the period either of the Boer war or the Russo-Japanese war.

"From the beginning I was certain that England would enter the conflict. This view was not shared by Prince Henry and the other members of my family.

"People have credited me with warlike intentions. But I was only a soldier with a desire to see the army kept thoroughly efficient, and I worked hard to bring this about. People blame me with the failure at Verdun. But I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days, but I was not properly supported.

"I thought the Verdun attack was a mistake. We should have attacked to the eastward of Verdun, where there would have been great probability of success."

The ex-crown prince was rather bitter regarding the work of the general staff, which, he asserted, was responsible for numerous mistakes, including the attack in March, 1918, which he was ordered to make, contrary to his own view, and was compelled to obey. He declared Ludendorff was the mainspring of Germany's warlike activities, while Hindenburg was a mere figurehead.

Ludendorff and his staff continually underestimated the enemy's forces, he declared, and never believed that America's contribution of soldiers was as great as it actually proved to be.

Frederick William declared himself to be an admirer of President Wilson, who, he felt assured, would bring about a peace of justice for the German people, and added:

"Any humiliation of a nation containing

70,000,000 people would leave only a feeling of revenge. Such a nation cannot be crushed.

"The armistice terms are very severe and almost impossible of execution, as the entente powers are taking away a large portion of the means of transport."

Asked whether Germany, if victorious, would not have imposed even more severe terms, he expressed the belief that such would not have been the case.

When the Brest-Litovsk treaty was mentioned, he said its terms were hard because in Russia the Germans were confronted by the bolsheviks.

With regard to air raids on unfortified cities, the fierce submarine warfare, the bombardment of Paris, and the deportation of women from the occupied districts to work in Germany, Frederick said he had always entirely disagreed with these policies.

In connection with Germany's actions in Belgium at the beginning of the war he said the German general staff had informed him that Field Marshal Haig was in Belgium in July, 1914, making a complete military survey for future operations. When it was suggested that the German staff had done the same thing, Frederick said he knew nothing about it.

German diplomats, he declared, had made "awful" mistakes, being unable to see the viewpoint of the countries where they were stationed and misreading opinion in other countries. Referring to the notorious kaiser telegram during the Boer war, he said:

"My father was made to send this telegram by his political advisers."

The former crown prince is living a simple life in the woods about the island, chats with peasants and is learning the Dutch language from a small boy. He says he is interned, although in reality not interned, as all the other German officers have been permitted to leave Holland. He does not expect his wife to come to Holland. She will remain in Berlin to superintend the education of their children.

Frederick William discussed various subjects quite frankly with the correspondent for two hours, but requested that some of the matters under discussion should not be published.

COUNT CZERNIN ON CAUSE OF WAR.

In Vienna Dec. 9, 1918, Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, discussed his efforts and those of the Austrian government to end the war, which he said was brought on by "too much bluffing," and outlined what in his estimation were the problems to be settled before peace could be made secure. He expressed hope for an agreement among the nations to disarm.

Count Czernin declared the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty was the work of the German military leaders and pointed Gen. Ludendorff, the quartermaster-general of the German army and virtual dictator of the empire's military policy in the last days of the conflict, as the man who stood between the central empires and peace on numerous occasions. Efforts to induce the German government to make concessions of an important nature seemed at times to be near success, but Ludendorff was adamant.

Recounting the efforts on the part of Austria to reach some sort of peace before the final absolute collapse of both the Austrian and German empires, Count Czernin said:

"With the knowledge of Emperor Charles, I proposed to Emperor William that Austria would give Germany the province of Galicia and permit her to have her way in Russian Poland, provided Alsace and Lorraine were ceded back to France.

"I presented the plan to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, then German imperial chancellor. Later he informed me that he was forced to decline to enter into the scheme, but I was informed that it was impossible to give up Alsace and Lorraine, because the German people never would understand the giving up of land which had cost so much blood."

After citing several moves in the direction of peace, Count Czernin continued:

"When our chances were bad and the entente

ATIONS WERE ELATED THEY WOULD NOT TALK PEACE.

When we were winning Ludendorff would not consent to permit peace negotiations.

"I signed the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk, but we got nothing from it. This fact is worthy of mention. It was Ludendorff who forced Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, to make that peace. Dr. von Kuehlmann and I had hoped to make peace with Russia on the basis of President Wilson's principles, but Ludendorff always telegraphed 'No' to our proposals.

"Regarding Emperor William, I feel that he did not want the war, but he did not know how to get out of it. I honestly believe that no one wanted hostilities to begin.

"I have the impression that neither Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor William nor their ministers wanted war. I might explain the fact that war started by saying that there was too much diplomatic bluffing, with every one looking for the other fellow to recede from his position."

DEATH OF EDMOND ROSTAND.

Edmond Rostand, the famous French poet and playwright, died in Paris, France, Dec. 2, 1918, of an attack of influenza. He was born in Marseilles April 1, 1868. He first came into prominence as an author in 1888, when his "Le Gai Rouge," a vaudeville sketch was produced in Paris. The more important of his plays, in the order of their production, were: "Les Romanesques" (1894); "La Princesse Lointaine" (1895); "La Samaritaine" (1897); "Cyrano de Bergerac" (1897); "L'Aiglon" (1899) and "Chantecler" (1910). Rostand was at the height of his popularity when "Chantecler" was produced in Paris. Seats sold for \$50 and the American rights for its presentation cost a fortune.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

(A more detailed chronology of the European war for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 will be found in the issues of the Almanac and Year-Book for 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.)

1914.

- June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
 July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
 Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.
 Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
 Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
 Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.
 Aug. 20—German troops enter Brussels.
 Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russians victorious in East Prussia.
 Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
 Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
 Aug. 29—Germans inflict heavy defeat on Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
 Sept. 1—Germans win decisive victory at Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
 Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
 Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
 Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.
 Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
 Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
 Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins; pursuit by allies halted.
 Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
 Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims and damage cathedral.
 Sept. 19—Battle of Aisne develops into continuous trench fighting.
 Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl.
 Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
 Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
 Oct. 12—Germans capture Ghent.
 Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.
 Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
 Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
 Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese.
 Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
 Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
 Dec. 9—French government officials return to Paris.
 Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
 Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.
 Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915.

- Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.
 Jan. 11—Heavy fighting northeast of Soissons.
 Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
 Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.
 Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
 Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
 March 1—Premier Asquith announces blockade by allies of all German, Austrian and Turkish ports.
 March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
 March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
 March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.
 March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.

- April 23—Germans force way across Ypres canal at Steenstraete and Het Sas.
 May 2—Austro-Hungarian and German forces repulse Russians along the entire front of Malatow, Galicia, Gromik and north of these places in West Galicia.
 May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.
 May 23—Italy formally declares war on Austria and orders mobilization of army.
 June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.
 June 22—Germans and Austrians capture Lemberg.
 July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
 July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.
 Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.
 Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
 Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
 Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.
 Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
 Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
 Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novo Georgievsk.
 Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
 Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
 Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas sent to the Caucasus.
 Sept. 8—Russians stop Germans at Tarnopol.
 Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
 Sept. 20—Austrians and Germans begin drive on Serbia.
 Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
 Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
 Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
 Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
 Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
 Nov. 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk.
 Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
 Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
 Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.
 Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
 Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.
 Dec. 27-30—Heavy Russian offensive in Galicia and Bessarabia.
 Dec. 30—Liner Persia sunk in Mediterranean.

1916.

- Jan. 6—Russians capture Czartorsk.
 Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
 Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
 Jan. 10—Austrians capture Mount Lovcen in Montenegro; predeceadnought King Edward VII. sunk.
 Jan. 13—Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, captured by Austrians.
 Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.
 Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
 Feb. 21—Germans under crown prince begin attack on Verdun defenses.
 Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont; French transport La Provence sunk.
 March 2—Bitlis captured by Russians.
 March 16—Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.
 March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
 April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
 April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
 April 18—President Wilson sends final note to Germany.
 April 19—President Wilson explains diplomatic situation in speech before congress in joint session.
 April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
 April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
 April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
 May 3—Several leaders of Irish revolt executed.
 May 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians in Trentino.
 May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
 June 3—Germans assail British at Ypres; Russians under Gen. Brusiloff begin successful offensive.

June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.

June 6—Italians stop enemy in Trentino.

June 11—Russians capture Dubno.

June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.

June 25—Gen. Brusiloff's army completes possession of Bukovina.

July 1—Battle of Somme begins.

July 25—Erzincan captured by the Russians.

July 26—Poizieres taken by British.

July 27—British take Delville wood; Serbs begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.

Aug. 2—French take Fleury.

Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.

Aug. 5—British win victory north of Poizieres.

Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.

Aug. 15—Russians capture Jablonitz.

Aug. 18—Serbs capture Florina from Bulgars.

Aug. 24—French take Maurepas.

Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.

Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 30—Roumanians take Kronstadt in Transylvania; Bulgars seize Drama.

Sept. 2—Roumanians take Orsova and Hermannstadt.

Sept. 3—Allies take Guillemont and Clery.

Sept. 7—Germans capture Tutrakan.

Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.

Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Silistria.

Sept. 15—British take Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette; French reach outskirts of Rancourt.

Sept. 17—French take Vermandovillers and Berny.

Sept. 25—British capture Morval and Les Boeufs.

Sept. 26—French and British take Combes; British take Thiepval and Guedecourt.

Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.

Sept. 30—Germans defeat Roumanians at Hermannstadt.

Oct. 8—Germans recapture Kronstadt from Roumanians.

Oct. 11—Germans defeat Roumanians in Alt valley and begin invasion of Roumania.

Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.

Oct. 23—Germans capture Constanza.

Oct. 24—Germans take Predeal.

Oct. 25—Germans capture Vulcan pass.

Nov. 3—French recapture Fort Vaux.

Nov. 12—French take all of Sallisel.

Nov. 13—British win battle of Ancre.

Nov. 19—Monastir taken by Serbs, French and Italians.

Nov. 24—Germans capture Orsova and Turnu-Severin.

Nov. 25—Venizelist provisional government in Greece declares war on Germany.

Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.

Dec. 3—Battle of Argenson won by Germans.

Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.

Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.

Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.

Dec. 11—Italian battle ship Regina Margherita sunk.

Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.

Dec. 15—French recapture Vacherauville, Louvemont and Fort Hardaumont.

Dec. 18—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.

Dec. 27—Rimnik Sarat taken by Germans.

Dec. 28—Germany replies to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.

Dec. 29—Scandinavian countries express sympathy with President Wilson's suggestions.

Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to Germany's peace proposal rejecting it as a war maneuver.

1917.

Jan. 5—Germans capture Bralla.

Jan. 7—Russians take offensive along Sereth river.

Jan. 8—Germans capture Focsani fortress.

Jan. 9—British battle ship Cornwallis sunk.

Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wilson and give their peace terms.

Jan. 11—German government issues note commenting on entente's reply of Dec. 30.

Jan. 17—British advance on both sides of Ancre creek.

Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.

Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North sea.

Jan. 31—Ambassador Count von Bernstorff hands note to Secretary Lansing in Washington announcing the inauguration by Germany of an unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1; Germany proclaims boundaries of blockade zones.

Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.

Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany and announces his action in a speech before congress; suggests to neutral countries that they follow America's example.

Feb. 3—American steamer Housatonic torpedoed and sunk.

Feb. 7—United States senate indorses president's action in breaking with Germany; British capture Grandcourt; German ships interned in American ports found crippled by crews.

Feb. 8—Germany detains Ambassador Gerard in Berlin; liner California torpedoed and sunk with loss of forty-one lives.

Feb. 9—European neutrals decline to break with Germany; British take Saily-Saillisel.

Feb. 13—Ambassador Bernstorff sails for Germany via Halifax and Norway.

Feb. 15—Germans under crown prince take a mile and a half of French trenches between Reims and Verdun.

Feb. 17—British troops capture enemy positions along a front of two miles on both sides of the Ancre.

Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress; British win at Sannaiyat on the Tigris; British take Serre and Butte de Warlencourt.

Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms and to employ other methods to protect American ships and citizens; British capture Kut-el-Amara.

Feb. 27—British take Gonnecourt.

Feb. 28—The Associated Press reveals German plot to bring Mexico and Japan in alliance against the United States; letter from the German secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, to the German minister to Mexico suggesting the plan published.

March 1—President Wilson, at request of senate, confirms existence of German plot in Mexico; house grants president power to arm merchant ships.

March 3—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admits authenticity of letter to German minister to Mexico suggesting alliance against the United States.

March 4—Filibuster by Senator La Follette and others prevents passage by senate of bill giving president power to arm ships; president rebukes senate for its lack of power to legislate.

March 5—President Wilson inaugurated for second term in office; outlines American policy for foreign relations.

March 6—British invade Palestine and capture Hebron; United States Supreme court decides Appam case in favor of owners.

- March 8—United States senate adopts cloture rule; Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin dies.
- March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.
- March 10—Belgian relief steamer Storstad torpedoed.
- March 11—Successful revolution in Russia; British capture Bagdad; Ambassador Gerard reaches Havana.
- March 12—French capture Hill 185 in Champagne; state department in Washington gives formal notice of arming of American ships; American steamer Algonquin sunk without warning by German submarine; China breaks relations with Germany.
- March 13—Russians take Kermanshah in Persia.
- March 15—Extra session of United States senate ends; Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.
- March 16—American steamer Vigilancia torpedoed with loss of fifteen lives.
- March 17—British take Bapaume; French take Roye; American ship City of Memphis sunk.
- March 18—British and French take Peronne. Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon; make ten mile gain on seventy mile front; Germans destroy everything in abandoned territory; American ship Illinois sunk by submarine.
- March 19—American oil ship Haldton torpedoed with loss of a score of lives; French battle ship Danton torpedoed with loss of 296 men; British and French continue advance; Germans say retreat is for strategic purposes.
- March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 13; "state of war" admitted to exist.
- March 22—America recognizes new government in Russia.
- March 24—Washington announces withdrawal of Minister Brand Whitlock and American relief workers from Belgium; constitutional party in Russia votes for republican form of government; Germany extends barred zone to Russian arctic waters.
- March 25—President Wilson calls part of national guard in the east into the national service for policing purposes.
- March 26—British defeat large force of Turks at Gaza, Palestine; President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.
- March 30—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, in reichstag, explains his effort to embroil Mexico and Japan with the United States; President Wilson and cabinet decide that war with Germany is the only honorable recourse left to the United States.
- April 1—The Aztec, an armed American steamer, sunk by submarine; Russian armies invade Turkey from Persia.
- April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.
- April 4—Senate passes war resolution; Germans attack Russians on Stokhod river; American steamship Missourian sunk in Mediterranean.
- April 5—British and Russian armies join in Mesopotamia.
- April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German vessels in American ports seized; Germans blow up their auxiliary cruiser Cormoran at Guam.
- April 7—Cuba and Panama declare war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.
- April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge in great British offensive north and south of Arras.
- April 10—Brazil breaks off relations with Germany.
- April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins; President Wilson issues proclamation warning traitors; British transports Cameronia and Arcadian sunk with heavy loss of life.
- April 18—Germans driven out of six villages between Soissons and Reims.
- April 20—"America day" in Britain; special services held in St. Paul's cathedral; Berlin admits retirement to "Hindenburg line" in face of allied attacks; two German destroyers sunk off Dover.
- April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States; Balfour mission arrives in the United States.
- April 22—British mission arrives in Washington; "United States day" celebrated in Paris.
- April 23—British begin new attack on Arras front; British capture Samara.
- April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America.
- April 25—Joffre-Viviani mission given ovation in Washington; president appoints Elihu Root head of mission to visit Russia.
- April 26—Vacuum, American steamship, torpedoed, thirty lives lost.
- April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill; Secretary McAdoo announces that bond issue will be called "liberty loan of 1917."
- April 29—French and British missions visit tomb of Washington; British take mile of German Oppy line.
- May 1—Rene Viviani addresses United States senate.
- May 3—Canadians take Fresnoy; United States begins making large loans to allies; French mission received on floor of house.
- May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; Russian council of workmen and soldiers declares for peace without annexations or indemnities but sustains provisional government; British transport Transylvania sunk with loss of 413 lives.
- May 5—Great Britain joins French in asking that American troops be sent to France at once; A. J. Balfour and members of British mission received in house of representatives; Marshal Joffre speaks in Chicago.
- May 7—War department in Washington announces that nine regiments of engineers are to be organized and sent to France.
- May 8—Germans regain Fresnoy; A. J. Balfour addresses United States senate.
- May 9—Liberia ends relations with Germany.
- May 13—Gen. Korniloff resigns Petrograd command because of interference with military discipline.
- May 15—Gen. Brussloff resigns from Russian army.
- May 17—First American Red Cross hospital unit arrives in England for service with the British in France.
- May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj. Gen. J. J. Pershing; announces that he will not sanction raising of volunteer troops by Theodore Roosevelt for service in Europe; issues proclamation fixing June 5 as date for the registry of men eligible for service under draft law; Italians storm Montevodice.
- May 19—President Wilson asks Herbert C. Hoover to take charge of food administration in America during the war.
- May 20—German plot for world domination laid bare in Washington; two Chicago nurses killed by gun accident on ship bound for Europe; British gain another mile near Bullecourt.
- May 21—Italian war mission arrives in America.
- May 23—Viviani and Joffre receive great welcome in Paris; American medical unit received by King George.
- May 24—Rear-Admiral W. S. Sims appointed vice-admiral; plan of raising \$100,000,000 for Red Cross announced by Henry P. Davison.
- May 25—German aircraft raid England, killing seventy-six persons and injuring 174;

- President Wilson designates June 18-25 as Red Cross week.
- May 26—Italians storm second Austrian line on Carso plateau.
- June 2—Prince Udine and Sig. Marconi address house of representatives.
- June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States; approximately 10,000,000 men register.
- June 6—Lord Northcliffe appointed to represent Britain in America.
- June 7—British begin great offensive at Messines, storming Wytschaete ridge and exploding great mines.
- June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London: force of 100 American aviators reach France.
- June 10—British gain more ground around Messines in Ypres region.
- June 11—American tank steamer Petrolite torpedoed; British take German trench system on mile front east of Messines ridge.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne.
- June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France; German airplanes raid London, killing 157 persons and wounding 430.
- June 16—Belgian war mission arrives in United States.
- June 17—Two Zeppelins raid British coast; one burned; Londoners demand reprisals for air raids; Germans attack French positions on the Chemin des Dames.
- June 20—Canadians capture trenches before Lens.
- June 22—Belgian commission is received in the United States senate; Roumanian mission arrives in America.
- June 23—Boris Bakhmetieff of Russian mission addresses house.
- June 25—President Wilson appoints exports council; Canadians take German first line trenches in front of Lens.
- June 26—Canadian troops take LaCoulotte; Venizelos becomes prime minister of Greece; Chairman Davison of Red Cross war council announces subscription of \$114,000,000 to war fund.
- June 27—American troops arrive in France; French cruiser Kleber sunk by mine; Baron Moncheur of Belgian mission received in house.
- June 28—Roumanian mission arrives in Washington.
- June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany and her allies.
- June 30—Russians open new offensive in Galicia; eighty-seven German ships seized in American ports turned over to shipping board for operation.
- July 1—Russians attack on eighteen-mile front in Galicia; heavy fighting around Avocourt hill.
- July 3—Russian drive at Brzezany begins; artillery battle in Ypres salient.
- July 4—France celebrates July 4; American troops parade in Paris; German air raiders bombard Harwich.
- July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.
- July 10—Russians reach Halicz.
- July 11—Germans drive back British troops on the Belgian coast to the Yser, taking 1,250 prisoners; Italians occupy Dalino; President Wilson in address asks people to put patriotism above profit.
- July 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resigns.
- July 14—Georg Michaelis becomes German chancellor.
- July 20—Draft day in the United States.
- July 22—Germans capture Tarnopol; Siam declares war on Germany.
- July 24—President Wilson accepts resignation of Gen. Goethals from shipping board; many units of Russian army refuse to fight, while the Germans sweep ahead.
- July 27—German airplanes raid Harwich; United States shipping board reorganized.
- July 28—More American troops arrive in France.
- July 30—Norwegian mission arrives in Washington.
- July 31—British drive in Flanders begun, extending from Warneton to Dixmude.
- Aug. 2—Germans advance in Bukowina.
- Aug. 3—Austrians take Czernowitz; Russians evacuate Kimpolung; Root mission returns from Russia; premier and nearly whole of Russian cabinet resign; British rec occupy St. Julien.
- Aug. 6—Kerensky forms new cabinet.
- Aug. 7—Liberia declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 10—British drive Germans back on a two-mile front between Frezenberg and Ypres-Menin road; British take Westhoek ridge.
- Aug. 13—Japanese mission arrives in America.
- Aug. 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 15—Pope's peace appeal is published; Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 16—British and French gain on nine mile front east and north of Ypres; British take Langemarck.
- Aug. 20—French attack on both sides of Meuse in Verdun region, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme, Corbeaux wood, Cumieres, Talou ridge, Hills 240 and 244, Mormont farm and 4,000 prisoners; fight witnessed by American officers.
- Aug. 21—Canadians take 2,000 yards of German trenches in outskirts of Lens.
- Aug. 23—Japanese mission arrives in Washington; Russians evacuate Riga.
- Aug. 24—Italians take Monte Santo; French take Hill 304 near Verdun.
- Aug. 26—Japanese mission lays wreath on tomb of Washington.
- Aug. 27—General embargo on exports beginning Aug. 30 proclaimed by the president; full aid to Russia pledged by President Wilson; reply of United States to pope's peace note sent.
- Aug. 28—Canadian conscription bill signed.
- Aug. 29—Italians gain complete control of Bainsizza plateau.
- Aug. 30—Viscount Ishii addresses the United States senate; president fixes price of wheat.
- Sept. 1—German troops appear on Carso front.
- Sept. 2—Germans cross the Dvina river south of Uxkull.
- Sept. 3—Riga captured by the Germans; German planes raid Chatham, England, killing 107 sailors and wounding ninety-two.
- Sept. 4 and 5—German airplanes drop bombs on American hospital camp in France, killing five and wounding ten persons; Italians take Monte San Gabriele.
- Sept. 5—Viscount Ishii speaks in house of representatives; I. W. W. offices in many cities raided; first contingents (5 per cent) of national army go to training camps.
- Sept. 6—French repulse German attacks at Czerny.
- Sept. 7—American liner Minnehaha sunk.
- Sept. 8—State department reveals aid given by Sweden in German minister's plot in Buenos Aires to cause sinking of Argentine ships.
- Sept. 12—French take two lines of trenches in the Champagne, between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet.
- Sept. 13—State department reveals secret aid given by Swedish charge d'affaires in Mexico to Germany.
- Sept. 20—British advance along Ypres-Menin road to a depth of more than a mile and a half.
- Sept. 24—Price of steel cut by agreement between manufacturers and war industries board.
- Sept. 28—British occupy Ramadile on the Euphrates.
- Oct. 4—British win on an eight mile front north of Langemarck.

- Oct. 6—Extra session of congress ends.
- Oct. 7—Uruguay severs relations with Germany.
- Oct. 9—British drive Germans from Poelcapelle; mutiny on German fleet made public.
- Oct. 13-17—Germans take island of Oesel.
- Oct. 17—United States transport Antilles sunk.
- Oct. 18—Germans capture Moon island.
- Oct. 23—French capture Malmaison fort and four villages.
- Oct. 24—Big Austro-German drive against Italian front begun; part of Bainsizza plateau taken.
- Oct. 26—Italians evacuate Bainsizza plateau.
- Oct. 27—Austrian and German troops advance through Julian Alps; 2d Italian army defeated; announcement made that American troops are in French trenches for practice.
- Oct. 28—German-Austrian forces take Monte Santo, Goritz and Cividale; United States transport Finland torpedoed, but returns to port; nine men killed.
- Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.
- Oct. 30—Germans and Austrians take Udine.
- Nov. 1—Germans advance southeastward from Udine; British take Beersheba.
- Nov. 2—American steamship Rochester torpedoed and sunk; Italians abandon eastern bank of the Tagliamento river.
- Nov. 3—Three Americans killed, eleven wounded and eleven captured by German trench raiding party; British attack Gaza.
- Nov. 5—Austro-German forces cross the middle Tagliamento river; patrol boat Alcedo torpedoed and sunk.
- Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.
- Nov. 7—Austro-Germans reach the Livenza river; British take Gaza.
- Nov. 8—Austro-German forces cross the Livenza river and outflank the Italians.
- Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz, made commander-in-chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river; interallied military council formed.
- Nov. 10—Italians yield the east bank of the Piave river; Germans make fruitless attacks on Verdun positions; British complete conquest of Passchendaele ridge; British take Askalon.
- Nov. 11—Austro-Germans take Belluno, the Vidor bridgehead and attack Italian positions in the Sette Comuni plateau.
- Nov. 12—Germans and Austrians advance down the Piave to Feltre.
- Nov. 13—Austrians cross the Piave at Zenson.
- Nov. 14—Americans ambush German patrol on French front; Austro-Germans occupy Primoland and Feltre.
- Nov. 15—Italians hold their positions on the Piave river; British take junction of Beersheba-Damascus railway.
- Nov. 16—Italians flood lands near Venice to stop advance of enemy.
- Nov. 18—British take Jaffa.
- Nov. 19—Italians attack on Asiago plateau; United States destroyer Chauncey sunk in collision.
- Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles and taking thousands of prisoners; German attacks in Monte Grappa region stopped by Italians.
- Nov. 22—Germans retake Fontaine Notre Dame from British.
- Nov. 23—Battle of Cambrai continues; German emissaries sent to parley with Russian peace faction.
- Nov. 24—Secret Russian treaties published; British occupy Bourlon wood.
- Nov. 26—British advance near Jerusalem; French and British infantry re-enforcements reach Italian lines.
- Nov. 27—Allied war conference assembles in Paris.
- Nov. 28—Armistice negotiations begun with Germany by bolsheviks; conference of Scandinavian rulers held at Christiania, Norway.
- Nov. 29—Lord Lansdowne urges peace negotiations.
- Nov. 30—The Germans in a determined attack drive the British back from their positions for a distance of about two miles; nearly to the Bapaume-Cambrai road; at the south end of the new British front the Germans advance through Gonnelieu to Gouzeaucourt; later the British retake Gouzeaucourt and La Vaquerie.
- Dec. 1—British succeed in regaining nearly a mile of the front lost near Gouzeaucourt; several American engineers killed in German attack.
- Dec. 3—London announces officially that "East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy"; every German colony is now occupied by allied forces; armistice arranged between Russians and Germans; congress reopens.
- Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary; Gen. Dukhomin killed by bolsheviks at Mohilev.
- Dec. 6—Great disaster caused at Halifax by explosion of munitions ship; British give up Bourlon salient; United States destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed and sunk.
- Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 8—Government in Portugal overthrown by revolution.
- Dec. 9—Italians torpedo an Austrian battle ship in Trieste harbor; capture of Jerusalem by British under Gen. Allenby.
- Dec. 11—Gen. Allenby formally enters Jerusalem.
- Dec. 13—Funchal, Madeira, bombarded by German "U" boat.
- Dec. 14—Secretary Daniels announces that, allied naval council is to be created; congress investigating delays in war work by ordinance and other departments; Baron Rothermere says British will make air reprisals.
- Dec. 15—Col. E. M. House returns from war mission to Europe; new American war council appointed; Italians repulse the Austro-Germans between the Brenta and the Piave; armistice signed by Russia and central powers at Brest-Litovsk.
- Dec. 17—Conscription wins in Canadian parliamentary elections; house of representatives in Washington votes for national prohibition amendment; Charles Piez appointed general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation; big Red Cross drive begun in United States.
- Dec. 18—Senate agrees to house prohibition amendment; German air raiders kill ten and injure seventy persons in London.
- Dec. 19—Gen. Sarraï recalled from Saloniki.
- Dec. 20—Premier David Lloyd George says the allies will fight to a finish; state department publishes many additional Luxburg messages.
- Dec. 21—Anti-German riots in Buenos Aires; Gen. Pershing bars alcoholic drinks except light wines and beers from army; Gen. Ludendorff says that only victory can lead to peace; Italians recapture positions lost on Monte Asolone.
- Dec. 22—Importation of liquor into Canada prohibited; conscription rejected in Australia; Russian and Teuton delegates begin peace negotiations.
- Dec. 23—Austro-Germans take two peaks at the head of the Fronsola valley; Italians regain part of lost ground.
- Dec. 26—The United States takes over all railroad lines (beginning Dec. 28); Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appointed director-general; Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss made first sea lord in British admiralty.
- Dec. 28—British labor votes to fight war to a finish; order turning railroads over to the United States carried out; bolsheviks seize American bank in Petrograd.
- Dec. 29—Turkish-German army tries to recapture Jerusalem but is defeated.

- Dec. 30—Germans attack British south of Cambrai and gain some ground.
- Dec. 31—Director-General McAdoo appoints advisory board to assist in running railroads; Cossacks defeat bolsheviks on southwestern front; British win in attack on Welsh ridge; French defeat Austrians on Monte Tomba and take prisoners.
- 1918.
- Jan. 1—Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert, George A. Mann and Richard M. Blatchford return from France; big fire in Norfolk, Va., laid to German plotters; Italians drive foe from western bank of Piave at Zenson.
- Jan. 2—Russians quit peace meeting, denouncing German terms; ordnance department of the army reorganized to speed up work; summary of work accomplished by House war mission to Europe published; Maj.-Gen. Bullard named to succeed Maj.-Gen. W. L. Sibert.
- Jan. 3—Allies may recognize Lenin government; Maj.-Gen. Goethals reorganizing the quartermaster's department of the army; Emperor William holds crown council in Berlin on peace question.
- Jan. 4—President Wilson at joint session of houses of congress asks for railroad legislation; shipping board asks power to contract for \$2,000,000,000 worth of ships; hospital ship Rewa torpedoed and sunk.
- Jan. 5—Russian delegates absent themselves from Brest-Litovsk peace conference; Serbian war mission received by United States senate; Premier Lloyd George outlines British war aims and peace terms; France recognizes independence of Finland.
- Jan. 6—Germany objects to transferring Russo-Teuton peace negotiations to Stockholm; Germans claim victory near Juvincourt on French front; British gain at Bullecourt.
- Jan. 7—Neutral steamships found to be carrying ammunition for Germany; Earl Reading appointed British high commissioner and ambassador to the United States; submarine crews at Kiel mutiny and kill thirty-eight officers.
- Jan. 8—President Wilson in address before joint session of houses of congress gives war aims of the United States in detail; Germany extends submarine barred zone, effective Jan. 11, to cover the Cape Verde islands, Madeira and Dakar.
- Jan. 9—Wilson message approved in message issued by British labor representatives; British destroyer Raccoon wrecked.
- Jan. 10—Heavy snow checks operations on Italian front; Germans want Sweden to act as intermediary in peace negotiations with allies; Mark L. ReQua appointed head of the oil division of the fuel administration.
- Jan. 11—Germans withdraw general peace offer to Russia; German newspapers denounce President Wilson's peace terms.
- Jan. 12—Bolsheviks agree to continue peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk; United States loans \$2,000,000 to Serbia.
- Jan. 13—Turks reported to have broken armistice by landing 20,000 troops near Trebizond; bolsheviks order no elections for constituent assembly in Russia.
- Jan. 14—Britain calls for 500,000 more men for the army; peace parley at Brest-Litovsk reported broken off; Yarmouth, England, bombarded by German warships; four shots fired at Lenin in Petrograd.
- Jan. 15—Daniel Willard, chairman war industries board, resigns; British labor party tells Russians it accepts principle of self-determination of peoples.
- Jan. 16—Fuel Administrator Garfield orders manufacturing concerns to shut down five days and also on Mondays until the end of March to save coal; Cailiaux plots revealed in Washington and Rome; Russia threatens Roumania with war.
- Jan. 17—Protests against coal order pour in on Washington authorities; United States senate asks suspension of order.
- Jan. 18—Fuelless period under Garfield order goes into effect; approved by President Wilson in statement to public; constituent assembly begins session in Petrograd with the bolsheviks in minority; five persons killed in Petrograd street riot.
- Jan. 19—Bolsheviks authorities forcibly dissolve the constituent assembly; demonstrations in England for better food distribution; Senator Chamberlain in speech in New York city says war department has "fallen down" in war work.
- Jan. 20—Turkish cruiser Breslan sunk in battle at entrance to the Dardanelles; battle cruiser Goben runs aground; general peace strike in Austria-Hungary; A. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshine, members of Kerensky cabinet, murdered in Petrograd hospital.
- Jan. 21—Americans take informal charge of sector of French front; President Wilson re-defends Senator Chamberlain's speech and defends Secretary of War Baker; Austrian cabinet resigns on account of peace strike; the Ukraine making separate peace with the central powers.
- Jan. 22—Austrian government reported to have acceded to socialist demands for reforms; British food controller establishes two meatless days a week; forty persons killed in Moscow riots.
- Jan. 23—Belgian reply to pope's peace message published; resignation of Austrian cabinet denied; Germany demands all of Baltic provinces from Russia; all-Russian convention of soviets begins sessions in Petrograd.
- Jan. 24—Senator Chamberlain makes bitter speech against administration's conduct of the war; Chancellor von Hertling speaks on war aims; Russia reported to have rejected German peace terms.
- Jan. 25—Britain asks for 75,000,000 bushels more of wheat from the United States.
- Jan. 26—Rear-Admiral F. A. Bowles made assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation.
- Jan. 27—President Wilson issues proclamation asking people to save more food; Director-General McAdoo orders dismissal of lobbyists and unnecessary lawyers by railroads; Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and two other American officers wounded in explosion in France; Cunard liner Andania sunk by submarine.
- Jan. 28—Secretary Baker explains in detail to senate military committee the work of the war department in building up army, saying that 1,500,000 men can go to France in 1918; London raided by German airplanes; Russia and Roumania cut off relations; Secretary McAdoo asks for \$500,000,000 government corporation to finance war industries.
- Jan. 29—Eastern England again raided by German airplanes; Sweden said to have intervened in Finland by sending troops to fight bolsheviks; general strikes reported in Germany; Italians capture 1,500 Austro-Germans in the mountain sector of the front.
- Jan. 30—Peace strikes in Germany growing more serious, 500,000 persons quitting work; Germans raid American listening post and trench, killing two men and wounding several others; proof that Berlin directed sinking of Lusitania made public; Italians complete victory on Asiago plateau; German airplanes bombard Paris, killing twenty and wounding fifty persons.
- Jan. 31—Strike in Germany still spreading; bolsheviks capture Kiev; student fires shot at Lenin in Petrograd; Americans hold sector on French front; President Wilson sends message to farmers saying war may be decided in 1918.
- Feb. 1—Berlin placed in state of siege on account of strike; Argentina recalls attaches from Berlin and Vienna; Orenburg and Odessa taken by bolsheviks; cancellation of

- heatless Mondays after Feb. 4 considered.
- Feb. 2—Two Americans killed and nine wounded in artillery duel with Germans in Lorraine sector; Roumanians fight Russian bolsheviki.
- Feb. 3—Sector of Lorraine front officially announced to have been taken over by American troops; United States and allies agree on unified campaign; strike in Germany breaking down.
- Feb. 4—Germans again shell American line in Lorraine without much effect; registration of German aliens begun in United States; fuel oil taken over by government.
- Feb. 5—Transport Tuscania, carrying American troops, torpedoed and sunk with large loss of life; American general takes command of sector of front in France; hotels and restaurants in United States placed on two-ounce bread ration.
- Feb. 6—President Wilson asks congress for more power in directing war operations; King George prorogues parliament; news of sinking of Tuscania made public.
- Feb. 7—Forty-four bodies from wreck of Tuscania washed ashore on Irish coast; submarine that sank Tuscania thought to have been itself destroyed.
- Feb. 8—German spy with new code caught on the Nieuw Amsterdam; German artillery dump exploded by American shell.
- Feb. 9—Peace agreement between central powers and the Ukraine signed; one American killed and five wounded by shell fire at front.
- Feb. 10—Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk declare state of war at end; Russian armies to be demobilized; American patrol loses four men killed, four men missing and two wounded in patrol fight at front; list of missing in Tuscania disaster published.
- Feb. 11—President Wilson addresses congress in reply to German and Austrian peace speeches; text of Ukraine-German peace treaty is made public; German public rejoices at end of war with Russia; British parliament resumes sitting; King George in speech says war must be pushed; many of Tuscania dead buried on coast of Scotland.
- Feb. 12—Premier David Lloyd George in speech before house of commons calls Austro-German peace talk sham; bolsheviki tell why they quit war against Germany and her allies.
- Feb. 13—Suspension of fuelless Monday order announced by Dr. Garfield; pacifists voted down in house of commons.
- Feb. 14—Bolo Pasha sentenced to death by French court-martial for treason; President Wilson orders investigation of Hog island shipping contracts.
- Feb. 15—Capt. Vernon Castle killed in flying accident near Fort Worth, Tex.; all United States foreign trade put under license; Emperor William says Russia must sign peace or war will go on; German destroyers sink eight British "U" boat chasers in channel; American hospital bombed by German airplanes but none of patients is injured.
- Feb. 16—German submarine bombards Dover, killing one child and injuring seven other persons; Germans bombard American sector with gas shells without success; Gen. Sir William Robertson, chief of British staff, resigns and is succeeded by Gen. Sir Henry H. Wilson; German airplanes raid London, killing eleven persons and wounding four; President Wilson issues proclamation requiring licenses for all imports and exports.
- Feb. 17—German airplanes again raid London, killing sixteen persons and injuring thirty-seven; announcement made that American and French troops together have been holding trenches on one of the most famous battle fields of the war; President Wilson ends shipyard strike on Atlantic coast; board to frame nation's labor program named by Secretary Wilson.
- Feb. 18—Senator Charles Humbert arrested in Paris; Germans resume operations on the Russian front, crossing the Dvina.
- Feb. 19—Germans occupy Dvinsk and Lutsk and press on into Russia; Lenin and Trotzky sign statement announcing surrender of Russia; Ensign Krylenko orders army to resist advance of Germans; Premier Lloyd George makes speech in house of commons defending plau adopted at Versailles allied conference.
- Feb. 20—Germans advance on Rovno and occupy Minsk and Lutsk with much additional territory; send expedition to aid Finns in driving bolsheviki from Finland.
- Feb. 21—Capture of Rovno with large amount of food and war material announced from Berlin; German troops land at Reval; Aviator Roland G. Barros and companion escape into Holland from German prison; American airplane shipment on way to France announced in Washington.
- Feb. 22—British capture Jericho; heavy bombardment along whole of French front; Russian soviet orders "defense to the death" against Germans; three Americans killed by shell on French front.
- Feb. 23—German armies reach Dubno in Volhynia and Walk in Livonia; allied labor conference in London agrees to support British war aims; Turks attack Russians in the Caucasus; Germans publish new terms on which they will make peace with Russia; President Wilson fixes price of 1918 wheat.
- Feb. 24—Germans reported to be massing men and guns in front of American sector; Russia to send envoys to parley with the Germans, whose peace terms are accepted; allied ambassadors preparing to leave Petrograd; Turks retake Trebizond.
- Feb. 25—Germans announce capture of Reval; Chancellor von Hertling makes new peace speech in reichstag in reply to President Wilson.
- Feb. 26—Five American soldiers killed and 100 or more disabled by German gas attack; U. S. naval tug Cherokee founders in storm; twenty-nine lives lost.
- Feb. 27—Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs, makes address in house of commons in reply to Chancellor von Hertling; Japan wishes to intervene in Siberia with American help.
- Feb. 28—Russians beginning to resist German advance near Luga and Pskov; allied ambassadors leave Petrograd.
- March 1—Americans in Toul sector repulse heavy German raid, killing many of the enemy; abdication of King Ferdinand said to have been demanded by central powers as price of peace.
- March 2—Germans capture Kiev in the Ukraine; Germans occupy Aland islands; Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk accepts German peace terms; Japan considers taking speedy action in Siberia.
- March 3—German armlen bomb various parts of Petrograd, killing a number of civilians; Berlin announces cessation of military movements in Great Russia on account of signing of peace treaty; Sweden reported to have protested to Germany against occupation of Aland islands; Premier Clemenceau praises American troops in sector where they repelled the German raid.
- March 4—Roumania accepts German armistice conditions; Russians stop fighting; Austrians continue operations in Podolia; French make successful raid on German trenches at Calonne, east of the Meuse, taking 150 prisoners; Germans again attack American sector but are repulsed.
- March 5—Bolshevik government flees from Petrograd; Sir Eric Geddes in speech says German "U" boats are sunk as fast as built; Japan to invade Siberia without American approval; President Wilson appoints Bernard

- M. Baruch chairman of war industries board; Roumania and central powers sign preliminary peace treaty.
- March 6—Announcement made that Americans hold eight-mile front in France; Ensign Krylenko protests against continued fighting by Germans in Russia; Leon Trotzky threatens holy war; Wisconsin assembly censures Senator LaFollette for anti-American attitude in war.
- March 7—Finland and Germany sign peace treaty; German airplanes raid London, killing eleven persons.
- March 8—Wolff bureau announces that Germany has acquired a direct free route via Russia to Persia and Afghanistan; Leon Trotzky resigns as Russian foreign minister; Spain signs commercial treaty with the United States enabling American expedition in France to get needed supplies.
- March 9—Indictment of Victor L. Berger and other socialist leaders by federal grand jury in Chicago Feb. 2 made public; Prince Lvoff said to have organized a new government in Siberia; Germans attack British at Poelderhoek.
- March 10—Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war, arrives in France; British attack German Germans and drive them back at Poelderhoek.
- March 11—American troops make successful raid on German trenches in Lorraine; Secretary Baker arrives in Paris; Paris raided by large number of German airplanes; enemy airplanes bomb Naples; British machines bombard Coblenz; President Wilson sends message to people of Russia.
- March 12—Zeppelins and airplanes raid Yorkshire and neighboring counties in England; Turks enter Erzerum.
- March 13—Odessa occupied by the Germans; announcement is made that Capt. Archibald Roosevelt has been wounded and has been awarded war cross by French for bravery and coolness under heavy fire.
- March 14—American troops in Luneville sector occupy German trenches northeast of Badenvillers; allies decide to commandeer 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping; congress of soviets in Moscow ratifies German peace terms.
- March 15—Hindenburg and Ludendorff threaten big offensive on west front if allies are not responsive to peace overtures; Minister Morris protests to Gen. Mannerheim in Finland against arrest of Americans by Germans; maximalists reported to have murdered 150 Japanese at Blagovestchensk, Siberia; explosion in munition factory near Paris kills thirty persons.
- March 16—Germans make strong attack on American lines north of Toul, but are defeated; Gen. von Gallwitz placed in command of new German army group in front of American sector; split between bolsheviks and social revolutionaries in Russia widening; United States army staff to be made up of men with experience at French front; American Red Cross mission to Roumania arrives safely in Moscow.
- March 17—Heavy German attacks on French in the Bezonvaux region repulsed; British repel raids near Zonnebeke and Cambrai; British aviators carry out strong bombing raids at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria, and elsewhere; Germans threaten Dutch with "U" boat raids if ships are turned over to allies.
- March 18—Entente prime and foreign ministers after meeting of war council in London issue statement denouncing German peace terms forced upon Russia; Dutch government offers compromise agreement on ship question; lively shelling on American front in France; Mannheim bombed by British airplanes.
- March 19—Secretary of War Baker has nar-
- row escape from shell at front; Germans invite neutral correspondents to witness coming offensive; collision with British war vessel causes death of sixteen men on the United States destroyer Manley; small German raider captured in Pacific off Mexico.
- March 20—The United States and Britain requisition all Dutch ships in their waters; total tonnage taken about 1,000,000.
- March 21—Germans begin heavy offensive along British front from the Oise to the Scarpe, a distance of fifty miles; British bombard Ostend from the sea; four German destroyers and torpedo boats sunk by British and French destroyers off Dunkerque; Americans smash German first and second line defenses at Luneville.
- March 22—British line bent back in some places by Germans, who claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners; Dutch angry at United States for requisitioning ships.
- March 23—Germans drive the British back over a front of about twenty-one miles to a depth of four or five miles west of Cambrai; Berlin claims that large part of British army is beaten and that 25,000 enemy troops have been captured; Paris is bombarded by German gun supposed to be seventy-four miles away, but little damage is done.
- March 24—Germans capture Chauny, Ham, Peronne and the heights of Monchy and cross the River Somme; British line after a retreat of about fifteen miles holds fast; Americans reported to be assisting the British; bombardment of Paris with long range gun continues.
- March 25—Germans capture Bapaume, Nesle and Guiscard; French take over part of front in southern Somme region; British carry out many bombing expeditions; confidence in outcome of struggle expressed by all the allies; Gen. Leonard Wood tells United States senate committee that much larger armies must be raised.
- March 26—Germans take Roye and Lihons and cross the Bapaume-Albert road near Courcellette and Pozières; French, British and American troops fight side by side in the Noyon region and help to slow up German advance; British hold dominance in air, bringing down in five days, March 21-25, inclusive, 239 enemy machines and losing only thirty; British capture Hit in Mesopotamia with 3,000 Turks; Russians recapture Odessa and Kherson.
- March 27—British recapture Morlancourt and Chipilly but lose Albert; allied armies hold at most places; French troops give ground and lose Montdidier but repulse all attacks in the regions of Lassigny and Noyon; Germans make brief attack on American sector without success; Premier Lloyd George asks United States to hasten troops to France.
- March 28—Heavy attacks made by Germans east of Arras, north and south of the Scarpe and south of the Somme; British hold in most places, though forced to give way slightly near Arras; French drive Germans back, recapture villages of Courtemanche, Mesnil-St. Georges and Assainvillers and advance nearly two miles between Lassigny and Noyon; agreement believed to have been reached to place allies under one supreme command.
- March 29—Germans advance slowly in the direction of Amiens; British hold their positions in Arras region and French resist attacks in the Montdidier district; long range gun kills seventy-five persons in Paris church; Gen. Pershing places American forces at the disposal of Gen. Foch; offer accepted.
- March 30—American troops march to front to take part in great battle; Germans attack French between Moreuil and Lassigny on a

- thirty-five mile front, but gain only minor advantages; no progress made by Teutons elsewhere, British firmly resisting strong attacks in the region of Boirey and Boyelles and north of the Somme.
- March 31—British and French retake Demuin and Moreuil with a considerable number of prisoners and machine guns; battle on the whole slackening, the Germans in many places digging themselves in; choice of Gen. Foch as chief commander of the allies popular in London.
- April 1—Germans carry out new attacks against Grivesnes, but are repulsed; enemy attacks in vicinity of Hangard-en-Santerre are also beaten back; Gen. Foch says safety of Amiens has been secured; liner Celtic torpedoed but not sunk.
- April 2—British capture prisoners and machine guns between the Luce and the Avre rivers and in the vicinity of Hebuterne; Ayette retaken by British; Germans concentrating troops in the Amiens region; Secretary Baker visits Italian front; liner Celtic returns to English port.
- April 3—German attack between Morisel and Maily-Raineval repulsed; violent artillery fighting between Demuin and Hangard-en-Santerre maintained; Gen. Sir Hugh Gough superseded by Gen. Rawlinson; Germans make gas attack on American sector.
- April 4—Germans take Maily-Raineval and Morisel from French, but fail to capture Grivesnes; Germans launch strong attack on British front between Somme and Avre rivers and advance slightly near Hamel; Germans attack Americans holding sector on Meuse heights south of Verdun but are repulsed; Robert P. Praeger, pro-German, lynched at Collinsville, Ill.
- April 5—British attack Germans near Hebuterne, taking 200 prisoners; Germans attack north and south of Dernancourt, southwest of Albert, and press British line back slightly; French resist successfully attacks by fifteen German divisions north of Montdidier and improve their position in the regions of Maily-Raineval and Cantigny; small force of Japanese troops landed at Vladivostok to protect life and property.
- April 6—Germans attack French between Mesnil-St. George and Monchel, but fail to advance; French withdraw from advanced posts on the Abbecourt front, south of Chauny and at Barisis; Americans foil attempted raid in Toul sector and take prisoners; third liberty loan campaign launched in the United States; call issued for 150,000 more national army men; President Wilson makes war speech in Baltimore.
- April 7—Two German raids on American trenches northwest of Toul repulsed, with enemy casualties; British retake positions on the west side of the Ancre river, north of Albert.
- April 8—German artillery begins activity on whole British battle front; Germans advance slightly in the region of the lower Coucy forest.
- April 9—Germans attack in the La Basse canal region and force their way into British and Portuguese positions in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, Fauquissart and Cardonnerie farm; also take part of Givenchy, but are driven out; Premier Lloyd George makes speech in house of commons on the war and introduces bill for Irish conscription; fact of American submarines and other war craft operating in European waters made public.
- April 10—North of Armentieres the British troops are pressed back to the line of Wyttschaete, Messines ridge and Ploegsteert; British take 750 prisoners at Givenchy; Germans claim to have taken 6,000 British prisoners and 100 guns; French repulse all attacks; Americans beat off heavy attack in Toul sector.
- April 11—British forced to evacuate Armentieres, but hold Messines ridge after heavy fighting; resistance to Germans on north front stiffening; violent fighting near Montdidier; French government publishes letter showing that Emperor Charles of Austria favored restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.
- April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues order to army to "fight it out" to the end; Germans maintain strong pressure south and southwest of Bailleul trying to outflank Arras positions, make slight progress between the Lawe and Clarence rivers and capture Merville, southwest of Armentieres; French and Americans repulse attack in Apremont wood, east of St. Mihiel; German airplanes raid Paris, killing twenty-six and wounding seventy-two persons; five persons killed by German airplanes raiding England; ninety-three German airplanes felled in France; Americans defeat Germans in long fight on Toul front, taking thirty-six prisoners.
- April 13—British retake Neuve Eglise and post near Givenchy; British and French recapture Hangard; Germans claim to have taken Locon by storm; Amiens cathedral hit by German shell; Germans begin attack on Americans on the right bank of the Meuse, north of St. Mihiel; Turks capture Batum, on the Black sea.
- April 14—Heavy fighting about Neuve Eglise and in the neighborhood of Bailleul; Germans take Merris and Vieux Bequin; Germans continue attack on Americans north of St. Mihiel and are repulsed with heavy loss; Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, resigns; United States collier Cyclops, with 293 persons aboard, missing since March 13.
- April 15—Germans again take Neuve Eglise; seven assaults against British trenches at Merville repulsed; British retake Arravege, east of Nieppe forest; severe fighting for possession of Hangard; Secretary of War Baker returns from Europe; ten armed German trawlers sunk in Cattageat by British destroyers.
- April 16—Germans capture Bailleul, Wulverghem, Wyttschaete and the greater part of Messines ridge; British house of commons passes Irish conscription bill; Bolo Pasha executed for treason at Vincennes, France; Charles M. Schwab appointed director-general of shipbuilding in the United States.
- April 17—French troops come to aid British line in north, co-operating on the Meteren-Merris line; Germans announce capture of Poelcapelle, Passchendaele and Langemarck; British gain ground at Meteren, but are forced back; Viscount Milner appointed British secretary of war; Earl Derby made ambassador to France; Baron Burian made Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs; Turks approaching city of Kars.
- April 18—British repel attacks on a twelve-mile front from St. Venant to Givenchy; German attempts to cross La Basse canal in the direction of Bethune fail with heavy loss; French forces gain ground on a two-mile front on the Avre river; Germans win no successes anywhere on the front; city of Reims, on fire a week, reduced to ruins by German shells; President Wilson issues proclamation appointing April 26, 1918, as Liberty day; British man-power bill passed by house of lords and becomes a law.
- April 19—Germans stopped at all points; Italian troops to be in west front line, it is announced in Rome and Washington; Finnish and German troops invade Russia.
- April 20—Twelve hundred German shock troops attack Americans near Renners forest and take village of Selcheprey from them; all the lost ground recovered by counterattack; German raid near St. Mihiel easily repulsed by Americans; lull on British and

- French front, except northeast of Ypres, where a German drive is halted.
- April 21—Premier Clemenceau visits allied front; Americans recover some outposts lost to the Germans on the Toul front; further reports received of Finnish-German invasion of Russia in the direction of the White sea; British and French troops landed at Murmansk on the Kola peninsula to co-operate against bolshevik forces; Irish conference in Dublin decides to resist conscription; Baron von Richthofen, German "ace" aviator, killed.
- April 22—British advance slightly in the Bécoub sector and at Albert and Villers-Bretonneux; Germans reported to be massing troops on the line of Bailleul and Neuve Eglise; German-Dutch relations strained; national assembly of Guatemala practically declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary by taking same position as the United States toward the European belligerents.
- April 23—British and French attack Zeebrugge and Ostend and sink five old cruisers in harbor channels to bottle up "U" boat bases; Germans attack at Dranoutre on the Flanders front, but are repulsed; another attack northwest of Albert also repulsed; German bombardment between the Somme and the Avre becomes violent; Uruguay and Argentina expected to declare war on Germany.
- April 24—Germans attack French and Americans in vicinity of Hangard and press them back slightly; also attack British front south of the Somme, capturing Villers-Bretonneux; British capture post at Pestubert; Dutch minister leaves Berlin and German minister leaves The Hague; John D. Ryan appointed director of aircraft production; first list of U. S. marines killed and wounded on French front published; liner St. Paul turns over at its dock in eastern sea port.
- April 25—Germans occupy part of Mont Kemmel after heavy fighting; British recapture Villers-Bretonneux; French forced out of Hangard, but hold ground in vicinity.
- April 26—Germans complete capture of Mont Kemmel and take Dranoutre and St. Eloi; allies retake some ground at Hangard, occupying part of the town; battle continuing with extreme violence; tanks taking part in struggle on both sides; Dutch stop all army and navy leaves; Liberty day observed in the United States with parades and other demonstrations.
- April 27—British and French stop all attacks by enemy; French reoccupy Loere after being forced back; Germans try to take Voormeezele but fail; movement in Austria-Hungary to force Emperor Charles to abdicate; counter-revolution in Petrograd to restore czarism reported.
- April 28—Hard fighting continues about Loere and Voormeezele; British withdraw over the Sleenbach river east of Ypres; Germans take Hill 60; violent bombardments from Villers-Bretonneux to the Luce river and in regions west of Novon; Holland makes concessions to Germany and crisis is less acute; Kars occupied by Turks.
- April 29—British positions from Meteren to Zillebeke heavily attacked but are unshaken; attacks on Belgian front also repulsed; Germans fail in attacks on Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge; presence of American troops on line defending Amiens and Paris announced; day described as a disastrous one for the Germans.
- April 30—French recapture Loere; fighting on both the French and British fronts confined chiefly to artillery engagements; Gavrilo Prinzip, who killed Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife in Serajevo, Bosnia, dies in prison from tuberculosis; German white guards take Vibor; American troops win fight near Villers-Bretonneux east of Amiens.
- May 1—Bohemian troops fighting in Italian army against Austria; Germans preparing for new assault against British and French on western front; British take 5,241 prisoners in April.
- May 2—Germans bombard allied positions west of Merris and area around Villers-Bretonneux, but make no infantry attack; allies strengthen their defenses; Germans occupy Sebastopol in the Crimea; Secretary Baker lays army plans before senate committee.
- May 3—Germany to propose peace to England; Gen. Colijn arrives in London from Holland to sound British government on peace; French drive Germans from Hill 82 west of Avre river; German artillery centers fire on line between Givenchy and Nieppe forest; Gen. Foch made commander in chief of Italian armies as well as of other allied forces; war department issues May draft call for 233,472 men; Maj.-Gen. James W. McAndrew made chief of staff to Gen. Pershing; United States and Norway conclude trade agreement.
- May 4—Germans begin heavy bombardment on Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge, but make no infantry attacks; reciprocal bombardments north and south of the Avre river; Emperor Charles instructs premier to dissolve parliament; activity on Italian front; America's third liberty loan ends with the minimum heavily oversubscribed.
- May 5—Americans in Toul sector thwart German effort to occupy trench in Bois Brule west of Apremont; Franco-British forces advance between Loere and Drancourt; heavy Austrian artillery fire along Lombardy and Trentino line.
- May 6—Australians drive Germans back near Morlancourt, between the Ancre and Somme rivers; Canadian line extended in vicinity of Neuville-Vitasse, Mercatel and Boisieux-St. Marie; Germans rain mustard shells on American troops on Picardy front; British defeated at Es-Salt, Palestine.
- May 7—Nicaragua declares war on Germany; British cabinet crisis caused by letter written by Gen. Maurice; operations on western front confined chiefly to bombardments; Aviator Hall of Iowa missing inside German lines; American troops arriving on French front in force.
- May 8—Germans take parts of allied front trenches in the Voormeezele-La Clytte sector, near Ypres, but are driven out by counter-attack; Germans also attack on the Flanders front north of Kemmel and suffer heavy casualties; American patrol wiped out in Toul sector; terms of German-Roumanian peace treaty published; nine American gunners killed by accidental shell explosion at Benbrook, near Fort Worth, Tex.
- May 9—Three German divisions defeated in La Clytte-Voormeezele sector by allied artillery fire; Premier Lloyd George sustained in the British house of commons by a vote of 293 to 106; man landed from German submarine on coast of Ireland arrested; Lieut. Rene Fonck shoots down six German planes in one day.
- May 10—Old cruiser Vindictive sunk by the British at entrance to Ostend harbor, blocking the channel; British recapture trench northwest of Albert; French take Grivesnes park and 258 prisoners; American heavy guns cause fires in villages of Cantigny and Mesnil-St. Georges, west of Montdidier; Italians capture dominating position of Monte Corno.
- May 11—Americans shelled by Germans near Apremont and Parroy; Germans repulsed by French in the Bois la Caune; Turkey reported to be exterminating Greeks; regiment of American national army parades before King George in London; French capture height north of Kemmel with 100 prisoners.
- May 12—German attack on new French position northwest of Orvillers-Sorel repulsed with severe loss to enemy; Gen. Foch not to

- use American army until it becomes a complete and powerful force, said to be decision of war committee; Emperors William and Charles hold conference at German army headquarters.
- May 13—Report as to holding American army in reserve found to be untrue; American shells set fire to Montdidier and blow up German ammunition dump.
- May 14—German attacks near Morlancourt and on Hill 44 repulsed by British and French forces respectively; French troops capture wood west of Avro river near Hailles; Italians torpedo Austrian dreadnought in Pola harbor.
- May 15—Germany said to have declared war on Ekaterinoslav, Odessa and Poltava; Director Duval of the Bonnet Rouge newspaper sentenced to death by court-martial in Paris for treason; French retain hold on Hill 44 against strong German attacks; bombs dropped on Paris suburbs by German airplanes; closer alliance between Germany and Austria arranged at meeting of emperors on May 12; President Wilson announces appointment of Charles E. Hughes to conduct investigation of aircraft charges.
- May 16—Both allied and German aviators unusually active on western front; Gen. Pershing's first official communique on operations issued by war department in Washington.
- May 17—Announcement made that American troops have joined the British in Picardy; Sinn Fein leaders arrested and discovery of German plot in Ireland proclaimed; British capture German post at Merris; French penetrate German positions at Canny-sur-Matz and take forty prisoners; bolshevik troops drive Turks from Baku.
- May 18—President Wilson opens Red Cross campaign with speech in New York city; heavy loss of life caused by destruction of Aetna explosives plant at Oakdale, Pa.; operations on western front confined to artillery activity.
- May 19—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American ace aviator, killed in aerial fight; Australian troops take Ville-sur-Ancre with 390 Germans and twenty machine guns; French war office announces advance of twelve miles by Italian and French forces on western Macedonian line May 15 to 17; five German raiding airplanes brought down in England.
- May 20—French advance on a two-mile front near Mont Kemmel and take 400 prisoners; Maj. Lufbery buried with full military honors; Red Cross campaign for another \$100,000,000 begun in United States.
- May 21—Savage fighting on the northern side of the Lys salient in Flanders reported; Americans take prisoners in reconnaissance combats in Lorraine; Secretary McAdoo orders railroads managed by federal directors instead of by their presidents.
- May 22—German positions and cantonments in Grenchamp wood bombarded with gas shells by Americans; operations by both allies and Germans on west front confined chiefly to artillery actions and raids.
- May 23—Troopship Moldavia torpedoed with loss of fifty-three American soldiers; many bombarding expeditions carried out by the allies on German lines of communication; Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes found guilty under spy law in Kansas City, Mo.; all men of draft age must engage in useful work, new order by the president.
- May 24—Costa Rica declares war on central powers; Mexico and Cuba break off diplomatic relations; Secretary Baker says American army corps will be sent to Italy; anniversary of Italy's entrance into war observed; Count James Minotto ordered interned.
- May 25—Second American Red Cross war fund of \$100,000,000 oversubscribed; American reconnoitering forces in Picardy have fight in "no man's land" and take several prisoners; German airmen on western front slow to attack allied lines; Col. Roosevelt criticizes President Wilson and Postmaster Burleson for unfairness.
- May 26—German fire on British front increasing in intensity at various places; several fights between American and German patrols reported; American railway employes granted raise of salaries by government.
- May 27—Germans begin second great offensive, taking the Chemin des Dames from the French and crossing the Aisne; also attack British divisions at Berry-au-Bac, forcing the troops on the left to fall back; French repulse Germans on Lys battle front; Americans rout three German raiding parties west of Montdidier; President Wilson appears before congress and asks for additional revenue legislation.
- May 28—Germans cross the Vesle river at Fismes, but are stopped northeast and east of Soissons; British hold firmly at Fort Thierry; Berlin claims capture of 15,000 prisoners; American troops northwest of Montdidier attack German line on a front of one and one-quarter miles, capture village of Cantigny and take 200 prisoners.
- May 29—Soissons taken by the Germans, but allies hold outskirts of that city and also Ailms, giving ground slowly without using many reserves; Americans consolidate their positions at Cantigny and repel several counterattacks.
- May 30—Germans approach close to the Marne at a point about fifty-five miles from Paris, occupying Fere-en-Tardenois and Vezilly; French hold enemy back near Soissons and Reims; enemy attacks on Americans at Cantigny repulsed; no serious attacks on rest of front.
- May 31—Germans reach Chateau Thierry and other points on the Marne, where they are halted by the French; attacks near Blencourt and Neuilly-St. Front broken up; Americans in Woevre region destroy advanced enemy positions; submarine sinks United States transport President Lincoln, westbound from European port.
- June 1—Germans capture Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front; fierce fighting on both sides of the Ourcq river; French take 200 prisoners and four tanks at Fort Pompelle southeast of Reims; all German attempts to cross the Marne fail.
- June 2—French resist successfully strong enemy attacks north of the Ourcq and the Marne and recapture several small villages, including Longpont, Corcy and Troesnes; halt Germans at Chateau Thierry; German submarines on coast of United States sink several American vessels.
- June 3—Ten American ships sunk on Atlantic coast by German submarines between about May 26 and June 3; German progress on western front stopped at all points by allies; fighting continues on allied left flank between the Marne and the Oise.
- June 4—Germans take Pernant but make little progress elsewhere; Gen. Pershing reports that Americans brigaded with French troops helped to repulse Germans at Chateau Thierry, Veuilly-la-Poterie and Jaulgonne; most of survivors of the liner Carolina reach the American coast; French tank steamer Radioleine saved from submarine by American destroyer off coast of Maryland.
- June 5—French repulse attacks at Montalagache, Vingre and Chagny farm; American patrols in Picardy and Lorraine penetrate enemy positions and inflict losses in killed and wounded; draft registration day in the United States for men arriving at age of 21 since June 5, 1917.
- June 6—American marines gain two miles on a two and a half mile front and take 100 prisoners near Veuilly northwest of Chateau Thierry; take Hill 142 near Torcy and enter

- Torcy itself; Germans repeatedly thrown back in attempting to cross the Oise river south of Noyon.
- June 7—French and Americans complete capture of Vilny, Veully-la-Poterie, Bussaires, Torcy, Belleau and the heights southeast of Haute Vesnes; Americans in second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry advance nearly two and a half miles on a six-mile front and take 300 prisoners; French recapture Hill 204; seven persons arrested in New York for plotting against the United States.
- June 8—Losses around Chateau Thierry admitted by Germans; French carry their lines to Dammard and east of Chezy; Americans build 629 ships in five months; United States senate told that Gen. Pershing personally led the American attack at Cantigny.
- June 9—Germans begin new offensive between Montdidier and the Oise and advance about four miles, reaching villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil but making little progress elsewhere; Americans beat off attacks on Hill 204; American steamer Pinar del Rio sunk by submarine off coast of Maryland.
- June 10—Germans advance two miles and take villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maury, claiming the capture of 8,000 French; German losses declared by correspondents to be extremely heavy; American marines capture Belloy wood; Italians torpedo and sink Austrian battle ship Szent Istvan; Secretary Baker says 700,000 American troops are in France.
- June 11—French inflict severe defeat on Germans on a front of seven miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur, taking 1,000 prisoners; French recapture Belloy; German attacks against Chevincourt repulsed; Americans complete capture of Belleau wood, taking 300 prisoners and several machine guns and mortars; Russian cadets appeal to the United States for intervention; Russian ambassador in Paris also gives reasons why allies should intervene in the east.
- June 12—Germans cross the Matz river and take the village of Melicocq and the heights of Croix Ricard; French retire from salient south of Noyon and east of the Oise river, giving up positions in Carlepoint wood; French make further progress in region of Belloy wood and St. Maur, taking 400 more prisoners, with numerous cannon and machine guns; Americans consolidate their positions north and east of Belleau wood.
- June 13—French throw the Germans back across the Matz river; Germans take villages near forest of Villers-Cotterets but make small progress; Americans repulse heavy attacks on the line Belleau-Boursesches with heavy losses; German advance checked at nearly all points; President Poincare on anniversary of arrival of first American troops in France sends messages of appreciation to President Wilson and Gen. Pershing.
- June 14—No infantry action anywhere on the French front; the latest German offensive pronounced a costly failure, the gains of territory not compensating for the heavy losses sustained; President Wilson replies to President Poincare's message of congratulation and says that men and material will be sent until the forces of freedom are made overwhelming.
- June 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians along 100-mile front, crossing the Piave in several places and obtaining other small successes; no battles of importance on western front.
- June 16—Austrians claim to have captured 6,000 allied troops and fifty cannon; Italians in counterattacks drive back the Austrians in most places and take 3,000 prisoners; heaviest fighting in eastern section of Asiago plateau, the end of Brenta valley, on Monte Grappa and at various points on the Piave river; situation on western front unchanged.
- June 17—Allies on the Italian front take the offensive, especially in the mountainous regions; Austrians continue violent attacks on the Montello plateau and along the Piave, especially from St. Andrea to San Dona di Piave; Austrians capture Capo Sile, twenty miles from Venice; Italian, British and French troops capture 4,500 Austrians; general political situation in Austria reported to be grave.
- June 18—Austrians halted with enormous losses on most parts of the front; further attempts to cross the Piave frustrated; fighting continues most violently on Montello plateau and the lower stretches of the Piave; Germans begin violent attacks against the French in the Reims sector, but are held; announcement made that American troops (32d division) are fighting in Alsace on German territory; Bonar Law, in speech in house of commons, reviews the war situation and calls attention to importance of assistance given by American army in France.
- June 19—Austrians claim advance across Fossalta canal, but Italians say gain there and elsewhere on the front is insignificant; allies get complete mastery in the air on Italian front; German defeat before Reims complete; American patrols raid German trenches at Chateau Thierry and bring back prisoners.
- June 20—Hungry mobs stone imperial palace in Vienna; Italians recapture Capo Sile and hold firmly elsewhere; Austrian offensive termed a costly failure; American troops storm and take German trenches east of Cantigny; American aviators assisting on Italian front.
- June 21—Austrian cabinet resigns; 150,000 workers on strike in Vienna; Italians gain along whole line; Austrian losses placed at more than 120,000 men; Americans make several successful minor attacks on north side of Belleau wood; United States gunboat Schurz, formerly the Geier, sunk in collision off the coast of North Carolina.
- June 22—Austrian offensive on Italian front comes to a disastrous close; Czecho-Slovak prisoners taken by Austrians executed as traitors.
- June 23—On the Piave river front in Italy from the Montello to the Adriatic the Austrians retreat in disorder, abandoning many guns and much war material; Italians, pursuing vigorously, capture thousands of prisoners; Americans clear out remainder of Belleau wood, taking five machine guns.
- June 24—Losses of Austrians on Piave front described as enormous; 40,000 prisoners taken by the Italians; position on western front unchanged.
- June 25—Foreign Secretary Richard von Kuehlmann and Chancellor Count von Hertling give Germany's war aims; Italian attacks in mountain regions result in gain of ground; Austrian loss placed at 250,000; Americans take more than 200 prisoners northwest of Belleau wood.
- June 26—In battle beginning June 25 Americans kill 700 Germans and capture more than 250 out of 1,200 on a ridge north of the Bois de Belleau; Italians advance a mile in Monte Grappa sector; Alexander Kerensky, former Russian leader, appears before labor conference in London.
- June 27—Reports of assassination of former czar of Russia received from many sources; announcement made that Gen. Pershing will send a regiment of infantry to Italian front; Italians win on Mount Rosso; second American national draft drawing takes place in Washington to cover list of June 5 regis-

- trants; British and German destroyers have a clash off the Belgian coast; hospital ship *Llandavery Castle* sunk by German submarine with heavy loss of life.
- June 28—Unconfirmed reports of overthrow of bolshevik government in Russia published; rumor of czar's assassination declared untrue; British attack on a front of 6,000 yards from Vieux Bequin to Pont Tournai in Flanders, gain valuable ground and take 300 prisoners; French attack near forest of Villers-Cotterets and take 1,060 prisoners; first American troops arrive in Italy.
- June 29—Germans reported to be aiding bolsheviks in Russia; French repulse German attempts to retake ground at Villers-Cotterets; pope says special prayers for peace; congress passes bills appropriating \$21,000,000,000 for war purposes; Italians capture Monte di Val Bella from the Austrians, taking more than 800 prisoners.
- June 30—Germans reported to be massing in front of American lines in Chateau Thierry region; French take ridge between Mosley and Passy-en-Valois, northwest of Chateau Thierry; new prices for wheat fixed in the United States; Italians take the whole of Val Bella, Rosso and Echele mountains, with 2,000 prisoners.
- July 1—American troops capture village of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, with more than 300 prisoners, including five officers; complete unit of 220,000 Americans guarding road to Paris, it is announced; United States transport *Covington* torpedoed and sunk.
- July 2—President Wilson announces that there were 1,019,115 American soldiers in France July 1; Germans make counterattack near Vaux and Hill 204 but lose heavily, one regiment being nearly annihilated by the Americans; French troops make successful attack north of Moulin-sous-Toutvent; British lose ground taken by them north of Albert; Italians win victory in Monte Grappa region; Gen. Otto von Below placed in supreme command of Austro-Hungarian troops on Italian front.
- July 3—Germans make further futile counterattacks against Americans at Vaux, their losses being estimated at 3,000; heavy bombardment of American positions continues; Italians attack on the lower Piave between Capo Sile and Zenson, taking 1,900 prisoners; Grand Duke Michael, brother of former czar, reported to be at head of Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia.
- July 4—American Independence day celebrated in England, France and Italy as well as in the United States; President Wilson addresses diplomats and foreign-born at Mount Vernon; Australians and Americans capture Hamel and take many prisoners; French penetrate German lines around Autrech and take 1,066 prisoners; eighty-five vessels launched at American shipyards.
- July 5—Premier David Lloyd George addresses American troops in France; allies on west front take 5,000 prisoners in a week; war council holds session at Versailles and makes important decision; serious unrest reported in South Africa.
- July 6—President Wilson and cabinet decide to join with allies in taking action in Russia; Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow; John Purroy Mitchel, former mayor of New York, killed in airplane accident near Lake Charles, La.; Italians recapture coastal zone between Capo Sile and the Piave.
- July 7—Germany to send three army corps to Italian front; population on Murman coast of Russia joins with the entente; Vice-Admiral von Capelle tells the reichstag that the "U" boats are gaining and will win.
- July 8—French advance in region of Longpont near Villers-Cotterets two-thirds of a mile and take 350 prisoners; Gen. Ludendorff visits Austrian headquarters; war council in Washington abolished; congress permits Theodore Roosevelt to get back \$40,000 Nobel peace prize to be used in Red Cross and similar war work.
- July 9—Dr. Richard von Kuehmann's resignation as German foreign secretary accepted; White sea and Wologdazhe republic established in Russia; Czecho-Slovak troops take Nikolayevsk, Syzran and Mosslim in Siberia; French troops advance more than a mile on a front of two and a half miles in the area south of the Matz river and northwest of the Compiègne forest; Italians capture Fieri and other Austrian positions in Albania north of Avlona, with 1,300 prisoners.
- July 10—Italian forces in Albania still advancing on a forty-mile front between the middle Osium river and the Adriatic; Bulgarian right flank in Macedonia threatened; French make attack on Corcy near Soissons and capture it; Admiral von Hintze appointed German foreign secretary.
- July 11—Austrians retreat from Berat and Fieri in Albania toward the Skumbi river and Elbassan; French forces west of Lake Ochrida in Serbian Macedonia make progress against the Bulgarians; French continue operations in vicinity of Corcy, occupying Longpont.
- July 12—French capture Castel and other strong positions near the west bank of the Avre; British make successful raids on the Flanders front near Vieux Bequin and Meris; Italians and French consolidate their new positions in Albania.
- July 13—War department in Washington announces formation of three army corps in France; President Wilson given authority by congress to take over telegraph wires; Italians announce that they are attacking Austrians north of the Semeni river in Albania.
- July 14—Twenty-four nations to boycott German trade, declares Lord Robert Cecil; British forces occupy Kem on the Murman coast, Russia; Italians and French continue the advance in Albania; Bastille day observed in many American cities; Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt killed in aerial battle.
- July 15—Germans begin big offensive from Chateau Thierry on the west to Main de Massiges, farther east, along a sixty-five mile front, crossing the Marne at various places but being checked at nearly all points; Americans in the Chateau region retire a short distance but by a strong counterattack drive the enemy back across the Marne with heavy losses; German attack practically a failure, only a few local gains being made; American and British troops occupy the whole of the Murman coast.
- July 16—German offensive west and east of Reims continues without making marked progress; allied lines hold at all important points; Festigny the farthest point reached by the Germans; Gen. von Einem's army delivers five attacks between Suppe and Massiges but are all repulsed; Americans recapture Fossey Crezancy; Baron von Burlan, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, makes peace report to Austrian and Hungarian premiers.
- July 17—Battle continues violently on both sides of Reims; Germans make a few insignificant gains but in the main are repulsed everywhere; Americans more than hold their own; M. Duval, director of the Bonnet Rouge in Paris, executed for treason.
- July 18—Gen. Foch delivers heavy counterattack against the western side of the German salient along a line from the Marne to the Aisne; takes Germans by surprise and captures more than a score of towns and many heavy cannon; Americans take part in drive and with the French advance six miles; cavalry and many tanks used in the battle.

- July 19—United States cruiser San Diego sunk off Fire island with the loss of six lives; French and Americans continue offensive between the Aisne and the Marne, taking 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns; Germans hurry up reserves to stop the allied smash; Scottish troops capture Meteren in Bailluel sector.
- July 20—German troops south of the Marne forced to retreat to north side; French and American troops between the Aisne and the Marne continue to press forward; French, British, American and Italian forces attack and gain ground along the line extending from Chateau Thierry east to Reims; number of prisoners taken by the allies increased to more than 20,000; transport Justicia, 32,234 tons, torpedoed and sunk.
- July 21—Germans driven out of Chateau Thierry by French and Americans; enemy retreats to the north; allies advance to a line marked by La Croix, Grissoles and Epieds; submarine sinks four coal barges and a tug off coast of Massachusetts.
- July 22—Reserve divisions sent by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria to Marne front; Germans blow up munitions depots; British troops aid the French left in the Reims sector; German counterattacks all repulsed.
- July 23—Allies take more towns on north side of the Marne, including Jaulgonne, Buzancy, Oulchy-le-Chateau, Marfaux and Mally-Raineval; German losses since July 15 estimated at 180,000.
- July 24—Americans take Epieds and advance toward Fere-en-Tardenois; strike of munition workers begun in Birmingham, England; latest peace "feeler" emanating from Germany as given in the Berlin Vorwaerts ignored in Washington.
- July 25—Allied forces bombard Fere-en-Tardenois; total number of prisoners captured by the allies placed at more than 25,000 and the big guns 500; seeing foe burning towns and military stores.
- July 26—French and American troops capture Oulchy-le-Chateau; Gen. Mangin's forces take Villemonoire; French also recapture Main de Massiges, taking 1,100 prisoners, seven cannon and 200 machine guns.
- July 27—Germans retreat all along the line north of the Marne, the allies reaching a point ten miles from Chateau Thierry; American troops capture Le Charnel and cross the Ourcq east of Fere-en-Tardenois.
- July 28—Allies force the Germans across the Ourcq in many places, driving the Germans five miles; allies enter Fere-en-Tardenois and reach Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans retreating toward the Vesle river while making strong rear guard defense; half of Soissons-Reims salient retaken.
- July 29—Allies advance to within ten miles of Fismes on the Vesle river; take Grand Rozy and Cugny by storm; Americans take Seringes-et-Nesle, Sergy and Roncheres; Turkey reported to have broken relations with Germany.
- July 30—Prussian guards try to retake Sergy, but are defeated by the Americans, who advance two miles in spite of counterattacks; Germans defeated in attempts to capture St. Euphrase; Australian troops take Merris; Premier von Hussarek says Austria is ready for an honorable peace; Field Marshal Herman von Eichhorn, German military dictator of the Ukraine, assassinated at Kiev.
- July 31—American troops occupy part of Menniere wood and advance north from Sergy and east from Seringes-et-Nesle; temporary lull in general allied advance; Marquis of Lansdowne writes another "peace" letter to his supporters; Emperor William says hardest struggle is now on.
- Aug. 1—Gen. Mangin, with French and British, advances north of Ourcq river and takes Hill 265, Cramoiselle, Cramaille and other villages; Americans take the Bois de Coerges; total number of German prisoners taken by allies between July 15 and July 31 placed at 33,400, including 674 officers; Premier Lloyd George says Germany will have to face an economic war after the military war is ended.
- Aug. 2—Allies capture Soissons, cross the Crise and progress widely north of the Ourcq; they also take Goussaincourt, Villers-Agron, Ville-en-Tardenois, Gueux and Thilloz; German crown prince's army in full retreat everywhere; American troops advance with the French five miles north of Fere-en-Tardenois.
- Aug. 3—American troops enter suburbs of Fismes after taking Cohan and other towns; French and American troops continue advancing on a forty-five mile front; three American fishing schooners sunk by submarine off Nova Scotia; British hospital boat Warrida torpedoed and sunk near English coast, with loss of 123 men and women; plan to aid Russia announced by United States and Japan.
- Aug. 4—Americans take whole of Fismes, driving Germans beyond the Vesle river; British troops advance in Picardy; Germans evacuate Albert.
- Aug. 5—American patrols cross Vesle river at various places; repulse all counterattacks on Fismes; tank steamer Luz Blanca sunk by submarine off Nova Scotia.
- Aug. 6—American machine gunners repulse attack on American bridge builders at Fismes; Gen. Ferdinand Foch made marshal of France; French senate sentences Louis J. Malvy to five years' banishment.
- Aug. 7—American infantry cross to north bank of Vesle river at various places; Maj.-Gen. William S. Graves made commander of American military expedition to Siberia; Premier Lloyd George in house of commons speech reviews war situation.
- Aug. 8—British and French begin great offensive in Picardy east of Amiens; voluntary enlistment in United States army suspended.
- Aug. 9—British attack in Flanders and take five villages; Germans flee in haste from Amiens front; Americans take Fismette village north of the Vesle river.
- Aug. 10—French recapture Montdidier; British and American troops capture Morlancourt.
- Aug. 11—Organization of first American field army in France announced; French and British continue their offensive, gaining ground; nine schooners sunk off Nantucket by submarine.
- Aug. 12—French troops drive close to Lasigny; German papers admit defeat; British advance south of the Somme; Crown Prince Rupprecht's line hardens; Germans attack Americans north of Fismes, but are repulsed.
- Aug. 13—Czecho-Slovaks recognized as a nation by Great Britain; Gen. Humbert's army resumes offensive between the Matz and Oise river; Austrian troops sent to the west front.
- Aug. 14—Germans fall back on five-mile front north of Albert; French capture Ribecourt; Germans retire to Pleumont; British reach outskirts of Bray; Germans make gas attack on Americans along the Vesle river.
- Aug. 15—Canadians take villages of Parvillers and Damery; French make progress in region between the Matz and the Oise; American troops arrive at Vladivostok, Siberia.
- Aug. 16—French take most of the Bois des Loges; Gen. Ludendorff seeking more men.
- Aug. 17—British gain ground in Vieux Berquin region; heavy fighting west of Roye; British shell Fresnoy.
- Aug. 18—British force Germans back along a front of four miles between Bailluel and Vieux Berquin; British capture Oulstersten.
- Aug. 19—British strike in the Lys salient and the French between the Aisne and the Oise, both forces making good gains; British enter

- Merville; French capture Fresnieres; Chinese send troops to Siberian border.
- Aug. 20—Gen. Mangin's 4th French army takes 8,000 Germans in smash between the Oise and the Aisne; British continue advance in Merville sector.
- Aug. 21—Gen. Mangin takes Lassigny and advances over a front of fifteen miles to a depth of five miles; British attack on a ten-mile front from the Ancre river to the vicinity of Moyenville, taking seven villages; Premier Lloyd George pays tribute to women's work in the war.
- Aug. 22—British capture Albert with 1,400 prisoners; French announce capture of 200 guns in three days; Germans make violent attacks on American front along the Vesle river.
- Aug. 23—Gen. Byng advances on six-mile front from southeast of Albert to the vicinity of Grandcourt; British take Achiet-le-Grand and Gomicourt; Gen. Mangin drives the Germans across the valley of the Ailette; Senator Lodge demands a dictated peace.
- Aug. 24—Americans advance to the Soissons-Reims road; British announce capture of Bray and Thiepval.
- Aug. 25—British hold road from Albert to Bapaume and reach outskirts of Bullecourt; Premier Clemenceau predicts complete and decisive collapse of enemy; Germans withdrawing from American front on Vesle; decision of Judge Mayer of New York holding the sinking of the Lusitania to be an act of piracy made public.
- Aug. 26—Canadian and other British troops capture Monchy-le-Preux; French capture Fresnoy-le-Roy and St. Maré.
- Aug. 27—British capture section of Hindenburg line and occupy Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and Bois du Sart; Americans make attack on Bazoehes.
- Aug. 28—Chaules taken by the French; crossing of Ailette river begun; bolsheviks forced back on Ussuri front in Siberia.
- Aug. 29—Novon captured by French troops under Gen. Humbert after heavy fighting; Bapaume taken by the British; Americans and French with the assistance of numerous tanks drive Germans from Juvigny.
- Aug. 30—French occupy Mont St. Simeon near Novon; they also cross the Canal du Nord northwest of Novon; Gen. Haig captures Hendecourt and other places east of Bapaume; Australians storm Mt. St. Quentin.
- Aug. 31—Americans hold gain at Juvigny; French victorious in vicinity of Soissons.
- Sept. 1—President Wilson issues Labor day message; Americans in Belgium capture Voormezeele; Australian troops capture Peronne and 2,000 prisoners; announced that in August the British captured 57,318 German prisoners, with 657 guns; French occupy Leury; Americans reach Terny-Sorny.
- Sept. 2—English, Scotch and Canadian troops carry the Queant-Drocourt "switch line"; Americans make further progress in the Voormezeele region; heavy fighting between Juvigny and Terny.
- Sept. 3—British troops push forward to Baralle, eight miles from Cambrai, driving the Germans to the Canal du Nord; a dozen villages taken in an advance along a twenty-mile front to a maximum depth of six miles; 10,000 Germans taken prisoners.
- Sept. 4—Germans retreat on Vesle front before Americans and French; French gain northeast of Novon; four persons killed by bomb explosion at the Chicago postoffice.
- Sept. 5—French take twenty towns in advance along the Ailette river; Americans assist in driving the Germans between the Vesle and Aisne rivers; British print list of 150 German submarine commanders dead or captured.
- Sept. 6—Germans driven back on ninety-mile front; French capture Ham and Chauny; Americans reach the Aisne heights and make progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayers and Revillon; British advance east of Neuve Chapelle and northwest of Armentieres.
- Sept. 7—Allies advance on fifty-mile front from Havrincourt wood to the Chemin des Dames; Americans reach the Aisne in the vicinity of Vieil Arcy; German armies suffer from desertions.
- Sept. 8—British clear Germans out of Havrincourt wood; reach line held at beginning of German offensive March 21; Secretary of War Baker arrives in France on a new mission.
- Sept. 9—Germans stiffen defense on their old lines; throw in new divisions to check American advance on the St. Gobain massif; heavy rains slow up advance of allies.
- Sept. 10—French tighten their grip on approaches to St. Quentin and La Fere; Germans raze everything in their retreat; Gen. Mangin captures Servalis; British straighten their line before Cambrai.
- Sept. 11—British reach Epehy, south of Pozieres; heavy fighting east and north of Peronne; announcement made that American troops have landed at Archangel in northern Russia.
- Sept. 12—Gen. Pershing attacks St. Mihiel salient after heavy artillery preparation; takes many towns and a large number of prisoners; advances five miles at some points; French occupy town of t. Mihiel; British improve their positions east of Peronne.
- Sept. 13—American troops wipe out remainder of St. Mihiel salient, forcing Germans back on Wotan line; Gen. Pershing's guns within range of Metz.
- Sept. 14—Americans take 150 square miles of territory in St. Mihiel offensive, with 15,000 prisoners; French take village of Allemant and the Moulin Laffaux; side-t Wilson cables thanks to Gen. Pershing and American army.
- Sept. 15—American lines pushed beyond Villeroy and Norroy; French repulse violent counter-attacks south of the Oise, and gain half a mile on the Chemin des Dames; Austria appeals for a general peace; French and Serbians pierce Bulgarian front for a width of ten miles.
- Sept. 16—President Wilson rejects Austrian peace overture; German airmen bomb Paris; artillery active on American Lorraine front.
- Sept. 17—Allies continue their successful offensive in Macedonia; Germans rush up heavy reserves to oppose the American.
- Sept. 18—British and French pierce Hindenburg line on a twenty-two-mile front, taking ten towns and 6,000 prisoners in St. Quentin sector; Bulgarian resistance on Macedonian front weakening.
- Sept. 19—French fight their way over the St. Quentin canal, capturing Contescourt and Castres; Field Marshal Haig reports capture of 10,000 prisoners and sixty guns.
- Sept. 20—French repulse five violent German attacks east of Moisy farm and north of Allemant; British take Moeuvres.
- Sept. 21—French capture Benay and repulse counterattack at Castres; British again advance east of Epehy and near Hargicourt.
- Sept. 22—Gen. Debeney's troops continue to advance toward La Fere; American raiding parties penetrate enemy lines in the Woivre northeast of St. Mihiel.
- Sept. 23—French forces reach the Oise river between Vandeuil and Travecy; Germans start evacuating Cambrai; Germans and Bulgarians in wild flight through Serbia.
- Sept. 24—French cavalrymen take Prilep in Serbia; German heavy artillery shelling American front in region of St. Mihiel; Emperor William in a speech at Briey tells the soldiers to give the right answer at the right moment to the Americans who wished to

- "add big deeds to their big words": French take Francilly-Selency, L'Epine dc, Dallon and village of Dallon close to St. Quentin.
- Sept. 25—Bulgar armies on Macedonian front split into groups; Gen. Allenby in Palestine reports capture of 40,000 Turks and 265 guns in great offensive; British take Selency within two miles of St. Quentin.
- Sept. 26—Gen. Pershing's 1st army smashes its way seven miles deep into the German lines over a front of twenty miles from the Meuse westward through the Argonne forest, capturing twelve towns, 5,000 prisoners and twenty large guns; Varennes, Montblainville, Vauquois and Cheppy taken by storm; French attack from Auberville eastward to Main Massiges; Serbians capture Yeles; U. S. Tampa-sunk off English coast with all hands.
- Sept. 27—Prisoners taken by Americans increase to 8,000 and guns to more than 100; French take Somme-Py and Cernay; Americans and British advance three miles nearer Cambrai, taking a number of strong defensive works; Bulgarians ask for armistice and terms of peace; British take Strumnitza; president in Liberty loan speech in New York announces a plan for peace.
- Sept. 28—Americans repulse German counter-blow north of Dannevoux; American line extended to Briuelles and Exermont; French capture Fort Malmaison; Belgians begin offensive in the Dixmude-Ypres area and with the British take Houthulst forest; Italians take Krusheve twenty miles north of Monastir; Germans said to be rushing troops to help Bulgarians.
- Sept. 29—Armistice between allies and Bulgarians signed; French capture Urville and Cerizy and break Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and La Fere; Americans and French take western part of the Chemin des Dames; Americans capture Montfaucou; entire department of the Somme liberated from the Germans; American troops help British to take Bellicourt, Nauroy and other places on the Hindenburg line where the Scheldt canal passes through a tunnel; Belgians drive close to Roulers, taking Dixmude, Moorslede, Passchendaele and other towns with more than 5,000 prisoners; American battleship Minnesota damaged by striking a mine.
- Sept. 30—Americans consolidate their positions from the Meuse to the Aisne; British enter part of Cambrai; capture Thorigny, Le Tronquoy and Gonnelleu; Belgians enter Roulers; French cavalry enter Uskup in Serbia.
- Oct. 1—French troops enter St. Quentin as far as canal; heavy fighting by British all along the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector; Belgians clear Roulers of foes; American patrols pass beyond Clerges; repulse heavy counterattack at Apremont.
- Oct. 2—Germans begin wide retreat near Lille; Americans cut off for two days in advanced position between Cambrai and St. Quentin rescued; heavy German artillery fire on American front between the Aisne and the Meuse; whole of St. Quentin taken by the French.
- Oct. 3—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favor of Prince Boris; British smash large and vital section of Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai, taking many small towns and 5,000 prisoners; French advance from one to two miles north, east and south of St. Quentin and also in the Champagne region; Germans retreat on twenty-mile front in Lens area; Austrian forces quitting Albania.
- Oct. 4—American troops resume offensive west of the Meuse, advancing their lines from one to three miles, taking Hill 240 and the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chehery and La Forges, attaining all their objectives; Gen. Haig's forces within eight miles of Lille.
- Oct. 5—Germans hurriedly evacuating Lille and beginning a movement to abandon the Belgian coast region; British troops enter Lens; coal mines found to have been flooded; Germans retreat on a twenty-eight-mile front north of Reims; French take Fort Brimont; Americans northwest of Verdun push on in spite of strong German resistance; Austria makes new peace proposal; panic on Berlin bourse.
- Oct. 6—Germany sends appeal for peace; Germans fire Bruges docks and withdraw stores from Ghent; fighting by Americans west of the Meuse declared to be bloodiest in their experience, the Germans using their best troops against them; Gen. Gouraud's troops reach the Suipe, driving the Germans back eight miles; American Polish legion accepted by French.
- Oct. 7—Americans win hot battle for possession of north end of Argonne forest and drive Germans from the heights west of the Aire valley, including Hills 240, 244 and 269; drive Germans out of Chatel Chehery and capture St. Etienne; allies pass the Suipe and Arnes river; British capture Blache St. Vaast and Oppy east of Arras; French marines enter Beirut.
- Oct. 8—British, French and American troops deliver assault on twenty-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, taking thousands of prisoners; Americans take Brancourt and Premont; in Verdun region the Americans continue fight for remainder of Argonne forest; Franco-American forces advance two miles on a seven-mile front east of the Meuse; President Wilson replies to German note.
- Oct. 9—Americans reach southern outskirts of Sivry and enter Chaune wood; penetrate German main lines west of the Meuse between Cunel and Romagne; British-American lines sweeping through twenty-mile gap between Cambrai and St. Quentin almost to the line of the Selle and Sambre rivers; Cambrai fully occupied, Canadian troops being the first to enter; Maretz, Busigny and Bohain also captured.
- Oct. 10—British take Le Cateau and drive Germans many miles; foe retreats in confusion; French advance four miles east of St. Quentin; Americans win at two points in the Argonne.
- Oct. 11—Germans compelled to abandon their positions north of the Suipe and the Arnes on a front of thirty-seven miles; French enter Lanauville; Haig's forces close in on Douai; Argonne forest completely cleared of Germans by the American troops.
- Oct. 12—Germans fall back on Champagne front from Laon to the Argonne; French drive forward on a front of seventy-five miles from La Fere to the Argonne; vast quantities of ammunition captured by Americans and British in Bohain region; Germany accepts peace terms laid down by President Wilson Jan. 8; Washington finds flaws in reply.
- Oct. 13—Americans advance on both sides of the Meuse, taking all their objectives; Laon taken by the French without a fight; La Fere is also taken and the great forest of St. Gobain is occupied; British take suburbs of Douai.
- Oct. 14—President Wilson replies to Germany declaring that there will be no peace while enemy pursues policy of sinking passenger ships at sea and of pursuing a course of wanton destruction on land; French, British and Belgian troops take many villages in Belgium with 7,000 prisoners; American troops advance beyond Cunel and Romagne west of the Meuse and farther west reach St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges.
- Oct. 15—American troops hit the German line north of Verdun, taking St. Juvin and Hill 299 west of Bantheville; left wing crosses Aire river and approaches Grandpre; in Flanders the British advance to the vicinity

- of Courtrai; capture Gulleghem and Heule and advance to suburbs of Lille.
- Oct. 16—Americans capture Grandpre; Germans continue their great retreat from northern Belgium; Polish national army recognized by Britain.
- Oct. 17—Belgians enter Bruges and Zeebrugge and British occupy Ostend, Lille and Douai; King Albert enters Ostend; Americans take Cote Chatillon; British and French advance nine miles northeast of Bohain.
- Oct. 18—Belgian flags fly over every town on the Belgian coast; French occupy and pass beyond Thielt; French drive on Guise; Lille evacuated by the Germans and entered by British; Americans take Bantheville.
- Oct. 19—President Wilson replies to Austria; French troops take Ribemont; Germans withdraw their main line of resistance between the Arzonne and the Meuse to the Freya line; French capture Vandy north of Vouziers; allied armies reach the Dutch frontier; British within four miles of Tournai.
- Oct. 20—British and Belgians pass Courtrai and capture Denain; German submarines ordered to return to their bases.
- Oct. 21—British troops close to Valenciennes; Americans capture the Bois de Rappe; French advance between the Oise and the Serre; Germany replies to President Wilson's note.
- Oct. 22—British troops enter suburbs of Valenciennes; French establish a strong foothold east of the Lys; French also advance north of Laon; Germans set fire to towns north of the American line in the Verdun region.
- Oct. 23—Americans advance on fifteen-mile front, taking Briuelles, Tamla farm and other places north of Bantheville; President Wilson sends another reply to the Germans, demanding dictated peace.
- Oct. 24—Americans attack east of the Meuse and reach the Freya position; British drive Germans back along whole front between the Sambre and the Meuse; Germany promises to return art treasures taken in Belgium.
- Oct. 25—British, French and Italian troops begin new offensive on Italian front between the Brenta and Piave rivers, taking 3,000 prisoners; Americans capture Hill 360 east of the Meuse after severe fighting; President Wilson appeals for a democratic congress.
- Oct. 26—British troops advance south of Valenciennes; French pierce the Hunding line; Italians gain in attacks on Austrian defenses on Piave line; heavy fighting in Monte Grappa region; Turkish offer of surrender reported from Switzerland.
- Oct. 27—Gen. Ludendorff resigns as first quartermaster-general of German army; French gain five miles on Serre front and take ten towns; Italian forces cross the Piave and take 9,000 Austrians and fifty-one guns.
- Oct. 28—Austria again urgently asks for peace; French continue drive beyond the Oise; German administration moves from Brussels.
- Oct. 29—Allied forces in Italy capture Conegliano five miles from the Piave and push on along a front of thirty-seven miles; Rhine Germans in wild flight; disruption in Austria-Hungary proceeding.
- Oct. 30—New German note seeks to hasten decision on armistice terms; Czechs take over rule of Prague; Italians capture Vittorio and drive the Austrians back along the Piave from the mountains to the sea; taking of 33,000 Austrians in drive announced.
- Oct. 31—Turkey makes full surrender; Austrian collapse on Italian front; troops abandon everything in wild flight to escape; Gen. Pershing's forces occupy Bellejeuse farm; Belgians renew attack in direction of Ghent.
- Nov. 1—Armistice terms given to Austria; Americans advance four miles in new drive east of the Arzonne; British get grip on Valenciennes; allies in Belgium take nineteen towns and gain ten miles; Americans capture Landres-et-St. Georges, Remonville, Clery le Grand and other towns with 2,000 prisoners.
- Nov. 2—British take Valenciennes; Americans break through the Freya line and take Champigneulle, Buzancy, Fosse, Baricourt and Douillon; lose contact with foe.
- Nov. 3—Italians capture Trent and Udine; whole Austrian front smashed; German forces east of the Meuse in full retreat; American troops take many more small towns; Belgians push to within five miles of Ghent.
- Nov. 4—Austria makes complete surrender; Americans advance toward Sedan, reaching Stenay; British in advance between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre canal and with the French co-operating take 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.
- Nov. 5—German armies on western front retreat everywhere, losing hundreds of guns and thousands of prisoners; French take Guise and Marle; allied troops on three sides of Ghent.
- Nov. 6—French win on 100-mile front, taking Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel; Americans enter Sedan; cross the Meuse river; Germans give up Ghent; Germans seeking truce reach French lines.
- Nov. 7—Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged; allied armies drive along whole front.
- Nov. 8—British, French and American armies press forward along whole of long line from extreme north to east of the Meuse; scores of towns taken; German plenipotentiaries arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are given armistice terms fixed by allied war council with time limit for acceptance fixed for 11 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 11; German socialists demand abdication of Emperor William; revolution in Berlin; Bavaria deposes king and proclaims a republic.
- Nov. 9—Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Germany announces that kaiser and crown prince have decided to renounce the throne; Deputy Ebert made imperial chancellor; Americans gain on both sides of the Meuse; French capture Hirson.
- Nov. 10—First and 2d American armies advance along the Moselle and the Meuse on a front of about seventy-one miles; capture Stenay and numerous fortified positions in Lorraine; Gen. Gouraud makes official entry into Sedan; Emperor William takes refuge in Holland.
- Nov. 11—German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at 11 a. m. all along the line; President Wilson announces to congress that "the war thus comes to an end"; great peace celebration held in all the allied countries with scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm.
- Nov. 12—Abdication of Emperor Charles announced in Austria; Germany appeals to President Wilson to start peace negotiations at once; new Roumanian government declares war on Germany.
- Nov. 13—Bolshevism reported to be spreading in various parts of Europe; abdication of various German rulers announced; King Albert enters Ghent; allied fleet anchors off Constantinople.
- Nov. 14—German women appeal for food; Polish troops hold Warsaw; last of German military forces in East Africa surrender; British land on Gallipoli point.
- Nov. 15—Representatives of associated and allied governments begin conferences on peace preliminaries in Paris; Germany prepares for calling a constituent assembly.
- Nov. 16—Belgians petition King Albert for reforms; Postmaster-General Burleson takes over Atlantic cables.
- Nov. 17—Third American army, one of the armies of occupation, enters Montm-dy; Premier Clemenceau wants President Wilson to attend peace conference; arrangements

made for surrender of part of German navy; King Friedrich III. of Saxony abdicates.

Nov. 18—President Wilson announces officially that he will sail for Europe to take part in the settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace; Germans fear bolshevism; German ships sail to surrender; allies fight bolsheviks on Dvina river; King George expresses thanks to parliament.

Nov. 19—American army of occupation carries relief to many towns; food supplies sent from the United States to northern France, Belgium and Austria; Gen. Petain and French troops enter Metz; King Albert enters Antwerp.

Nov. 20—American 3d army enters Luxembourg; Ukrainian government overturned; Germans make first surrender of twenty submarines at Harwich, England.

Nov. 21—Germany surrenders large part of high seas fleet and nineteen more submarines; Luxemburgers acclaim American troops; Kolchak made dictator at Omsk; British cavalry ride over old field of Waterloo.

Nov. 22—William G. McAdoo resigns as secretary of the treasury and director-general of railroads; the former crown prince of Germany takes refuge in Holland; Gen. Castelnau enters Colmar.

Nov. 23—American army of occupation crosses into Germany.

Nov. 24—More German submarines surrendered to the allies for internment; clashes between extremists and government group of socialists take place in Berlin; King Albert enters Brussels; French soldiers enter Strassburg.

Nov. 25—Marshal Foch with Gen. Guillaumat and Gen. Gourand enters Strassburg; bolshevik soviets try to take government from Ebert government.

Nov. 26—Allies prepare to make demand upon Holland for surrender of the former emperor of Germany; Gen. Ludendorff goes to Sweden.

Nov. 27—Names of American delegates to peace conference announced in Washington.

Nov. 28—Vienna plans to try men who began the war; Liebknecht group of extremists losing ground in Berlin.

Nov. 29—Many strikes take place in Germany; allies to ask Herbert C. Hoover to direct food distribution in Europe; Premier Lloyd George says William II. was to blame for the war; Germany asks for and gets formal abdication of former kaiser; Japan names delegates to peace conference.

Nov. 30—German border towns hostile to American army of occupation; internment of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army ordered by Hungarian government; peace conference to be held in Paris and Versailles.

Dec. 1—German government starts investigation of German atrocities in Belgium; American army of occupation enters Treves, Germany; Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino arrive in London for conference with British leaders; Mauretania arrives at New York with more than 4,000 returning American soldiers.

Dec. 2—President Wilson delivers annual message to congress and tells of his decision to go to peace conference; allies delay action on kaiser until American delegates arrive; preliminary conference in London.

Dec. 3—President Wilson and party leave Washington late at night for New York.

Dec. 4—American peace delegation headed by President Wilson sail on the George Washington for France.

Dec. 5—Premier Clemenceau on return from London conference says there is complete agreement between the allies.

Dec. 6—Belgian troops occupy Dusseldorf, Germany.

Dec. 7—German soldiers stand by Ebert gov-

ernment; British to demand \$40,000,000,000 indemnity from Germany.

DATES OF BIG BATTLES.

This list shows in alphabetical order the names and dates of the principal battles of the war and the capture of important places. For full chronology of major American operations in 1918 see Gen. Pershing's report in this volume.

Aisne, battle of, began—Sept. 14, 1914.

Aisne caverns, battle of—Oct. 23, 1917.

Allenstein, battle of—Sept. 1, 1914.

Ancre, battle of, began—Nov. 13, 1916.

Antwerp, capture of, by Germans—Oct. 9-10, 1914.

Arges, battle of—Dec. 3, 1916.

Arras, battle of, began—April 9, 1917.

Artois, fighting in the—Sept. 26-Oct. 2, 1915.

Bagdad captured by British—March 11, 1917.

Balsizza plateau taken by Italians, Aug. 25, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 25, 1917.

Bapaume captured by British—March 17, 1917; lost to Germans March 24, 1918; recaptured by British, Aug. 29, 1918.

Beersheba captured by British—Oct. 31, 1917.

Belgrade occupied by Austrians—Dec. 2, 1914; recaptured by Serbians, Dec. 11, 1914; taken by Germans and Austrians, Oct. 9-10, 1915.

Belloy en Senterre, battle of—July 4, 1916.

Brest-Litovsk captured by Germans—Aug. 25, 1915.

Bruges occupied by Germans—Oct. 14, 1914.

Brussels occupied by Germans—Aug. 20, 1914.

Bukharest captured by Germans—Dec. 6, 1916.

Bullecourt taken by Australians—May 12, 1917.

Cambrai, battle of—Nov. 21, 1917; Oct. 9, 1918.

Caporetto, battle of—Oct. 24, 1917.

Carso plateau, battle of—May 23-24, 1917.

Cetinje captured by Austrians—Jan. 12, 1916.

Champagne, battle of—Sept. 25-30, 1915.

Chateau Thierry, battle of—July 15, 1918.

Combes captured by French and British—Sept. 26, 1916.

Constanza captured by Germans—Oct. 23, 1916.

Courcellette captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.

Craonne, battle of—Jan. 25-27, 1915; village recaptured by French, May 4, 1917.

Ctesiphon captured by British—March 8, 1917.

Czernowitz captured by Russians—June 13, 1916.

Dardanelles campaign begun—Nov. 3, 1914; ended, Jan. 9, 1916.

Dardanelles forts, bombardment of, begun—Feb. 19, 1915.

Dogger bank British naval victory—Jan. 24, 1915.

Douaumont fort, captured by Germans—Feb. 26, 1916; recaptured by French, Oct. 21, 1916.

Dubno captured by Russians—June 11, 1916.

Dunajec, battle of the—May 1, 1915.

Erzerum captured by Russians—Feb. 15, 1916.

Erzingan captured by Russians—July 25, 1916.

Falkland Islands, naval battle of—Dec. 8, 1914.

Festubert, battle of—May 16-17, 1915.

Flanders captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.

Flury, battles of—July 11-Aug. 17, 1916.

Florina taken by Serbs—Aug. 18, 1916.

Fresnoy captured by Canadians—May 3, 1917.

Gallipoli, allies land at—April 22, 1915; evacuated by British, Jan. 9, 1916.

Gaza, battle of—March 26-27, 1917.

Geudecourt captured by British—Sept. 26, 1916.

Gheluvelt, battle of—Oct. 31, 1914.

Ghent captured by Germans—Oct. 12, 1914.

Givency, battle of—Dec. 19-21, 1914.

Gortz captured by Italians—Aug. 9, 1916; recaptured by Austro-Germans, Oct. 28, 1917.

Grandcourt captured by British—Feb. 7, 1917.

Gulleumont captured by allies—Sept. 3, 1916.

Helgoland, naval battle of—Aug. 28, 1914.

Hermannstadt, battle of—Sept. 30, 1916.

Hill 70 (near Lens) captured—Aug. 15, 1917.

Hindenburg retreat began—March 11, 1917.

Hooze, battle of—Aug. 3-9, 1915.

Huloch, battle of—Sept. 25-Oct. 2, 1915.

Jaffa captured by British—Nov. 18, 1917.

Jericho captured—Feb. 21, 1918.

Jerusalem captured by British—Dec. 9, 1917.

Jutland, naval battle of (Skagerrak)—May 31, 1916.

Kemmel hill taken by Germans—April 26, 1918.

Kitchener, Lord, lost at sea—June 5, 1916.

Kovno captured by Germans—Aug. 17, 1915.
 Kronstadt captured by Roumanians—Aug. 30, 1916; recaptured by Germans—Oct. 8, 1916.
 Kut-el-Amara, surrender of British force at—April 29, 1916; recaptured, Feb. 22-26, 1917.
 La Basse, battle of—Jan. 25-28, 1915.
 Le Cateau, battle of—Aug. 26, 1914; Oct. 19, 1918.
 Lemberg taken by Russians—Sept. 2, 1914; recaptured by Germans, June 22, 1915.
 Les Bœufs captured by British—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Libau occupied by Germans—May 8, 1915.
 Liege captured by Germans—Aug. 5-8, 1914.
 Longueval taken by British—July 14, 1916.
 Loos, battle of—Sept. 25 to Oct. 8, 1915.
 Louvain burned—Aug. 26, 1914.
 Lublin captured by Germans—July 31, 1915.
 Marne, battle of—Sept. 6-11, 1914; second battle of, July 15, 1918.
 Martiniuk captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.
 Maubeuge captured by Germans—Sept. 7, 1914.
 Maurepas captured by French—Aug. 24, 1916.
 Menin road, battle of—Oct. 4, 1917.
 Messines ridge taken by British—June 7, 1917.
 Meuse-Argonne, battles of—Sept. 26, Oct. 4 and Nov. 1, 1918.
 Monastir captured by Bulgarians—Dec. 2, 1915; by allies, Nov. 19, 1916.
 Monthy le Preux, battle of—April 23-25, 1917.
 Monfalcone occupied by Italians—June 9, 1915.
 Mons, battle of—Aug. 21-23, 1914.
 Monte Santo taken by Italians—Aug. 24, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 28, 1917.
 Morval captured by British—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Neuve Chapelle, battle of—March 10-12, 1915.
 Nish captured by Bulgarians—Nov. 5, 1915.
 Novo Georgievsk captured by Germans—Aug. 19, 1915.
 Orsova captured by Germans—Nov. 24, 1916.
 Ostend occupied by Germans—Oct. 15, 1914.
 Peronne captured by allies—March 18, 1917; lost March 24, 1918; recaptured, Sept. 1, 1918.
 Plave, battles of—June 23 and Oct. 28, 1918.
 Pozieres captured by British—Aug. 9, 1916.
 Prizrend captured by Bulgarians—Nov. 30, 1915.
 Przemysl, siege and capture of by Russians—Sept. 20, 1914, to March 22, 1915; recaptured by Germans, June 3, 1915.

USE OF SHOTGUNS IN WAR.

On Sept. 29, 1918, the United States authorities received through the Swiss legation an ultimatum from Germany declaring that if no satisfactory answer was forthcoming on Oct. 1 to the German protest against the use of shotguns by American soldiers, reprisals would be taken. The German communication follows:

"From prisoners captured during a skirmish between patrols on July 27 a repeating shotgun was taken. The prisoners, who belonged to American infantry regiment 307 of the 77th division, stated their patrol possessed three such guns, each loaded with six cartridges and each cartridge containing nine shots of size 00. Another shotgun was captured on Sept. 11 from the 3d infantry regiment of the 5th American division. The use of such weapons is forbidden by The Hague convention as causing unnecessary suffering. The German government protests energetically and expects from the United States government that steps will be taken immediately to discontinue the employment of shotguns.

"It is pointed out to the government of the United States that a prisoner on whom a shotgun or shotgun ammunition is found forfeits his life."

Secretary of State Lansing on Sept. 30 sent the following note to the German government: "In reply to the German protest the government of the United States has to say that the provision of The Hague convention cited in the protest does not in its opinion forbid the use of this kind of weapon. The government of the United States notes the threat of the German government to execute every prisoner of war found to have in his possession shotguns or shotgun ammunition. Not-

Rancourt captured by French—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Reims—Oct. 2-9, 1918.
 Richebourg, battle of—May 9-24, 1915.
 Sully-Sailles taken by French—Oct. 18, 1916.
 St. Eloy, battle of—Dec. 9, 1914.
 St. Juvin, battle of—Oct. 14, 1918.
 St. Mihiel, battle of—Sept. 12, 1918.
 Saloniki, allies land at—Oct. 5, 1915.
 Scutari captured by Austrians—Jan. 23, 1916.
 Serbia, invasion of, begun—Oct. 7, 1915.
 Silesia captured by Germans—Sept. 10, 1916.
 Skager-Rak, naval battle of—May 31, 1916.
 Soissons, first battle of—Sept. 15, 1914; second battle of, Jan. 8-12, 1915; lost by French, May 29, 1918; recapture by French, Aug. 2, 1918.
 Somme, battle of, begun—July 1, 1916.
 Stanislaus captured by Russians—Aug. 11, 1916.
 Suez canal, battle near—Feb. 2, 1915.
 Tannenberg, battle of—Aug. 26, 1914.
 Tarnopol, battle of—Sept. 8, 1915.
 Termonde destroyed—Sept. 18, 1914.
 Thiepval captured by British—Sept. 26, 1916.
 Tolmino occupied by Italians—July 3, 1915.
 Torcy, battle of—July 18, 1918.
 Trebond captured by Russians—April 17, 1916.
 Trentino, Austrian offensive in—May 15-June 6, 1916.
 Tsingtao captured by Japanese—Nov. 7, 1914.
 Turnu-Severin captured by Germans—Nov. 24, 1916.
 Tutrakan captured by Germans—Sept. 7, 1916.
 Udine captured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 30, 1917.
 Uskup captured by Bulgarians—Oct. 24, 1915.
 Vaux, battle of—July 1, 1918.
 Vaux, port, recaptured by French—Nov. 3, 1916.
 Verdun, German attacks on, began—Feb. 22, 1916.
 Vermandovillers taken by French—Sept. 17, 1916.
 Vilna captured by Germans—Sept. 18, 1915.
 Vimy ridge captured by Canadians—April 9, 1917.
 Warsaw captured by Germans—Aug. 4, 1915.
 Wytshaete captured by British—June 7, 1917.
 Ypres, first battle of—Oct. 20-31, 1914; second battle of, April 22-24, 1915; third battle of, July 30-Aug. 2, 1917.
 Yser canal, battles along—Oct. 20-28, 1914.
 Zeebrugge and Ostend blocked by British—April 22 and May 9, 1918.

withstanding this threat, inasmuch as the weapon is lawful and may be rightfully used, its use will not be abandoned by the American army. Moreover, if the German government should carry out its threat in a single instance, it will be the right and duty of the government of the United States to make such reprisals as will best protect the American forces, and notice is hereby given of the intention of the government of the United States to make such reprisals."

[Article 23 of The Hague convention upon which Germany based its protest provides that it is "especially forbidden to employ arms, projectiles or materials calculated to cause unnecessary suffering."]

TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

The war department in December, 1918, made the following statement concerning the physical condition of returned American prisoners, based on a cable received from Gen. Pershing, Nov. 29:

1. American prisoners released from German prison camps complain of poor, scanty food and bad housing conditions. Only a small percentage of those who are sick are hospital cases; the majority are suffering from slight colds. Practically all recover rapidly with proper food and housing.

2. There is as yet no evidence of discrimination against Americans. Among 7,000 prisoners of all nationalities there have been no authenticated instances of brutality against Americans.

3. The majority of American prisoners state that the German soldiers also suffered food privation, but that in cases where supply of food was insufficient the food for prisoners was cut off before that for German soldiers.

WHY UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR.

When one nation declares war on another formal notice of this action is given to all countries with which the nation declaring war has diplomatic relations. In this manner the United States was officially informed that a state of war existed by each of the belligerents that declared war. The spark that touched off the war was the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, at Sarajevo, on June 28, 1914. Austria-Hungary charged the Serbian nation with complicity in the crime and demanded certain concessions by way of reparation. These were granted almost entirely, but Austria-Hungary professed not to be satisfied and declared war. In the negotiations between the different European nations with a view of averting a general conflict the United States had no part. The chronological table given below furnishes an adequate answer to the question: "Why did we go to war?"

1914.

- July 23—Austria-Hungary sends ultimatum to Serbia.
- July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
- Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
- Aug. 3—Congress appropriates \$250,000 for emergency relief of Americans in Europe.
- Aug. 4—Germany declares war on Belgium.
- Aug. 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 4—America issues proclamation of neutrality.
- Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 5—President Wilson offers to mediate between belligerent nations; appeals for peace.
- Aug. 5—German-American cable cut.
- Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
- Aug. 7—Montenegro declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 9—Montenegro declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 9—Serbia declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 14—German kaiser tells United States Ambassador Gerard that he is unable to accept president's offer of mediation; says neutrality of Belgium had to be violated on strategical grounds.
- Aug. 15—Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 for use of American diplomatic and consular officers abroad to relieve American citizens.
- Aug. 16—United States cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina arrive at Falmouth, England, with money for relief of stranded Americans.
- Aug. 18—President Wilson appeals to citizens of United States to observe strict neutrality.
- Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 25—Belgium protests to the United States against throwing of bombs from German aircraft on Antwerp.
- Aug. 27—Austria-Hungary declares war on Japan.
- Aug. 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Belgium.
- Sept. 4—Kaiser protests to President Wilson against alleged use by French of dumdum bullets.
- Sept. 11—Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for expenses of American embassies and legations abroad representing various belligerents.
- Sept. 16—Mission from Belgium appeals to President Wilson against alleged atrocities committed by Germans.
- Oct. 22—American emergency war tax—increase in internal revenue tax—becomes a law.
- Nov. 1—Rockefeller foundation announces that it will help Belgium relief work.
- Nov. 3—Russia declares war on Turkey.
- Nov. 5—Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey.
- Nov. 16—United States launch from cruiser Tennessee fired upon by Turks at Smyrna.
- Nov. 25—Allies ask United States to help enforce neutrality of Ecuador and Colombia.

Dec. 24—Admiral von Tirpitz, chief of German navy, outlines possibilities of ruthless submarine war and asks: "What will America say?"

1915.

- Jan. 18—Buckthorne plant of John A. Roebling, Trenton, N. J., engaged in work for allies, burns; loss \$1,500,000. Incendiarism suspected.
- Jan. 19—Germany protests against American firms making hydro-aeroplanes for England on ground that they are war craft.
- Jan. 22—Steamer *Wilhelmina*, loaded with foodstuffs for Hamburg, Germany, leaves New York; is seized by British; cargo declared contraband; after negotiations, \$130,000 is awarded owners.
- Jan. 25—British cruiser *Farn* captured by German auxiliary cruiser *Karlsruhe*; sent to San Juan, P. R., where it is interned.
- Jan. 28—German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* sinks American ship *William P. Frye* and brings its crew to American port.
- Jan. 29—United States replies to Germany that hydro-aeroplanes cannot be considered war vessels.
- Feb. 2—Attempt to blow up international railroad bridge between Vanceboro, Me., and New Brunswick, Canada, confessed by Werner Horn, German captain.
- Feb. 4—Germany proclaims waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland to be war zone and says that on and after Feb. 18 "every enemy merchant ship found in said zone will be destroyed, it being not always possible to avert dangers that threaten crews and passengers. Even neutral ships are exposed to danger in war zone, as in view of misuse of neutral flags ordered Jan. 31 by British government and of accidents of naval war it cannot always be avoided to strike even neutral ships in attacks that are directed at enemy ships."
- Feb. 10—United States replies to German proclamation, warning Germany that destruction of American vessels or loss of American life is an indefensible violation of neutral rights and that United States will hold Germany to strict accountability for all such acts.
- Feb. 10—America protests to Great Britain against use of American flag by British ships when pursued by enemy.
- Feb. 15—Congress starts investigation of interned ships of belligerents.
- Feb. 16—Germany protests to the United States against British blockade; justifies its submarine campaign on ground of "starvation methods" of allies; says it is not the intention of Germany to destroy neutral lives and neutral property.
- Feb. 19—American freight ship *Evelyn*, carrying cotton from New York to Bremen, strikes mine in North sea; on fire lost.
- Feb. 19—Great Britain explains that American flag was raised on liner *Lusitania* at request of American passengers and that this practice has been recognized heretofore as permissible in an emergency.
- Feb. 20—United States sends identical notes to Great Britain and Germany asking that neutral vessels be not endangered; that no floating mines be turned loose; that no anchored mines be placed in high seas; that submarines be not used to attack merchantmen; that no neutral flag be used on belligerent ships; that the nations agree that United States send foodstuffs to American agents in Germany for distribution to noncombatants.
- Feb. 22—American ship *Carib* sunk at mouth of Ems river, Germany.
- Feb. 27—Hamburg-American steamer *Dacia*, sold to Edward Breitung, an American, and loaded with cotton, bound for Rotterdam, taken by French to Brest.
- March 1—Germany replies that it would be willing not to use floating mines; refuses to give up anchored mines; sets forth submarine is not to attack merchant ships except to visit and search; sets forth enemy is not to use neutral

- flag nor to arm its merchantmen; demands that raw material be passed in addition to food-stuffs, the plan for the distribution of which it says "is generally acceptable."
- March 1—France and Great Britain announce that in view of indiscriminate sinking of ships by Germany, allies will hold, detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy origin, destination and ownership.
- March 3—Congress creates coast guard and naval reserve.
- March 3—Bill providing for government ownership and operation of merchant vessels in foreign trade fails of passage in congress.
- March 4—Congress prohibits use of American waters as base for belligerent warships.
- March 5—United States asks limit to "radius of activity" of British warships in seizing neutral ships bound for Germany.
- March 6—Five men killed in two explosions in Du Pont powder plant at Haskell, N. H., manufacturing for allies.
- March 8—Charles Ruroede pleads guilty in New York to obtaining false passports for German reservists.
- March 10—German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eltei Friedrich reaches Norfolk, Va., with crew of American ship William P. Frye, which it sank Feb. 28.
- March 14—France sends word that it will seize no neutral ship unless it carries contraband; neutral owner may sell contraband in French ports; if German owns cargo it will be sequestered until end of war.
- March 15—Great Britain reports order in council stopping all ships with commodities of any kind going to or from Germany.
- March 15—Great Britain replies to American note of Feb. 20 that it cannot consider acting on it since Germany will not abandon mine laying or submarine warfare. It protests against German acts affecting civilians in Belgium and northern France; mine laying on high seas; mistreatment of British prisoners of war; sinking of British merchantmen; bombarding of defenseless towns and air raids.
- March 27—American merchantman Falaba, 3,011 tons, sunk by submarine; one American life lost.
- March 30—United States issues protest against interference with its trade.
- March 31—The United States presents to Germany a claim for \$228,059 for sinking of the William P. Frye.
- April 1—Five men killed in explosion in plant of Equitable Powder company, Alton, Ill.
- April 2—American ship Greenbrier sunk by a mine immediately after leaving Bremen for New York.
- April 4—Germany protests that food shipments are not reaching her; since American war materials can reach only one group of belligerents she suggests an embargo on all war shipments.
- April 5—Germany offers to put the case of the William P. Frye up to prize court, to which the United States objects.
- April 8—German converted cruiser Prinz Eltei Friedrich interned at Norfolk navy yard.
- April 21—United States replies to German protest against sending munitions that it would not be neutral if it abandoned trade.
- April 22—German embassy at Washington publishes warning in New York newspapers against passengers sailing on Lusitania.
- April 26—Kronprinz Wilhelm, German converted cruiser, interned.
- April 28—American oil tank steamer Cushing, bound from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, attacked near Antwerp by German aeroplane, which throws three bombs.
- May 1—American oil tank steamer Gulfight torpedoed by German submarine without warning off Scilly islands; three Americans dead.
- May 7—Cunard liner Lusitania, from New York to Liverpool, torpedoed off Irish coast by German submarine without warning; 114 American lives lost.
- May 12—Guncotton storehouse of Anderson Chemical company, Wallington, N. J., wrecked by explosion; three dead.
- May 13—United States sends first protest to Germany on sinking of Lusitania as not compatible with international law.
- May 23—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- May 25—American ship Nebraskan, chartered to British White Star line, carrying coal for United States navy, damaged by a German submarine near Ireland.
- May 28—Germany defends sinking of Lusitania, asserting that it carried munitions and traveled too fast to be warned.
- June 8—William J. Bryan resigns as secretary of state.
- June 9—United States again asks Germany, in second Lusitania note, for assurances that American lives and property will be safeguarded in future.
- June 12—Bernhard Dernburg, German propaganda leader in America, who justified sinking of Lusitania in newspaper interview, departs for Germany via Norway because of his unpopularity.
- June 23—Robert Lansing, counselor of state department, made secretary of state.
- June 28—British mule ship Armenian sunk by German submarine; twenty Americans dead.
- June 29—Austria protests to the United States against shipment of munitions to allies; admits America's legal right, but insists action is not neutral, because part of belligerents are cut off from supply.
- July 2—Frank Holt (Erich Muentzer) tries to blow up capitol at Washington as protest against making munitions; next day tries to kill J. P. Morgan; commits suicide in jail, July 6.
- July 7—Incendiary fire discovered in hold of transatlantic steamer Minnehaha; little damage.
- July 8—Germany promises that American ships in the prosecution of legal voyages will not be hindered; American lives on neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.
- July 9—Cunard line steamship Orduna, carrying Americans, attacked off Irish coast by submarine with torpedo and shells without warning; uninjured.
- July 12—Germany declares attack on steamer Nebraskan was due to misunderstanding; expresses regret and promises compensation.
- July 13—Public disclosures prove attempts by German sympathizers in United States to destroy by bombs the following transatlantic vessels: Bankdale, Touraine, Devon City, Lord Erne, Cressington, Samland, Lord Devonshire, Kirkswood and Strathay.
- July 13—Mixing building of United Safety Powder company at Jefferson, Ky., wrecked; three killed.
- July 21—United States, in third Lusitania note, asks Germany to make reparation for lives lost and disavow act; declares that such another attack will be considered deliberately unfriendly.
- July 25—American ship Leelanaw, from Archangel to Belfast, loaded with flax, torpedoed off the Orkneys.
- July 31—British steamer Iberian, 5,223 tons, sunk; three Americans killed by shell fire; three wounded.
- Aug. 12—United States replies to Austria-Hungary that it is not violating neutrality in making munitions.
- Aug. 16—Five killed in explosion of Sinnamahoning (Pa.) plant of Aetna Explosives company.
- Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic, 15,801 tons, torpedoed; two Americans killed.
- Aug. 19—Germany regrets that any Americans lost their lives on Arabic.
- Aug. 20—Italy declares war on Turkey.
- Aug. 24—German Ambassador Bernstorff gives out interview in Washington saying loss of American lives on Arabic was "contrary to our intention."
- Aug. 28—Two Du Pont powder mills at Wilmington, Del., destroyed; two killed.
- Aug. 30—Shrapnel plant of E. J. Dodd company, Baltimore, Md., burned.

- Aug. 30—Through discovery of letters carried by James J. F. Archibald and seized by English at Falmouth, United States learns that Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, ambassador of Austria-Hungary to United States, writes his superiors that he has plans "under way to 'disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem, Pa., and middle west, which, in opinion of German attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs expenditure of money involved.'" Other disclosures also made.
- Sept. 1—Germany promises that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety to lives of noncombatants, provided that liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."
- Sept. 4—Steamship Hesperian, 6,124 tons, torpedoed; one American killed.
- Sept. 9—President Wilson asks recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador, on ground of Archibald disclosures.
- Sept. 16—British government condemns Chicago meats seized in four Norwegian ships as contraband; value \$15,000,000.
- Sept. 19—Germany, after negotiation in case of the William P. Frye, agrees that amount of damage shall be settled by conference of experts and says: "submarines have been ordered not to destroy American merchantmen carrying conditional contraband."
- Sept. 21—British house of commons makes public thirty-four letters and documents found on Archibald; two from German attache, Boy-Ed, and one from Von Papen, German captain.
- Sept. 24—Austria-Hungary reiterates protests against America's making of munitions.
- Oct. 5—Germany advises United States that commander of submarine which sank Arabic feared liner meant to ram him.
- Oct. 12—Edith Cavell, English nurse, executed at Brussels in spite of protest of American legation.
- Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
- Oct. 14—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
- Oct. 15—Russia and France declare war on Bulgaria.
- Oct. 15—Six officers of German interned steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm break parole and escape in yacht.
- Oct. 19—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.
- Oct. 24—United States secret service men arrest Robert Fay, lieutenant in German army, and others in New York on charge of conspiring to destroy munitions ships by bombs; Fay, Walter Scholz and Paul Daeche found guilty May 8, 1916.
- Nov. 7—Ancona, 8,210 tons, sunk by Austrian submarine; twenty-four Americans killed.
- Nov. 8—German gunboat Geier interned in Honolulu with German steamer Locksum.
- Nov. 10—Machine shop of Bethlehem Steel company, South Bethlehem, Pa., burned with loss of \$5,000,000.
- Dec. 3—United States asks Germany to recall Capt. Boy-Ed, military attache, and Capt. von Papen for "improper activities in military and naval matters." Boy-Ed said to have handled \$750,000 for chartering ships to supply German raiders.
- Dec. 3—United States steamer Communipaw sunk.
- Dec. 4—Karl Buenz, Adolf Hochmeister, George Koetter and Joseph Poppinghaus of the Hamburg-American line convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States by supplying German cruisers at sea.
- Dec. 5—American oil tank ship Petrolite attacked.
- Dec. 6—United States sends Austria note of protest against sinking of Ancona.
- Dec. 7—President Wilson advocates preparedness in message to congress.
- Dec. 23—Three German sympathizers indicted in New York for attempt to blow up the Welland canal.
- Dec. 20—British liner Peisla sunk by submarine; Robert N. McNeely, newly appointed consul of United States at Aden, Arabia, killed; also Homer R. Salisbury, American missionary.
- 1916.
- Jan. 6—Brindisi, Italian steamship, strikes mine; one American killed.
- Jan. 7—Germany in official note promises submarine shall insure safety of crews and passengers; if accident prevents this, will make reparation; offers to pay indemnity for Americans lost on Lusitania.
- Jan. 18—United States asks Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia and Italy to agree to certain restrictions to insure safety of non-combatants and their rights to travel in war zones.
- Jan. 27—President Wilson begins speaking tour through country to advocate large volunteer army with reserve of 500,000.
- Feb. 1—Appam, British steamer, captured at sea by German raider Moewe, reaches Norfolk, Va., in hands of German prize crew to be interned. British protest seizure and take question into courts; decision in favor of British rendered July 29, 1916.
- Feb. 10—Lindley M. Garrison resigns as secretary of war as protest against volunteer army policy.
- Feb. 10—Austria and Germany announce to United States that after Feb. 29 they will treat armed merchantmen as belligerent ships.
- Feb. 17—Lusitania case regarded as settled; Germany agrees to warn liners, but objects to armament.
- Feb. 24—President Wilson, in letter to Senator Stone, declares rights of Americans cannot be abridged or denied and that order to Americans to keep off armed merchantmen would be such denial.
- March 3—Gore resolution declaring sinking of armed merchant vessel by submarine with loss of American life cause for war lost in senate.
- March 7—House refuses to consider McLemore resolution to warn all American citizens against traveling in armed ships.
- March 9—One American injured in torpedoing of Norwegian bark Silivius by German submarine.
- March 10—Germany declares war on Portugal.
- March 16—Dutch liner Tubantia, with Americans aboard, torpedoed without warning; British merchantman Berwindale, with four Americans aboard, torpedoed.
- March 23—Allied nations reply to proposal of Jan. 18, asserting that in view of ruthless torpedoing of merchantmen they cannot accept plan proposed by United States.
- March 24—French channel steamer Sussex torpedoed without warning; Americans injured. British merchantman Englishman torpedoed; one American killed.
- March 25—United States makes public status of armed merchant vessels.
- March 27—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank the Sussex.
- March 27—British merchantman Manchester Engineer with Americans aboard sunk without warning by torpedo.
- March 28—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank the Englishman.
- March 29—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank Manchester Engineer.
- March 31—Horst von der Goltz, alleged German spy, discloses plot to invade Canada, destroy Welland canal; admits enlisting Germans in Baltimore and elsewhere.
- April 1—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank British steamer Eagle Point, with Americans aboard, on March 28.
- April 1—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank British steamer Berwindale, with Americans aboard, on March 16.
- April 11—Germany replies Berwindale tried to escape submarine; Englishman tried to escape; Manchester Engineer not established; Eagle Point tried to escape; Sussex sinking not yet traced to submarine.
- April 18—United States furnishes proof that German submarine sank Sussex; threatens breach of diplomatic relations if similar sinking is repeated.

- April 19—President Wilson goes before congress to explain details of submarine controversy and warning to break relations.
- April 19—Government officers in New York seize papers of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Capt. von Papien; German ambassador asks for papers on ground of diplomatic immunity; government offers to give him any that he can identify as belonging to embassy.
- April 27—Congress increases the number of cadets admitted to West Point.
- May 4—Germany announces submarine commanders have received orders not to sink ships without warning and saving human lives, unless they offer resistance or attempt to escape.
- May 9—Germany in detailed statement declares all ships encountered by submarines will be dealt with according to international law; if neutral is damaged Germany will make reparation without recourse to a prize court or submit to international arbitration.
- May 13—New York holds first preparedness demonstration in country with 125,633 men in line.
- May 16—Batavier V., Dutch liner, sunk by mine; one American killed.
- June 3—Chamberlain army bill, providing for vol-130,214 men in line.
- June 3—Chamberlain army bill, providing for volunteer army and federalized national guard, becomes law.
- June 12—Congress appropriates \$200,000 for training national guard.
- July 1—Act drafting national guard into regular army becomes a law.
- July 10—Gerran merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore, Md., after 4,180 mile trip, to take on cargo.
- July 24—British government advises United States blockade need not be continuous to be binding.
- July 31—Dutch liner Koenigin Wilhelmina, with Americans aboard, torpedoed.
- Aug. 22—Allies protest to United States against letting submarines use United States ports.
- Aug. 27—Roumania declares war on Austria-Hungary. Italy declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 28—Germany declares war on Roumania.
- Aug. 29—Act increasing navy becomes law; adds 157 ships; ten battle ships; six battle cruisers; ten scout cruisers; fifty destroyers; nine fleet submarines; fifty-nine regular submarines.
- Aug. 30—Turkey declares war on Roumania.
- Aug. 31—United States replies to allies that submarines are recognized as other warships; may use American ports for specified time.
- Sept. 2—British merchantman Kelvina, with twenty-eight Americans aboard, sunk by mine or torpedo.
- Sept. 7—Shipping board to encourage naval auxiliary formed.
- Sept. 8—Emergency revenue act becomes law; provides for special munitions tax, etc.
- Oct. 7—German war submarine U-53 puts in at Newport, R. I.; on Oct. 8 it sinks Strathdene, British; West Point, British; Stephano, British; Bloomsdyk, Dutch, and Christian Knudsen, Norwegian. United States destroyers rescue survivors; Stephano had many Americans aboard returning from vacation in Newfoundland.
- Oct. 19—Aulania, British merchantman, sunk without warning in English channel; twenty-one Americans aboard.
- Oct. 23—American ship Lanac sunk off Portsmouth by submarine.
- Oct. 23—British steamer Marina sunk without warning by German submarine; six Americans killed.
- Nov. 7—American steamer Columbian shelled and sunk by German submarine off Spanish coast.
- Nov. 16—Belgium asks United States to intervene in Berlin against deportation of Belgians to work in Germany.
- Nov. 26—American merchantman Chemung sunk off Andalusia.
- Nov. 26—Germany refuses to give United States Consul Pike right to cross Germany from Warnemunde to Switzerland.
- Nov. 29—United States sends protest against deportations of Belgians to Germany.
- Dec. 4—Italian steamship Palermo, with twenty-five Americans aboard, sunk.
- Dec. 12—Germany sends formal note saying that it is ready for peace negotiations.
- Dec. 14—British ship Russian, with seventeen Americans aboard, sunk.
- Dec. 18—President Wilson addresses note to all belligerent powers, proposing that steps be taken to assure peace and that all powers state what they are fighting for.
- Dec. 30—Allies reply to United States, saying that as their objectives have not been reached in world war they cannot enter into peace negotiations with Germany.
- 1917.
- Jan. 11—Franz Bopp, German consul-general at San Francisco, and Baron George W. von Brincken convicted of conspiring to injure American shipping, munitions plants, etc., and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
- Jan. 19—British steamer Yarrowdale sunk; seventy-two American seamen taken as prisoners to Germany.
- Jan. 11—Germany replies that entente reply to president's peace proposal leaves her nothing to do but to fight against "attempt to crush" her.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses senate on a world league for peace; proposes a peace without victory.
- Jan. 31—Germany gives United States Ambassador Gerard in Berlin six-hours' notice of opening of ruthless submarine warfare; declares ships will be sunk within specified zone around British isles whether neutral or not if submarine has not time to warn or allow men to escape.
- Feb. 3—in view of Germany's summary breaking of pledges regarding safety of neutrals in submarine zone President Wilson breaks diplomatic relations and gives Ambassador Bernstorff his passports.
- Feb. 3—American merchantman Housatonic sunk by submarine.
- Feb. 4—Germany announces Americans taken on Yarrowdale will be released.
- Feb. 13—American merchantman Lyman M. Law sunk by German submarine.
- Feb. 21—Publication is made of intercepted note from German Foreign Secretary Zimmermann to German minister in Mexico City, dated Jan. 19, 1917, proposing alliance between Mexico, Japan and Germany and suggesting Mexico be paid by annexation of American southwestern states for co-operation with Germany.
- Feb. 26—British steamer Laconia sunk; five Americans killed.
- Feb. 25—Spanish embassy in Berlin informed men from Yarrowdale had been released. Men reached Switzerland March 11; complained of cruel treatment as prisoners of war.
- March 2—American merchantman Algonquin sunk by German submarine with shell fire and bombs; crew escapes.
- March 8—Dr. Chakraborty, prominent in Indian independence movement, admits in New York getting \$60,000 from Wolf von Igel, German agent, to start trouble in India.
- March 9—President Wilson orders navy department to arm American merchant vessels.
- March 9—President Wilson calls congress to meet in extraordinary session April 16.
- March 12—United States serves formal notice on neutrals of severance of relations with Germany and asks neutral support.
- March 14—China informs United States that she severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
- March 17—First armed American liner, St. Louis, leaves New York, carrying naval gun crew under decision of president allowing American ships to arm.
- March 18—Three American ships sunk by submarine—City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilantia; fifteen members of Vigilantia crew lost.
- March 21—President Wilson calls congress to meet April 2, instead of April 16; state department announces new Russian provisional government has been recognized.
- March 22—American oil ship Haldton, with car-

go worth \$2,150,000, sunk by submarine; seven Americans killed.

March 22—Immense mass meeting in New York demands action against Germany; 12,000 pledge loyalty.

March 22—Capt. Franz Rintelen of German navy and two others convicted in New York of conspiracy to interfere with shipment of munitions.

March 24—Navy department lets contracts for twenty-four destroyers traveling thirty-five knots an hour, each to cost \$1,400,000.

March 24—President Wilson orders Brand Whitlock, United States minister, and all consuls in Belgium to leave.

March 25—President Wilson signs bill to increase navy personnel by 26,000 men to 87,000.

March 25—War department calls units of national guard in nine states and district of Columbia; 13,000 men.

March 26—War department calls 25,000 men.

March 30—The federal government calls on all government employes, totaling 500,000, to aid secret service department in detecting spies and plots.

April 1—American steamer Aztec, 3,722 tons, value \$500,000, sunk off Brest; twenty-eight

men, including Boatswain's Mate Eopulucci of United States naval guard, dead.

April 2—Six Germans convicted in New York of conspiracy to destroy munitions ships by bombs, among them the chief engineer of the German steamship Friedrich der Grosse and four assistant engineers.

April 2—The 65th congress meets in special session and President Wilson asks it to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, due to Germany's making war on this country.

April 4—American merchantman Missourian, left Genoa April 4, 4,881 tons, sunk without warning in Mediterranean.

April 4—Senate votes war resolution.

April 5—Disclosures made showing that an office for the issuance of fraudulent American passports to German reservists was maintained by Hans von Wedell and others under the supervision of Capt. von Papen and with the assistance of Wolf von Igel.

April 5—Belgian relief ship Trevier, 2,991 tons, carrying food to Belgians, torpedoed.

April 6—House votes war resolution.

April 6—War measure signed by President Wilson. Formal war proclamation is issued.

THE UNITED STATES WAR TRADE BOARD.

MEMBERS.

Vance C. McCormick, representative of the secretary of state, chairman.

Albert Strauss, representative of the secretary of the treasury.

Alonzo E. Taylor, representative of the secretary of agriculture.

Clarence M. Woolley, representative of the secretary of commerce.

Beaver White, representative of the food administrator.

Frank C. Munson, representative of the United States shipping board.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., counselor.

Lawrence Bennett, secretary of the war trade board.

Edwin F. Gay, additional representative of the United States shipping board.

BRANCH OFFICES AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Galveston, Tex.—George W. Briggs, bureau of exports, Federal building.

Los Angeles, Cal.—William Dunkerley, bureau of exports, International Bank building.

Mobile, Ala.—M. Waring Harrison, bureau of exports, custom house.

New Orleans, La.—Joseph P. Henican, bureau of exports, Canal Bank building.

New York, N. Y.—William E. Peck, bureau of exports, 45 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Edward C. Dixon, bureau of exports, 305 Lafayette building.

Portland, Ore.—Henry L. Corbett, bureau of exports, 748 Morgan building.

San Francisco, Cal.—C. O. G. Miller, bureau of exports, 212 custom house.

Savannah, Ga.—J. W. Motte, bureau of exports, Savannah Bank & Trust Co. building.

Seattle, Wash.—J. MacPhee Ferguson, bureau of exports, 825 Henry building.

BUREAUS AND DIRECTORS.

Exports—C. A. Richards.

Imports—Frederick B. Peterson.

Enemy Trade—John H. Hammond.

War Trade Intelligence—Paul Fuller, Jr.

Transportation—L. L. Richards.

Research—W. M. Adriance.

Tabulation and Statistics—L. J. Reed.

Foreign Agents and Reports—Charles Denby.

Administration—Harry A. Engman, Jr.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF BOARD.

The war trade board is part of the administrative machinery established by the president Oct. 12, 1917, under the terms of the "trading with the enemy act" approved Oct. 6, the same year. Its duties and powers in general are to regulate the issuing of licenses for exports and imports and for trading with enemies or the allies of enemies. It takes the place of the exports administrative board created by executive order Aug. 21, 1917.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

[From the Army and Navy Journal.]

Gen. Hunter Liggett was born in Pennsylvania, March 21, 1857, and is a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1879, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th infantry. Later promotions took him to the 21st, 13th and 15th regiments of infantry, and he also served a detail as A. A. G. in the Philippine campaigns (1899-01) he served as a major of the 31st U. S. volunteer infantry. His early service in the army was against the Indians on the frontier. He was an instructor at the war college and had a great deal to do with the building up of that institution. He was also a member of the general staff, and is known as a keen student of tactics and as a thoroughly resourceful officer. He became a major-general in the regular army March 6, 1917, following the death of Gen. Funston. Among other duties in France he was in command of the American forces in their Champagne offensive.

Gen. Robert L. Bullard was born in Ala-

bama, Jan. 15, 1861, and is a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1885, when he was assigned to the 10th infantry. He subsequently served in the 6th, 10th, 28th, 8th and 26th regiments of infantry and in the old commissary department. He is a graduate of the army war college, and during the war with Spain served as colonel of the 3d Alabama volunteers. After being mustered out in August, 1899, he was appointed colonel of the 39th U. S. volunteer infantry, which took part in Philippine campaigns. He saw plenty of action in the Philippines and had a number of narrow escapes from being killed when in action against the Moro tribes under Gen. Pershing. He served in Texas during the Mexican trouble in 1916, and is an officer of proved ability, who has given ample proof of this in the battle at Cantigny and other actions in France. He became a brigadier-general in the regular army on June 9, 1917. He was appointed a major-general in the national army Aug. 5, 1917.

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

When the "victory march" of the German armies to Paris was definitely stopped by the Americans and the allies in July, 1918, the ports began to filter over Germany that trouble was brewing. Meetings in various parts of the empire were held at which discontent with the military and civil heads of the government was openly expressed. The sentiment against autocratic rule was increased by the knowledge that peace could not be made while Emperor William and the junkers were in the saddle. In August, September and October, while the German armies were being driven steadily back toward their own country, the internal situation in Germany grew worse and there were those who predicted that the war might end sooner than the military experts had thought possible. Most of these fixed upon the fall of 1919 as about the earliest time when a decision might be reached. The news from the interior of Germany, however, was confused, uncertain and unreliable. Strict censorship prevented anything definite from being made known to the world until the terms of the armistice were accepted and signed. Then it was announced that the emperor had abdicated and that the country was in the hands of socialists, who had formed a temporary government until a constituent assembly could frame a permanent constitution—a republic perhaps. It was proclaimed as a real revolution, though there were many even in December, 1918, who had serious doubts on that score.

Cabinet Changes.

The dissatisfaction with the government's policy was indicated clearly by the cabinet changes which occurred in Germany in 1918.



N. Y. Herald Service.
FRIEDRICH EBERT.

Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann became foreign minister Aug. 6, 1917, succeeding Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, whose retirement closely followed the exposure of his plot to involve the United States in war with Mexico and Japan in the event that this country showed any inclination to join the entente allies. Dr. von Kuehlmann's conduct of the foreign office appeared to be successful until June 25, 1918, when he appeared before the reichstag to discuss the political aspects of the situation facing Germany. During his address he said:

"In view of the magnitude of this war and the number of powers, including those from overseas, that are engaged, its end can hardly be expected through purely military decisions alone and without recourse to diplomatic negotiations."

This statement, which flatly contradicted speeches by the German emperor, who only a short time before had referred to peace being won by "the strong German sword," was received with consternation in the reichstag and with sharp criticism by the country. It was later reported that Dr. von Kuehlmann's words had been approved by Gen. Ludendorff, the German commander on the western front. This led to notice rumors of friction between Ludendorff and the German emperor, prince and his coteries, who compose the radical pan-Germanic elements in official circles.

Soon after the address in the reichstag it became common knowledge that Dr. von Kuehlmann's retirement from office would be forthcoming. Some reports were to the effect that his address was intended to inform the German people that their armies could not win the war and was delivered with the cognizance of the emperor, who, when he saw what a storm had been stirred up, resolved to make Von Kuehlmann the scapegoat.

Prince Maximilian Made Chancellor.

Whatever may have been the truth as to these reports, Dr. von Kuehlmann resigned

July 4, 1918, and a few days later was succeeded by Admiral von Hintze, a naval officer with a reputation for intrigue of the kind which brought notoriety to Ambassador Bernstorff and his underlings in Washington. He had become a diplomat through his friendship with Emperor William. As foreign minister he did not accomplish anything notable and on Sept. 30 he and Chancellor von Hertling resigned. About the same time it was announced from Berlin that the three majority parties in the reichstag had arrived at an agreement looking to the formation of parliamentary government with a responsible minister, Dr. W. S. Solf, minister of colonies, succeeded Admiral von Hintze, while Prince Maximilian of Baden was made chancellor. These changes were brought about chiefly because of the consternation created by the surrender of Bulgaria to the allies. On hearing of the appointment of Prince Maximilian James W. Gerard, former American ambassador to Germany, said to an interviewer in Los Angeles, Cal.:

"Prince Maximilian is a man who knows English perfectly and is one of the high Germans who seem to be able to think and believe like an ordinary human being. The putting forward of a man of Prince Maximilian's personality and views in the position of chancellor, to my mind, means a very definite attempt to seek peace and abandonment of the pan-German policy, because Prince Maximilian is opposed to this insane idea of pan-Germanism, of world conquest."

Early in 1918 Prince Maximilian gave a semi-official interview in which he outlined his views on Germany's peace terms. His statement was a rude shock to the pan-Germans, in that he advocated the abandonment of all ideas of conquest. He advocated an Anglo-Saxon peace in the sense that the German empire must serve as a bulwark in protecting the western nations from the spread of Russian bolshevism.

Other cabinet changes occurred at the same time when Solf and Prince Maximilian were appointed. Mathias Erzberger, the centrist leader, was made secretary of state without portfolio. Herr Bauer, socialist member of the reichstag, was named as secretary of state for the imperial labor office. Dr. Solf, it was announced, would continue during the war to act also as colonial secretary, with Dr. Gleim as undersecretary. Dr. Eduard David, socialist leader of the reichstag, was appointed undersecretary for foreign affairs, and Gen. Groener was appointed to succeed Gen. von Stein, resigned, as Prussian minister of war.

Troops Join People.

Dissatisfaction continued to increase despite proclamations by the emperor and appeals by the new ministers. On Oct. 1, 1918, arriving in the Hague from Germany gave the following account of the situation there:

"On Tuesday of last week there was a great meeting at Ludwigshafen, attended by a crowd estimated as high as 15,000 persons. This was a protest meeting against the war, insisting that peace must be concluded forthwith."

"It was followed on Thursday by another meeting at Mannheim, when a resolution was adopted in favor of a general strike if peace was not brought about with the utmost possible dispatch."

"Every sort of condemnation was uttered by the German statesmen who brought the country to its present pass. The audience, worked up by the rough and ready eloquence of popular orators, reached an extraordinary pitch of excitement. Denunciations of Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Prince Max—in fact, of every one connected with the present ruling powers—came thick and fast."

"At last, when the meeting demanded the overthrow of the present regime and the substitution of a republican form of government, the military intervened. A captain marched a company of soldiers with fixed bayonets into the audience and ordered them to disperse the

"Then occurred what I never expected to witness in Germany, for I was present at this meeting. As the soldiers entered the audience cheered and began to sing the 'Workers' Marseillaise.' Many of those present grasped the soldiers' hands. The soldiers instead of obeying orders unfixed their bayonets, sheathed them, joined the audience in singing the revolutionary song, and left them undisturbed.

"The captain, crimson with rage, drew a revolver and threatened to fire on the people, but a man beside him lifted up a chair and the captain thought better of it and left the meeting, which lasted until 1 o'clock, when the soldiers went away, fraternizing with the crowd.

"In all these proceedings women take an active part, being indeed more insistent and excitable than the men. Women have got beyond the passive resistance stage.

"But the great event of the week followed on Friday evening, when an open air meeting was held. This meeting took place in a meadow adjacent to the town, and as the people returned in a huge procession the police endeavored to arrest its progress. Machine guns were posted and when the demonstrators declined to obey the order to disperse they were brought into action.

"A regular battle followed. Several women were killed and many members of the crowd were severely wounded. The police, however, did not have it all their own way. Bombs were thrown by the crowd, killing and wounding some of the police, who were ultimately swept away by the masses of the populace, with whom rested the honors of the day."

Mutiny of Sailors.

Unrest prevailed in all parts of Germany, but it was especially prevalent among the sailors of the grand fleet in Kiel and other harbors. Mutinous outbreaks of a minor character had occurred at various times in the course of the war, but they were easily repressed by the authorities until the fall of 1918. Then serious trouble broke out. The men, who were said to have been influenced by agents from the Russian bolsheviks, refused to be controlled any longer, and, driving their commanders ashore, seized some of the largest ships. There was but little bloodshed, the officers evidently recognizing the futility of opposition. Several thousand sailors proceeded to Berlin and took part in the revolution there. Others went to Bremen and Hamburg and organized uprisings in those ports.

The Storm Breaks in Berlin.

On Nov. 7 the managing committee of the German socialist party served notice upon Prince Maximilian, the imperial chancellor, that Emperor William must abdicate and that Crown Prince Frederick William must renounce the throne. The committee considered the entire political situation, and its decisions were embodied in the ultimatum. The decisions in the socialist ultimatum were:

The right of public assembly.
The military and police must be ordered to exercise great reserve.

The immediate transformation of the Prussian government in conformity with the views of the majority in the reichstag.

Greater socialist influence in the reichstag.
The abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by the crown prince.

The imperial chancellor was asked to reply before noon on the following day accepting the conditions. Otherwise the socialists declared they would withdraw from the government.

Emperor's Abdication Announced.

The accounts of what occurred on the 8th are somewhat confused, but the chancellor appears to have acquiesced in the demands of the socialist managing committee and to have communicated to Emperor William, then at

the military headquarters, the gravity of the situation and to have received permission to announce that the kaiser had decided to abdicate. On the 9th he issued the following decree:

"The kaiser and king has decided to renounce the throne. The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a regency have been settled. For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor, and he proposes that a bill should be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage, and for a constitutional German national assembly which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire."

On the same day the state department in Washington made public the following messages received by the United States naval radio from the German station at Nauen. The department of state did not, however, in any way vouch for the accuracy of the statements except as to the fact that they were sent out from Nauen.

From Nauen, Nov. 9, 1918:

"On the morning of Saturday, Nov. 9, socialist party declared that it left the cabinet. Since then the socialists and independent socialists' committee were holding permanent joint sitting in reichstag, where soon afterward appeared delegations of various regiments garrisoned in Berlin and neighboring towns in order to express their allegiance to new popular government. Building of socialist newspaper Vorwaerts was occupied by a squad of 300 riflemen in order to protect it against possible eventualities on side of former regime. Movement among troops had originated by speech made by reichstag member Weis in courtyard of barracks of Alexander regiment, upon which regiment, together with a large number of its officers, decided upon sending mentioned delegation to the reichstag. At noon Socialists Ebert and Scheidemann went in military automobile, accompanied by troops, to the chancellor and declared that [they?] were decided to take the government in their hands. In the reichstag further arrived a delegation sent by 3,000 sailors, who are marching in direction of Berlin and are expected during the afternoon. It is reported that they equally are ready to express allegiance to the new popular government."

Ebert Issues Manifesto.

From Nauen, undated. Received Nov. 10, 1918:

"Chancellor Ebert issues following manifesto to German citizens:

"Citizens: Former Chancellor Prince Max of Baden, with the assent of all state secretaries, has charged me to carry on business of chancellor. I am going to form new government with parties and shall report within brief delay about result to public. New government will be government of the people. Its endeavor must be to bring to people peace as quickly as possible and to confirm liberty, which it has gained.

"Citizens, I ask for the assistance of you all in heavy task which awaits us. You know how seriously war threatens provisions of people, which is the first condition of political life. Political revolution ought not to disturb the production of food, nor its transportation into towns, but to foster it. Scarcity of food means looting and plundering, with misery for all. The poorest would suffer in the most heavy fashion. Workmen in industries would be hit most severely. Whoever takes away food or other objects of necessity or means of transportation necessary for their distribution commits heaviest sin against all.

"Citizens, I urge you all leave streets and maintain quiet and order. EBERT."

Appeal to People.

Nauen, Nov. 9, 1918. Received by navy radio service 2:02 p. m., Nov. 10:
"Chancellor Ebert issues following proclamation.

"New government has taken charge of business in order to preserve German people from civil war and famine and in order to enforce its just claims of self-determination. This task I can accomplish only if all authorities and all civil officers in towns and landed districts lend to it helpful hand.

"I know that it will be hard for many to co-operate with new men who now have to lead the business of the empire. But I appeal to their love for our people. If organization of public life stops in this serious hour then Germany would be prey of anarchy and most terrible misery. Therefore, lend together with me your help to our country by continuing work in fearless and unrelenting manner, everybody in his position, until the hour has come that relieves us of our duty."

Formation of New Government.

The following news, transmitted on Sunday Nov. 10, through the wireless stations of the German government, dealt with the formation of the new government in Berlin:

"During the course of the forenoon of Saturday, Nov. 9, the formation of the new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and of other troops stationed there temporarily went over, without further ado, to the new government. The leaders of the deputations of the social democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people, but that they would be in accord with the people's government intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon, in the offices and other public buildings, the guards stationed there were withdrawn. The business of the imperial chancellor is being carried on by the social democratic deputy, Herr Ebert. It is presumed that, apart from the representatives of the recent majority group, three independent social democrats will also enter the future government.

"In an extra edition of Vorwaerts, the central organ of the social democratic party of Germany, the following call to a general strike is published: 'The workmen's and soldiers' council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All factories are at a standstill. The necessary administration of the people is maintained. A large part of the garrison, in close [geschlossenen] bodies of troops with machine guns and guns, has placed itself at the disposal of the workmen's and soldiers' council. The movement will be guided in common by the social democratic party of Germany and the independent social democratic party of Germany. The workmen's and soldiers' council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order. Long live the social republic. The workmen's and soldiers' council.'

From Frankfurt the following telegram was sent to a Dutch news agency:

"The formation of the Ebert-Scheidemann-Landsberg government was accomplished with all order and tranquility. After the kaiser's abdication Herr Scheidemann delivered a speech in front of the reichstag announcing the establishment of a republic. The Hohenzollerns, he said, were removed, and a republic set up. A deputy of the soldiers' council would be attached to the general command in the field. All military decrees must be signed by Herr Ebert. A social democrat deputy would be associated with Gen. Scheuch, the minister of war. Herr Liebknecht addressed the crowd on the international at the same room in the royal palace where, at the beginning of the war, the kaiser spoke to the people. The Berlin garrison joined the revolutionaries without resistance, many throwing their rifles and machine guns into the Spree. The Wilhelmshaven sailors sent greetings to Berlin by airship. Among the prisoners who

have been released is Rosa Luxemburg. At the Moabit prison, Berlin, all political prisoners were released."

Coalition Ministry Formed.

The following dispatch from Berlin was made public in Stockholm Nov. 12:

"An agreement which has been arrived at between the two socialist parties in Germany has now led to the formation of a coalition ministry, composed of three members of each party—namely, Herren Barth, Dittmann, Ebert, Haase, Landsberg and Scheidemann, all of equal rank, as is indicated by the giving of their names in alphabetical order. It was agreed that the cabinet should consist exclusively of social democrats, but that members of other parties might take part in it as technical advisers. They would not have cabinet rank or authority, and each would be assisted by a member from each of the socialist parties as undersecretaries.

"The members of the cabinet will form the executive, and the legislative power will belong to the soldiers' and workmen's council until a constituent assembly can be summoned. The election of this assembly will be held when the political situation permits.

A first meeting of the soldiers' and workmen's council took place in Berlin yesterday afternoon at Circus Busch, at which Herr Ebert announced the fusion of the two socialist parties and the formation of the cabinet. The council has sanctioned the issue of a proclamation to the people stating that the first act of the provisional government has been to accept the conditions of the armistice in order to end to bloodshed. Their next would be to negotiate peace and undertake the country's political and economical reorganization.

"The Vorwaerts, which has now become the chief government organ, referring to this first duty of the provisional government, says:

"The conditions of the armistice are very hard, but after the collapse of the former regime the popular government had no other alternative but to accept them. The conditions will be honorably carried out. But an armistice is not peace. It will now be the government's chief endeavor to obtain that peace which will count on the sympathetic help of all friends of peace and liberty throughout the world in the terrible task of ending the war and creating order out of chaos."

Takes Over News Bureau.

The Berlin soldiers' and workmen's council was permanently assembled in the reichstag building while the office of the Vorwaerts was made the general meeting place for the political leaders. Wolff's bureau, which was taken over by them, became an official organ, as did the Vorwaerts, while the Lokal Anzeiger, which formerly represented conservative, banking and industrial interests, was taken over by the Spartacus group, and appeared as Die Rote Fahne (the Red Flag). The former semi-official newspaper, the North German Gazette, became the organ of the independent socialists under the name of the Internationale, with Herr Hans Block, formerly of the Leipziger Volkszeitung, as chief editor.

Not Entirely Bloodless.

The revolution was not entirely bloodless. Some of the officers in Berlin resisted and there was machine gun and rifle firing, resulting in perhaps a score of casualties. The German government referred to this in a dispatch sent out on Nov. 11, which read:

"The excitement which was caused in Berlin yesterday by the isolated cases of resistance on the part of officers who remained faithful to the kaiser was soon suppressed. The night from Sunday to Monday passed quietly. The executive committee of the elected representatives of all the troops of Greater Berlin put itself at the disposal of the socialist government for the maintenance of public safety and order. The population is willingly obeying the orders which have been issued. Isolated cases of pillaging were unrelentingly punished and are not becoming gen-

eral. Almost all the shops and public places are open as usual.

"In accordance with a decision of the workmen's and soldiers' council, work will be resumed in all factories on Tuesday. The provision and printing trades resumed work early to-day."

"Imperial" Is Dropped.

Dr. Solf, the foreign minister under the old regime, who acted as such for some days after the revolution, on Nov. 12 sent the following circular dispatch to all officials of Germany abroad:

"I request officials abroad to carry on business as hitherto, but to sign their communications and letters with the style of 'German legation,' 'German consulate,' etc., etc., instead of with the style of 'imperial official,' 'official of the German empire,' as hitherto."

Ebert-Hasse Cabinet.

It was announced on Nov. 14 that the following cabinet had been installed:

Premier and minister of the interior and military affairs—Friedrich Ebert.

Foreign affairs—Hugo Haase.

Finance and colonies—Philipp Scheidemann.

Demobilization, transport, justice and health—Wilhelm Dittmann.

Publicity, art and literature—Herr Landsberg.

Social policy—Richard Barth.

One of the first acts of the cabinet was to confiscate all the property of the Prussian crown.

Sketch of Friedrich Ebert.

Friedrich Ebert, the temporary head of the German state, was vice-president of the German social democrats and president of the main committee of the reichstag. Born at Heidelberg in 1871, the son of a tailor, he became a harnessmaker. Later he was editor of a socialist newspaper, and he has been prominent in the party councils for many years. He became a socialist member of the Bremen city council in 1900. In 1912 he was sent to the reichstag from Bremen. In 1913 he was elected leader of the party to succeed August Bebel, who died.

During the greater part of the war Ebert joined Scheidemann and other socialists who supported the war, against the small and persecuted faction headed by Liebknecht, who opposed it, with the result that Ebert has been looked upon by radical socialists all over the world as a renegade from socialist principles and an instrument of German autocracy.

In 1917, however, Ebert attacked the German government for its annexation plans and sought to force the German and Austrian governments to abandon their programs for annexation under the guise of protectorates of Poland, Lithuania and the Baltic provinces.

Revolution in Other States.

Prussia was not the only one of the German states to depose its royal family. In Ba-

varia a council of soldiers and workmen was formed, which decreed on Nov. 8 that the Wittelsbach dynasty should be deposed and Ludwig III. be ousted from the throne. This was promptly done and the council issued a proclamation to the effect that a republic had been formed in Bavaria, and that the "democratic and socialist republic of Bavaria has the strength to realize a peace for Germany preserving that country from the worst."

The proclamation, after promising a constituent assembly to be elected by all adult men and women, said that Bavaria would make Germany ready for a league of nations. It then continued:

"The present revolution is needed to complete self-government of the people before enemy armies stream across our borders or before troops should, after the armistice, bring about chaos.

"The council will insure strict order. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of soldiers' councils. Officers acquiescing in the altered situation will not be hindered in their duties. We reckon on the co-operation of the entire population. All officials will remain at their posts. Fundamental social and political reforms will immediately commence."

Kurt Eisner was made premier of Bavaria. Similar revolutions took place in Saxony and all of the minor states of the former empire.

Crown Prince Interned in Holland.

On Nov. 14 the state department was officially informed that the former German crown prince had arrived in Holland, and had been interned there. This put at rest rumors that Frederick William had been assassinated. On Dec. 4 the Wolff bureau announced that he had formally renounced his right to the German throne by signing the following document:

"I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the imperial crown which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the emperor-king or for other reasons.

"Given by my authority and signed by my hand. Done at Wieringen, Dec. 1, 1918.

"WILHELM."

Bolshevist Propaganda.

The new socialist government in Berlin met with many difficulties, for which the Russian bolshevist propaganda was chiefly blamed. Attempts were made in many places to set up governments on the Russian model, but up to the middle of December, 1918, these had not succeeded. The so called Spartacus group in Berlin under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht, an independent socialist, gave a great deal of trouble. It was supported by all the disorderly elements and it counted upon the support of the returning soldiers. As a rule, however, the soldiers declared themselves in favor of the Ebert government and a constituent assembly.

PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL ASSASSINATED.

Dr. Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin just before midnight on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1918, while he was in a railway station in Lisbon, waiting for a train to Oporto. He was struck by three bullets. His slayer, a man named Jeetne, was killed by an infuriated mob in the station.

The police authorities suspected that the crime was planned by the League of Republican Youths.

Dr. Paes was formally proclaimed president of Portugal on June 9. He headed a revolt in Portugal in December, 1917, and was named president of the provisional government on Dec. 9, a few days more than a year before he was assassinated.

Dr. Paes was a professor of mathematics in the University of Coimbra when he entered the Portuguese cabinet in 1911 as minister of public works. At the outbreak of the war he was Portuguese minister to Germany and remained in Berlin until the early part of 1916, when he returned to Lisbon.

While provisional president Paes declared that Portugal would continue in agreement with the allies against Germany. One of his first acts after being proclaimed president was to take active steps for greater participation in the war by Portugal.

On Dec. 6, while walking in the streets of Lisbon, he was fired at, but the shot went wild. His assailant was arrested.

Admiral Canto y Castro was elected president of Portugal in succession to Dr. Sidonio Paes.

OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

Under the terms of the armistice a considerable part of Germany on the west bank of the Rhine and also certain important bridgeheads on the east bank were to be occupied by allied troops as soon as the German armies could withdraw into the interior and demobilize. Certain portions of the territory were to be placed in charge of armies selected for that purpose from the Belgian, British, American and French forces. The troops were distributed in that order from north to south, the Belgians going in the direction of Aix-la-Chapelle, the British towards Cologne, the Americans toward Luxembourg and Coblenz and the French toward Alsace-Lorraine and the adjoining regions.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The American army of occupation (3d army) was placed in command of Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman. It was composed of five regular army, three national guard and two national army divisions as follows:

First division, Brig.-Gen. Frank Parker commanding.

1st Brigade—16th and 18th infantry, 2d machine gun battalion.

2d Brigade—26th and 28th infantry, 3d machine gun battalion.

1st Brigade—5th, 6th and 7th artillery, 1st trench mortar battery.

1st regiment of engineers, 2d field signal battalion, 1st supply train, 1st sanitary train, 1st ammunition train, 1st engineer train, headquarters troop, 1st machine gun battalion.

Second division, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Lejeune commanding.

3d Brigade—9th and 23d infantry, 5th machine gun battalion.

4th Brigade—5th and 6th regiment marine corps, 6th machine gun battalion.

2d Brigade—12th, 15th and 17th artillery, 2d trench mortar battalion.

2d regiment of engineers, 2d supply train, 2d ammunition train, headquarters troop, 4th machine gun battalion.

Third division, Brig.-Gen. Preston Brown commanding.

5th Brigade—4th and 7th infantry, 8th machine gun battalion.

6th Brigade of Infantry—30th and 38th infantry, 9th machine gun battalion.

3d Brigade—10th, 18th and 76th artillery, 3d trench mortar battery.

6th regiment engineers, 5th field signal battalion, 3d supply train, 3d sanitary train, 3d ammunition train, 6th engineer train, headquarters troop, 7th machine gun battalion.

Fourth division, Maj.-Gen. M. L. Hersey commanding.

7th Brigade—39th and 47th infantry, 11th machine gun battalion.

8th Brigade—58th and 59th infantry, 12th machine gun battalion.

4th Brigade—13th, 16th and 77th artillery, 4th trench mortar battery.

4th regiment engineers, 8th field signal battalion, 4th supply train, 4th ammunition train, 4th engineer train, headquarters troop, 10th machine gun battalion.

Fifth division, Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely commanding.

9th Brigade—60th and 61st infantry, 14th machine gun battalion.

10th Brigade—6th and 11th infantry, 15th machine gun battalion.

5th Brigade—19th, 20th and 21st artillery, 5th trench mortar battery.

7th regiment engineers, 9th field signal battalion, 5th supply train, 5th sanitary train, 5th ammunition train, 7th engineer train, headquarters troop.

Twenty-sixth division, New England national guard, Brig.-Gen. Frank E. Bamford commanding.

51st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. George H. Shelton—101st and 102d infantry, 102d machine gun battalion.

52d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole—103d and 104th infantry, 103d machine gun battalion.

51st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Beverley F. Browne—101st, 102d and 103d artillery, 101st trench mortar battery, 101st engineers, 101st field signal battery, 101st supply train, 101st ammunition train, 101st engineer train, headquarters troop—101st machine gun battery.

Thirty-second division, Michigan-Wisconsin national guard, Maj.-Gen. William G. Haan commanding.

63d Brigade—125th and 126th infantry, 120th machine gun battalion.

64th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Edwin B. Winans—127th and 128th infantry, 121st machine gun battalion.

57th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. George L. Irwin—119th and 120th artillery, 107th trench mortar battery, 107th engineers, 107th field signal battalion, 107th supply train, 107th sanitary train, 107th ammunition train, 107th engineer train, headquarters troop, 119th machine gun battalion.

Forty-second division (rainbow), Maj.-Gen. C. D. Rhodes commanding.

83d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. M. J. Lenihan—165th and 166th infantry, 150th machine gun battalion.

84th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Douglas McArthur—167th and 168th infantry, 151st machine gun battalion.

67th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. George G. Gatley—149th, 150th and 151st artillery, 117th trench mortar battalion, 117th engineers, 117th supply train, 117th sanitary train, 117th ammunition train, headquarters troop, 149th machine gun battalion.

Eighty-ninth division, (national army—Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona), Maj.-Gen. Frank L. Wynn commanding.

177th Brigade—353d and 354th infantry, 341st machine gun battalion.

178th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Hanson—355th and 356th infantry, 342d machine gun battalion.

164th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Edward T. Donnelly—340th, 341st and 342d artillery, 314th trench mortar battery, 314th engineers, 314th field signal battalion, 314th supply train, 314th sanitary train, 314th ammunition train, 314th engineer train, headquarters troop, 340th machine gun battalion.

Nineteenth division (national army—Texas and Oklahoma), Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen commanding.

179th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. O'Neill—357th and 358th infantry, 344th machine gun battalion.

180th Brigade, Col. W. A. Cavanaugh—359th and 360th infantry, 345th machine gun battalion.

165th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Francis C. Marshall—343d, 344th and 345th artillery, 315th trench mortar battery, 315th engineers, 315th field signal battalion; 315th supply train, 315th sanitary train, 315th ammunition train, 315th engineer train, headquarters troop, 343d machine gun battalion.

LUXEMBURG LIBERATED.

In its march toward the German frontier the 3d American army controlled every city, village and road in the duchy of Luxembourg by the night of Nov. 21. On that day Gen. John J. Pershing, with the grand duchess of Luxembourg at his side, watched a regiment of the army enter her capital. Twenty-four hours earlier the grand duchess had seen the long columns of gray clad German soldiers start from the capital on their way to Germany after having occupied her duchy for more than four years. Shortly after the entry

of the American troops Gen. Pershing issued a proclamation explaining that the American troops had come as friends and to aid in the liberation of the duchy from the armies of the German invaders. The 18th infantry was the only American unit to pass through the city, the other organizations purposely having skirted the city on either side on their way to the Rhine. The Americans were received by the Luxemburgers with the greatest enthusiasm. The grand duchess thanked Gen. Pershing for the coming of the allied forces. By Nov. 23 the 3d army from its points of junction with the French in Luxemburg could look directly into Germany. The German troops were found to be evacuating their territory more slowly than had been expected.

AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER GERMANY.

American troops of the signal corps and ambulance details of the 3d army crossed into Rhenish Prussia Nov. 24. The front lines of the army rested along the Luxemburg-German border, on the Sauer river, and thence along the Moselle river to the region east of Remich. The general line of the German withdrawal was along the Perl-Saarburg road. The American army entered the city of Treves on the morning of Dec. 1, crossing the Prussian frontier at the Moselle river behind the German rearguards. The advance of the United States troops into German territory was comparatively slow because of the limited number of bridges across the Sauer and Moselle rivers. The various divisions marched with full equipment of steel helmet, gas mask, rifles loaded and belt filled with cartridges. The heavy artillery also rumbled along the German roads, while the ammunition wagons kept pace. The American line on Dec. 1 ran through Winterscheid, Habscheid, Lichtenborn, Oberweis, Irrel Kordel, Treves, Saarburg and Serrig. The crowds that met the Americans as they entered Treves were sullen. The civilians were well dressed and many German soldiers wore splendid uniforms. They made no show of violence, but many glared at Col. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A., and his staff as they appeared at the head of the 6th infantry, of the 6th division. The feeling of hostility to the Americans across the border had been noted on Nov. 30. So marked was it that the soldiers' and workmen's councils urged the populations of the various towns to remain calm, while Field Marshal von Hindenburg himself called on the residents of German territory to abstain from all hostile action.

On Dec. 6 Gen. Pershing reported: "The 3d American army, advancing along the entire army front, to-day reached the general line Udelhoven - Dooweller - Laubach - Driesch-Todanroth-Worresbach."

CROSSING OF THE RHINE.

As the American troops advanced and the German forces retired the authorities in the larger places between them had some trouble with unruly elements and feared more on account of the bolshevik agitation. They organized home guards, but in some cases these were too few to cope with any serious situation that might arise. This was the case in Coblenz, the objective of the American army, and at the request of the mayor the city was occupied sooner than had been planned, by a battalion of American soldiers who were brought there by a special train on Dec. 8. By the 10th advanced elements of the 3d army had reached the Rhine at various points and on the following day had fully occupied the left bank of the river from above Coblenz north to where the Canadian and other British troops were holding the line. The Americans crossed the Rhine on the 10th and entered the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein opposite Coblenz at the request of the German authorities. Later they crossed in force and began the occupation of the bridgehead along the eighteen mile arc designated in the armistice terms. The

1st and 3d divisions were designated to occupy the advance positions and the 32d, 90th and 42d divisions the support positions. On the east bank of the Rhine the Americans took up a line about sixty miles in length. It described an arc of a circle, having Coblenz as a center, with a radius eighteen and sixteen miles in length and overlapping the British and French lines in places. It was announced that Gen. Pershing would spend part of his time in Treves and that military headquarters would be established there, with Brig.-Gen. P. Estlin Brown, U. S. A., as military governor of the occupied territory, while the civil affairs would be administered by Brig.-Gen. Harry A. Smith, U. S. A.

ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH.

On Nov. 21 British cavalry were riding again in triumph across the famous old blood-stained battle field of Waterloo. The 2d and 3d British armies resumed their march toward the German frontier, according to program, one detachment pushing toward the Meuse south of Namur, while on the left the British force reached the general line of Gembloux-Wavre. General Plumer, in command of a large British force, crossed the German frontier on Dec. 1 between Behon and Eupen and advanced toward the Rhine. By evening his advance had reached the general line of Hurg, Reuland, Bullingen and Montjoie. The conditions prescribed as to the delivrance of important enemy material were found to have been complied with. The British General Rawlinson issued an order to the 4th army ordering it to participate in the occupation of the Rhine districts, adding: "I ask you men from all parts of the empire to show the world that British soldiers, unlike those of Germany, do not wage war against women and children." On Dec. 1 British cavalry patrols reached the German frontier beyond Spa and the British advance reached the German frontier along the whole of the front from just north of the duchy of Luxemburg to the neighborhood of Eupen, ten miles from Aix-la-Chapelle.

Field Marshal Haig on Dec. 3 issued strict orders to British troops that there was to be no fraternization with inhabitants of Germany, although intercourse with the enemy was to be marked by courtesy and restraint. British troops entered Germany and reached the town of Malmedy.

The first elements of British infantry entered Cologne on the afternoon of Dec. 8 to re-enforce the cavalry which arrived Dec. 6. Preceded by a crowd of civilians, the infantry marched past the towering cathedral, headed by British mounted military and Cologne policemen, while crowds ran from all directions across the square.

Three platoons marched on the double quick to the Rhine itself, halting beneath the imposing towers of the Hohenzollern bridge. The German sentries, who guarded one-third of the eastern part of the bridge, departed Dec. 7 with other rear guards. The occupation of the bridgehead on the east bank of the Rhine was completed as soon as the territory was cleared of German soldiers.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allies' forces, arrived at Luxemburg on Nov. 25 with his staff and established his headquarters there. The 10th French army, on its way to the Rhine and Marence, crossed the German frontier on Dec. 3, occupying the valley of the Sarre. The advance of the French forces into Germany had been without incident up to that date.

The entry of the French troops into Strassburg, Metz and other places in Alsace-Lorraine was attended by imposing demonstrations, the

inhabitants manifesting sincere pleasure at the restoration of their cities and provinces to France. Contingents of American troops took part in the formal entry of these places as well as the occupation of some of the larger towns held by the British. In Metz, for instance, troops which formerly belonged to the old 1st regiment of Chicago had the place of honor at the head of the parade.

BELGIANS IN DUSSELDORF.

Two Belgian cavalry detachments, 300 men strong, entered Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles northwest of Cologne, Dec. 8. All intercourse with the other bank of the river was forbidden. Infantry followed later and the occupation of the remaining territory assigned to the Belgians proceeded.

ABDICATION OF EMPEROR CHARLES I.

Charles I., emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, issued the following proclamation on Nov. 11, 1918:

"Since my accession I have incessantly tried to rescue my peoples from this tremendous war. I have not delayed the re-establishment of constitutional rights or the opening of a way for the people to substantiate national development.

"Filled with an unalterable love for my peoples, I will not with my person be a hindrance to their free development. I acknowledge the decision taken by German Austria to form a separate state.

"The people has by its deputies taken charge of the government. I relinquish every participation in the administration of the state. Likewise I have released the members of the Austrian government from their offices.

"May the German-Austrian people realize harmony from the new adjustment. The happiness of my peoples was my aim from the beginning. My warmest wishes are that an internal peace will be able to heal the wounds of this war.

CHARLES,

(Countersigned.)

"LUMMASCH."

Emperor Charles and his family retired to Eckartsau, a small place on the Danube river fifteen miles east of Vienna.

Before abdicating the emperor, who was personally popular with most of the people, tried to preserve the empire from crumbling by proposing the federalization of the various countries composing it, but they objected to the plan. Neither the Hungarians, the Czechoslovaks nor the Poles would consent to be bound in any way to Germany or German

Austria. The federalization plan was proposed by the emperor Oct. 18, when he issued the following manifesto:

"To my faithful Austrian peoples:

"Since I have ascended the throne I have tried to make it my duty to assure to all my peoples the peace so ardently desired and to point the way to the Austrian peoples of a prosperous development, unhampered by obstacles which brutal forces create against intellectual and economic prosperity.

"The terrible struggles in the world war have thus far made the work of peace impossible. The heavy sacrifices of the war should assure to us an honorable peace, on the threshold of which, by the help of God, we are to-day.

"We must, therefore, undertake without delay the reorganization of our country on a natural and, therefore, solid basis. Such a question demands that the desires of the Austrian people be harmonized and realized.

"I am decided to accomplish this work with the free collaboration of my peoples in the spirit and principles which our allied monarchs have adopted in their offer of peace.

"Austria must become, in conformity with the will of its people, a confederate state, in which each nationality shall form on the territory which it occupies its own local autonomy.

"This does not mean that we are already envisaging the union of the territories of Austria with an independent Polish state.

"The city of Trieste with all its surroundings shall, in conformity with the desire of its population, be treated separately."

CONDEMNED SOLDIER PARDONED BY PRESIDENT.

Before a general court-martial which convened in France Dec. 29, 1917, pursuant to special orders No. 162, headquarters 1st division, American expeditionary forces, France, Dec. 15, 1917, and of which Col. W. F. Creary, infantry, was president, and First Lieutenant Paul C. Green, 16th infantry, judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Private Jeff Cook, Company G, 16th Infantry, Charge—"Violation of the 86th article of war."

Specification—"In that Private Jeff Cook, company G, 16th infantry, being on guard and posted as a sentinel in time of war, in the face of the enemy, at France, on or about the 5th day of November, 1917, was found sleeping on his post."

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Findings—"Of the specification and charge, 'Guilty.'"

Sentence—"To be shot to death with musketry."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the president, under the 48th article of war, the following are his orders thereon:

"In the foregoing case of Private Jeff Cook, company G, 16th infantry, sentence is confirmed.

"In view of the youth of Private Cook and the fact that his offense seems to have been wholly free from disloyalty or conscious disregard of his duty, I hereby grant him a full and unconditional pardon, and direct that he report to his company for further military duty.

"The needs of discipline in the army with propriety impose grave penalties upon those who imperil the safety of their fellows and endanger their country's cause by lack of vigilance or by infractions of rules in which safety has been found to rest. I am persuaded, however, that this young man will take the restored opportunity of his forfeited life as a challenge to devoted service for the future, and that the soldiers of the army of the United States in France will realize too keenly the high character of the cause for which they are fighting and the confidence which their country reposes in them to permit the possibility of further danger from any similar shortcoming. WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, May 4, 1918."

EMMA GOLDMAN SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were convicted in New York, N. Y., in 1917 on the charge of conspiring to prevent the operation of the selective draft by urging men of the proper age not to register. They were sentenced to serve two years in prison and pay a fine of \$10,000 each. Alleging that the draft act was unconstitutional, they appealed to the United States Supreme court, which, on Jan. 14, 1918, sustained the finding of the lower court.

Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, who were convicted on the same charge as Goldman and Berkman and who also appealed to the Supreme court, had their sentences confirmed by the tribunal.

BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR.

One of the best presentations of the part Great Britain played in the world war was that contained in a speech made by Lieut.-Col. G. G. Woodwark of the British army at the convention of the American Bankers' association in Chicago Sept. 25, 1918. The war was still in progress, but was nearing the end, though neither the speaker nor his auditors was conscious of it. The address, which was received with marked attention and satisfaction by the leading bankers of the United States, treated of the following topics:

1. The raising and training of the British armies for service.
2. With the British armies in France.
3. The British naval and military contribution to the war.
4. Industrial reorganization of Britain for the war.
5. The war organization of Britain for domestic economy.
6. British financial organization for the war.

Col. Woodwark spoke as follows: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: The great honor you have done me by inviting me here is one which I accept with affectionate gratitude—for my country. It is of Britain's part in the war that I have been asked to speak—and I feel very much at home in the familiar atmosphere of this brother-democracy, to-day so closely allied with our own great 'commonwealth of nations,' as Gen. Smuts of the British war cabinet has so finely termed the British empire. And in the democratic sense of these history making days I much prefer that name for the British territories, widespread across the world: a commonwealth of nations! For thus constituted, it is in truth—and as a citizen and soldier of it, I feel myself very much at home speaking here, as it were, in the house of a member of the family.

So, if I dwell upon the part taken in the war by my particular branch of the English speaking family you will bear with me; it is of Britain's part in the war that I have been asked to address you—of the raising and training of her armies; of their battling in the fields of France, in which I have been proud to take a part; of Britain's naval and military contributions to the war, and that of her great dominions and dependencies; of the thorough and far reaching reorganization of the British industrial machinery during the war; of her system of domestic economy reconstituted to meet the strain of war; and finally, though with diffidence and as a layman in the presence of professionals, of Britain's war finance, from its more popular and public aspects.

I will begin, then, with the upbuilding of the British fighting machine—the first and most urgent of the tasks we had to face, and one to which all of you will listen with sympathetic understanding, yourselves having so recently carried through a similar job with such consummate efficiency, and of which you are now witnessing results that will go down in history to the glory of your nation and, if I may say so, to the glory of our whole family of nations. For we ask you to let us share in the happiness of your triumphs, as we feel that you have shared in ours, and as we know full well that you suffered with us and succeeded us in the darker days now safely passed.

1. The Raising and Training of the British Armies for Service.

Up to 1914 England, like America, was a pacific nation, with no standing army, and (also like America) with a navy not more than adequate for the insurance of her overseas interests. Hence the same problem faced Britain and America when each stepped into the arena: the problem of organizing a great army—infantry, artillery, cavalry, air forces, engineers, medical corps, army service corps—army to be made fit to meet and beat the highly trained professional conscript armies of the enemy.

The first two years of Britain's army building was upon a voluntary basis—and it should never be forgotten as a proof of national—or should I not say international—loyalty and morale unequalled in history that on this basis we recruited upward of 5,000,000 volunteers, expanding our army from its prewar strength of 300,000 "regulars" to that huge figure. That is not to say that it might not have been more scientifically efficient to apply conscription at the outset, as America has done, and as England ultimately found it necessary to do, in order to apportion more nicely her available man power to the multifarious tasks of war—military, quasi-military and civilian. In fact, it was ultimately decided that fine and generous as was the response of the volunteer spirit, it did not permit of a properly controlled adjustment of "the man to the job" such as can be more readily effected by the method of the selective draft.

The first steps taken in the raising of volunteer troops on the outbreak of war I can describe to you from my own experience—more or less typical of the general methods and results operative throughout the united kingdom.

On Aug. 4, 1914, the territorial forces of Great Britain received mobilization orders to report to their depots. Being at Norfolk, and for over twenty years associated with the volunteer or territorial organization of the country, I at once proceeded to the East Dereham depot, and thence we were sent to Colchester, the concentration center for training purposes.

After a month or two there I was ordered to return to my county to recruit men from Norfolk for the first line units. I realized that to get quick and sizable results a dramatic method was needed, and I consequently adopted some good American "hustle." Touring the county with a regimental band and about twenty automobiles, I drew up a carefully planned tour of towns and villages, was "press-agented" well in advance and timed to speak at each place as per schedule. I took an examining doctor with me en route, and the volunteers were passed immediately after the meetings and hustled direct to the depot. There was no time for cooling of heels; and I found no signs of "cold feet". In this way I recruited 5,000 men in about five weeks.

These men were then passed either into the territorials or into Kitchener's army, according to their choice. In the former they could select their regiment; in the latter they went where the military authorities sent them.

I then took 1,000 of these men and formed and organized a battalion of 2d line supports, to feed the first line abroad. Later I organized another battalion of the 2d line, and was given command June 21, 1915. This battalion was turned into a draft finding unit for supplying trained men for the fighting fronts.

Many were the difficulties and obstacles during these early months of training—lack of equipment, boots, rifles, uniforms. But with keenness and good will on all sides the job went through and in due course order came out of chaos and the wheels of the army making machine ran more smoothly. With these first batches of volunteers came the cream of England's sons—rushing to her defense, and, after training, sent out rapidly to the front to replace the casualties of the expeditionary forces themselves in turn to find a bed in French or Belgian soil. There was no time to apply a selective process with a view of getting each man to the work he could do best; every one who could carry a rifle and use it soon found his place in the fighting line. This resulted in fearful wastage of material—but it was unavoidable at that critical juncture. Such was my experience of volunteer recruiting during the early months of the war and until I myself went to the front.

The second phase of recruiting, by conscription, became essential through the de-

mand of the war industries for many of the highly trained men—mechanics, designers, ship-builders, miners—who had rushed to the front with the first armies, but whose civilian services, as soon became apparent, were vital to the work of supplying the fighting forces with guns, munitions, transportation and so forth. As soon as it became evident that conscription was essential to victory and they understood the true reasons for its necessity, all classes of the nation met the conditions with hearty good will.

Thus, in the very midst of the clash and din of war, with the enemy at her very doors, Britain, with the stalwart aid of her splendid sister commonwealths of the empire, builded a fighting machine which is now manned by no less than 8,500,000 souls—of which total Great Britain herself has contributed 6,250,000; the dominions 1,000,000; India and the dependencies 1,500,000. To-day one out of every three males of all ages in the British isles is fighting. As M. Clemenceau, the premier of France, has so finely borne witness: "England did not want war. . . . But now behold her in the midst of conflict. Slowly, but with a stubborn determination that nothing avails to diminish or to daunt, she has transformed herself into a military power."

Stupendous as has been our task in Britain and in the dominions, even more gigantic in some ways at least, was the problem America had to meet. For, as we are told by your military men, your machine was yet in process of reconstruction, was not yet completed ere it was called upon to cope with the raw material—the splendid stock of human material which was ready and waiting to be put through it. True that you profited by avoiding our mistakes, but is not the ability to learn in the school of experience the finest test of high intelligence and efficiency? All honor to those who served America night and day in the pressing, urgent task of supplying to us, your hard-pressed and war-weary allies, and so absolutely in the nick of time, the finished product of your mighty war machine—the magnificent product which is now employed in writing upon the pages of this country's history so glorious a record of human attainment—and of sacrifice!

2. With the British Armies in France.

And now to speak of our armies in action. Surveying the war to-day from its beginning, I will deal with it in three periods—first, from its opening to the end of the first battle of the Marne; second, the defensive-offensive campaigns, with the battles of the Somme and Verdun, up to the close of 1917; and finally from the German offensive of last spring to the present date.

As is well known, on the part of the British empire there was never a moment's hesitancy, once Germany had doffed her mask, as to our proud duty to stand loyally by our glorious friend and neighbor, your and our beloved ally, France, and its intrepid little neighbor with the heart of a lion, Belgium. Utterly unprepared as we were, Britain could not hesitate—and it is with a pride, for which I would still claim the proper humility of all servants of humanity, that I call upon the generous witness of both of those countries as to the effectiveness of our prompt co-operation. Apart from the vital service of our navy in bottling up the German fleet, had we not hurried to the breach our gallant little army—our "contemptible little army"—there could have been no victory of the Marne to stay the German hordes and to save Paris from their violating grip. Let no nation fear to acknowledge its past faults—not all the pages of our history are unsmirched. "Let the dead past bury its dead"; our allies will not forget through all time the sacrifices of our first expeditionary force thrown across the invader's path, and they have testified to its essential effectiveness in the primary defeat of the enemy in those awful first weeks of war.

Of the next stage of the struggle—those grueling years when the utmost that we could do was to stand fast and oppose our inferior

numbers of hurriedly trained and equipped troops solidly against the enemy's highly organized efficiency; to fire our one ill spared shell in reply to the twenty from his well filled arsenals; to pit our few guns against his serried artillery—of those years, 1915 to 1917, I can speak to you somewhat from my personal experience at the front.

It was early in 1916 that I was relieved from my work of training troops at home and went to France in command of a bantam battalion—men all under 5 feet 2 inches, which was the then minimum height for infantry. My men of the bantams were chiefly miners, whose occupation gave them fine chest development—working on their backs, picking at coal or rock—but left their poor as to the legs; they lacked the "foundations" and marching was not their strong point. Our first sector was that of Beaumont-Hamel on the Somme front—the sector where the British first went "over the top" in the campaign which ultimately resulted in the withdrawal of the Germans to the Hindenburg line. You may see that in this offensive on the first day alone the British casualties were 60,000.

Then in due course we were sent to the Arras front—a line protected by very well constructed defenses and trenches; in fact, the British held this sector against all attacks from the time they established themselves in it after the first battle of the Marne, and in face of the Germans' most strenuous efforts to dislodge us from it during their spring offensive this year.

Here, then, we had a comparatively easy time—qualified by the usual daily exchange of compliments in varying quantities in the shape of shells, bombs, gas and so forth. The monotony was even relieved by some choice examples of trench humor. The boche trenches were about fifty yards from ours and were being held by Saxon troops. Shortly after we "went in" a sign in English was displayed one fine morning from the habitat of the neighbors opposite. It read thus:

"We are Saxons from the Somme; so are you—let's go easy."

Eight days later our friend the enemy substituted the following notice for our edification:

"The Bavarians relieve us to-night; give 'em hell!"

Evidently some one in the boche lines knew quite a bit of good English.

Later I was sent home with septic poisoning, and on my return I took command of another battalion on the Somme front. But by this time we were advancing, hard on the heels of the retreating Hun, who, while retiring to more comfortable quarters back on the Hindenburg line, took his revenge by devastating every square foot of territory. In fact, it was only from the information of the peasantry left behind amid the ruins that we could identify the plans of the one time "villages." They would point pitifully to where the church had stood; where the village pump had been; the chateaux; their own homes—not one stone left upon another.

It was during this advance that I met with an unpleasant experience. The boches were shelling us, and managed to hit the dugout which several of us occupied, burying us alive. It is an unpleasant sensation—to be sealed up in a tomb with other living corpses, with only a bit of candle or so between the lot, and no means of telling whether the place is to become a veritable grave or, unfortunately, after a period of some strain, a relief party came to our aid and dug us out; it resulted in a startling reaction to find oneself restored to life after twenty-four hours of probationary death.

In this advance I and my battalion reached Bapaume, where, as usual, we found that the Huns had destroyed systematically every building in the place—except, however, that they had left standing the town hall. But this little sign of regeneration proved merely a booby trap. A week after our occupation the hall blew up, killing two French gendarmes and some of our officers and men. A clock

mine had been deftly secreted and did its work effectively.

On this line my battalion remained—the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector of the Hindenburg line, some miles beyond Bapaume—until at the close of 1917 I was invalided home with shell shock.

I will now pass to a short survey of the third phase of the war on the western front—the campaign of the present year.

Small wonder that, at Russia's collapse and elimination from the war early in 1917, which released new German armies to outstrip our hard earned increase in numbers and equipment, and snatched from us the long promised hope of a great allied offensive—small wonder that on America's dramatic entrance into the arena our eyes turned to her with eager hope, or that we watched with almost breathless expectancy for the speedy materialization of her support. The enemy pretended to belittle America's contribution and loudly asserted that the "U" boats would prevent the utilization of her power in the allied cause. Again Germany miscalculated—as she has done throughout—the power of will in a great cause to overcome obstacles. Launching her vastly re-enforced armies, three or four to one, against the British front last March, she bent it but could not break it. Followed a like onslaught against the French front—with like results. Not yet had the allied armies filled up their ranks to equal Germany's in number, but they were newly inspired by the American support, and when Foch smote, in the second battle of the Marne, with America by his side, Germany's pride was badly mauled. Then Haig, already recovered from the battering of the spring, smashed forward on his front and crossed the Hindenburg line at its strongest point, and now America, in her first independent campaign, has administered the heavy and humiliating defeat of St. Mihiel.

In fine, Germany has been outgeneraled and outsoldiered. Her conscript system, which she initiated and thus imposed upon the rest of Europe, has, in spite of all its vaunted efficiency, proved a failure. She has broken every rule of warfare to which she had pledged herself; she has descended to every kind of barbarous outrage on sea and land. Except when she fights with greatly superior numbers she is always beaten. And why? Complete efficiency must enlist not only every ounce of material power; it must enlist every ounce of every kind of power. Germany has always left out of account the mightiest factor in an army's force, its spiritual power. That power is indomitable. It is this spiritual factor, imbuing every soldier and informing the whole line, which has set German "efficiency" at naught. Germany's kind of "efficiency" could succeed only if men were machines. It is the spirit of the allied armies that will conquer and has already discredited the German military machine, built upon a basis of materialistic science which ignores—and by the showing of her own philosophers denies—the finest and most powerful of human qualities, while it openly flouts all sense of honor and decency. That, I hold, in the final analysis, is the rock upon which Germany's house will break—as her false and godless theory of life was the sand upon which she built it.

The allies possess a higher faith than that—and we may humbly thank God for it. All honor to the splendid men of all ranks in all our armies on the western front; all honor to Foch, coolly selecting the proper moments for strike at the spent power of Germany's hosts; all honor to Haig, coolly meeting the overwhelming odds of Germany's onslaughts and as coolly reporting the results of his counter-strokes of the last weeks; all honor to Pershing, coolly stepping into the arena with his fresh young armies, who are as coolly doing the work of veterans in our great crusade for civilization.

3. The British Naval and Military Contribution to the War.

From the foregoing brief survey of the western front I will pass to a bird-eye view of the other fronts, scattered over the face of the globe. To cut off from our enemies all external support, direct or indirect, it was necessary not merely to meet their attacks in the European fields, but to eliminate them as far as possible from all other parts of the world. Hence the campaigns employing naval and military forces in which the British dominions, South Africa and India have joined us so splendidly against the German colonies and Turkey's territories in Asia. South African and British troops have gained complete control of the German colonies in that continent. Australia and New Zealand have seized their possessions in the antipodes; our gallant ally, Japan, reduced Kiaochow in a few weeks; our British and Indian armies in Mesopotamia and Palestine are performing the task of defeating and reducing the Turkish forces. * * * In the Balkans, Serbia and Greece are striking at the Bulgar forces; while Italy, who on her front is performing so magnificently her stupendous task—more wearing and trying to armies even than such warfare as we are experiencing on the western front—stands for ally with a steadfast loyalty which is beyond all need of praise and gratitude. Lastly we have the recent expeditions with which America is associated in support of the loyalist Russian populations against the machinations of German intriguers and agents.

In all these far-flung projects, it is our pride to have been able to take our part—sometimes assisting, sometimes assisted by, our allies or our dominions, to whose loyal efforts I must now bear witness.

For indeed the contribution of every part of the British empire has been marvelous. Canada by herself has made an effort equal to that made by Great Britain in the Boer war, raising 500,000 men. Australia, in proportion to her widely distributed population, has equaled Canada's accomplishment. Of the Indian troops serving under the British flag Gen. Smuts declared: "I never wish to command more loyal, braver and better soldiers. The Indian forces who are now helping to break up the Turkish empire in Mesopotamia are making a contribution to the war which should never be forgotten." New Zealand, with a small population of a little more than 1,000,000, has raised a few more than 100,000 men. Newfoundland's effort is proportionately generous. South Africa, "compensated after the Boer war by one of the wisest political settlements ever made in the history of the British empire"—I quote the words of Gen. Smuts, who led the Boers against us in 1899-1902, and is now one of the most valued and influential members of the British war cabinet—"South Africa has done yeoman service to the common cause, by clearing the Germans from that continent and by her contribution to the armies at the other fronts, a service which redounds to her own honor, as it bears glowing testimony to the solidarity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, of which she so recently became a part."

Turning to the high seas, I need not speak at length of the service rendered to the world by the British navy, whose predominance alone has made possible not only the continuance of the main campaign on the western front, but all the vast subsidiary projects for the discomfiture and defeat of the allies' enemies.

In August, 1914, the British navy had a tonnage of 2,500,000 and a personnel of 145,000 officers and men. To-day it has a tonnage of 8,000,000, including the auxiliary fleet, and in 1917 the personnel stood at 430,000. The joint action of the American and British navies has made possible the safe conduct of the American armies to France, and has almost wiped out the threat of the pirate "U" boat. The navy's main task is not, spectacular, but the figures are dramatic; it has convoyed no fewer than 13,000,000 men, of whom

only 2,700 were lost by enemy action; it has conveyed 2,000,000 horses and mules, 500,000 vehicles, 25,000,000 tons of explosives, 51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel, 130,000,000 tons of food and other materials for use of the allies; all this in addition to its unceasing patrol of the North sea, hoping and waiting for the impotent German fleet, which cost its nation \$1,500,000,000, to come out and give us battle.

I must claim your attention also for a few facts and figures concerning our air service. In 1914 Great Britain possessed a total of 110 airplanes and a personnel of 900 officers and men. In 1917 the personnel had reached 42,000 and the machines had increased to many thousands.

In 1914 the amount of bombs dropped was practically nil; in June, 1917, the weight of bombs dropped by British aviators on German fortified towns was sixty-five tons; in May, 1918, it was 868 tons. In a single day on the western front British aviators killed no fewer than 127 German batteries, twenty-eight gun pits were destroyed and sixty explosions were caused.

From July, 1917, to June, 1918, 4,102 enemy machines in all theaters of war were destroyed or brought down by British aviators with a loss of only 1,213 of our machines.

The following is a record of one month's accomplishments by British airmen: 139 enemy machines destroyed, 122 enemy machines driven down out of control, 7,886 bombs dropped on western front, 209,000 rounds fired from the air, 15,857 photographs taken, always, of course, under heavy shell fire.

A big British airplane of a new type, carrying nine passengers in addition to its crew, recently made a trip from the interior of France to the interior of England, in just over one-half an hour. During the night of Aug. 21, 1918, British aviators bombed five German towns, dropping 194 tons of bombs.

The brutal raids of Zeppelins upon open and defenseless towns in England have been abandoned, but only in accordance with the agreed rules of warfare; we have not taken our revenge upon the women and children of Germany, but upon their military centers and fortifications.

4. The Industrial Reorganization of Britain for War.

And now, after surveying the British naval and military forces in action, let us glance at the work of the British industrial army at home. For it is true that but for the work of the army of civilians our cause would have been lost.

Over 4,000,000 men and women are to-day working in British munition factories; they are producing in two weeks more shells than were produced in the whole of the first year of the war.

When war broke out Britain possessed but three national arsenals; to-day she has 150. Over 5,000 privately owned factories and works are now under government control; in one area alone shell bodies or the components are now being made by a musical instrument manufacturer, an infants' food maker, a candle maker, a flour miller, an advertising agent, several brewers, a jobmaster, a glazier and a siphon manufacturer.

In the last six months of 1917 Canada contributed no less than 15 per cent of the British output of munitions.

Upon British clothing and boot factories has fallen the great task of supplying a large proportion of the equipment of the Belgian, French, Italian and Russian armies; indeed, without British uniforms and boots some of our allies would have had no option but to relinquish the fight.

The entire fabric of Britain's industry has been revolutionized; all over the country immense new factories have been erected, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of munitions. New villages and even whole towns have sprung up almost in a night, yet the ministry of munitions has found time to organize a

staff of experts whose sole duties are to deal with the housing of the workers and to look after their welfare. Two thousand miles of track, 1,000 locomotives and many tens of thousands of railroad cars have been shipped abroad.

Canada has contributed quantities of railroad materials, including no fewer than 450 miles of rails, torn up from Canadian railways and shipped direct to France.

For the steadfast loyalty and heroic self-sacrifice of British labor to the allied cause no praise would be adequate.

As for the women, they are splendid.

Up to the outbreak of war Great Britain had approximately 200,000 female workers, mostly employed in the textile industry. Today over 5,000,000 British women are doing 1,701 different kinds of work previously done by men, and what is more, they have broken every record of prewar production set up by the sterner sex. Over 1,000,000 are directly employed in munition producing plants, over 500,000 are employed in engineering and chemical works, 300,000 are working as farm laborers, 20,000 are in the uniform of the women's auxiliary army corps, working in France or Britain as motor drivers, bakers, clerks, etc. Over 10,000 are in the women's royal naval service, doing similar duties for British jack tars.

I am told that 5,000 British girls have been dispatched to the American army in France; some are engaged in clerical duties and some are making pies for your boys at the front.

As our prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, has said: "If it had not been for the splendid manner in which the women came forward to work in the hospitals and munition factories, in administrative offices of all kinds, and in war work behind the lines, often in daily danger of their lives, Great Britain, and I believe, all the allies, would have been unable to withstand the enemy attacks of the last few months. For this service to our common cause humanity owes them unbounded gratitude."

5. The War Organization of Great Britain for Domestic Economy.

England has suffered deprivation, rather than actual privation; luxuries have been largely eliminated; necessities drastically reduced—but not to the point of causing keen distress or hunger. Her system of food control is partly voluntary, partly compulsory. As the economy exhibition will demonstrate to those who attend it, the weekly ration for a man or woman doing manual labor includes the following:

Butcher meat, without bone or fat.	8 ounces
Bacon	.....12 ounces
Butter	..... 2 ounces
Sugar (individual use for all purposes)	..... 7 ounces

Milk is not rationed—but the supply to dealers is restricted to not over the average amount daily, for sale, which they had three months previous to the ration system going into effect.

Bread is not rationed—but bakers are allowed to use only 60 per cent of white flour and their supplies are similarly restricted.

Maximum prices have been established for nearly all foodstuffs in common use and the poor are thus protected from any attempt at exploitation.

Undoubtedly a moral and sociological advantage has resulted from the enforcement of "the simple life" upon all classes of the community alike. From those conditions has arisen a mutual sympathy and understanding between rich and poor, high and low, which testifies to the democratic plan upon which our Anglo-Saxon commonwealths are based.

In spite of the exceptional difficulties created by the shortage of labor, Great Britain has increased her arable area by 2,142,000 acres

since the outbreak of the war. This increased area is divided as follows:

	Acres.	Pct.	Inc.
Wheat	752,000	39	
Barley	158,000	11	
Potatoes	217	50	
Oats	735	35	

Three thousand government owned tractors are at work on 611,000 acres of land. One million acres are worked by steam plows under the government's direction. Cheese making schools have been set up in thirty-three counties. Special efforts are being made to increase the supply of sea food; in this direction I would point out that the transfer of a single trawler from the fishing industry to the mine sweeping service means 350 tons of fish lost annually to the country, or an aggregate of over 1,000,000 tons lost per annum.

British agricultural scientists have rendered yeoman service. A Russian wheat which resists rust, but yields a miserably poor crop, has been married to a British wheat with a high yield which now repels the rust; the result is forty-two bushels per acre, or, with pushing, seventy-two bushels. There is every prospect of their producing in the near future a potato immune from blight or wart.

In order to preserve all available fruit 6,000,000 bottles are being distributed this year to housewives.

Britain's grain crop this year will be the biggest since 1868. The army of harvesters now employed includes wounded soldiers, college boys and girls, Boy Scouts, Belgian and Serbian refugees. Three hundred thousand women work on the land.

So much for the work of the government department, but what of the work of the people themselves?

Over 1,400,000 new allotments have been put under cultivation, mostly by people who have already done a long day's work in a munition factory, at the office desk or on other duties. It is chiefly owing to the patriotic efforts of these amateur gardeners that Britain increased her potato crop by 3,000,000 tons in 1917, thus releasing a vast amount of tonnage for the use of the allies.

This increased production has enabled us to divert cereal imports to France and Italy to meet the shortage in those countries.

6. British Financial Organization for the War.

In touching upon the financial effects of the war I can speak only as a layman, and give you such facts and figures as may serve to illustrate the dimensions of the British contribution to the allied cause as viewed from the financial angle.

During the first four years of the war the British government has spent £7,930,000,000. To meet this sum £2,021,000,000 have been collected in taxation and state sources; £5,909,000,000 have been borrowed.

Deducting from the expenditure and revenue £800,000,000 for normal income and outgo during the four years, on the pre-war basis, we get war revenues of £1,221,000,000, and war expenditure of all kinds, including loans to allies and purchases by government of goods that will be resold, £7,130,000,000.

The chancellor of the exchequer in his budget speech estimated the value of these recoverable assets (taking loans to allies at half their face value) as £1,796,000,000 at the end of next March (1919). Taking them as, say, £1,800,000,000 now, this makes the four years' figures as follows:

Total war expenditures..... £7,130,000,000
Less recoverable expenditure... 1,800,000,000

Net war cost £5,330,000,000
Provided by revenue 1,221,000,000

Provided by borrowing £4,109,000,000

According to this calculation the proportion of the net war cost that we have raised by revenue is 23.04 per cent. Here in the United States I understand you have been able to meet a higher percentage of your war cost by revenue—54 per cent of it, in fact, if loans to

allies be deducted. I believe that these figures do not, however, permit of very exact comparison.

The stress upon the British purse has, perforce, been heavier; and the circumstances under which our expenditure has been incurred have been less favorable to careful economy than in the case of America. There is the further substantial consideration of the different periods of time during which each country has been subjected to the burden of war expenditure.

Under the circumstances in which we were placed, it is perhaps fair to opine that during the stress of war economy would not have been for us the chief of virtues. Yet the British government and the British people may be justly proud of their methods of raising revenue, and of the proportion of the war expenses met and paid as the war goes on.

First of these methods, which has been steadily inculcated and increased among all classes of the community, might be called the popular war loan habit as contracted in the periodical purchase of war savings certificates. Thereby the heart of the nation, with a regular weekly throb, pumps its financial blood through the whole nation's system. The agents of some 40,000 local organizations throughout Great Britain pass through the factories and the villages every day and to gather those sixpences and half-crowns which quickly bring back to the contributors their war savings certificates and at the same time furnish the government with the "sinews of war." From these little £1 certificates alone the treasury has received £79,000,000. The total raised by national war bonds and savings certificates to July 27, 1918, was £1,028,000,000 (roughly, \$5,000,000,000). The result is that whereas before the war there were not 350,000 individual holders of British government securities, there are now no less than 17,000,000 holders. The "little people" now own stock along with the rich in this great venture of a co-operative democracy.

The second method of paying our way as we go (so far as human endurance permits) is by a heavy increase of income tax and supertax and the imposition of an 80 per cent excess war profits duty. Thus, an earned income of £200 (\$960) which before the war paid a tax of £1 10s (\$7.50) now pays £9 (\$43.20); an unearned income of the same amount, paying \$11.20 before the war, now pays \$57.60. The tax rate is raised as the incomes increase, and when an income reaches £2,500 (\$12,000) the supertax comes into play and adds a second burden to the first. It is estimated that in the year 1918-1919—

The income tax and supertax will yield £290,450,000
And the excess profits duty with munitions levy 300,000,000

Total £590,450,000
Or \$2,834,160,000

In addition to these two sources of revenue the government find another in increased customs and excise.

As for posterity, if it inherits no capital, it may at least console itself with having inherited a debt which will be only a fraction of what it might have been; and one hopes it may also bear in mind that to-day the British citizen with an income of \$2,400 per annum is paying in taxes (chiefly due to the war) no less than \$1,000.

And as for me, gentlemen, I am well content to leave the solution of this weighty problem of dollars and cents, of pounds, shillings and pence, upon the broad financial shoulders of yourselves and of your banker colleagues in England. I doubt not that of this as of other problems that our countries will inherit from the war, America and Britain, standing together, as they are now standing shoulder to shoulder in this great fight for our common heritage and for our common ideals, will jointly discover the proper solution.

And that reminds me. Was it not a financial problem also that gave our British fore-

fathers the heritage of Magna Charta, upon whose principles both our countries base their constitutions of freedom and of equality before the law?

And was it not a temporary aberration from those Anglo-Saxon principles on the part of a stubborn British government opposing its will to the clear sympathies of the majority of the British people which 142 years ago gave rise to a subsequent declaration of independence by Britishers who then became the founders of these United States?

And is it not possible, as Maj. George Haven Putnam so aptly turned the thought, as the representative of your nation speaking at the

epoch making commemoration of Independence day in London last July 4, that the war we are now waging, side by side, may bequeath us jointly a third and still richer heritage—a declaration of interdependence as between the United States of America and the British commonwealth of nations?

Rich indeed would our heritage be should such an informal declaration of interdependence between the English speaking nations lead in turn to the realization of that greater Magna Charta of the nations of the world, so grandly conceived and so eloquently defined by the president of your country. Then indeed, would the blood of our youth not have been shed in vain!

CANADA'S EFFORT IN THE WAR.

Two months before the terms of armistice were signed the director of public information in Ottawa, Ont., published a statement giving in concise form data covering every phase of the dominion's war activities up to that time. First to be noted was Canada's purely military effort. Up to June 30, 1918, the number of soldiers actually overseas was 383,523. In addition there were in Canada on that date 61,143 Canadian expeditionary men and 5,900 men embarked but not yet overseas, making a grand total of 450,556.

The movement overseas by years was as follows:

Before Dec. 31, 1914.....	30,999
Calendar year 1915.....	84,334
Calendar year 1916.....	165,553
Calendar year 1917.....	63,536
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918.....	39,101

Total casualties up to June 30 were 159,084, of which 42,919 were dead or presumed dead. Of the wounded and sick between 30,000 and 40,000 returned to France for further service. About 50,000 have been returned to Canada as unfit.

The list of honors won in the field is a glorious one. Here are details:

Victoria cross.....	30
Distinguished service order.....	432
Bar to distinguished service order.....	18
Military cross.....	1,467
Bar to military cross.....	61
Distinguished conduct medal.....	939
Military medal.....	6,549
First bar to military medal.....	227
Second bar to military medal.....	6
Meritorious service medal.....	119
Mentioned in dispatches.....	2,573
Royal Red Cross.....	130

While Canada's chief military effort was concentrated on the Canadian expeditionary force on the western front, Canada made a variety of other contributions to the war. A notable example was in the air service. Unofficially it is said that 35 per cent, or more than 13,000, of the British air pilots in France were Canadians, a remarkable record in itself. Other Canadian units, such as railway troops and hospitals, served in Palestine, Macedonia and Greece. Another corps was trained for service with the tanks—an imperial service like the air force.

Canada's next most important contribution

to the war was in the department of munitions. During the last six months of 1917 no less than 55 per cent of the total British output of 18 pounder shrapnel shells came from Canada and most of these were complete rounds of ammunition, which went direct to France. Canada also contributed 42 per cent of the total 4.5 inch shells, 27 per cent of the 6 inch shells, 20 per cent of the 60 pounder high explosive shells, 15 per cent of the 8 inch and 16 per cent of the 9.2 inch shells. In addition Canada supplied no fewer than 450 miles of rails, torn up and shipped direct to France.

The cash disbursements of the British government for munitions in Canada were more than \$1,000,000,000.

These orders were placed through the imperial munitions board headed by Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., of Toronto. In addition to its function as general and exclusive purchasing agent for British departments, this board acted as agent for the United States ordnance department in arranging contracts for munitions and supplies placed by the United States government in Canada.

The munitions board also let contracts for ships amounting to \$70,000,000, representing forty-three steel and fifty-eight wooden ships, aggregating 360,000 tons.

The following details of munition production are impressive:

Total number of shells produced, 60,000,000. Approximate number of components represented by above, for which imperial munitions board has let separate contracts, 670,000,000. Quantity of high grade explosives and propellants produced, 100,000,000 pounds.

Value of orders placed by the British government through the imperial munitions board, \$1,200,000,000.

Amount of orders already executed, \$1,000,000,000. (This figure represents the actual amount of cash disbursements.)

Approximate number of contractors in Canada among whom contracts for munitions have been distributed, 1,000.

Number of workers engaged in war contracts, 200,000 to 300,000.

Approximate number of persons employed in handling stores in transportation and other collateral organizations, 50,000.

Approximate total number of workers, 350,000.

CHANGES ON NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.

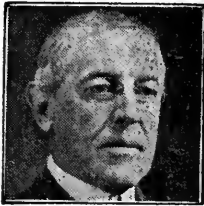
Before leaving for the peace conference President Wilson accepted the resignation of Frank F. Walsh, joint chairman of the national war labor board, and appointed Basil M. Manly as Mr. Walsh's successor. Announcement of the action was made by Mr. Walsh at the meeting of the board Dec. 3, 1918. Mr. Manly had been assistant to the joint chairmen, Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh.

While the appointment was made by the president, as was the appointment of the other members of the board, Mr. Manly, like Mr.

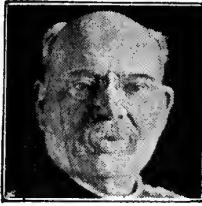
Walsh, was chosen for the place by unanimous vote of the representatives of labor on the war labor board. Five members of the board represent and were chosen by employers; five represent labor, and the chairman, representing the public, are selected, one by labor and one by the employers.

William Harmon Black, Mr. Walsh's alternate on the board, resigned with Mr. Walsh. Mr. Manly, upon being appointed to Mr. Walsh's office, named Mr. Black as his alternate.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.



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GEN. T. H. BLISS.



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ROBERT LANSING.

Immediately after the terms of the armistice imposed upon Germany by the allies had been accepted, preparations were begun for the peace conference, whose stupendous task it would be to settle the innumerable questions growing out of the war and the revolutions in the central empires and Russia. Among the greatest of the problems to be decided was that of taking steps which would make impossible or at least nearly so the recurrence of such a calamity as the world war. President Wilson, as a leading advocate of a league of nations pledged to world democracy and lasting peace, became at once the central figure upon whom the attention of the world was fixed. His ideas as to the basis upon which the final negotiations should be conducted had been accepted in principle by all the allies and the question of what part he would take in those negotiations at once became the topic of the day.

That he would exercise great influence upon the deliberations of the peace meetings was taken for granted, but few if any suspected that he would himself be a delegate to the conference. No president of the United States had ever left the country while in office for any purpose and it was not supposed that President Wilson would do so, though he was known as a man who would disregard precedent if in his opinion the occasion demanded it. Therefore, when it began to be rumored that he intended to go to France and personally take part in the peace proceedings incredulity was expressed and also considerable opposition to any such course. All doubts were set at rest when on Nov. 18 the following official announcement was made at the white house in Washington:

"The president expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal peace conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference. The names of the delegates will be presently announced."

Names of Delegates Announced.

Whatever opposition there may have been to the president's leaving the country even for a few weeks ceased to find expression as soon as it was known that he had decided definitely to go. Speculation then centered upon the question as to who would be the official representatives of the United States at the peace meetings. This was settled when on the evening of Nov. 29 the following statement was issued at the white house:

"It was announced at the executive office to-night that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference would be the president himself, the secretary of state [Robert Lansing], Henry White, recently ambassa-

dor to France; Edward M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

"It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives each of the chief belligerents was to send had until a day or two ago been under discussion."

Sails on George Washington.

Preparations for the journey were begun as soon as it had been decided that the president should go to Europe. It was at first proposed to use the *Agamemnon*, formerly the Kaiser Wilhelm II., but later it was decided that the *George Washington*, a 27,000 ton troopship, should carry the presidential party. The vessel was at once made ready at its dock at Hoboken, N. J. The president appeared before a joint session of congress on the afternoon of Dec. 2 and delivered his annual message, in which he gave his reasons for attending the peace conference in person. (See page 724.) The following day was passed in the performance of various duties in Washington until late at night, when President and Mrs. Wilson and the others in the party boarded a special train which left the capital early on the morning of Dec. 4 and arrived at the pier in Hoboken at 7:30. All who were to make the trip went on board the *George Washington* and at 10 15 o'clock the ship started on its trip to France.

In the Presidential Party.

Following is a list of the officials, guests, specialists and employes who were on board:

President Wilson.
Mrs. Wilson.
Rear-Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N.
Charles S. Swemm, confidential clerk to the president.

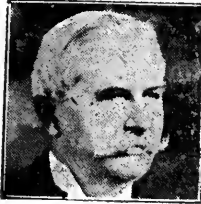
Irving H. Hoover, head usher of the white house.

Miss Edith Benham, secretary to Mrs. Wilson.

George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information.

Guests of the President—Jules J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and Mme. Jusserand; Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, and the Countess di Cellere and two children; John W. Davis, United States ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Francisco Quattrone of the Italian ambassador's party; Rear-Admiral H. K. Knapp, U. S. N.; Capt. William V. Pratt, U. S. N.; Mrs. William S. Benson, wife of Admiral Benson, the chief of operations; Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, daughter of Col. Edward M. House; Mrs. Joseph C. Grew and Mrs. David Hunter Miller; L. C. Probert, representing the Associated Press; R. J. Bender, representing the United Press; John E. Nevin of the International News service.

Members of the American Peace Commission—Secretary of State Robert Lansing, accompanied by Mrs. Lansing; Henry White; Leland Harrison, assistant secretary of the commission; Philip H. Patchin, assistant secretary of the commission; Sydney V. Smith, chief of bureau, department of state, attached to the commission; William McNair, chief of bureau, department of state, disbursing officer of the



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HENRY WHITE.



Underwood & Underwood.
E. M. HOUSE.

commission; George H. Harris, assistant disbursing officer of the commission; William C. Bullitt, attached to the commission; R. O. Sweet, secretary to Secretary Lansing.

Specialists—Dr. Isaiah Bowman, territorial specialist; Allyn A. Young, specialist on economic resources; Charles H. Haskins, specialist on Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium; Clive Day, specialist on the Balkans; W. E. Lunt, specialist on northern Italy; R. H. Lord, specialist on Russia and Poland; Charles Seymour, specialist on Austria-Hungary; W. L. Westermann, specialist on Turkey; G. L. Beer, specialist on colonial history; Mark Jefferson, cartographer; Dr. S. E. Mezes, president College of the city of New York, and Mrs. Mezes; J. T. Shotwell; Maj. James Brown Scott, technical adviser, and Mrs. Scott; George A. Finch, assistant to Maj. Scott; Prof. Amos S. Hershey, assistant to Maj. Scott; George D. Gregory, confidential clerk to Maj. Scott.

Assistants to Specialists—Capt. S. K. Hornbeck, H. A. Lybger, P. J. Kerner, P. T. Moon, L. H. Gray, R. B. Dixon, J. Storck, A. K. Lobeck, O. G. Stratton, W. J. Blank, J. B. Stubbs, D. P. Frary, P. W. Slosson.

War Department Personnel—Brig.-Gen. William H. Harts; Brig.-Gen. Marlborough Churchill, chief of army intelligence service; Col. Richard H. Jordan, general staff; Col. L. P. Ayers, general staff; Maj. Hunter S. Marston, adjutant-general's department; Maj. C. W. Furlong, U. S. A.; Capt. T. M. Childs, U. S. A.; Clerks in American Commission—J. K. Huddle, R. B. Macatee, C. B. Welch, H. E. Festermacher, S. Y. Skinner, L. T. Alverson, H. C. Coney, L. W. Romimus, L. E. Mundy, H. Goldstein.

In Charge of Photographs—Maj. John M. Campbell, general staff; Maj. Frank J. Griffin, signal corps; First Lieutenant Victor Fleming, signal corps; Second Lieutenant L. F. Fleio, U. S. A.; Ruth W. Higgins, special stenographer.

On Board by Authority Secretary of War—Raymond B. Fosdick.

Secret Service Operatives—Joseph E. Murphy, Edmund W. Starling, John D. Slye, W. A. Landvoigt, Joseph J. Fitzgerald, Walter G. Ferguson, John L. Sullivan.

Enlisted Men of the Army—Sergt. W. E. Copeland, Sergt. L. D. Smith, Sergt. V. Braeger, Sergt. L. J. Morra, Sergt. Robert Williams, Sergt. Clyde Kuhn, Private H. S. MacFall, Private D. Pronalone.

All the craft in the harbor blew their whistles and the escorting war vessels fired the presidential salute as the George Washington, flying the presidential flag, proceeded on its journey. Two army airplanes and two navy seaplanes performed air maneuvers as the steamer headed for the bay. Four destroyers acted as an escort until the George Washington arrived off Tompkinsville Staten island. There the battleship Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. Louis M. Nulton, and flying the flag of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, headed the escort, and the destroyers Wickes, Commander F. J. S. Barleou; Woolsey, Commander E. V. McNair; Lea, Commander D. W. Bagley; Tarbell, Commander H. Powell, and Yarnell, Commander W. F. Halsey, followed, to accompany the Pennsylvania all the way

to France. Ten other destroyers, the Mahan, Radford, Breese, Craven, Dorsey, Robinson, Walke, Lambertson and Perkins, steamed with the George Washington forty-eight hours and then returned to their stations.

The voyage across the Atlantic was uneventful, though some heavy weather was experienced part of the time. The route was by way of the Azores to Brest, France, the port at which 1,000,000 American soldiers landed when on their way to the battle fields of France, and where thousands were already embarking for the trip home. The president kept in touch with both America and Europe all the way across by means of the powerful wireless installation on the George Washington.

Arrival in France.

On the arrival of the president's ship near Brest it was met by a special naval escort of American and allied warships and escorted to the harbor. On landing the president was welcomed officially by representatives of the French government, after which all the members of the party boarded a train which brought them into the Bois de Boulogne station in Paris at 10:15 o'clock Saturday morning, Dec. 14. Following are extracts from The Associated Press account of the welcome given the president of the United States in the French capital:

The crowds that assembled in Paris to greet the president were at an early hour large beyond the precedent set on the occasion of previous visits of heads of foreign states. The weather was favorable, for, although the morning was a rather gray one, it early gave promise of decided improvement.

The scene at the station where the president's train came in was beautifully set. The platform was carpeted in red and palms adorned the broad stairway. The band of the republican guards was playing "The Star Spangled Banner" as the presidential train, decorated with the stars and stripes, drew into the station. Immediately the artillery gave voice and a salute of 100 guns announced the president's arrival.

President Wilson's appearance on the broad carpeted and palm-bordered approach to the station through glittering lines of sabers of the republican guards caused the vast throng to cheer.

President Wilson was greeted warmly by President and Mme. Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, and other high officials.

The French executive firmly grasped the president by the hand as he stepped from the train. William Martin, who is attached to the foreign office as introducer of ambassadors, presented Premier Clemenceau, who welcomed President Wilson in English, saying he was extremely glad to meet him.

M. Martin then introduced the other members of the French cabinet. A girl in an Alsatian costume stepped forward, curtseied and gave Mrs. Wilson a great bouquet of orchids.

After all the members of the receiving party had been presented, President Poincare conducted President Wilson to the top of the station steps, where Mme. Poincare was awaiting them.

In the procession from the railway station to the Prince Murat home, in the Parc Monceau, following the formalities of the greeting, the first carriage was occupied by President Wilson and President Poincare and the second carriage by Mrs. Wilson, Mme. Poincare, Mme. Jusserand and Miss Margaret Wilson. Those in other carriages were: Third, American Ambassador Sharp, Premier Clemenceau and Geps. Mordacq and Desparge; fourth, Secretary Lansing and Foreign Minister Pichon; fifth, Gen. Bliss and Henry White; sixth, Gen. Pershing and Ambassador Jusserand; seventh, Admiral Benson and Capt. Tardieu; and eighth, Admiral Grayson, Gen. Harts and Lieut.-Col. Lobze.

During the ride from the railway station the president was smiling, taking off his hat

and bowing to the right and left. Waves of voices answered his salutation, broken by the sharp bark of guns at intervals of fifteen seconds.

President Wilson reached Prince Murat's residence at 10:45 a. m. His arrival was the signal for the hoisting of the American flag amid loud cheers from the crowd. President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau took leave of the presidential party here and the escorting troops returned to their barracks, acclaimed by the crowds on the boulevards. Groups of American soldiers seen on the streets were warmly hailed by the people and in general the enthusiasm of the occasion ran high.

The route to the presidential residence was lined with French troops in solid array. The welcome given by the crowds as the president drove by was vociferous and hearty. The city was making a vast fete of the president's coming.

Welcome by President Poincare.

Later in the day President and Mrs. Wilson attended a luncheon in their honor given by President Poincare. In welcoming the American executive the head of the French republic said:

"Mr. President: Paris and France awaited you with impatience. They were eager to acclaim in you, the illustrious democrat whose words and deeds were inspired by exalted thought, the philosopher delighting in the solution of universal laws from particular events, the eminent statesman who had found a way to express the highest political and moral truths in formulas which bear the stamp of immortality.

"They had also a passionate desire to offer thanks, in your person, to the great republic of which you are the chief for the invaluable assistance which had been given spontaneously during this war to the defenders of right and liberty.

"Even before America had resolved to intervene in the struggle she had shown for the wounded and orphans of France a solicitude and a generosity the memory of which will always be enshrined in our hearts.

"The liberality of your Red Cross, the countless gifts of your fellow citizens, the inspiring initiative of American women, anticipated your military and naval action and showed the world to which side your sympathies inclined. And, on the day when you flung yourselves into the battle, with what determination our great people and yourself prepared for united success!

"Some months ago you cabled to me that the United States would send ever increasing forces until the day should be reached on which the allies' armies were able to submerge the enemy under an overwhelming flow of new divisions and in effect for more than a year a steady stream of youth and energy has been poured out upon the shores of France.

"No sooner had they landed than your gallant battalions, first by their chief, General Pershing, flung themselves into the combat with such a manly contempt of danger, such a smiling disregard of death, that our longer experience of this terrible war often moved us to counsel prudence. They brought with them in arriving here the enthusiasm of crusaders leaving for the holy land.

"It is their right to-day to look with pride upon the work accomplished and to feel assured that they have powerfully aided by their courage and their faith.

"Eager as they were to meet the enemy, they did not know when they arrived the enormity of his crimes. That they might know how the German armies make war it has been necessary that they see towns systematically burned down, mines flooded, factories reduced to ashes, orchards devastated, cathedrals shelled and fired—all that deliberated savagery aimed to destroy, national wealth, nature and beauty, which the imagination could not conceive at a distance from the men and things that have endured it and to-day bear witness to it."

President Wilson's Reply.

"Mr. President: I am deeply indebted to you for your gracious greeting. It is very delightful to find myself in France and to feel the quick contact of sympathy and unaffected friendship between the representatives of the United States and the representatives of France.

"You have been very generous in what you were pleased to say about myself, but I feel that what I have said and what I have tried to do have been said and done only in an attempt to speak the thought of the people of the United States truly and to carry that thought out in action.

"From the first the thought of the people of the United States turned toward something more than the mere winning of this war. It turned to the establishment of eternal principles of right and justice. It realized that merely to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way and the questions raised by it settled in such a way as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundations for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations.

"Never before has war worn so terrible a visage or exhibited more grossly the debasing influence of illicit ambitions. I am sure that I shall look upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the central empires with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the men of France and Belgium and I appreciate as you do, sir, the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as not only will rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation but make men everywhere aware that they cannot be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment.

"I know with what ardor and enthusiasm the soldiers and sailors of the United States have given the best that was in them in this war of redemption. They have expressed the true spirit of America. They believe their ideals to be acceptable to free peoples everywhere and are rejoiced to have played the part they have played in giving reality to those ideals in co-operation with the armies of the allies.

"We are proud of the part they have played and we are happy that they should have been associated with such comrades in a common cause.

"It is with peculiar feeling, Mr. President, that I find myself in France, joining with you in rejoicing over the victory that has been won. The ties that bind France and the United States are peculiarly close. I do not know in what other comradeship we could have fought with more zest or enthusiasm.

"It will daily be a matter of pleasure with me to be brought into consultation with the statesmen of France and her allies in concerting the measures by which we may secure permanence for these happy relations of friendship and co-operation and secure for the world at large such safety and freedom in its life as can be secured only by the constant association and co-operation of friends.

"I greet you, not only with deep personal respect, but as the representative of the great people of France, and beg to bring you the greetings of another great people to whom the fortunes of France are of profound and lasting interest.

"I raise my glass to the health of the president of the French republic and to Mme. Poincare and the prosperity of France."

Response to Socialist Address.

Replying to a delegation of socialists who called on him and presented an address, President Wilson said:

"Gentlemen: I received with great interest the address which you have just read to me. The war through which we have just passed has illustrated in a way which never can be forgotten the extraordinary wrongs which can be perpetrated by arbitrary and irresponsible power.

"It is not possible to secure the happiness and prosperity of the world, to establish an

enduring peace, unless the repetition of such wrongs is made impossible. This has indeed been a people's war. It has been waged against absolutism and militarism, and these enemies of liberty must from this time forth be shut out from the possibility of working their cruel will upon mankind.

"In my judgment it is sufficient to establish this principle. It is necessary that it should be supported by a co-operation of the nations which shall be based upon fixed and definitive covenants and which shall be made certain of effective action through the instrumentality of a league of nations. I believe this to be the conviction of all thoughtful and liberal men.

"I am confident that this is the thought of those who lead your own great nation, and I am looking forward with peculiar pleasure to co-operating with them in securing guarantees of a lasting peace of justice and right dealing which shall justify the sacrifices of this war and cause men to look back upon those sacrifices as upon the dramatic and final processes of their emancipation."

"Citizen of Paris."

On the day before his arrival in Paris the municipal council of that city revived an old custom by passing unanimously a resolution conferring upon President Wilson the title of "citizen of Paris." The resolution said in part:

"We wish to express our homage and gratitude to the great president who, for justice and right, placed America by the side of the free peoples against Germanic oppression, and rendered possible the magnificent triumph which we have witnessed."

Councilor Gent, who moved the resolution, explained that it was formerly the custom to confer honorary citizenship of the city upon those who had rendered distinguished service not only to Paris but to the entire country. He pointed out that at the time of the French revolution the title had been conferred on British, Italian and American personages.

"But what the president will particularly appreciate," said M. Gent, "is that one of those to whom Paris paid the same tribute that it is to-day paying him was the great George Washington."

"The thought that moved me to make this proposal arose from a desire to pay a tribute of gratitude and admiration to the great statesman who has framed in imperishable language the conditions of the future peace and of the life of nations."

Preliminary Steps.

Even before President Wilson left America a number of things relating to the coming peace conference had been decided by the allies. The first was that the meetings should be held in Versailles and Paris. Various other places had been suggested, such as The Hague, but it was felt that as the war had been carried on chiefly from the French capital and Versailles, where the supreme war council held its sessions, the final acts in the drama should also take place there. The number of delegates to be chosen and various other matters were determined. These were mostly of a routine character and did not relate to vital issues.

Conference in London.

The most important preliminary conference was that held in London on Dec. 2 and 3. It was attended by representatives of the British government, Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch, representing France, and Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Baron Sonnino, representing Italy. Col. E. M. House, who was to have represented the United States, was detained in Paris by illness. The conferences were held in the foreign ministry's offices in Downing street and were behind closed doors. Most of the business was transacted on Dec. 3, when there were four meetings. At 10:30 o'clock there was a meeting of the imperial war cabinet, at which Premier Hughes of Australia, Gen. Smuts and

other representatives of the dominions were present. At 11:15 this cabinet meeting became merged in a general conference, at which all the foreign delegations were present. At 4 o'clock the premier had a conference with the French and Italian delegations and at 5:30 there was again a full conference, at which the foreign representatives were present, with the members of the cabinet, including the dominion representatives, and also Arthur J. Balfour, Winston Churchill, Walter Long and Lord Milner.

The object of the conference was to discuss matters of common interest, and also to exchange ideas with regard to the territorial aspirations of France and Italy. In the former category were:

1. Extension of the armistice.
2. The date of the opening of the peace congress and the number of delegates to be sent to it by the principal powers.
3. Amount and nature of the indemnities to be demanded from Germany and what was once Austria-Hungary.
4. Replacement by Germany of merchant shipping destroyed during the war.
5. The future of the German colonies.
6. The position of the Poles, newly emancipated Bohemia, the southern Slavs and other liberated nationalities.
7. Demand on Holland for the extradition of the ex-*kaiser*.

Allies in Agreement.

No official report of the conference was issued before a recital of the names of those attending it and a statement that Col. E. M. House of the American peace delegation was prevented by illness from attending. It was made clear, however, that the delegates were all in agreement with the policy of Premier Lloyd George as to compelling Germany to pay to the limit of her capacity. The allied representatives were also agreed on the proposition of bringing to trial those responsible for our national calamity during the war. In a speech made after the conference Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, confirmed the statement that the British government had decided to impress upon the allies as strongly as possible that the surrender of Former Emperor William should be demanded and that he should stand his trial.

The chancellor also announced that the government had appointed a committee to examine scientifically into the question of how much the enemy would be able to pay. The government would propose such procedure to the allies, and he believed it would be adopted. An interallied committee would then inquire into the whole question and decide what amount was obtainable. Steps would be taken to secure its payment.

On his return to Paris from London Premier Clemenceau said that there was complete agreement between the allies on all questions, particularly that concerning the former German emperor. He expressed deep satisfaction over the important results obtained at the conference.

Huge Indemnities Claimed.

In November and December, 1918, in considering the claims to be laid before the peace conference for damages inflicted by Germany in the world war, some huge sums were named. On Nov. 16 the Paris *Matin* estimated the damage to France at \$68,000,000,000. The paper apportioned the debt as follows: Return of the indemnity of 1871 with interest, \$12,000,000,000; expenses in the world war, \$28,000,000,000; pensions, \$2,000,000,000, and reparation for damages, \$20,000,000,000.

The *Matin* said that France must secure acknowledgment of the debt before examining the way in which it was to be paid. France wanted no indemnity profit, but all Frenchmen wanted lawful reparation.

Germany and Austria, it added, should return to the allies a minimum of 7,000,000 tons of shipping in payment for that destroyed in the war, but as they had at their

disposal only 3,000,000 tons, the delivery of the entire German-Austrian merchant marine would constitute only half reparation.

British Estimate.

According to the London Daily Mail, Great Britain would demand £8,000,000,000 (\$40,000,000,000) for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war. This, the Daily Mail added, is what the war cost Great Britain and her dominions and British taxpayers would be relieved of £400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000) a year by the German payment.

The British claim, said the Daily Mail, had been prepared by a committee under Sir Sam Hughes, the Australian premier, and Baron Cunliffe, formerly governor of the Bank of England, who was one of the principal members of the committee.

At a meeting held in Bristol, England, Dec. 11 Premier David Lloyd George said that the war bill of the allies was \$120,000,000,000. The cost of the war to Great Britain, he said, was \$40,000,000,000. Before the war the estimated wealth of Germany, the premier said, was between \$75,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000. So, if the whole wealth of Germany were taken, there would not be enough to pay the account. Therefore he had used the words: "Germany should pay to the utmost limit of her capacity."

Belgian Estimate.

The central industrial committee of Belgium, after an investigation, estimated Belgium's damage through German military occupation and seizures of machinery and raw material at 6,000,560,000 francs (about \$1,200,112,000).

Britain Insists on Naval Supremacy.

In a speech delivered in Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 4, 1918, Winston Spencer Churchill, the British minister without portfolio, said:

"We enter the peace conference with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense. We do not intend, no matter what arguments and appeals are addressed to us, to lend ourselves in any way to any fettering restrictions which will prevent the British navy maintaining its well tried and well deserved supremacy."

Premier Lloyd George at an overflow meeting in Bristol Dec. 4 said that Britain would be guilty of a great folly if she gave up her navy. "Wherever the request comes from," he said, "we are not going to give up the protection of the navy, so far as Great Britain is concerned. Our navy is a defensive weapon and not an offensive one, and that is why we do not mean to give it up. We have kept these islands free from invasion for centuries, and we mean to take no risk in the future."

Delegates to Peace Conference.

No complete list of the official representatives of the various belligerent and neutral nations and of newly created nations was available at the time this record was closed. Those representing the United States have already been named—President Wilson, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Henry White, Col. E. M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Great Britain, France and Italy, it was announced, would be represented by their prime and foreign ministers, assisted by other diplomats and by military leaders.

The Marquis Kimochi Saionji, former premier; Baron Nobuaki Makino, member of the privy council and former foreign minister; Viscount Sutami Chinda, ambassador to England; and Baron Keishiro Matsui, ambassador to France, were selected as Japan's plenipotentiaries to the peace congress.

Lu Cheng-hsiang was selected to head China's delegation to the peace conference. He was accompanied by a party of fifteen, including a Belgian, M. Decoot, who was to act in an advisory capacity.

Labor Conference.

The following were chosen in November, 1918, to represent the American Federation of Labor at an international labor conference to

be held in Paris at the time of the peace congress:

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

John R. Alpine, president of the plumbers, James Duncan, president of the International Association of Granite Cutters.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, said the purpose of the international conference is "to consider and help in peace discussion and to establish a new international trade union federation."

The executive council of the federation, he said, would issue invitations to the trade organizations of all nations to participate and he said representatives from all the principal nations were expected to attend.

Although Mr. Morrison declined to discuss the matter, it was understood that the conference proposed to make its information and views available to the peace delegates, who might, if they saw fit, consult unofficially with the conference or with the individual delegations composing it, on matters in which labor is vitally concerned.

Out of the Paris conference labor leaders expect will come the establishment of an international federation of labor with subsidiaries in every mercantile and manufacturing country in the world which will unite workers of the globe in the same manner as the American and Canadian workmen are united in the American federation.

Plan for League of Nations.

The official journal of the Danish government published the following statement Dec. 4, 1918:

"The committees appointed by the cabinets of Sweden, Denmark and Norway to formulate a plan for a league of nations have held a series of meetings in Copenhagen and agreed on a detailed proposal for such a possible organization.

"This proposal embraces especially the general obligation to subject disputes between states to arbitration, the establishment of an international council, a permanent international court of justice, international institutions of investigation and arbitration and the permanent organization of peace conferences or conferences on international law at The Hague."

Lays Wreath on Lafayette's Tomb.

On Sunday, Dec. 15, President Wilson drove to the Picpus cemetery and laid a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette. To it he attached his personal card bearing this inscription:

"In memory of the great Lafayette, from a fellow servant of liberty."

Entirely unannounced, the president arrived at the cemetery where the amazed aged gatekeeper was almost too flustered to unlock the gates when he learned who his caller was. The news of the president's visit spread rapidly to the convent near by and as he left he passed through lines of aged nuns, who came out to pay their respects to the American chief executive.

Reception at City Hall.

On Monday, afternoon, Dec. 16, President Poincare went to the Murat residence and conducted President and Mrs. Wilson to the city hall, where a luncheon was served and addresses were made. In addressing President Wilson, Adrien Mithouard, president of the municipal council of Paris, said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor, in the presence of the president of the republic, to present to you the municipal council of Paris, whose interpreter I am in welcoming the chief of the great nation whose aid, arriving so opportunely, brought us victory, and the upright man whose conscience fashioned his policy and whose diplomacy was made of loyalty."

Turning to Mrs. Wilson, M. Mithouard said: "Madame, Paris is infinitely happy and it touched that you, who have accompanied the president, have been good enough to add to this occasion the charm and the grace of your

presence. We have long been aware of your devotion and of the wise and beneficent activity you have shown by the side of your illustrious husband. Yet nothing touches so much the heart of the people of Paris as to be permitted to know those who have already conquered by their goodness. Thus Paris, by my voice, acclaims you and lays at your feet, madame, the homage of its gratitude and its respect.

Finally, speaking again to President Wilson, M. Mithouard said:

"Mr. President, it is with deep emotion that the capital welcomes to-day the first president of the United States who has crossed the ocean, and our city hall, the cradle of French liberty, will mark in its annals the day on which it was permitted to receive the eminent statesman of the union, the citizen of the world—dare we say the great European?—whose voice, heard before the coming of victory, called to life the oppressed among the nations.

"During weary months our soldiers have fought with stoic resolution in defense of the soil of their forbears and the land of their children. So vast was the field of battle, so great was the issue at stake, so bitter and so hard was the struggle, that only after the passage of time did it seem possible that the grandeur of their accomplishment could clearly show forth. Yet your distance from the theater of war has allowed you to see while yet they lived the greatness of the monument they were building.

"From the other side of the world you have spoken in advance of the judgment of history. What a source of strength was it for these fighters suddenly to hear your voice, in its distant authority resembling the voice of posterity; what joy to welcome those new brothers in arms hastening with ardor to claim at the critical hour their place upon the field of battle; what comfort for them to feel that they were henceforth arrayed with the glorious army of Gen. Pershing, the victor of the Argonne!"

Address by Prefect of the Seine.

M. Autrand, prefect of the Seine, said in part:

"Mr. President, a day memorable beyond all is that on which for the first time a chief of the great American republic crosses the threshold of our hotel de ville.

"How many things seemed to hold you apart from the dreadful conflict! Your intellectual training as lawyer, historian and thinker; that peaceful life of study in which, to use your own phrase, you had known no other laboratory than the world of books, the traditions of the country which had elected you to guide and direct it; the admirable farewell message of Washington warning his successors in power against any such participation as might break out in Europe.

"Well might Germany believe that you would remain the prisoner of these noble formulae. But her lawless militarism, multiplying its crimes against the rights of man, was to force the nation pre-eminently pacifist to draw the sword from the scabbard.

"When the measure of black deeds ran full you sounded the call to arms. And by the miracle of your burning speech, by the ascendancy of your indignant conscience and your sovereign philosophy you drew 100,000,000 of men to devote themselves, soul and body, to the triumph of liberty over tyranny and of justice over error and iniquity."

Mr. Wilson's Reply.

Replying to the greetings extended to him the president said:

"Your greeting has raised many emotions within me. It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the people of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of those sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war be-

cause we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated.

"I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space we were not in effect eyewitnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know what they were not only, but we know what they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium in particular had experienced.

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the central empires were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles.

"Our resolution was formed because we knew how profoundly great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolution.

"You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts, but you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolution of the people of the United States. Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from them. I know what they have thought, I know what they have desired, and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds it has been delightful to see how the consciences and purposes of free men everywhere responded.

"We have merely established our right to the full fellowship of those peoples here and throughout the world who reverence the right of genuine liberty and justice.

"You have made us feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideal which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent.

"Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days.

"Permit me to thank you from a full heart."

ROUMANIAN CELEBRATION.

Roumanian celebration of the greatest day (Dec. 1) in the history of that country was recorded in a report from Jassy received by the state department Dec. 14, 1918. The king and queen re-entered Bukarest at the head and in the van of the Roumanian and allied armies, accompanied by Gen. Berthelot, the diplomatic corps, with the chief military and civil officers, who met the king and queen at the entrance to the city. The troops were reviewed by the royal and diplomatic party. There were thousands in the parade, and the enthusiasm was great. After the parade the king and queen, together with the royal family, diplomats and chief military and civil officers, attended divine service at the cathedral.

A banquet was given by the king during the evening, with chief officers of the Roumanian and allied armies and the principal civil officers as the guests. The king made a speech, thanking the allies for their services to Roumania, expressing the gratification of his government that Roumania would be enlarged and that all the peoples of Roumanian race would at last come together.

JUSTICE DEMANDED BY LLOYD GEORGE.

David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, outlined Britain's peace policies in an address at Newcastle, Nov. 29, 1918. It was not a program of vengeance or retribution, but of justice and prevention of a recurrence of the world disaster. The guilty must be punished and those to whom this punishment must be meted out were:

Those responsible for the war.

Those who took part in or ordered the submarine piracy.

Those who were responsible for the mistreatment of the prisoners of war.

Those who outraged international law and devastated the lands of another.

Those who, while living as friends in England, plotted to aid the kaiser.

Germany must make reparation to the full for the damage which was done to the invaded countries. This payment must be up to the limit of her capacities.

Dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium Mr. Lloyd George said the British government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the kingdom and that they unanimously had arrived at the conclusion that in their judgment the former German emperor was guilty of an indictable offense for which he ought to be held responsible.

In the discussion of the payment by Germany Mr. Lloyd George gave a hint of the possibility of the abandonment of free trade, for years the chief plank in the British trade relations. He announced that whatever happened Germany "must not be allowed to pay the indemnity by dumping cheap goods on us."

Asked "What about free trade?" the premier added:

"I am prepared to examine every problem, to cast aside any prejudices or preconceived ideas and examine them purely upon the facts as the war has revealed them to us."

Mr. Lloyd George said the victory of the entente allies had been due to the ceaseless valor of their men and that it would be a lesson to anybody who in the future thought that they, as the Prussian war lords hoped, "could overlook this little island in their reckoning."

"We are now approaching the peace conference," the premier continued. "The price of victory is not vengeance nor retribution. It is prevention. First of all, what about those people whom we have received without question for years to our shores; to whom we gave equal rights with our own sons and daughters, and who abused that hospitality to betray the land, to plot against security, to spy upon it, and to gain such information as enabled the Prussian war lords to inflict not punishment but damage and injury on the land that had received them as guests? Never again!"

Mr. Lloyd George said the interests of security and fair play demanded that it should be made perfectly clear that the people who acted in this way merited punishment for the damage they had inflicted.

The second question was the question of indemnities, the premier added. In every court of justice throughout the world the party which lost has had to bear the cost of the litigation. When Germany defeated France she established the principle, and there was no doubt that the principle was the right one. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

"But I must use one word of warning," Mr. Lloyd George added. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens, Germany is not to be allowed to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries.

"There is a third and last point. Is no one to be made responsible for the war? Somebody has been responsible for a war that has taken the lives of millions of the best young men of Europe. Is not any one to be made responsible for that? If not, all I can say is that if that is the case there is one justice for the poor, wretched criminal and another for kings and emperors."

Mr. Lloyd George declared that there were two offenses against the law of nations that had been committed.

"One," he said, "is the crime against humanity in the deliberate plotting of the great war. The other is the outrage on international law. It is a crime, a brutal crime, to devastate the lands of another. Whoever did that ought to be responsible for it.

"The submarine warfare did not mean only the sinking of ships but it was a crime against humanity in that it sank thousands of harmless merchantmen. In the whole history of warfare between nations that had never been sanctioned. It is rank piracy and the pirates must receive the punishment.

"I mean to see that the men who did not treat our prisoners with humanity are to be made responsible. I want this country to go to court with a clean conscience, and she will do so. There is not a stain on her record. We will not be afraid to appear before any tribunal.

"Now these are the things which we have to investigate. We mean that the investigation shall be an impartial one, a perfectly fair one. We also mean that it shall be a stern one, and that it shall go on to the final reckoning.

"We have got so to act now that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into this war will know what is awaiting them at the end of it.

"We shall have to see that this terrible war, which has inflicted so much destruction on the world; which has arrested the course of civilization and in many ways put it back; which has left marks on the minds, upon the physique, and the hearts of myriads in many lands that this generation will not see obliterated—we must see by the action we take now—just, fearless, and relentless, that it is a crime that shall never again be repeated in the history of the world."

ITALIA IRREDENTA.

[From official War Encyclopedia.]

"Italia irredenta" means unredeemed Italy. After 1861, when the present kingdom of Italy was established, the papal states, Venetia, the district around Trieste, and the district around Trent were still—although inhabited mainly or in part by Italians—not parts of the kingdom. Venetia and the papal states were annexed in 1866 and 1870. This process of winning Italy from foreign control came to be called redeeming Italy, and after 1870 the term "Italia irredenta" was applied to Trieste and the Trentino, these being territories still "unredeemed." Popular secret societies, whose object was to advocate the winning back of unredeemed Italy, were formed shortly after the congress of Berlin (1878), from which the Italian representative returned with "clean" but empty hands. Advocates of this policy were called irredentists, and the policy itself was known as irredentism. Irredentism declined after Italy joined Austria and Germany in the triple alliance (1882) but has steadily gained in force since 1908, when Austria, backed by Germany, annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina without consulting Italy, and contrary to her interests and in violation of the treaty of Berlin (1878).

MORE BERNSTORFF PROPAGANDA.

In order that a complete file of the correspondence on the subject might be published the department of state in Washington on Dec. 7, 1918, issued the following copies of telegrams relating to Count Bernstorff, the former German ambassador to the United States, and his activities in pro-German propaganda in this country. The following telegrams are from Bernstorff, except where otherwise indicated.

Dispatch from Washington to Berlin Nov. 1, 1916:

"As you will have learned from my previous reports, we have, since the Lusitania case, endeavored to wind up all the so-called German propaganda, and especially to get rid of all dubious individuals. I can now say with a good conscience that we are no longer compromised. Some of the old affairs still hang on, but are more or less settled, although they will cause some further expenditure.

At the beginning of the war many things were undertaken by the Dermburg propaganda which would never have been undertaken if we could have seen that the war would be so long, because nothing can for long be kept secret in America. Since the Lusitania case we have strictly confined ourselves to such propaganda as cannot hurt us if it becomes known. The sole exception is, perhaps, the peace propaganda, which has cost the largest amount, but which also has been the most successful.

"Latterly I have been using the Embargo association and some entirely reliable private intermediaries. I have also made use of the German University league, founded since the war. This has done its best to take the place of the German association, which has been of no use during the war on account of its management. The league has published under my collaboration an excellent collection of reports on the war, which will be of great service to our cause. The support which I have already given the league is entered in the first quarter's account for 1916, item No. 208. On the occasion of later installments to them I will refer to this report.

"I ask that this may be sanctioned.

"BERNSTORFF."

English translation of a telegram from Bernstorff through Buenos Aires and Stockholm to the German foreign office, dated June 2, 1916:

"No. 45 A. June 2, 1916. In conformity with your excellency's wish, I suggest that the present is a favorable time to get Hearst to send a first-rate journalist to Berlin. The man selected, W. B. Hale, has been, as your excellency knows, since the beginning of the war a confidential agent of the embassy and as such he has been bound by contract until June 23, 1918. In making this arrangement the main idea was that Hale would be the most suitable man to start the reorganization of the news service after peace on the right lines. I request that full confidence may be accorded to Hale, who will bring with him a letter of recommendation from me to Dr. Hamman. Hearst is not aware that Hale is our agent, but knows him only as a Germanophile journalist who has contributed leading articles to his papers."

English translation of a telegram from Bernstorff through Buenos Aires and Stockholm to the German foreign office, date June 5, 1916:

"No. 46, June 5, 1916, in continuance of previous telegram. As Hale tells me and Hearst confirms, the latter is rather hurt that on Wiegand's account the World gets all the important Berlin interviews. I recommend that under suitable circumstances Hale should, for obvious reasons, be given preference, as Hearst's organs have during the course of the war always placed themselves outspokenly on our side."

English translation of a telegram from Von Jagow sent through Stockholm and Buenos Aires to Bernstorff on Jan. 31, 1916:

"Klaessig's wireless telegrams are much too long and give the impression of being too

much one sided, a thing which absolutely must be avoided."

English translation of a cipher dispatch from Bernstorff to the foreign office, dated Feb. 2, 1917:

"A 61. The director of the press bureau, Dr. Fuhr, has been paid \$20,000 from the embassy fund as advance for his press expenses. The press bureau will send in a statement as to the expenditure and the sum will be entered in the fourth quarter of the embassy accounts."

"A 62. In continuation of report A 349 of 24th August, 1915.

"As your excellency is aware, I have used the intermediary of the New York representative of the Wolff Agency, Herr Klaessig, in order to send telegraphic reports to you. These telegrams intended for you are indicated by the fact that they do not begin by naming the day of the week.

"In order that the reports shall not excite attention it has been necessary in many cases to disguise them in the form of press extracts or put into the mouth of members of congress when in reality, they are not intended to be merely the expression of some individual opinion but as being views which, in my opinion, are important for the direction of our foreign policy and for a proper comprehension of the local situation."

English translation of a telegram from Berlin to Washington via Stockholm and Buenos Aires, dated Sept. 16, 1916:

"The reports of the Wolff bureau agent are rightly criticized by a part of the German press as provided, as he has reported for some time nothing but indignation against English encroachment which nobody here takes seriously.

"As the matter will probably be taken up in the reichstag more unbiased reports seem to be urgently desirable.

"Please advise Klaessig in this sense."

English translation of a cipher letter from Bernstorff to the foreign office, Berlin, dated Oct. 27, 1916:

"In the official accounts for the first and second quarter of 1916 will be found entries of payments to Mr. Theodore Elowe. As to this I have to report that this gentleman is of German origin, and married to a German lady. He offered us his services, as he founded a weekly paper in Washington, the National Courier. This offer came at a time when we were deploring the death of Mr. John R. McLean. This offer had given his newspaper an entirely anti-English character, so that his death left a great gap which the National Courier can unfortunately never hope to fill. The Washington Post has since been fairly neutral, but may be entirely lost to us if it cannot, as is very desirable, be put into the hands of Mr. Hearst.

"As to the value of weekly papers in general, there are here very different views. Mr. Bayard Hale wishes me to propose to you the founding of a first class weekly, whereas I in my report No. 412 recommended the starting of a monthly. Personally I think it entirely depends upon whether we make a happy choice in respect of the editor. In this respect we have had a very unfortunate experience with the Times Mail. Only the future can show whether we shall have better luck with Mr. Huntington Wright and Mr. T. Elowe. In either case the expenses already incurred, or to be incurred, are insignificant. Moreover, we could only grant them in order to help the publications in question over the difficult initial period. A permanent support has neither been promised nor asked for. The fact of an American newspaper being subsidized can never be kept secret, because there is no reticence in this country. It always ends in my being held responsible for all the articles of any such newspaper. This is particularly undesirable when, as now, we are in an electoral campaign of the bitterest character, which is turning largely upon foreign policy.

I have therefore with much satisfaction

to myself at last succeeded in getting out of all relations with Fair Play of Mr. Marcus Braun. I should also be glad to be free from the Fatherland, which has shown itself to be of little value.

"It is particularly difficult in a hostile country to find suitable persons for help of this sort, and to this as well as the Lusitania case, we may attribute the shipwreck of the German propaganda initiated by Herr Dernburg. Now that opinion is somewhat improved in our favor, and that we are no longer ostracized, we can take the work up again. As I have said before, our success depends entirely upon finding the suitable people. We can then leave to them whether they will start a daily, weekly or a monthly, and the sort of support to be given. In my opinion, we should always observe the principle that either a representative of ours should buy the paper, or that the proprietor should

be secured to us by continuous support. The latter course has been followed by the English in respect of the New York —, and our enemies have spent here large sums in this manner. All the same, I do not think that they pay regular subsidies. At least, I never heard of such. This form of payment is moreover inadvisable, because one can never get free of the recipients. They all wish to become permanent pensioners of the empire, and if they fail in that, they try to blackmail us.

"I, therefore, request your excellency to sanction the payment in question."

English translation of a telegram from Bernstorff to the foreign office, Berlin, through Buenos Aires and Stockholm, dated Nov. 2, 1916:

"I request by return telegraphic authority for payment of \$50,000, to establish a first class monthly magazine."

LIBERATION OF BELGIUM.

Scenes of enthusiasm marked the reoccupation of the whole of Belgium by King Albert and his troops from the time Bruges, Ostend and Ghent were freed as the result of heroic fighting by the Belgian armies and their allies until Brussels, Antwerp, Liege and the rest of the country was evacuated by the Germans. In each of the larger towns at the time of the entry of the king and his soldiers the inhabitants sought in every way imaginable to show their delight at the restoration of the old regime and their liberation from the hated enemy who had oppressed them for four years and more.

The state entry into Antwerp was made on Nov. 20 and into Brussels on the 21st. On the occasion of his formal return to his capital King Albert received the following message from President Wilson:

"The White House, Nov. 21, 1918.—His Majesty King Albert of Belgium, Brussels: At the moment that you re-enter Brussels at the head of your victorious army, may I not express the great joy that it gives to me and to the American people to hail your return to your capital, marking your final triumph in this war, which has cost your nation so much suffering but from which it will arise in new strength to a higher destiny.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Having been received enthusiastically by the inhabitants of his redeemed capital, King Albert made an important speech from the throne in parliament—his first utterance in the capital since almost the beginning of the war. Near the throne stood Gen. Pershing, representing the American army; Gen. Plummer of the British army, and other generals. The chamber was filled with members, and in the galleries was the diplomatic corps, including Brand Whitlock, the American minister, who had returned to his post in Brussels.

One of the most vital points in the king's address dealt with the question of suffrage for Belgium. In this connection he said: "The government proposes to the chamber to lower, by patriotic agreement, the ancient barriers and to make the consultation of the nation a reality on the basis of equal suffrage for all men of the mature age required for the exercise of civil rights."

This statement aroused a storm of applause from all of the members. Referring to the Flemish question, King Albert said:

"The necessity of a fruitful union demands the sincere collaboration of all citizens of the same country without distinction of origin or language. In this domain of language the strictest equality and the most absolute justice will decide over the elaboration of projects which the government will submit to the national representatives.

"A reciprocal respect for the interests of the Flemings and the Walloons ought to be an integral principle of the administration and

should give to each the certainty of being understood when he speaks his own language and assure to him his full intellectual development, especially higher education."

In regard to the future status of Belgium, he declared:

"Belgium, victorious and freed from the neutrality that was imposed upon her by states which have been shattered to their foundation by war, will enjoy complete independence. Belgium, re-established in all its rights, will rule its destinies according to its aspirations and in full sovereignty."

In speaking of the manner in which the war had been brought to a successful conclusion, King Albert referred with gratitude to the great efforts of all the entente countries and of the United States, "a new and stalwart ally which added the weight of her effort, so great and enthusiastic, to that of the other nations and caused our formidable adversary to totter.

Near the close of his address the king paid a further glowing tribute to the entente nations and made a striking reference to America, which, he declared, had saved Belgium from famine.

The scene in the parliament chamber was impressive. Grouped about the throne as the king entered were Cardinal Mercier in his crimson robes, Burgomaster Max, Gen. Leman, the defender of Liege, and Prince Albert of Great Britain. Queen Elizabeth with the princess and princes had preceded the king to the throne. As King Albert entered he passed in front of Cardinal Mercier, Burgomaster Max and Gen. Leman, and shook each of them warmly by the hand.

After the ceremonies in the chamber the king held an official reception to the diplomats and city officials at the city hall. Here Minister Whitlock had a touching meeting with Burgomaster Max, whom he had not seen since his arrest and deportation to Germany. The burgomaster was quite overcome with emotion.

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES BY THE MILLION.

Chief of Staff Gen. March said Dec. 14, 1918: "We have cleared up during the week the question of Christmas packages for France, The steamship Maui, with 20,000 sacks, and the Pochontas, which sailed on the 8th with 12,000 sacks, completed a shipment of six ships, carrying 96,000 sacks, which contained 248,000 Christmas packages for our men in France, England and Italy. That will give a Christmas package to every one over there and a surplus of some 200,000 packages, so that every single officer and man or person attached to the American expeditionary forces will get one package. This enormous shipment was handled by Gen. Hines in New York without the slightest delay, everything going very smoothly."

ITALY'S WELCOME TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The American consul-general at Genoa informed the department of state that *Il Corriere Mercantile*, published at Genoa, on June 27, 1918, contained the following in regard to the landing at Genoa of the first contingent of American troops:

"The country of Columbus salutes to-day worthily the soldiers of free America.

"To the sons of the powerful and glorious republic of the United States, who come to shed their blood for the holy cause of Italy and of civilization, goes forth our enthusiastic salute.

"They bring us their arms and their young hearts; they bring us the ardently desired and efficacious aid of their land, from which irradiates upon the world such a resplendent light of civilization.

"Therefore their aid is so much the more precious; therefore it is so much the more rich in significance.

"A cause which by force of its ideals has succeeded in drawing to itself the aid of so great a people cannot fail to triumph.

"And we shall triumph! And we shall conquer! The gloom shall be dispersed by light.

"Long live America! Long live Wilson! Long live the soldiers who disembark to-day upon the land of Columbus, of Mazzini, and of Garibaldi!

"Civilization opposes its formidable mass against barbarity.

"We shall triumph! We shall conquer!

Arrival of the Troops.

"This morning a transport arrived in our port having on board a fine and strong contingent of American troops.

"We salute with enthusiasm and with admiration the soldiers of the glorious North American republic.

"Their presence on our front will let the barbarous enemy know that all the civilized world is solid with us and with our most holy cause.

"The solidarity of the United States with the entente brings to us not only an enormous economic and military aid but a moral approbation of which we are proud.

"We invite the citizens to give a great and worthy reception to the troops over whose heads waves the star spangled banner.

"They are the sons of Washington who come to fight beside the sons of Garibaldi.

"It is a free people who come to fight beside a free people.

"It is a people of men eminently practical and modern, who know how to rise to the loftiest and purest heights of idealism, who land to-day upon the sacred soil of Italy, and who will traverse the streets which saw pass the exalted and radiant figure of the greatest of our idealists—Giuseppe Mazzini.

"All the glorious shades of our great ones will be to-day outstretched in our heaven toward the star spangled banner, which comes to unite itself with our tricolor.

"This is a historic day.

"We consider useless any words of incitement.

"Genoa will also to-day be great and will know how to show, in representation of the whole nation, how greatly the Italians appreciate the military, economic and moral aid offered to us by the great North American republic.

"As soon as the transport had thrown her anchor in our port, the captaincy notified the civil and military authorities of the city, and soon the prefect, the mayor and the commanders of the army corps and the division went on board to visit the commander of the contingent of American troops.

The Manifestoes.

"Scarcely had the news of the arrival of the American contingent spread through the

city when the following manifestoes were published:

"Fellow Citizens:

"The intrepid American soldiers land at this port to unite themselves to our victorious army on the fields where already our brothers of France and England attest the solidarity of the allies in the common fight for liberty and for justice.

"Upon the soil of Italy, together with ours, the banner of the great republic will wave proudly and the love of the two peoples, already bound together by one and the same ideal, united in one and the same sacrifice, shall have, in glory, its solemn consecration.

"To the sons of the generous land, bound to Genoa by the genius of Columbus, let us testify with emotion our feeling. Let us do that they may carry with them the remembrance of it as a viaticum of faith and auspice, and may they be able to say that they have felt in the first salute of Italy the throbbing of a people firm in its proposals, worthy of the new destinies which the valor of arms prepares for humanity.

"From the municipal palace, June 27, 1918.

"THE MAYOR: E. MASSONE."

"Genoese:

"Our city, the proud mother of Christopher Columbus, who sailed toward the unknown with lionine courage and with the faith which is the animator of the great, will receive to-day the free sons of the distant land divined by him.

"Across the centuries and across the seas the United States and Italy, bound together by one and the same cause, proclaim once more that liberty, when right does not suffice to make it triumph, shall be saved and made sublime by the point of the sword.

"The United States and Italy are at the apex of their history.

"The star spangled banner and the fluttering tricolor shall rise up in victory or shall perish.

"Citizens! To-day the spirit of the country is here.

"Let us remember it. It is a great good fortune for Genoa to welcome, in the name of Italy, the American soldiers who will go also to our front to prepare the heroic days, uncancelable in the life of peoples.

"The Federated Works of Assistance and National Propaganda."

"Hardly had the notice spread in the neighborhood of the port when a great crowd gradually gathered at Ponte dei Mille to salute the allied soldiers from over the sea. There was a continual waving of handkerchiefs, a warm crescendo of applause, of shouts, of acclamations of America.

"The soldiers of the free republic from the deck of the ship replied with great enthusiasm to the first salute of the generous people shouting 'Viva l'Italia! Viva l'Intente!' and waving also their handkerchiefs and star spangled and tricolored banners.

Gen. Garioni Salutes the American Troops in the Name of the Italian Army.

"This morning on the arrival of the first contingent of the troops which North America is sending to Italy, Gen. Garioni, commander of the army corps, and Admiral Cagni, with the other officers of the garrison, went on board, and were received with great enthusiasm by the officers and troops of the American army.

"Gen. Garioni, in the name of the head of the Italian army and of his fellow soldiers, has given to the first contingent of the North American troops the welcome to this land, the country of Columbus.

"He added that the intervention of the arms of the powerful allied nation is a guaranty of the coming definite victory of the entente in

this pitiless war in defense of humanity, of civilization, and of right against Teutonic arrogance, already shaken on the fields of France and Italy.

"After Gen. Gariotti, Admiral Cagni gave the welcome in the name of the Italian navy.

"The commander of the American troops re-

plied briefly, saying that he was pleased to have arrived safely in Italy with the first contingent of the American army, which will go to fight here, so that soon all, under one sole banner and animated by one sole flame, may conquer in the terrible war for the triumph of humanity and right."

WARTIME CONTROL OF PRIVATE AVIATORS.

The following proclamation requiring private aviators to have licenses from the government was issued by President Wilson Feb. 28, 1918:

Whereas, the United States of America is now at war, and the army and navy thereof are endangered in their operations and preparations by aircraft, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution as commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States, do hereby for the protection of such forces issue the following proclamation:

1. A license must be obtained from the joint army and navy board on aeronautic cognizance by or in behalf of any person who contemplates flying in a balloon, airplane, hydroplane, or other machine or device over or near any military or naval forces, camp, fort, battery, torpedo station, arsenal, munition factory, navy yard, naval station, coaling station, telephone or wireless or signal station, or any building or office connected with the national defense, or any place or region within the jurisdiction or occupation of the United States which may be designated by the president as a zone of warlike operations or of warlike preparation.

2. The license will specify the person to whom it is issued, the machine to be used, the persons to operate the machine, and all other persons to be carried therein, the mode

of marking or otherwise identifying the machine, and other details intended to assure the military and naval forces of the peacefulness of the errand.

3. The license will also specify the territory and the time wherein it shall be available.

4. In case any aircraft shall disregard this proclamation or the terms of the license, it shall be the right and duty of the military or naval forces to treat the aircraft as hostile and to fire upon it or otherwise destroy it, notwithstanding the resultant danger to human life.

5. For the present, the president designates as a zone of military operations and of military preparation the whole of the United States and its territorial waters and of the insular possessions and of the Panama Canal Zone.

6. The provisions of this proclamation do not apply to aircraft operated by the army or navy of the United States.

7. No private flying without a license will be permitted after the expiration of thirty days from the date of this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States the 142d. WOODROW WILSON.

By the president:

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

RED CROSS MEDALS AND BADGES.

The American Red Cross has issued from headquarters instructions concerning Red Cross medals and badges. The official medal in silver, bronze or gold has been formally adopted by the Red Cross and may be awarded to such persons as give important volunteer service. The president of the corporation will bestow this in the name of the Red Cross.

There are three standard badges—the enrolled Red Cross nurse badge, the enrolled Red Cross dietitian badge and the membership badge. Bars denoting the class of service may be placed above any of these three standard badges. For instance, the insignia for home defense nurses shall be a white enamel bar bearing the words "home defense nurse," and shall be used in connection with a standard membership badge. The life-saving corps has a similar bar with the words "life-saving corps." Red Cross physicians, surgeons and other Red Cross medical practitioners may wear a white enamel bar above the standard membership badge, with the words "medical service."

Field service in the war zone or in the military camps in the United States or specially meritorious service in the civil areas in times

of disaster will be recognized by a bronze bar bearing appropriate words and placed below the standard badge. First-aid contest awards will have a similar bar below the membership badge. The life-saving corps has a silver alloy bar.

General service with the Red Cross will be recognized by a service bar which will be worn independently or below a standard membership badge. It is authorized for award to all classes of Red Cross workers at national headquarters, at division headquarters, or at chapters, branches or auxiliaries, both volunteer and paid, and including officers, clerks and those engaged in chapter or division work-rooms. This bar is of white enamel, bears a red Greek cross in the center and is given after four months of service comprising not less than 200 hours. On completion of the next period of service this bar may be exchanged for similar bar with a tiny star at each end. Bars may be exchanged as the period of service grows, so that each star awarded indicates not less than 800 hours' work, and a five-star bar indicates not less than 4,000 hours' work. Service periods will be counted from Jan. 1, 1918.

GREATEST WAR LOANS.

Country and loan.	Subscriptions.
United States fourth liberty loan, 4½ per cent.	\$6,954,875,200
British victory loan early in 1917, 5 per cent.	5,096,245,320
United States second liberty loan, 4 per cent.	4,617,532,300
United States third liberty loan, 4½ per cent.	4,158,599,100
Eighth German war loan, 4½ and 5 per cent.	3,600,000,000
French war loan of 1915, 5 per cent.	2,261,864,409
Austrian seventh war loan, 5 per cent.	1,150,000,000
Italian fourth war loan, 5 per cent.	1,000,000,000
Hungary, seventh war loan, 6 per cent.	600,000,000
Canadian victory loan, November, 1917, 5¼ per cent.	418,000,000

TRAINING OF BOMBING CREWS.

The war department in July, 1918, issued the following interesting statement prepared by the military aeronautic department describing the special training of bombing crews:

During the first year of the war there were no aerial bombing organizations in the allied flying corps. Practically all the work in the air was in the nature of observation. No pilots could be spared for anything else, whereas to-day probably 25 per cent of the aerial arms are bombing squadrons of twelve machines per squadron.

Fly in Large Groups.

The first bombing was done by volunteer pilots, who flew over the German lines and dropped three or four bombs made from artillery shells on concentration camps and cantonments. Showers of small steel arrows were sometimes spilled upon convoys, troop trains and bodies of massed troops. The Germans, however, began regular day bombing of cities in 1915, and the allies bombarded Karlsruhe in reprisal in October of the same year. From that date on the evolution in organized bombing developed rapidly. Some time later the French began night bombing, but this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1916.

To-day large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines go over the lines from time to time and completely destroy their objective, be it a city or a camp, a column of troops or a trench system. Unfortunately the allies' air forces have to travel for many miles over hostile territory defended by anti-aircraft guns to attack German cities, while the enemy can attack French cities by flying only a short distance beyond our lines.

The allies are developing large bombing planes, however, which carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked by airplanes. Bombing squadrons are usually escorted over the lines by fast fighting squadrons of eighteen planes per squadron and then left to their own devices, for the fighters seldom carry sufficient fuel to permit them to accompany the bombers on the round trip.

Formation of Flying Columns.

After an excursion of this sort the returning bombers receive a warm reception from the anti-aircraft guns when they again pass over the enemy lines en route to their airdromes. Like fighting squadrons, the bombing planes fly in a formation so designed as to permit the planes to protect their mates from aerial attack. The usual formation is the "V" with the leading planes lowest and the following planes arranged in pairs, one on each side of the "V" and each pair a certain number of feet higher in the air. This formation is something like a pointed flight of geese, thus permitting the inner planes to bounce upon enemy planes which essay an attack on any of their fellows below.

The training of bombing crews, which comprise a pilot and a bomber, is as important and exacting as is the teaching of any of our other highly specialized branches of the air service. It may sound easy to the layman to fly over a certain spot and drop a concentrated form of high explosive upon it. But the most comprehensive training is necessary in flying, aiming, firing, navigating and fighting.

The dropping of the bomb itself is similar to shooting a rifle. First, you set your sights and wind gauge, then you hold the rifle properly and finally you pull the trigger at the proper moment. Then, if your ammunition is standard, you hit the target. It is the same with bombing. If you set your sights correctly, fly your plane correctly over the objective, and drop the bomb at the proper time you will hit the target. Then, if the ammunition manufacturers gave you good bombs, the objective will be destroyed.

The elemental training is given the bomber and the bombing pilot alike at the preliminary or ground school. It includes theory and

practice in everything except work in the air. This instruction is intended to make the future officers intelligent and efficient in military duties and flying practice. It consists of a hard grind for about three months, but the men learn discipline and drill and become familiar with the customs of the service by the time they graduate. Their special technical training includes the theory of flight, aeronautic engines and instruments and airplanes. Some of them could build workable machines by the time they are through.

It is after this preliminary work that the men are selected for the special branches of the air service. A certain number who stand well in their class are permitted to volunteer as bombers.

Pairing Pilots and Bombers.

The bombers first receive a week of concentrated theory on bomb explosives, exploding and sighting devices, and all the theory pertaining to "laying an egg on the Hun," as this new form of fighting is termed. It is at this stage of the game that the bombers and bombing pilots meet, but it is an earlier class of pilots with whom the bombers are paired. The pilots are reserve military aviators and can do all the stunts, fly cross country or by compass and maps. They are also trained in formation or squadron flying.

In this period, known as the preparatory bombing stage, the bombing crews learn to fly a proper course over camera obscuras and Batchelor mirrors. These instruments, located in houses on the ground, are open to the sky, so that the course of the planes flying over them can be traced on charts. The charts show up even the smallest errors in the movements of the crew.

When the embryo bombers come down expert instructors correct their errors, showing them how to improve their work.

When all their faults have been corrected and the crews have been shifted around until the most efficient combinations have been secured, the men pass on to the bomb dropping stage. They are started flying at low altitudes, with conditions made as easy as possible, then they are sent up to between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, where they continue to practice until they can hit the target. The target is a circle twenty-five feet in radius, painted on the ground, and would not be very hard to hit with a rifle from that distance, provided a steady platform was available, but these men, nearly a mile in the air, are under way all the time and the plane is far from steady. They pass over their target at a speed of more than a mile a minute while they "shoot."

Foreigners claim that Americans are prone to exaggerate, but in this case the proof is available at the fields. Nine out of ten bombing crews can score seven hits out of ten shots at this stage.

The next period of training takes the men higher in the air. They ascend to between 6,000 and 12,000 feet. Here, while in training, they do not have to worry at all. They worry but little more in action, for in the higher levels of these ranges, say 10,000 to 12,000 feet, the boche doesn't average better than one hit to every 50,000 anti-aircraft shots. So our bombers will be comparatively safe enough at these heights.

At the 10,000 foot level the same sized target is used—differing from small arms practice only. It looks like a dimly lit fly-spec on the ground, nearly two miles below. The pilot is navigating the ship on an even keel at a certain speed, and so that it will pass directly over the target.

The bomber, having taken into account the speed of the ship, the elevation and the wind, has set his sights and looked to his release and bombs. Now he peers intently through the sight, his finger on the release trigger. As the target below passes the cross wires in the sight, he squeezes the trigger. "Tick" goes the release. For twenty-five seconds he watches the bomb travel on its course until the white ball of smoke shows where it has

landed in relation to the target. These are plaster of paris bombs, balanced and weighted the same as real bombs, but not "loaded."

Hit Moving Targets.

Our bombing crews have to be able to hit moving targets as well as still ones, even moving trains and surprise targets. Incidentally, they must hit the dummy train and not the neighboring fields. Practice is also given them in diving upon a moving target, say the kaiser's auto, and putting a bomb in it. This is considered great sport.

Having passed these stages, the fine points

of bombing are now given to the crews. They are taught how to get pictorial information of enemy country. In this and subsequent stages perfectly peaceful and innocent towns adjacent to the bombing fields are subjected to bombardments.

Finally the most advanced work is taken up, night bomb raiding.

Besides their training in bombing, these aviators and observers have a thorough training in aerial gunnery with fixed and flexible machine guns, which shoot accurately at 100 yards and at 600 shots per minute.

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

Under power conferred on him by the trading with the enemy act President Wilson, on Feb. 14, 1918, issued a proclamation requiring an import license for all articles from all countries. The chief purpose was to enable this government to eliminate less essential imports to the end that tonnage might be conserved and additional shipping be made available for the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe. The war trade board, having charge of the administration of the order, published its first list of restricted imports March 23, 1918, and announced that application to import the articles named on the list would not be granted except under these circumstances:

1. When the articles mentioned were actually shipped from abroad prior to April 15, 1918.

2. When coming by rail from Mexico or Canada when the goods in question originated in those countries or in others from which such goods are being licensed for import.

3. When coming as a return cargo from European points and then only (a) when coming from a convenient port, (b) when loaded without delay, and (c) when the importation from Europe is not specifically prohibited in said list.

The following is the list of restricted imports, No. 1:

1. Agricultural implements.
2. Animals, live, except for breeding purposes.
3. Art works.
4. Asbestos.
5. Beads and ornaments.
6. Blacking and all preparations for cleaning and polishing shoes.
7. Manufactures of bone and horn.
8. All breadstuffs, except wheat and wheat flour, including imports from Europe.
9. Broom corn.
10. Candle pitch, palm and other vegetable stearin.
11. Cars, carriages and other vehicles.
12. All acids.
13. Muriate of ammonia.
14. All coal tar distillates except synthetic indigo.
15. Fusel oil or amylic alcohol.
16. Citrate of lime.
17. All salts of soda except nitrate of soda and cyanide of soda.
18. Sumac, ground or unground.
19. Chicory root, raw or roasted.
20. Clocks and watches and parts thereof.
21. Cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured.
22. Manufactures of cotton.
23. Cyrolite, except not to exceed 2,000 long tons for the year 1918.
24. Dials.
25. Dice, draughts, chessmen, billiard balls, doker chips.
26. Eggs of poultry.
27. Electric lamps.
28. Explosives, except fulminates and gunpowder.
29. Feathers, natural and artificial.
30. Manure salts.
31. Manufactures of vegetable fibers and textile grasses, except jute.
32. Fish hooks, rods and reels, artificial bait.
33. Fluorspar.

34. All fruits, except pineapples and bananas.

35. All nuts, except cocoanuts and products thereof.

36. Gelatin and manufactures thereof, including all from Europe.

37. Gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry.

38. Sulphur oil or olive foots.

39. Grease.

40. Hay.

41. Honey.

42. Hops.

43. Infusorial and diatomaceous earth and tripol.

44. Mantles for gas burners.

45. Matches, friction and lucifer.

46. Fresh meats.

47. Meerschaum, crude or manufactured.

48. Musical instruments and parts thereof.

49. Nickel.

50. Oilcake.

51. Oilcloth and linoleum for floors.

52. All expressed vegetable oils from Europe only.

53. Lemon oil.

54. Nonmineral paints and varnishes.

55. Pencils and pencil leads.

56. Penholders and pens.

57. Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations.

58. Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones and parts thereof.

59. Photographic goods.

60. Pipes and smokers' articles.

61. Plants, trees, shrubs and vines.

62. Plates, electrotype, stereotype and lithographic engraved.

63. Plumbago or graphite (until July 1, 1918; thereafter not exceeding 5,000 long tons for remainder of 1918).

64. Pyrites (except not exceeding 125,000 long tons to Oct. 1, 1918).

65. Rennets.

66. Artificial silk and manufactures thereof.

67. Soap.

68. Malt liquors, including all from Europe.

69. Wines.

70. Other beverages, including all from Europe.

71. Candy and confectionery, including all from Europe.

72. Tar and pitch of wood.

73. Toys.

74. Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades and sticks for.

75. Beans and lentils, from Europe only.

76. Dried peas, from Europe only.

77. All vegetables, except beans and lentils, and peas, either in their natural state, or prepared or preserved, including all from Europe.

78. Vinegar.

79. Whalebone, unmanufactured.

80. Manufactures of wool.

81. Manufactures of hair of camel, goat and alpaca.

82. Zinc.

The list was changed from time to time as circumstances required and before the close of hostilities had been greatly modified. It is given here merely as an example of the measures taken in the course of the war to lessen activities in some directions to increase those in more essential lines.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WAR WORK.

At the time this country faced the possibility of war, the national board of the Young Women's Christian association was confronted with a great responsibility for helping to safeguard the moral condition of women and girls as affected by the war.

A request came from the United States war department commission on training camp activities and from the Young Men's Christian association for woman workers to undertake work among girls in communities adjacent to army and navy training camps.

A war work council was organized June 6 and 7, 1917, with a membership of 160 women chosen from the association membership and from prominent leaders in many states who had not hitherto been associated with the Y. W. C. A. From June 6, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1918, the total expenditure of the war work council was \$5,495,491.15. Its expenditure for work in France, Italy, Russia and England was \$531,720.63 and \$4,963,770.52 was expended in the United States.

The function of the war work council is to act as a committee of the national board responsible for using the resources of the Young Women's Christian association in helping meet the special needs of girls and young women of all countries affected by the war. It is now helping to meet the needs of reconstruction.

The junior war work council was organized as a channel to furnish leadership and speakers and as a means of helping to gather vocational exhibits as a part of the organization.

The Hostess Houses.

Ninety-eight hostess houses have been built for soldiers and their friends at the request of the government in camps throughout the United States. Fourteen of these are for colored troops. A total of 411 workers are engaged in these camp homes. Two players' houses, one at Camp Dix and the other at Camp Upton, were opened late in 1918. Nearly \$2,000,000 has been spent on hostess house construction.

The hostess house, the hospitality center of the army, because it has solved many of the soldiers' social and personal relationships, has been one of the most appreciated institutions of our cantonments. It has supplied a place where soldiers and sailors may pass a leisure hour with their friends and families. It has strengthened the whole moral fiber of army life.

Club and Recreational Work.

Various lines of girls' work have been promoted by the Y. W. C. A. The girl reserves have a membership of 455,300 with 774 units in forty-seven states. There are 212 white workers and twenty-eight colored workers. The purpose of the organization is to give girls through normal, natural means the habits, insights and ideals which will make them responsible women, capable and ready to help make America more true to its best hopes and traditions.

Emergency Housing for Employed Girls.

The housing committee has rented or built houses in eleven centers for women in industry. At an expenditure of \$504,000, vacation houses, dormitories for girls employed by the government and in camp communities and factories, clubhouses, recreation halls, cafeterias and hostels have been built. Room registry work in large cities is a part of the program.

Work in Colored Communities.

Owing to war conditions, the work with colored women is being greatly extended and \$200,000 of the \$5,000,000 budget, of the national war work council of the Young Women's Christian association is devoted exclusively to this work. This money is being used to provide the staffs for hostess houses which ac-

commodate the families of colored troops, for emergency housing for colored girls in war industrial centers where there is no local Y. W. C. A., to furnish field workers for investigation, and leaders of the best type among colored women, and to encourage women to show what they can do in war work in filling the hundreds of industrial positions now at their disposal.

Clubs for colored girls have been established in thirty centers. There are 100 workers on the staff.

Work for Foreign-Born Women.

To date there are thirty-three centers with international institutes and nine centers pending, with a total of 262 workers. This staff of American and foreign language workers gives all its time to social work for foreigners, which is the key to Americanization work. The division for foreign born women maintains an international information and service bureau, the only noncommercial foreign language press service in the United States. Its staff translates articles about food conservation, child welfare, current events, fashions, etc., in the language of the foreign speaking women. The division on foreign born women has included in its after war program a department on reconstruction work.

Industrial Work.

Ninety-four workers are employed in twenty-one centers for social protective movements. Industrial war service centers similar to the hostess houses in the camps with such activities as information desks, employment bureaus, restrooms, recreation centers have been established. Cafeterias, social morality lectures and recreation are part of this service. In spite of the fact that large government plants are rapidly closing, many of the plants have been taken over by private capital. Where plants are closing down permanently, the Y. W. C. A. Industrial club will remain open until entire readjustment have been made. Where the plants pass to private hands the war work council will probably purchase the buildings that have been loaned during the war and continue the activities. The service work in the club centers will be just as much needed, for there will be exposure to the same conditions and hardships, such as isolation, monotony and loneliness, which the war industries brought.

Bureau of Social Education.

From June 1, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1918, there were 2,544 social education lectures given by forty-six lecturers in 252 communities in forty-one states at an expenditure of over \$96,000. The total attendance is estimated to have been 1,000,000. Types of groups present were high school girls, industrial girls, grade school girls, nurses, housemaids, college girls, colored girls, department store girls, Jewish and Italian girls, leaders and teachers, clubs, welfare workers, Red Cross workers, war workers, church groups, woman physicians, girls' patriotic leagues, parents, German, Jewish and colored mothers.

Work in Other Countries.

In France the Y. W. C. A. has established four types of centers for American women. Fifteen hotels, recreation and social centers are in operation. These include centers for signal corps women, telephonists, telegraphers and other English speaking woman employees with the army at war work. Twenty-one huts for nurses in base hospitals and eighteen centers for French women working in munition factories, stores and the American army have been established. There are four recreation centers for both French and American women. Almost all of the 102 workers are college trained women who have traveled extensively and are conversant with the French language

In Russia there are seven workers in the north at Archangel.

Regular Activities of the Y. W. C. A.

In the various cities of the United States the Y. W. C. A. has 229 city associations and county associations, with 322,473 members. For the students in our colleges 737 associations have been established, with a membership of 44,886.

American Secretaries in Orient and South America.

India	14
China	44
Japan	14
South America	8

Total

Centers.

India—Bombay, Lahore, Madras, Rangoon, Simla, Colombo	6
China—Shanghai, Canton, Foochow, Peking, Tientsin	5
Japan—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe	5
South America—Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo	3

Total

Y. W. C. A. OFFICERS.

National Board.

600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president.
Mrs. John French, chairman executive committee.

Mrs. James S. Cushman, first vice-president.
Mrs. W. W. Rossiter, second vice-president.
Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding, secretary.
Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell, treasurer.
Miss Annie M. Reynolds, chairman department of field work.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, acting chairman department of conventions and conferences.
Miss Annie M. Reynolds, chairman secretarial department.

Mrs. W. W. Rockwell, chairman publication department.

Mrs. William Adams Brown, chairman finance department.

Mrs. Seabury Cone Mastick, chairman office department.

Mrs. Charlton Wallace, chairman department of method.

Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., chairman foreign department.

Mrs. Samuel Murtland, chairman buildings committee.

Secretarial Staff.

Mabel Cratty, general secretary.
Isabel Norton, secretary to general secretary.
Sarah H. Scott, social secretary.
Mrs. Isabella H. Santee, buildings manager.
A. Estelle Paddock, publicity secretary.

War Work Council.

Mrs. James M. Cushman, chairman.
Mrs. John K. Mott, vice-chairman.
Mrs. William Adams Brown, vice-chairman.
Mrs. Henry P. Davison, treasurer.
Mrs. Howard M. Morse, secretary.

War Work Staff.

Helen A. Davis, executive.
Katharine Scott, field secretary.
Mildred R. Stetson, office secretary.

Y. W. C. A. WORKERS IN EUROPE.

France.

Mary Dingman.
Amy Gordon.
Hettie P. Anderson.
Margaret S. Morriss.
Mary George White.
Agnes M. Winter.
Caroline Hodgdon.
Mrs. Thyrza Barton Dean.
Emma F. Rameyn.
Jean S. Cavers.
Grace B. Harwick.
Marion E. Porter.
Kate Hillis Boyd.
Edith A. Granger.
Helen H. Jackson.
Julia R. Russel.
Alice S. Woolley.
Olive S. Judson.
Elsie McIntosh.
Elizabeth B. Mayston.
Mary Anderson.
Maude B. Corbett.
Louise Pratt.
Mrs. Lulu Frick Taylor.
Winifred Tunnell.
Mabel Warner.
Willie R. Young.
Marion F. Allchin.
Keith Clark.
Elizabeth F. Fox.
Christine P. Skelton.
Laura C. Squire.
Marguerite W. Stuart.
Ruth Lee Pearson.
Laura Bushfield.
Margaret C. Cook.
Vesta M. Little.
Mary M. Porterfield.
Esther M. Sleight.
Lillian M. Smith.
Ethel Clark.
Flora Curtis.
Gertrude E. Griffith.
Florence Risley.
Mary A. Rolfe.

Russia.

Elizabeth Boles.
Marcia O. Dunham.
Clara I. Taylor.
Elizabeth Dickerson.
Gladys Streibert.
Edith Aykroyd.
Jessie Bidwell.
Frieda H. Hainert.
Helen Hendricks.
Marguerite Jones.
Sarah P. Watson.
Caroline B. Dow.
Mary McKibben.
Mildred Nelson.
Ethel C. Scribner.
Jane Stebbins.
Katharine Stebbins.
Louise Stewart French.
Mary Jacobs.
Mary Helen Post.
Mabel C. Salmon.
Annie B. Sweet.
Clara Maud Syvret.
Harriet Taylor.
Ruth Frances Woodsmall.
Elizabeth Haden.
Mary Buchanan.
Gertrude MacArthur.
Estella Sherrill.
Dr. Meta Glass.
Mrs. Margaret B. Fowler.
Julia Chapin.
Emma R. Chapin.
Marion E. Fernald.
Mary C. Fulton.
Helen Joy.
Ellen Plympton.
Emma Carson.
Jessie Trindle.
Katherine W. Treat.
Vera Schafer.
Louise Dudley.
Dorothy Lack.
Marjorie Persons.
Marguerite Williamson.
Ethel Clarke.
Moss Crysler.
Anna M. Graves.

WORK OR FIGHT ORDER.

The following statement of the rule which became popularly known as the "work or fight" order was issued by the office of the provost marshal general in Washington May 24, 1918:

Provost Marshal General Crowder yesterday announced an amendment to the selective service regulations which deals with the great question of compelling men not engaged in a useful occupation immediately to apply themselves to some form of labor contributing to the general good. The idler, too, will find himself confronted with the alternative of finding suitable employment or entering the army.

This regulation provides that after July 1 any registrant who is found by a local board to be a habitual idler or not engaged in some useful occupation shall be summoned before the board, given a chance to explain, and, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, to

be inducted into the military service of the United States.

Any local board will be authorized to take action whether it has original jurisdiction of the registrant or not; in other words, any man loafing around a poolroom in Chicago may be held to answer to a Chicago board even though he may have registered in New York and lived there most of his life.

The regulations which apply to idle registrants will be deemed to apply also to gamblers of all descriptions and employes and attendants of bucket shops and racetracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists and the like who, for the purposes of the regulations, shall be considered as idlers.

The new regulation will also affect the following classes:

(a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places including hotels and social clubs.

(b) Passenger elevator operators and attendants, doormen, footmen and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bathhouses.

(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical performances.

(d) Persons employed in domestic service.

(e) Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments. Men who are engaged as above or who are idlers will not be permitted to seek relief because of the fact that they have drawn a late order number or because they have been placed in class II, III, or IV, on the grounds of dependency. The fact that he is not usefully employed will outweigh both of the above conditions.

It is expected that the list of nonuseful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessity will require so as to include persons in other employments.

Temporary absences from regular employment not to exceed one week, unless such temporary absences are habitual and frequent, shall not be considered as idleness. Regular vacations will not be considered as absences in this connection.

APPLIED TO BALL PLAYERS.

The rule having been applied to the playing of baseball, which was declared to be a nonessential occupation, the major baseball leagues asked the secretary of war to permit an extension of the league season to Oct. 15. Following is his reply made June 27:

Memorandum for the provost marshal general:

In the matter of the baseball leagues' petition for an extension of time:

A petition has been filed for an extension of time within which professional baseball players shall seek essential or productive employment, and the order asked is one which will extend until Oct. 15, 1918. As grounds for this request, it is alleged that there are but 237 persons affected by the so called work or fight order; but that, in spite of this small number, their taking would lead to the immediate breaking up of the entire game.

It is further said that the notice is too short to allow the leagues to adapt themselves to the ruling, and that the failure of the clubs to adapt themselves to the ruling is due to the fact that the secretary of war caused it to be known through the newspapers that the question of the application of the order to baseball players would not be decided until an actual case arose.

A hearing has been had on this subject by the provost marshal general, who reports to me that it is not clear to him that the game

will have to be discontinued even if the order is made immediately applicable.

The purpose of the work or fight order, so far as the war department is concerned, is to strengthen the military forces of the country, and not to control the labor situation. Incidentally, it will undoubtedly have the effect of adding to the number of persons usefully employed, and decreasing the number of persons uselessly employed. In this way the order will strengthen the military forces by making it less necessary to exempt for industrial reasons men who would otherwise be taken into the military service. This is an indirect result, but one of very great importance, and if exceptions are made, or postponements are to be made in the enforcement of this order, it will require a very careful study to determine whether those exceptions ought to be the persons in whose behalf this petition is filed or some other group out of the large number affected by the order, many of whom have already complied with it, and brought about a readjustment of the trades and occupations which they had previously followed.

I think it would be an unfortunate thing to have so wholesome a recreation as baseball destroyed if it can be continued by the use of persons not available for essential war service. But it would be a much more unfortunate thing to preserve even so wholesome an amusement by making an exception in favor of baseball players which is denied to great classes of persons in the United States whose occupations have been held similarly nonessential, although they are immediately associated with the distribution of food and other processes of our daily life more fundamental than any mere amusement.

It does happen that baseball is more important than any other occupation in our country, at least in the sense that its successful conduct depends upon the preservation of all the major league teams scattered throughout the country, while in most occupations the work or fight order has merely a series of local and more or less personal effects.

I am impressed, too, by the representation made that the baseball players may have been put in a less favorable attitude by reason of their reliance on my statement that the question of their inclusion in the terms of the order would not be decided until a case had arisen.

For these reasons it seems to me entirely proper and fair to extend the time during which the readjustment can take place, merely in order that justice may be done to the persons involved, and I do, therefore, direct that the application of the order be made to date from Sept. 1. The order for the extension to the 15th of October is denied.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS IN THE ARMY.

The war department issued the following statement from the office of the surgeon-general in December, 1918:

More than 26 per cent of the enlisted men in the American army were considerably above the average intelligence, and of these more than 11 per cent had the superior intelligence required for commissioned officers, according to tests made by the division of psychology of the medical department. The reports show that 83 per cent of the officers had the required superior intelligence.

And as a further proof of the general intelligence of the men called into military service by the operation of the selective-service law, less than 2 1/4 per cent of the men drafted were found to be unfit for general military service.

Out of a total of approximately 1,500,000 men receiving the army mental tests, less than one-half of 1 per cent were found to be so deficient in intelligence that they were recommended for discharge.

While all the men in the army did not re-

ceive the mental tests, the figures obtained and now given to the public by authority of the surgeon-general may be regarded as substantially correct in view of the fact that they are the result of tests made in camps in all parts of the country on men from every section of the United States.

The tests were prepared by a committee of the American Psychological association and of the national research council. Before being ordered into general use they were thoroughly tried out in four national army cantonments. From time to time they have been revised to increase their practical usefulness.

These tests provided an immediate and reasonably dependable classification of the men according to general intelligence. Their specific purposes were to aid in the discovery of men whose superior intelligence suggested their consideration for advancement; in the prompt selection and assignment to development battalions of men who were so inferior mentally that they were suited only for selected assignments; in forming organizations of superior

mental strength where such uniformity was desired; in forming organizations of superior mental strength where such superiority was demanded by the nature of the work to be performed; in selecting suitable men for various army duties or for special training in colleges and technical schools; in the early formation of training groups within regiment or battery in order that each man could receive instruction and drill according to his ability to profit thereby; in the early recognition of the mentally slow as contrasted with the stubborn or disobedient; and in the discovery of men whose low-grade intelligence rendered them either a burden or a menace to the service.

Three systems of tests were used:

1. Alpha—This is a group test for men who read and write English. It requires only 50 minutes and can be given to groups as large as 500. The test material is so arranged that each of its 212 questions may be answered without writing, merely by underlining, crossing out or checking. The papers are later scored by means of stencils, so that nothing is left to the personal judgment of those who do the scoring. The mental rating which results is, therefore, wholly objective.

2. Beta—This is a group test for foreigners and illiterates. It may be given in groups of from 75 to 300 and requires approximately fifty minutes. Success in Beta does not depend upon knowledge of English, as the instructions are given entirely by pantomime and demonstration. Like Alpha, it measures general intelligence, but does so through the use of concrete or picture material instead of by the use of printed language. It is also scored by stencils and yields an objective rating.

3. Individual Tests—Three forms of individual tests are used: The Yerkes-Bridges point scale, the Stanford-Binet scale and the performance scale. An individual test requires from fifteen to fifty minutes. The instructions for the performance scale are given by means of gestures and demonstrations, and a high score may be earned in it by an intelligent recruit who does not know a word of English.

Enlisted men were given either Alpha or Beta, according to their degree of literacy. Those who failed in Alpha were given Beta, and those who failed to pass in Beta were given an individual test.

As a result of the tests each man was rated as A, B, C plus, C, C minus, D, and D minus or E.

The rating a man earns furnishes a fairly reliable index of his ability to learn, to think quickly and accurately, to analyze a situation, to maintain a state of mental alertness and to comprehend and follow instructions. The score is little affected by schooling. Some of the highest records were made by men who had not completed the eighth grade. The meaning of the letter ratings is as follows:

A. Very Superior Intelligence—This grade is ordinarily earned by only 4 or 5 per cent of a draft quota. The "A" group is composed of men of marked intellectuality. "A" men are of high officer type when they are also endowed with leadership and other necessary qualities. An average of 48 per cent of American officers received this rating.

B. Superior Intelligence—"B" intelligence is superior, but less exceptional commissioned officers received this rating. "B" is obtained by eight or ten soldiers out of 100. About 34 per cent of the American commissioned officers received this rating, while 32 per cent of the sergeants and about 25 per cent of the corporals were so rated.

C plus. High Average Intelligence—This group includes about 15 to 18 per cent of all soldiers and contains a large amount of non-commissioned officers—in fact, about 58 per cent.

C. Average Intelligence—Includes about 25 per cent of soldiers. Only about 11 per cent of the noncommissioned officers were so rated.

C minus. Low Average Intelligence—Includes about 20 per cent of the enlisted men who, while below average in intelligence, are usually good privates and satisfactory in work of routine nature.

D. Inferior Intelligence—Includes about 15 per cent of soldiers. "D" men are likely to be fair soldiers, but are usually slow in learning and rarely go above the rank of private. They are short on initiative and so require more than the usual amount of supervision. Many of them are illiterate or foreign. In a test of 77,299 men less than 1 per cent of the sergeants were so rated.

D minus or E. Very Inferior Intelligence—This group is divided into two classes: (1) "D minus" men who are very inferior in intelligence, but are considered fit for regular service (slightly over 1 per cent received this rating); and (2) "E" men, those whose mental inferiority justifies their recommendation for development battalion, special service organization, rejection or discharge. The majority of "D minus" and "E" men have intelligence equal to that of a normal 10 year old child.

The mental tests were not intended to replace other methods of judging a man's value to the service. The psychological officers did not claim that the tests told infallibly what kind of soldier a man would make, but they were reasonably certain, and the results justified this opinion, that the tests helped to do this by measuring one important element in a soldier's equipment—namely, intelligence. They did not measure loyalty, bravery, power to command or the emotional traits that make a man "carry on."

The intelligence rating was one of the most important aids in the rapid sorting of the masses of men in the depot brigades. In no previous war had so much depended on the prompt and complete utilization of the mental ability of the individual soldier. In making assignments from the depot brigades to permanent organizations it was important to give each unit its proportion of superior, average and inferior men. If this matter were left to chance there would inevitably have been "weak" links in the front lines. The exceptions to this rule were made in favor of certain arms of the service which require more than the ordinary number of mentally superior men.

In the selection of candidates for the officers' training camps the value of the tests was demonstrated. Less than 9 per cent of the men who received ratings of C plus and above failed to qualify for commissions.

The force of 75 officers and 250 noncommissioned officers and specially trained enlisted men were able to examine on an average 10,000 men a day. All of the officers were trained psychologists who after receiving their commissions took a two months' course in military psychology at the medical officers' training school at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE.

[From official War Encyclopedia.]

It is asserted that the German government chose its own time to begin the war, and that on July 5, 1914, a conference of German and Austrian dignitaries at Potsdam determined to use the Serajevo murder as a pretext to crush Serbia. This is officially denied in Berlin, but (1) a deputy referred to it openly in the reichstag in 1918, (2) a Dutch journalist declares he reported it at the time, (3) the Italian ambassador at Constantinople asserts he heard it from the German ambassador, (4) the same Italian ambassador told it to an American diplomat, who recorded it in his diary, and finally (5) Henry Morgenthau, then American ambassador to Turkey, explicitly states that the German ambassador there told him about it.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REPORT ON PROFITEERING.

The federal trade commission made the following report to the president of the United States senate June 29, 1918:

The federal trade commission submits the following report in response to the direction under senate resolution 255 that it furnish the senate with any and all facts, figures, data or information now in possession of the federal trade commission relative to profiteering which would in any way enable congress to deal with the matter either through the present proposed resolution or through enactment of more effective criminal statutes.

Information upon the present range of profits in various industries in the federal trade commission arises from three activities:

1. Cost finding by the commission for the war industries board, the food administration, the fuel administration and other executive departments which have called upon the commission for this work.

2. Industrial surveys undertaken by the commission at the direction of the president or upon its own initiative.
3. Enforcement of the law against unfair methods of competition.

Under the first activity the commission has had recent view of many industries handling basic materials, including steel, copper, zinc, nickel, sulphur, lumber, coal and petroleum and its products.

Under the second activity the commission has recently dealt with meats, leather, flour and canned goods.

Under the third activity the commission has daily contact with the tendencies of trade as they are revealed through the numerous complaints filed with it for the application of remedies which are statutorily invested in the commission.

The outstanding revelation which accompanies the work of cost finding is the heavy profit made by the low cost concern under a governmental fixed price for the whole country.

The outstanding fact in the industrial surveys which the commission has recently made is the heavy profit made by the meat packers and by those allied with them and by the flour millers.

The outstanding feature on the score of profit revealed in the regular work of the commission under the statute creating it and the Clayton act is the trade tendency to increase and to maintain prices against the forces of competition.

The commission has reason to know that profiteering exists. Much of it is due to advantages taken of the necessities of the times, as evidenced in the war pressure for heavy production. Some of it is attributable to inordinate greed and barefaced fraud.

In summarizing the information at hand certain features appear which it is well to note. In the case of basic metals, as in steel, when the government announced a fixed price it was made so high that it would insure and stimulate production. This has resulted in giving a wide range of profits.

EFFECT OF COST PLUS SYSTEM.

Under the device of cost plus a margin of profit these profits are necessarily great in the case of the low cost mills. Thus, while the market was prevented from running away, as it would have done undoubtedly if it had not been regulated by a fixed price, the stronger factors in the industry are further strengthened in their position and enriched by profits which are without precedent.

Again, in the case of flour milling, it is apparent that, while a government fixed price for wheat and an allowance of maximum margin of profit over cost on flour have had the virtue of stabilization, nevertheless profits resulting are heavy. Before the government interfered flour sold in 1917 with an average profit as high as 52 cents a barrel. After the fixation of the price of wheat and the determination of a maximum profit of 25 cents a barrel of flour, the very high average profit a barrel dropped to within the maximum. Where this decline in price did not bring the

price down to the maximum, that is, where the millers continued to exceed the government maximum, as they did in many instances, many of the millers were actuated by the hope that they would be allowed to include income and excess profit taxes in their costs and pass these taxes on to the consumer.

However, if there had been a fairly general compliance with the maximum of 25 cents the profits of the least efficient mill would have been considerable and those of the most efficient mills proportionately heavier. To the extent that the maximum price was exceeded, the profits were larger and in general were, in fact, very great.

The situation in coal gives still another angle of view to the same problem. Maximum prices were fixed by territorial divisions. Many of the coal producers have not taken the maximum, but, due to the fact that in a given field there is a very wide range in the cost of the coal produced in that field, it follows that certain low cost producers have made large margins under the system of governmental fixed prices for the field. Many high cost producers have made small margins. The bulk of the production of course enjoys the large margin. Information on the return on the investment, now being collated, will reveal the exact amount of profit. Percentages of profit worked upon investment will obviously be very large in the case of low cost companies.

SITUATION FRAUGHT WITH PERIL.

The experience with steel, flour, and coal shows that a high stimulating fixed price, while stabilizing an ascending market, produced an economic situation which is fraught with hardship to the consuming public and with ultimate peril to the high cost companies through increasing the power of their low cost competitors.

In this connection, a survey of the petroleum field shows that the market when under the control of dominating factors, such as Standard Oil, can be one of huge profits without the device of the high fixed price. No price for the public has been fixed upon petroleum and its products by the government. Unlike the situation in steel, flour and coal, there has been as yet no government interference with the law of supply and demand, except in the instances of government purchases.

Under that law large profits may eventuate through the bidding up of prices by anxious buyers. And, moreover, even in the absence of this element, prices may be forced up by spreading false and misleading information concerning the condition of supply and demand. Reports, for instance, have been circulated that the supply of gasoline was endangered for the purpose of maintaining the high price of the product and the heavy profits from it. At different stages of the oil industry different products of petroleum have yielded the heavy profits. Kerosene was once the chief profit producer. Gasoline followed and superseded it as the chief producer of profits. Enormous profits are now being made in fuel oil, with the advantage to the refiner that the high price of that product means no popular charge. Gasoline is maintained at its present high price and produces heavy profits for the low cost refiners.

MEAT PACKING SITUATION.

Similarly, the power of dominant factors in a given industry in maintaining high prices and harvesting unprecedented profits is shown in a survey of the meat packing situation. Five meat packers, Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies, have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching for like domination in other products. Their manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them, without regard to law. Their reward, expressed in terms of profit, reveals that four of these concerns have pocketed in 1915-1916-1917 \$140,000,000.

However delicate a definition is framed for profiteering, those packers have preyed upon

the people unconscionably. They are soon to come under further governmental regulation approved by executive order.

In cases where the government fixes a definite margin of profit above costs, as in the case of flour, there is a considerable incentive to a fictitious enhancement of costs through account juggling. This has added to the volume of unusual profits. Increase of cost showing on the producers' books can be accomplished in various ways. The item of depreciation can be padded. Officers' salaries can be increased. Interest on investment can be included in cost. New construction can be recorded as repairs. Fictitious valuations on raw material can be added. And inventories can be manipulated.

The federal trade commission has been vigilant and untiring in its exclusion of these practices. An instance of this practice was afforded by the Ismert-Hincke Milling company of Kansas City, Mo. This company padded its costs by heavily increasing all its officers' salaries and manipulating the inventory value of flour bags on hand. As evidence of the length to which padding can be carried it may be added that this company even included in its costs the gift of an automobile, which it charged to advertising expense. This case was heard by the commission for the food administration. The commission recommended revocation of license, and the recommendation was followed.

Payments of extraordinary salaries and in some instances bonuses to executives of corporations have been found by the commission during its investigations. An illuminating example of high remuneration, charged to the expense account, is that given by the American Metal Co. Ltd. of New York, the chief dealings of which are in zinc.

HIGH METAL SALARIES.

Appended are salaries and tantamount returns from interest, commission, etc., of some of the chief officials.

B. Hochschild, chairman of board of directors	\$179,663.36
C. M. Loeb, president	364,326.73
Otto Sussman, vice-president	221,596.04
J. Loeb, vice-president	147,930.69
Sol Roos, manager St. Louis office	148,530.69
M. Schott, manager Denver office	136,553.12

In addition to the information above given, the federal trade commission occupies an advantageous position where it is possible to view certain tendencies in trade which bear upon the problem of profiteering. Under the law the commission has power to prevent unfair methods of competition and it is daily in receipt of complaints which it investigates and if it has reason to believe that an unfair method has been used arraigns the party complained against for a hearing of the issue.

It has developed that outside of legitimate increases in price due to higher costs and other economic elements, certain members of trade have preyed with shameless avarice upon the consumers. Two classes of cases handled by the commission will be cited.

VEGETABLE CANNING CONCERNS.

Concerns bottling or canning vegetables which made contracts for future deliveries during the year 1917, in some instances meeting a condition of inadequate crops and seduced by rising prices, withheld portions of their contract deliveries and sold spot on the market at the higher price. There were varying degrees in this practice. Some of the instances were flagrant and in those cases the commission recommended the revocation of license of the offender to the food administration and these recommendations were acted upon. A great number of complaints of failure to deliver futures were made wherein action was not taken, as the evidence showed that the canner was unable to secure supplies by reason of crop failures. The food administration has endeavored to meet this situation the present year by a delivery limitation on the

amount named in the contracts for future delivery.

Another trade practice has developed in which the consignee refuses goods after shipment because the market has fallen, and vice versa the consignor refuses to ship on a rising market. These instances, which in the knowledge of the commission have not been numerous, have been handled by the commission in connection with the food administration and its power of revocation of license.

COMMERCIAL BRIBERY.

Still another trade practice which has increased the price of supplies to the consumer has been that of commercial bribery, upon which subject this body recently addressed the congress suggesting remedial legislation.

Again the trade tendency of manufacturers maintaining the resale price of wares has contributed to holding high the general price level and in instances has increased profits without question. The action of the courts and the federal trade commission in prohibition of this policy is becoming generally known to the trades and will, in our opinion, work a correction by opening up some of the closed channels of competition.

In submitting the subjoined memoranda on the industries under consideration the commission expresses the opinion that general trade, as the commission has opportunity to view it, is in a high state of prosperity. With some exceptions that condition has continued for several years past. Many of the industries are making unusual profits, some are showing outrageous ones. In an hour of national service and self-sacrifice profiteering may be defined not only as the taking of an exorbitant profit, but should include a refusal to share in bearing the burdens of war in the form of a reduction in profits when the profits have been large in prewar times.

STEEL.

In 1917 the steel companies made abnormal profits in the period prior to the government price fixing policy and a number have continued to make unusually heavy profits since that policy was inaugurated. In finding costs in this industry for the war industries both the commission divided the steelmakers into four groups: (1) The fully integrated mills; (2) the mills which start with the manufacture of pig iron; (3) the mills that start with steel furnaces; and (4) the mills that make rolled products from purchased semifinished steel. The United States Steel corporation is included in class 1. Its profits expressed in terms of the total amount invested in the business show net earnings as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1912	4.7	1915	5.2
1913	5.7	1916	15.6
1914	2.8	1917	24.9

The figures as to the net income of the steel corporation, as shown by the company for the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, before deducting federal income and excess profits taxes in 1917, follow:

1912	\$77,075,217	1915	\$97,967,962
1913	105,320,691	1916	294,026,564
1914	46,520,407	1917	478,204,343

The federal income and excess profits taxes of the steel corporation for 1917 were \$233,465,435, which leaves for net income \$244,738,908, of which about one-tenth was applicable to interest on bonds of the corporation and the rest available for dividends and surplus.

From information in possession of the commission, mills in class 2 appear to have made heavy profits in 1917. Recently mills in class 3 made objection that the government prices were too low for them. A special examination of their profits by the federal trade commission showed that in almost every case these objecting mills were enjoying unusual returns. The following table of percentage of returns on

investment in ten mills in class 3 will show the profits in 1917:

	Per cent.
Allan Wood, Iron and Steel Co.....	52.63
Allegheny Steel Co.....	78.92
American Tube and Stamping Co.....	40.03
Central Iron and Steel Co.....	71.35
Eastern Steel Co.....	30.24
Forged Steel Wheel Co.....	105.40
Follansbee Bros. Co.....	112.48
Nagle Steel Co.....	319.67
West Penn Steel Co.....	159.01
West Lechburg Steel Co.....	109.05

Mills in class 4, which buy the semifinished steel and convert it into the more highly developed steel products, have enjoyed substantial profits.

COPPER.

Very large earnings have been made in the copper industry on the whole, although it should be noted that they have been due in part to an unusually heavy demand for this metal, which is used almost exclusively for war purposes directly and indirectly. The commission's figures show that twenty-one companies, including a large proportion of high cost companies, made profits in 1917 which ranged from 1 per cent to 107 per cent on their investments. The average profit was 24.4 per cent. Probably over 70 per cent of the production is marketed at profits over 20 per cent on investment. These same companies show an average profit of only 11.7 per cent in 1913, which may be considered to be a normal year. Thus the average profit in the industry has more than doubled. The range of profits in 1913 was from 1 to 56 per cent.

The profits used in these computations do not include federal income or excess profits taxes, and, therefore, represent sums actually retained by the companies for addition to surplus or dividends.

There does not appear on the whole to have been any concerted action in this industry in putting prices up in the first instance. The war scramble among the producers of copper and other metals to almost unheard of levels. But there are certain strong interests among the producers and marketers which predominate in certain stages of production, and these appear to have taken steps to maintain prices at unnecessarily high levels. In the first place the smelters, and notably the American Smelting and Refining company, have continued to hold in force certain deductions for risk of carrying copper bought from mines, which risks have ceased to exist. These deductions were put in force during the early period of the war, before price was fixed by agreement with the war industries board. Their present maintenance amounts to profiteering at the expense of the miners, especially the small producers. On the other hand, some of the larger and richer mines have contracts entered into before the war running for periods as long as twenty years, which are extremely advantageous to them and which are now causing some refineries to operate at a loss.

ZINC.

Most of the evidence in the commission's possession indicates no unusual profits in the zinc industry, with the exception of the operations of the New Jersey Zinc company.

Basing percentage on the capital stock issue of \$35,000,000, the following net earnings and dividends are shown for the New Jersey Zinc company, according to published statistics: 1916, profits 72.5 per cent, dividends 76 per cent; 1917, profits 56 per cent, dividends 46 per cent. The federal trade commission's figures as to these same net earnings and dividends are available only for 1916 and indicate the profits of 95.9 per cent, with dividends of 76 per cent.

These large earnings do not indicate excessive profits on metallic zinc. The company's profits on common spelter are very low and on grade A spelter while high are due to the fact that it possesses a natural monopoly of a certain high grade ore, the product of which cannot sell for less than the zinc pro-

duced by competitors. In fact, the whole explanation of the New Jersey Zinc company's large profits lies in its possession of an ore body of unusual richness and purity.

NICKEL.

The dominating factor in the nickel industry is the International Nickel company, which produces practically the entire output of that metal in this country. The profits of the International Nickel company in 1916 were \$13,557,000 and the dividends were \$10,576,000, which sums amounted to 40 per cent and 31 per cent respectively, based upon the investment as computed by the commission. Taking the total capitalization and surplus of the company as a basis, the net earnings would be 20 per cent and the dividends 15.6 per cent. In 1917 the profits on the commission's basis were 30 per cent and the dividends 24 per cent, and on the basis claimed by the company the profits were 15 per cent and the dividends 4.2 per cent.

This company has a natural monopoly based on the ownership of the Canadian mines from which the nickel ore is derived. It has, however, maintained prices on a prewar basis. Consequently while prices are high and the profits very large, the increase in profits has been due to the increased war output rather than to advances in price. Therefore it does not seem that any profiteering can be charged, unless in a negative sense—i. e., the company might have been satisfied with smaller profits in war times. This is especially worthy of consideration, inasmuch as practically the entire output of the company is taken for war uses.

SULPHUR.

Two companies produce all the sulphur in this country—the Freeport Sulphur company and the Union Sulphur company.

The cost to the Freeport company in 1917 was \$6.15 per ton; in 1918 it is estimated the increases will bring the cost up to not over \$9.50 per ton. In the first half of 1917 the Union company's costs were \$5.73 per ton. The average realization of the Union company in the first half of 1917 was \$18.11 per ton, making a margin of \$12.38 per ton. The manufacturers of sulphuric acid are paying in the neighborhood of \$25 per ton, and some as high as \$35 per ton, making a margin of over \$15 per ton for sulphur companies. The Freeport company's balance sheets show an operating profit for the eleven months ending Oct. 31, 1917, of \$4,301,310, or 236 per cent on investment. On Nov. 30, 1916, the company's balance sheet shows dividends declared of \$925,000; on July 31, 1917, \$1,850,000; and Oct. 31, 1917, \$2,600,000. Its surplus increased to \$1,254,000 in November, 1916, to \$2,543,000 in October, 1917.

These companies may be said to have a natural monopoly of sulphur. Since they have placed their operations upon an established basis, they have always made large earnings. They have taken advantage of the existing situation to raise their prices.

LUMBER.

Information in the commission's possession does not indicate any excessive profits in the lumber industry on the west coast, although it is understood that producers of airplane spruce in that region have in the past taken advantage of allied governments. Information in the commission's possession does indicate unusually and unnecessarily large profits on the part of the southern pine producers. Forty-eight southern pine companies producing 2,615,000,000 feet of lumber in 1917 made an average profit on the net investment of 17 per cent. This is unusually large for the industry, as is indicated by the fact that the average profit in 1916 was only 5.2 per cent. In 1914 and 1915 the footage of the companies covered was produced at a profit of over 20 per cent. The range of profits was from a small loss to over 121 per cent on the net investment.

The margin of profit per thousand board feet in 1917 was nearly double that in previous years, the figure being \$4.83 as compared with \$2.11 in 1916. A fair margin per

thousand feet in the past has been recognized as being \$3.

These figures for 1917 are the more notable for the reason that the profits shown do not include any payments of federal income and excess profits taxes, but are the sums actually available for additions to surplus or dividends. Information secured from the companies concerning their dividends and income taxes supports the preceding statements.

COAL.

Generally speaking, the bituminous coal operators in 1917 had very much larger margins than in previous years. While in 1916 the margins (what operators actually received for coal sold over f. o. b. mine cost) may be regarded in some cases as lower than normal, yet the margins of 1917 were often two or three times the normal return. In the figures for 1916 and 1917 mentioned below, return on investment must be covered in margins shown. The increase of margins is illustrated by an example of the returns for 1916 and 1917 of twenty-three typical bituminous coal companies in the central Pennsylvania field. The average margin of these companies in 1916 was 20 cents per ton and in 1917 was 90 cents. The highest margin for any company of the twenty-three companies in 1917 was \$1.85. The corresponding margin for this company in 1916 was 41 cents. Similarly the lowest margin for any of these companies in 1917 was 27 cents, the corresponding margin for the same company in 1916 being 13 cents.

Maximum coal prices f. o. b. mines were authoritatively fixed Aug. 21-23, 1917, by executive order and subsequently modified by the fuel administration. Contracts made before that time were not invalidated. In some fields as high as 90 per cent of possible production was sold under contract prices. While some contracts were below maximum price, probably much the greater part of the coal sold under contract went at prices substantially in excess of legal maximum prices fixed for current sales.

April realizations contain relatively little coal sold on contracts made prior to Aug. 21, since most such contracts expired April 1, 1918. Sample reports for April operations, covering 12,619,274 tons actually mined in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky show an average margin between claimed f. o. b. mine cost and actual realization from sales of about 54 cents, as against a prewar margin of an average of 20 to 15 cents.

In anthracite the average receipts per ton, including all sizes, during the year 1914 (thirteen companies, producing 79 per cent of the total tonnage in 1916) were \$2.86 per ton. The average receipts per ton of anthracite, including all sizes, allowing for later obligatory summer discounts on prepared sizes, during the period January-March, 1918 (six companies, producing 50 per cent of the tonnage in 1916), were \$4.26 per ton. The average labor cost increase per ton since 1914 was \$0.76, and if this is deducted from the 1918 average receipts per ton an increase of \$0.64 per ton (or 22 per cent in average receipts is indicated, without allowance for increased cost of supplies and general expense.

In connection with the distribution of coal it may be pointed out that prior to the official regulation of jobbers' and of retailers' margins in August, 1917, there was evidence that many of the margins were unduly high when compared to the prewar margins. Details can be found in the report of the federal trade commission on anthracite and bituminous coal, June 20, 1917. Since the regulation was established most of the jobbers' transactions have been carried on within the fixed margin and whenever violations have been detected the jobbers have been forced to refund the overcharges. It should be understood that jobbers' and retailers' margins do not represent net profits alone, but also include all expenses incurred by them from the time coal is purchased until it is sold.

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

The data secured by the federal trade commission for 106 refining companies for the first quarter of 1918, supplemented in certain cases by returns for the second six months of 1917, indicate that the average profit in the oil industry is about 21 per cent on the investment. This is a considerable increase over the rate of profits indicated for prewar years, as the commission's gasoline report indicates an average profit for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 of 15 per cent on the investment. In 1917 over 50 per cent of the estimated production was produced by companies having a profit of over 20 per cent on the investment. Rates of profit ranged from losses up to 123 per cent.

The profits of the eastern refiners have been relatively larger than those on the Pacific coast. The situation in the east is due to the fact that while gasoline prices have been but slightly advanced, the prices of other products have been increased greatly, especially the price of fuel oil. The public knows little about prices except the price of gasoline and, to a less extent, kerosene. Formerly refineries operated for the sake of the gasoline almost exclusively, and fuel oil was commonly sold at a loss, but now fuel oil is a very profitable product.

MEAT PACKING.

An exposition of the excess profits of four of the big meat packers (Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, omitting Wilson as not comparable) is given in the fact that their aggregate average prewar profit (1912, 1913, 1914) was \$19,000,000, that in 1915 they earned \$17,000,000 excess profits over the prewar period; in 1916 \$36,000,000 more profit than in the prewar period, and in 1917 \$68,000,000 more profit than in the prewar period. In the three war years from 1915 to 1917 their total profits have reached the astounding figure of \$140,000,000, of which \$121,000,000 represents excess over their prewar profits.

These great increases in profits are not due solely to increased volume of business. The sales of these companies in this period increased 150 per cent, much of this increase being due to higher prices rather than to increased volume by weight, but the return of profit increased 400 per cent, or two and one-half times as much as the sales.

The profit taken by Morris & Co. for the fiscal year ended Nov. 1, 1917, is equal to a rate of 18.6 per cent on the net worth of the company (capital and surplus) and 243.7 on the \$3,000,000 of capital stock outstanding. In the case of the other four companies the earned rate on common capital stock is much lower—from 27 per cent to 47 per cent—but the reason for this is that these companies have from time to time declared stock dividends and in other ways capitalized their growing surpluses. Thus Armour in 1916 raised its capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000 without receiving a dollar more of cash. If Swift, Wilson, Cudahy and Armour had followed the practice of Morris in not capitalizing their surpluses (accumulated from excessive profits) they, too, would now show an enormous rate of profit on their original capital.

The independent packers, as measured by results compiled for sixty-five of the largest of them, earned during 1914, 1915 and 1916 a rate of profit as high or slightly higher than that earned by the big packers in those years. The profits of these independent companies for 1917 are not as yet available.

LEATHER.

As an indication of earnings of the big packers in the selling branch of their leather business the following is quoted from a letter of Jan. 17, 1917, by the Eastern Leather company, an Armour selling subsidiary, to F. W. Croll of Armour & Co.

"We are inclosing our check on the National City bank, New York city, payable to J. Ogden Armour, for \$915,787, same being a dividend of 53 per cent on the 17,279 shares of

common stock standing in his name. In addition to this, and in accordance with our conversation when in Chicago, we have set aside as a surplus \$250,000, which represents 10 per cent on the common stock. We are also inclosing a check on the National City Bank for \$202,145.62, payable to Mr. Armour, this being the balance due on 6,020 shares of common stock held for employees."

FLOUR.

The flour millers have had unusual profits for considerably more than a year. Information collected and verified by the commission shows for the four years ending June 30, 1916, a profit of 13½ cents on each barrel of flour and 12 per cent on the capital invested. These figures came from accounts covering nearly 40,000,000 barrels output annually. This is somewhat less than 40 per cent of the annual output of the whole country, but a very much larger part of the flour sold in the regular commercial market.

In other words, these figures apply to mills that in large part supply the demand for flour in interstate commerce and for export. The years covered, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, should probably be accepted as fairly representative in spite of the fact that the war demand in 1915 and 1916 would lead one to expect them to show an abnormally high profit.

In the year ending June 30, 1917, these same mills made an average of 52 cents on each barrel of flour sold, and nearly 38 per cent on their investment—profits that are indefensible, considering that an average of the profit of one mill for six months of the year shows as high as \$2 per barrel.

The commission has tabulated returns covering the sale of something over 4,000,000 barrels of flour made and sold under the food administration's regulations from September, 1917, to March, 1918, inclusive. In face of the regulation of 25 cents per barrel maximum, the average profit per barrel on flour was about 45 cents, or over three times the normal profit per barrel referred to above. The return on investment was apparently between 25 and 30 per cent. However, with prices maintained at the same level, cost would probably have increased and profit would have been somewhat reduced in April, May and June, 1918, because of the smaller output in those months. The average net profits of jobbers reporting to the commission was about 15 cents per barrel for 1913 and 1914, but increased to nearly 50 cents in the first half of 1917. These profits include all the pay received by the proprietors of the business for their services. It is clear that if the profit above such pay was reasonably high in 1913 and 1914, it was exorbitant in the first half of 1917. The food administration has succeeded in reducing the profits of these concerns, but for the year 1917, it was still over twice as high as in the earlier years.

CANNED MILK.

About three-quarters of the total canned milk (evaporated and condensed) is produced by ten companies. Nearly one-half of the total pack is produced by three companies—Borden's Condensed Milk company, Helvetia Milk Condensing company, Carnation Milk Products company. These three companies occupy a strong position in the trade. The price statistics between 1907 and 1917 show that practically every rise and every decline was inaugurated by either Borden or Helvetia, and the small manufacturers followed. In 1916 and 1917 the war demand caused prices to ascend so rapidly that the problem of declines was not initiated until the beginning of 1918.

In 1917, according to the statement of the company, Helvetia made over 20 per cent on cost and over 65 per cent on investment. The Borden company made approximately 18 per cent on cost. The Borden company's costs are relatively high.

The Helvetia company in a letter to the commission, under date of March 19, 1918, says:

"We desire to say, however, in connection with the total earnings of the company and the margin of profit shown during the year that it was our judgment at all times during the year that we were making a larger profit on our goods than we were entitled to make."

"We desire to say in explanation of the year's profit—but not in defense of it—that the profit which the company made during the year was regulated by conditions entirely beyond the control of the directors and officers of the company."

"During a large part of the year the demand on the market was so strong that it was with great difficulty that the price was kept from going much higher than any point reached during 1917."

"Most of the price advances during the year were made by us in self-protection and in an effort to keep orders from piling up on us beyond our capacity to fill. We were compelled on one or two occasions to withdraw prices and refused to take orders except at prices to be determined at the date of shipment (which in a rising market would naturally be higher), this plan being adopted on account of the necessity for protecting ourselves against the unusual and abnormal buying."

In extenuation, this letter goes on to say that in estimating costs for the purpose of announcing its prices the company had over-estimated its increase in cost. During 1917 the cost of producing evaporated milk (talls) was in some months but a little more than \$4, and even in the high cost months not much more than \$4.50. These figures represent the costs of most of the manufacturers. The price of evaporated milk (talls) prevailing in the market during most of the year ranged from about \$5 to \$5.50. The unprecedented increase in the canned milk business due to the war demand enabled the milk manufacturers—with such margins between costs and prices—to make unusual profits.

SALMON CANNERS.

Approximately 90 per cent of the salmon packed in 1917 was produced at a cost under \$7.25 per case. To this should be added selling expense. This item, as reported by twenty-four companies packing practically 50 per cent of the year's production, was 28 cents per case. However, the 28 cents does not include brokerage and cash discounts in all cases, and it is estimated that 50 cents per case would be a fairer allowance. This would bring the representative high cost up to \$7.75.

The weighted average of the 1917 opening prices for different grades of salmon was \$8.29 per full case, but more salmon was sold above than below this price during the year. This indicates a margin for a high cost canner of 54 cents per case and larger margins on the bulk of the production.

The average investment per case in 1917 was \$4.32.

It follows that the marginal percentage earned upon a reasonable investment by the high cost canners was approximately 12½ per cent. Several canners having costs in the vicinity of \$7.25, which might be taken as concrete illustrations, made profits as follows:

Company.	Cost.	Profit.	Per cent.
Alaska Salmon Co.....	\$7.12	19	
Everett Packing Co.....	7.43	5	
San Juan Packing Co.....	7.02	24	
Cascade Packing Co.....	7.13	62	
Ocean Food Packing Co.....	7.58	14	
Salina Packing Co.....	7.71	31	

The foregoing statements are based upon the representative high cost company—one whose cost would cover 90 per cent of the total pack. The following figures concern the average:

In 1917 the average net profit on investment of ninety companies, packing 7,426,878 full cases (87 per cent of the total year's pack), was \$2.28 per case, or 52.8 per cent on the net investment in the salmon canning business proper. This average of 52.8 per cent does not reveal the fact that some of the

low cost companies included in the average made over 200 per cent. It is significant that some of these low cost companies are those allied with the big meat packers.

PACKERS IN PROTEST.

Referring to the foregoing report as relating to the meat packing industry the packers made the following statements:

By Armour & Co.: "The charge of monopoly is simply the old cry against a business because it is big. If a profit of one-quarter of a cent on a pound of product, which a government audit shows we make, is profiteering, then there is no honest business in the world, for no successful business in the world makes a smaller profit per unit of product.

"This is an unfortunate time for one branch of the government to come out with such a report, when another branch, between Jan. 1 and June 1, has called on Armour & Co. to supply our forces abroad and those of our allies food products of a value of more than \$100,000,000. The magnitude of these orders compelled us to find new working capital."

Morris & Co.: "In the statement of the federal trade commission as to the profits of Morris & Co., the figures given are misleading and are absolutely incorrect. The profit of 263.7 per cent for the three year war period is evidently figured on a nominal capital of \$3,000,000 and not on the capital invested, while the prewar profit of 8.6 per cent was figured on the total investment. During 1917 our investment was in excess of \$38,000,000, and our profit was 14 1/4 per cent on this investment and not 263.7 per cent, as stated. The average profit on investment for the last three years was 10.95 per cent."

Swift & Co.: "Swift & Co. deeply resent the spirit and the manner in which this report has been issued. It tended to throw suspicion about an essential industry which it is publicly recognized has fulfilled tremendous war demands from the beginning perhaps better than any other industry in the country."

In a more detailed statement Louis F. Swift said:

"A distinction should be made between industries which make a clear cash profit that can be distributed in the form of dividends and an industry that pays only reasonable cash dividends and has to put the rest of its profit back into the business. In the case of Swift & Co. a large proportion of the profits has had to remain in the business in order to finance operations and to maintain efficiency by the addition of facilities and improvements. This has been particularly necessary during the last year or two, because of the increased volume of business and the large stocks of meat carried due to war conditions and demands. Even with these larger profits it has been difficult to finance our business at the extremely high prices prevailing for live stock, labor and supplies, and we have recently had to issue more capital stock for the sole purpose of raising more money.

"The trade commission has made one very serious error in the figures it presents, which gives the public a totally wrong impression of

the recent profits in the packing business and does the packers a great injustice. The report says that the five large packers made a profit of \$140,000,000 during the three years 1915-16-17, as against \$19,000,000 during the three years before the war, thus showing an increase of \$121,000,000. The commission has compared a three year profit with a one year profit, and the \$19,000,000 should have been \$57,000,000, thus showing an increase of \$83,000,000, instead of \$121,000,000.

"This profit is not out of line with the increase in sales due to the high level of prices and increased output of meat products. There might be some justice in saying that the packers had preyed upon the people unconscionably if it could be shown that their profits had raised prices of meats to consumers or lowered the prices of live stock to producers.

"Swift & Co. marketed over 5,000,000,000 pounds of all kinds of products in 1917 at a net profit of a fraction of a cent a pound. If the profit had been eliminated altogether there would have been practically no effect on prices, and since only reasonable dividends were paid out of this profit and the rest remained in the business we do not feel that we can be accused of profiteering. Swift & Co. have been co-operating with the government in every possible way to help win the war, and since November, 1917, we have been operating under government license and under the supervision of the food administration. With the price war amendments limited to 9 per cent per annum on the capital employed, or to about 2 cents of each dollar of sales, no profit is guaranteed.

"Swift & Co. are living up to this regulation conscientiously. It should be borne in mind that the profit limitation applies only to the meat business, and that part of Swift & Co.'s profit is derived from outside industries which the government is not regulating. The reference in the trade commission's report to extremely high salaries does not apply to this concern. We are willing to defend the salaries paid to our officials at any time and to prove that they are reasonable as compared with those paid in other businesses of equal magnitude and responsibility.

"Neither do the statements that commercial bribery has been resorted to, that fictitious values are put on raw materials and that inventories have been manipulated apply to Swift & Co. We have developed as complete and as scientific an accounting system as we could, and we have nothing to gain by falsifying our accounts.

"The insinuations that the packers have made enormous profits in hides and have manipulated the price of leather is also misleading and untrue. In the first place, the large packers have no monopoly power over the hide market or the leather market, and hence cannot manipulate prices. During 1917 the supply of hides was larger than ever before in the history of the country and the demand did not increase apace. As a result the prices of hides fell greatly during 1917 and many hides were sold by the large packers at a loss. Swift & Co. have not hoarded hides, but have sold them as rapidly as the market could absorb them."

DETAILS OF LIBERTY ENGINE.

In May, 1918, the war department authorized the following description of the Liberty engine, generally accepted as one of the few really remarkable inventions brought out in the course of the war:

Cylinders—The designers of the cylinders for the Liberty engine followed the practice used in the German Mercedes, English Rolls-Royce, French Lorraine-Dietrich and Italian Isotta Fraschini before the war and during the war. The cylinders are made of steel inner shell surrounded by pressed steel water jackets. The Packard company by long experiment had developed a method of applying these steel water jackets.

The valve cages are drop forgings welded

into the cylinder head. The principal departure from European practice is in the location of the holding down flange, which is several inches above the mouth of the cylinder, and the unique method of manufacture evolved by the Ford company.

Cam Shaft and Valve Mechanism Above Cylinder Heads—The design of the above is based on the Mercedes, but was improved for automatic lubrication without wasting oil by the Packard Motor Car company.

Cam Shaft Drive—The cam shaft drive was copied almost entirely from the Hall-Scott motor; in fact, several of the gears used in the first sample engines were supplied by the Hall-Scott Motor Car company. This type of

drive is used by Mercedes, Hispano-Suiza and others.

Angle Between Cylinder—In the Liberty the included angle between the cylinders is 45 degrees; in all other existing twelve cylinder engines it is 60 degrees. This feature is new with the Liberty engine, and was adopted for the purpose of bringing each row of cylinders nearer the vertical and closer together, so as to save width and head resistance. By the narrow angle greater strength is given to the crank case and vibration is reduced.

Electric Generator and Ignition—A Delco ignition system is used. It was especially designed for the Liberty engine to save weight and to meet the special conditions due to firing twelve cylinders with an included angle of 45 degrees.

Pistons—The pistons of the Liberty engine are of Hall-Scott design.

Connecting Rods—Forked or straddle-type connecting rods, first used on the French De Dion car, and on the Cadillac motor car in this country, are used.

Crank Shaft—Crank shaft design followed the standard twelve cylinder practice, except as to oiling. Crank case follows standard practice. The 45 degree angle and the flange location on the cylinders made possible a very strong box section.

Lubrication—The first system of lubrication followed the German practice of using one pump to keep the crank case empty, delivering into an outside reservoir, and another pump to force oil under pressure to the main crankshaft bearings. This lubrication system also followed the German practice in allowing the overflow in the main bearings to travel out the face of the crank cheeks to a scupper which collected this excess for crank pin lubrication. This is very economical in the use of oil and is still the standard German practice.

The present system is similar to the first practice, except that the oil while under pressure is not only fed to main bearings but through holes inside of crank cheeks to crank pins, instead of feeding these crank pins through scuppers. The difference between the two oiling systems consists of carrying oil for the crank pins through a hole inside the crank cheek instead of up the outside face of the crank cheek.

Propeller Hub—The Hall-Scott propeller hub

design was adapted to the power of the Liberty engine.

Water Pump—The Packard type of water pump was adapted to the Liberty.

Carburetor—A carburetor was developed by the Zenith company for the Liberty engine.

Bore and Stroke—The bore and stroke of the Liberty engine is 5x7 inches, the same as the Hall-Scott A-5 and A-7 engines and as in the Hall-Scott twelve cylinder engine.

Remarks—The idea of developing Liberty engines of four, six, eight and twelve cylinders with the above characteristics was first thought of about May 25, 1917. The idea was developed in conference with representatives of the British and French missions, May 28 to June 1, and was submitted in the form of sketches at a joint meeting of the aircraft (production) board and the joint army and navy technical board, June 4. The first sample was an eight cylinder model, delivered to the bureau of standards July 3, 1917. The eight cylinder model, however, was never put into production. Advice from France indicated that demands for increased power would make the eight cylinder model obsolete before it could be produced.

Work was then concentrated on the twelve cylinder engine and one of the experimental engines passed the fifty hour test Aug. 25, 1917.

After the preliminary drawings were made, engineers from the leading engine builders were brought to the bureau of standards, where they inspected the new designs and made suggestions, most of which were incorporated in the final design. At the same time expert production men were making suggestions that would facilitate production.

The Liberty twelve cylinder engine passed the fifty hour test, showing, as the official report of Aug. 25, 1917, records, "that the fundamental construction is such that very satisfactory service with a long life and high order of efficiency will be given by this power plant and that the design has passed from the experimental stage into the field of proved engines."

An engine committee was organized informally, consisting of the engineers and production managers of the Packard, Ford, Cadillac, Lincoln, Marmon and Treco companies. This committee met at frequent intervals and it is to this group of men that the final development of the Liberty engine is largely due.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE GIRLS IN FRANCE.

The following is from a statement issued by the division on woman's war work, committee on public information, in May, 1918:

Owing to the problems which the use of two languages presented to the American troops in France and the necessity of accurate intercommunication between the American and the French armies, the signal corps has sent abroad 100 trained woman telephone operators, who speak both French and English fluently, to work in military telephone exchanges in bases of supplies and points of embarkation. During 1917 man operators and French women were used for this work. Neither group proved satisfactory.

Therefore, in the early part of November a cablegram was sent to the signal corps of the United States army by Gen. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces, recommending that, on account of the great difficulty in obtaining properly qualified men, a force of woman telephone operators speaking French and English equally well should be organized and sent to France. He required three chief operators at \$125 a month, nine supervising operators at \$72 a month, twenty-four long distance operators at \$60 a month, fifty-four operators at \$40 a month, and thirty operators at \$50 a month; total, 100. All should have the allowances of army nurses and should be uniformed.

Capt. E. J. Wesson, civilian personnel section of the signal corps, who is experienced in recruiting emergency groups of trained workers, was given charge of the proposed unit. Capt. W. S. Vivian was made responsible for

the housing and general welfare of the operators in France.

Thinking that it might be possible to obtain telephone operators with equal command of both languages in parts of the country with large numbers of French inhabitants, an effort was first made to obtain the group from Montreal, Canada, and Louisiana. The announcement was placed in French-Canadian papers, with the result that from 300 to 400 women applied. Out of these only six could be considered. The announcement was then made to the press of the country and to telephone companies. A list of 2,400 applications was received, which yielded the names of twenty-five experienced operators, who could speak both languages, and twenty-five possible eligibles. To this list 7,600 applications have been received. Besides the 100 that have been sent over, 150 fully equipped are now in training schools to meet a possible demand, and a list of 400 as a reserve force is on file.

The group of 100 is composed for the most part of French girls who have come to America or American girls who have lived in France. The unit was sent in groups of three of about thirty each. Groups No. 1 and 2 are made up of experienced telephone operators. Group No. 3 consists of girls who have been given intensive emergency training in telephony. For the most part these girls come from New York state, California and Massachusetts sent the next largest number. Seventy-two per cent are Americans; 28 per cent are foreign born—French, Belgian, Canadian, English, Swiss and Dutch East Indian.

Under existing laws wives of army officers and enlisted men who are liable for duty abroad are not eligible for membership in this unit. An unauthorized statement, which appeared in many papers, says that a unit of telephone girls was to be organized, and that many women whose husbands were officers had thus found a way to go abroad, occasioned an enormous number of applications and met with an emphatic denial from the signal corps.

Upon filling out the application blanks which asked for facts about age, nationality, knowledge of French and English, previous telephone experience and health, and which demanded a promise to serve for the duration of the war, the candidate whose answers indicated satisfactory qualifications was given examination by the manager of the local telephone company who had been authorized by the signal corps. A full report on the ability and character of the applicant was submitted to a board of experts in New York. A psychologist gave tests to the prospective operators, similar to the methods used by the army in examining officers. Also, since the work which the unit would perform was of a confidential military nature and would give the members important knowledge of the movements of troops, their loyalty and motives for applying for service were thoroughly investigated by secret service agents.

On Jan. 12 the first group entered the training schools to be trained in advanced telephony. Practice was then given in the largest private branch exchange in New York, followed by three days' work in cantonment telephone exchanges, to acquire familiarity with military terminology and the period of training military drill was given the women every day. Lectures were delivered to them by officers of the signal corps upon the duties of that branch of the army and its traditions. The importance of the lines of communication in modern warfare was explained and the various duties of the divisions of the signal corps were outlined. Talks upon personal hygiene were given by women surgeons.

On March 2 the first contingent sailed and later in the month American officers in France were agreeably surprised by hearing over the military telephones operators who used American terms, gave splendid service and who could translate the message of a French officer to an American officer, or vice versa. A second group sailed on March 16 and a third during the latter part of April. They were stationed in groups of ten in American bases of supplies and points of embarkation.

The members of the woman's telephone unit were required to pass strict health examinations and were inoculated and vaccinated in the same manner as American soldiers. Out of sixty girls who were inoculated not one fainted. An officer who has seen many soldiers meet the same experience said this was most unusual.

The uniform was designed and prescribed

by the war college. It consisted of a blue coat and skirt made of navy blue serge, strictly tailor made; tailored shirtwaist of navy blue palm beach cloth or similar material; and straight brimmed hat of blue felt, with the official orange and white hat cord of the signal corps. The brassard on the left sleeve of the coat is of white whipcord or doeskin, bearing small devices indicating the status of chief operator, supervisor and operator.

"It would be impossible to brigade an American troop without these girls," Capt. Wesson, who recruited the unit, stated. "They are going to astound the people over there by the efficiency of their work. In Paris it takes from forty to sixty seconds to complete one telephone call. Our girls are equipped to handle 300 calls an hour." The English women's army auxiliary corps, the "Waacs," are doing similar work, but they are not equipped with fluent knowledge of French, and the American system of telephony has always been better than the European one.

The personnel of the woman's telephone unit follows:

Melina J. Adam, Margaret Anderson, Eulalie I. Audet, Grace Banker, Juliet Savare, Emma Marie Brousseau, Almeca Capistran, Bertha A. Carrel, Mrs. Inez Crittenden, Josephine Davis, Cordelia Dupuis, Sara Fecteau, Marie Louise Ford, Anna C. Fox, Esther Fresnel, Marie A. Gagnon, Lydia C. Gelinis, Charlotte Gyss, Darnaby Henton, Matina Heymen, Derise Ingram, Ethel Keyser, Florence E. Keyser, Marie S. La Blanc, Leontine Lamoureux, Nellie Martin, Mrs. Pauline MacDermott, Kathleen Mitchell, Minerva G. Nadeau, Helen A. Naismith, Frances Paine Biselow, Druella Palmer, Lawrence Helene Pechin, Bertha Plamondon, Suzanne Prevot, Minnie R. Richards, Katharine Hay Robinson, Olive M. Shaw, Marion A. Taylor, Evelyn Thomas, Isabelle Villiers, Ethelyn White, Mrs. Clara Whitney, Margaret S. Blevers, Jeanne Bouchet, Martha L. Carrel, Louise Essirard, Anns LeBorde, Louise Le Breton, Raymond Le Breton, Marie Antoinette Neyrat, McEntyre, Renee Messelin, Marie Pondolle, Gergette Scharrer, Albertine Arents, Edith Dodson, Martha Libert, Estelle L. Caron, Jean Cunningham, Amallem Jackson, Agnes M. Theriault, Winifred Hardy, Elizabeth Hunter, Alice V. Ward, Helen F. Perretton, Dee Van Balkom, Suzanne M. Beraud, Louise H. Gravard, Margaret Hutchins, Lucille de Jersey, Bertha M. Hunt, Margaret H. Milner, Martha Steinbruner, Marie Floyd, Dorothy L. Sage, Bertha H. Verkler, Lillian V. Verkler, Yvonne M. Gauthier, Eugene Racicot, Maude McLowell, Michele F. Blanc, Marie B. Brelanger, Marie L. Bosquet, Suzanne Cohelach, Frances des Jardins, Blanche Grand Maitre, Adele L. Hopcock, Janet R. Jones, Hope Kerwin and Miriam de Jersey.

HONORS BESTOWED ON GEN. MARCH.

Following is the address of the secretary of war, Dec. 13, 1918, at the ceremony at his office in connection with the presentation of a distinguished service medal to Gen. Peyton C. March:

"In the act of July 9, 1918, the congress authorized the president to present a distinguished service medal of appropriate design to any person who while serving in any capacity with the army of the United States since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility.

"Under the authority of this act the president has caused to be struck the distinguished service medal, and by his direction it was conferred upon Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, Marshal Petain, Gen. Diaz, Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss.

Recommended by Gen. Pershing.

"Thereafter, upon the recommendation of Gen. Pershing, distinguished service medals have been conferred upon others associated with the American expeditionary forces in

recognition of services rendered by them of a distinguished character but not coming within the definition limiting the bestowal of the distinguished service cross, which involves conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life in action or in conflict with the enemy.

"Perhaps never before in history has war so completely required the mobilization of all the forces of the nation. Perhaps never before has the success of a military undertaking required so much talent, devotion and labor from those not immediately associated with the combatant forces. The congress, therefore, acted with great wisdom in providing that the distinguished service cross should be the badge of conspicuous gallantry and that there should be suitable recognition for those whose duties were of great responsibility, indispensable to the success of the army and yet involved no element of actual armed combat, and the bestowal of our distinguished service medal upon such commanders as Marshal Foch and the commanders of the several allied forces has given it a dignity and an association with actual military operations which makes it a

token of honorable and meritorious service, both to our nation and to the cause of humanity for which our own military enterprise was undertaken.

Gen. Pershing's Recommendation.

"On the 7th of December I received from Gen. Pershing this recommendation: 'It is recommended that the distinguished service medal be awarded Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, United States army, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. As commanding general of the army artillery of the 1st army he initiated and prepared the plans for the organization of the artillery of the American army in France. As chief of staff of the United States army he has rendered service of inestimable value to his country.' The president has approved the recommendation of Gen. Pershing and I have asked you to assemble to-day to witness the presentation of the medal to Gen. March.

"It is a happy circumstance that Gen. Pershing's recommendation involved service abroad and service at home, and that we thus have from the commanding general of the army abroad a recognition of the value of the services of that army which were rendered by a soldier whose duties required him to remain in the United States.

Differed in Opportunity.

"The army of the United States consists of the American expeditionary forces and that great body of officers and men in the United States who were either preparing for foreign service or carrying forward the great enterprise of mobilization, instruction and equipment upon which the efficiency of the expeditionary forces depended. The services of these soldiers differed in opportunity, but they did not differ in zeal or importance to the general cause, and I have especial happiness as I confer this medal in drawing your attention and that of the country to that part of Gen. Pershing's recommendation which recognizes the services performed in America. We and the people of the entire country join in grateful recognition of the gallantry of our officers and men abroad; they generously and with equal gallantry recognize the value of the labor of their associates in arms at home.

"The major part of the services of Gen. March referred to in the recommendation of Gen. Pershing have, of course, been performed as chief of staff. They have, therefore, been performed under my immediate observation, and I am happy to add my own personal commendation to that of Gen. Pershing. Gen. March has rendered services of inestimable value to his country without fear or favor. He has labored to build the army, to co-ordinate the various branches of the service and to supervise the administration of military af-

airs with a view to the efficiency of our fighting forces, and that justice of administration in the army itself upon which alone a sound spirit can be built.

"In acting as the president's deputy to confer this medal I have perhaps no right to add my personal judgment, but to the members of the staff who have co-operated under Gen. March's supervision in this great business no such addition is necessary. I therefore, congratulate the army and the country upon the intelligence, zeal and patriotic devotion with which Gen. March has performed his great duties, and in the name of the president, I confer upon him the distinguished service medal authorized by the congress."

Gen. March's Acceptance.

Gen. March, upon receiving the distinguished service medal from the secretary of war, said:

"Mr. Secretary, I accept the distinguished service medal with a particular feeling of pleasure because it comes to me as the result of a straight military recommendation for service performed on both sides of the Atlantic, and not merely in recognition of the distinguished office which I hold by law as military head of the United States army.

"We have authorized the bestowal of a number of these medals on officers serving in France, and I shall take pleasure during the next few days in recommending to you, Mr. Secretary, the names of officers at home whose services to the country have been of inestimable value.

"I should say in addition, Mr. Secretary, that I feel particular pleasure in what you said to me personally, because, while Gen. Pershing knows what I did on the other side, you know better than any one what I have done at home. That adds to the medal."

Honored by Japan.

At the imperial Japanese embassy in Washington, Dec. 9 1918, his imperial highness Prince Higashi Fushimi, by command of his imperial majesty the emperor of Japan, personally decorated Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of the general staff, United States army, with the grand cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, accorded for distinguished and brilliant services.

The presentation took place in the presence of members of the prince's suite, Ambassador Ishii, and the staff of the Japanese embassy.

Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines and Col. Constant Corcoran, both of the army general staff, also received from the hands of the prince, the second class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure and the third class of the Order of the Rising Sun, respectively, for the services which they rendered the United States and the allies in the present war.

FOOD FOR THREE MILLION MEN.

The following table shows the estimated consumption and cost of the various articles of food furnished the army during one year, the size of the army being estimated at 3,000,000 soldiers and the prices based on those prevailing in August, 1918:

Article.	Consumption.	Cost.
Beef, fresh, lbs.....	478,515,000	\$109,627,786
Bacon, lbs.....	48,180,000	18,587,844
Cornmeal, lbs.....	21,090,000	1,211,727
Rice, lbs.....	30,660,000	2,158,464
Potatoes, lbs.....	782,925,000	14,014,357
Onions, lbs.....	58,035,000	1,439,268
Jam, cans.....	7,665,000	2,071,849
Coffee, lbs.....	61,320,000	9,265,452
Tea E. B., blk., lbs.	3,285,000	1,232,203
Gundr., gr., lbs.....	1,095,000	416,100
Oolong, black, lbs.....	1,095,000	350,400
Y. H., lbs.....	1,095,000	369,015
Japan, lbs.....	1,095,000	385,987
Vinegar, gals.....	2,190,000	658,095
Pickles, chowchow, pint jars.....	1,095,000	245,170
Cucumber, gals.....	3,285,000	1,314,000

Article.	Consumption.	Cost.
Gherkins, pint jars.	1,095,000	242,980
Mixed, pint jars....	1,095,000	262,690
Salt, lbs.....	27,375,000	175,200
Pepper, black, cans...	6,770,000	474,073
Chile Colo., cans.....	1,095,000	293,131
Cayenne, bottles....	1,095,000	112,237
Lard, lbs.....	6,570,000	1,729,881
Substitute, lbs.....	31,755,000	6,970,222
Butter, lbs.....	15,330,000	6,516,783
Oleomargarine, lbs.....	7,665,000	2,064,184
Chocolate, plain.....	2,190,000	288,423
Vanilla, pkg.....	2,190,000	284,700
Molasses, cans.....	2,190,000	356,970
Commodity.	Amount.	Value.
Evap. milk.....	2,992,500 cases	\$16,458,750
Canned tomatoes	6,000,000 cases	21,600,000
Pineapples.....	250,000 cases	875,000
Pork & beans	4,000,000 cases	17,600,000
Salmon	2,000,000 cases	16,000,000
Flour	915,000,000 pounds	50,325,000
Prunes	30,000,000 pounds	3,300,000
Peaches, evap.	21,000,000 pounds	2,730,000
Apples	18,000,000 pounds	2,520,000
Beans, dried.....	50,000,000 pounds	5,000,000

AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN MILITARY SERVICE TREATY.

The full text of the convention relating to military service of British subjects in the United States and of citizens of the United States in Great Britain and Canada and notes relating to article I follow:

British Embassy, Washington, June 3, 1918.—The Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States—Sir: With reference to the military service convention between the United States and Great Britain signed to-day, I am instructed by his majesty's government to explain why the proviso to article I does not limit the military service of citizens of the United States in Great Britain to those of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, as requested by the United States government. The reason for the omission of this clause in the proviso is a desire to avoid the delay that would be involved in modifying the military service acts, 1916 to 1918, which control the operation of any convention of this character. I beg you, therefore, to be good enough not to press this proposal.

The effect of these acts is to make United States citizens in Great Britain under this convention liable to military service between the ages of 18 and 49, both inclusive. The limitation of the ages of military citizens in Great Britain for the purpose of military service to those prescribed in the laws of the United States relating to compulsory military service may, however, be attained without amendment of these acts by exercise by the United States of its right of exemption under article III.

His majesty's government understand, therefore, that the United States government will exercise their right under article III, to exempt from compulsory military service in Great Britain all citizens of the United States in Great Britain outside the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

READING.

June 3, 1918.—His Excellency the Earl of Reading, Ambassador of Great Britain on Special Mission: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of this date in regard to the military service convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed to-day, in which you state that you are instructed to explain why the proviso to article I does not limit the military service of citizens of the United States in Great Britain to those of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service as requested by the United States government. In explanation your excellency states as follows:

"The reason for the omission of this clause in the proviso is a desire to avoid the delay which would be involved in modifying the military service acts, 1916 to 1918, which control the operation of any convention of this character. I beg you, therefore, to be good enough not to press this proposal.

"The effect of these acts is to make United States citizens in Great Britain under this convention liable to military service between the ages of 18 and 49 years, both inclusive. The limitation of the ages of United States citizens in Great Britain for the purposes of military service to those prescribed in the laws of the United States relating to compulsory military service may, however, be attained without amendment of these acts by the exercise by the United States of its right of exemption under article III."

Your excellency adds that—

"His majesty's government understand, therefore, that the United States government will exercise its right under article III, to exempt from compulsory military service in Great Britain all citizens of the United States in Great Britain outside the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service."

In reply I have the honor to inform your excellency that the government of the United States is pleased to accept this explanation of said article I, and, in lieu of a clause in this article limiting the military service of citizens of the United States in Great Britain to those of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, to exercise its right under article III, to exempt from compulsory military service in Great Britain all citizens of the United States in Great Britain outside of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,
ROBERT LANSING.

PART I.—CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The president of the United States of America and his majesty, the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India, being convinced that for the better prosecution of the present war it is desirable that citizens of the United States in Great Britain and British subjects in the United States shall either return to their own country to perform military service in its army or shall serve in the army of the country in which they remain, have resolved to enter into a convention to that end, and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries the president of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, secretary of state of the United States, and his Britannic majesty, the earl of Reading, lord chief justice of England, high commissioner and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article I.

All male citizens of the United States in Great Britain and all male British subjects in the United States shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Great Britain, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations from time to time in force of the country in which they are: Provided, that in respect to British subjects in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive: Provided, however, that no citizen of the United States in Great Britain and no British subject in the United States who, before proceeding to Great Britain or the United States, respectively, was ordinarily resident in a place in the possessions of the United States or in his majesty's dominions, respectively, where the law does not impose compulsory military service, shall, by virtue of this convention, be liable to military service under the laws and regulations of Great Britain or the United States, respectively: Provided further, that in the event of compulsory military service being applied to any part of his majesty's dominions in which military service at present is not compulsory, British subjects who, before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in such part of his majesty's dominions, shall thereupon be included within the terms of this convention.

Article II.

Citizens of the United States and British subjects within the age limits aforesaid who desire to enter the military service of their own country must, after making such application therefor as may be prescribed by the laws

or regulations of the country in which they are, enlist or enroll or must leave Great Britain or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country before the expiration of sixty days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, if liable to military service in the country in which they are at the said date; or if not so liable, then before the expiration of thirty days after the time when liability shall accrue; or as to those holding certificates of exemption under article III. of this convention, before the expiration of thirty days after the date on which any such certificate becomes inoperative unless sooner renewed; or as to those who apply for certificates of exemption under article III. and whose applications are refused, then before the expiration of thirty days after the date of such refusal, unless the application be sooner granted.

Article III.

The government of the United States and his Britannic majesty's government may through their respective diplomatic representatives issue certificates of exemption from military service to citizens of the United States in Great Britain and British subjects in the United States, respectively, upon application or otherwise, within sixty days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, or within thirty days from the date when such citizens or subjects become liable to military service in accordance with article I., provided that the applications be made or the certificates be granted prior to their entry into the military service of either country.

Such certificates may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed or revoked in the discretion of the government granting them. Persons holding such certificates shall, so long as the certificates are in force, not be liable to military service in the country in which they are.

Article IV.

This convention shall not apply to British subjects in the United States (a) who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of his majesty's dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Canada.

Article V.

The government of the United States and his Britannic majesty's government will respectively, so far as possible facilitate the return of British subjects and citizens of the United States who may desire to return to their own country for military service, but shall not be responsible for providing transport or the cost of transport for such persons.

Article VI.

No citizen or subject of either country who, under the provisions of this convention, enters the military service of the other shall, by reason of such service, be considered after this convention shall have expired or after his discharge to have lost his nationality, or to be under any allegiance, to his Britannic majesty or to the United States, as the case may be.

Article VII.

The present convention shall be ratified by the president of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States and by his Britannic majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London as soon as possible. It shall come into operation on the date on which the ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force until the expiration of sixty days after either of the

contracting parties shall have given notice of termination to the other: whereupon any subject or citizen of either country incorporated into the military service of the other under this convention shall be as soon as possible discharged therefrom.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

ROBERT LANSING.
READING.

PART II.—CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA AND OF CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The president of the United States of America and his majesty, the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India, being convinced that for the better prosecution of the present war it is desirable that citizens of the United States in Canada and Canadian British subjects in the United States shall either return to their own country to perform military service in its army or shall serve in the army of the country in which they remain, have resolved to enter into a convention to that end and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries the president of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, secretary of state of the United States, and his Britannic majesty, the earl of Reading, lord chief justice of England, high commissioner and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article I.

All male citizens of the United States in Canada (hereinafter called Americans) and all male British subjects in the United States (a) who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of his majesty's dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Canada (hereinafter called Canadians), shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Canada, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations, from time to time in force, of the country in which they are: Provided, that in respect to Americans in Canada the ages for military service shall be the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and in respect to Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive.

Article II.

Americans and Canadians within the age limits aforesaid who desire to enter the military service of their own country must enlist or enroll or must leave Canada or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country before the expiration of sixty days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, if liable to military service in the country in which they are at the said date; or, if not so liable, then before the expiration of thirty days after the time when liability shall accrue; or, as to those holding certificates of exemption under article III. of this convention, before the expiration of thir-

ty days after the date on which any such certificate becomes operative unless sooner renewed; or as to those who apply for certificates of exemption under article III., and whose applications are refused, then before the expiration of thirty days after the date of such refusal, unless the application be sooner granted.

Article III.

The government of the United States, through the consul-general at Ottawa, and his Britannic majesty's government, through the British ambassador at Washington, may issue certificates of exemption from military service to Americans and Canadians, respectively, upon application or otherwise, within sixty days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention or within thirty days from the date when such citizens or subjects become liable to military service in accordance with article I., provided that the applications be made or the certificates be granted prior to their entry into the military service of either country. Such certificates may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed or revoked in the discretion of the government granting them. Persons holding such certificates shall, so long as the certificates are in force, not be liable to military service in the country in which they are.

Article IV.

The government of the United States and the government of Canada will respectively, so far as possible, facilitate the return of Canadians and Americans who may desire to return to their own country for military serv-

ice, but shall not be responsible for providing transport or the cost of transport for such persons.

Article V.

No citizen or subject of either country who, under the provisions of this convention, enters the military service of the other shall, by reason of such service, be considered after this convention shall have expired or after his discharge, to have lost his nationality or to be under any allegiance to the United States or to his Britannic majesty, as the case may be.

Article VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, and by his Britannic majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London as soon as possible. It shall come into operation on the date on which the ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force until the contracting parties shall have given notice of termination to the other; whereupon any citizen or subject of either country incorporated into the military service of the other under this convention shall be as soon as possible discharged therefrom.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

ROBERT LANSING.
READING.

HEALTH AND MORALE OF THE ARMY.

In his annual report for 1918 the secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, gave some highly interesting details as to the health of the army, the work of the medical department and the nursing corps, and also of the work of the commission on training camp activities. Following is what the secretary said on these subjects:

It must be a source of the deepest gratification to the country, as it is to me, that the health of the army has been so excellent, not only as compared with the army in other wars but also as compared with the civilian population.

For the year ending Aug. 30, 1918, the death rate from disease among troops in the United States was 6.4 per thousand; in the American expeditionary force it was 4.7; for the combined forces it was 5.9. The male civilian death rate for the age groups most nearly corresponding to the army age is substantially the same as the rate in the American expeditionary force. What this low figure means in lives saved is shown by comparing it with the rate of 65 per thousand in the union army during the civil war and the rate of 26 per thousand in the American army during the Spanish war. Pneumonia, either primary or secondary to measles, caused 36 per cent of all deaths among troops and 63 per cent of the deaths from disease.

About the middle of September the influenza epidemic which had been prevalent in Europe gained a foothold in this country. Beginning in the New England states, it gradually spread south and west until practically the entire country suffered under its scourge. Naturally the camps and cantonments, with their closer concentration of men, provided especially favorable ground for the spread of the epidemic. In the eight weeks from Sept. 14 to Nov. 8 there were reported among all troops in the United States over 316,000 cases of influenza and over 53,000 cases of pneumonia. Of the 20,500 deaths during this period, probably 19,800 were the result of the epidemic. During eight weeks the epidemic caused more than twice as many deaths among troops in the United States as occurred during the entire year preceding the epidemic, and almost as many as the battle fatalities during

the eighteen months of the war up to October, 1918. By the middle of November it was apparent that the epidemic had spent its force. The number of deaths was still above normal, but was showing a steady decline. The American expeditionary force suffered somewhat from the epidemic, but far less severely than the troops in the United States.

Medical Organization.

Figures as to the health of our soldiers bear eloquent tribute to the efficiency of the medical department of the army. With the invaluable assistance of the American Red Cross, it found itself in a position to render great service from the very beginning. In this connection it is significant to note that the first casualties in the American expeditionary force occurred in the medical corps, when on Sept. 4, 1917, one officer and three men were killed and three officers and six men wounded in a German airplane attack on one of our base hospitals. On Nov. 11, 1918, the army had eighty fully equipped hospitals in this country with a capacity of 120,000 patients. There are 104 base hospitals and thirty-one evacuation hospitals in the American expeditionary force and one evacuation hospital in Siberia. In addition a special hospital for head surgery, an optical unit, and eight auxiliary units are operating abroad.

Army hospitals in the United States cared for 1,407,191 patients during the war; those with the American expeditionary force cared for 755,354, a total of 2,162,545.

In addition to furnishing its medical personnel for the operation of the above units, the war department, through the chief surgeon, has detailed 931 American officers to serve with the British forces and a further 169 for service in base hospitals that we have turned over to the British. Furthermore, several ambulance sections have been operating with the Italian army.

Medical and Dental Personnel.

In order to provide properly trained personnel for the medical needs of the army outlined above, training camps were opened on June 1, 1917, at Fort Oglethorpe, Fort Benjamin Har-

arrison and Fort Riley. The need for similar facilities for colored officers and men was quickly recognized, and on July 21 a camp was opened at Fort Des Moines for the training of colored personnel. Simultaneously special intensive training was given to all army medical officers, 1,724 receiving instruction in war surgery and 600 in roentgenology.

The vital importance of good teeth has been fully realized by the department. On Nov. 11, 1918, there were 4,420 dentists in the army and 5,372 in the reserve corps not yet called to active duty.

Up to the end of July about 15 per cent of the entire civilian medical profession of the United States went into active duty as medical officers of the army. Probably no working force has ever been organized which contained more distinguished men of a single profession than are to-day enrolled in the medical department of the United States army.

No praise is too great for these men and their many brothers who freely gave themselves to the country in the time of her need, sacrificing homes and positions that they might render their greatest service to the cause of democracy.

Nurses.

The answer made by the graduate nurses in this country has been no less splendid than that of the doctors. When the armistice was signed an adequate staff of nurses was on duty at every army hospital in the United States. Eight thousand five hundred and ten were on duty in Europe, 1,400 were mobilized and awaiting transportation overseas and 2,000 more were available for immediate foreign service. The part played by these heroic women can best be told by our sons and brothers when they return from the battle fields; they, and only they, can pay proper tribute to the love and devotion with which our American nurses watched over them and cared for them.

Appropriations.

During the period of the war over \$500,000,000 was made available for the uses of the medical department. The expenditure of this vast sum was not merely a matter of placing contracts and awaiting deliveries. New sources of supply had to be created to meet the unprecedented demand for surgical instruments, medical and surgical supplies, bedding and beds and anesthetics, and everything possible had to be done to standardize all staple articles so as to reduce manufacturing difficulties to a minimum. Under the direction of Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas the medical department worked out a most satisfactory program.

The war department has believed that preventive as well as curative duties should be performed by its medical personnel. Accordingly, eight "survey parties" have been maintained to inspect all stocks of food and the manner of serving meals to troops in camps or hospitals. Provision has also been made for the education of cooks and bakers in the science of their trades.

Gas Defense Service.

During the first fifteen months of the war all matters pertaining to the protection of troops against poison gases were under the charge of the surgeon-general, who devised, contracted for and produced during this period over 1,500,000 gas masks. The magnitude of this work became so great, however, that a special "chemical warfare service" was created to handle both the defensive end, formerly under the medical corps, and the offensive branch, theretofore under the engineers.

Reconstruction Work.

One of the most important activities under the direction of the medical department has been the reconstruction work planned for soldiers, sailors and marines. At ports of debarkation arrangements have been made for the rapid classification and assignment of returned sick and injured to the nineteen gen-

eral hospitals selected for reconstruction work.

At each of the hospitals courses of instruction are conducted which are adapted to the physical and educational qualifications of the men. These courses range from the most elementary instruction in the "three R's" to highly specialized trades; all of them, however, have the single purpose of enabling the man to overcome the handicaps resulting from his wounds and to resume his place as a productive member of society as speedily as possible. This work is being prosecuted in the greatest variety of subjects at Walter Reed hospital, Washington, D. C., where important experiments are being made and where special attention is being given to fitting men with effective artificial legs, arms and hands.

Growth of the Department.

At the beginning of the war there were only 750 officers, 393 nurses and 6,619 enlisted men belonging to the medical department. In November, 1918, the corresponding figures were 39,363 officers, 21,344 nurses and 245,652 enlisted men. During the period of greatest expansion the department's program was guided by Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, the surgeon-general. After many years of conspicuous service in the army, Maj.-Gen. Gorgas has retired in accordance with the provisions of the law, and was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, chief surgeon of the American expeditionary force.

Training Camp Activities.

The commission on training camp activities was created in April, 1917, by the secretary of war to advise him on all matters relating to the morale of the troops. Cut off from home, family, friends, clubs, churches, the hundreds of thousands of men who poured into the country's camps required something besides the routine of military training if they were to be kept healthy mentally and spiritually. It became the task of the commission to foster in the camps a new social world. This was done through its own agents and through the agents of the affiliated organizations over which it had supervision. It provided club life, it organized athletics, it furnished recreation through theaters and mass singing, it provided educational facilities, it furnished opportunity for religious services to be held, it went into the communities outside the camps and reorganized their facilities for offering hospitality to the soldiers. While it provided these advantages to the soldier, it also sought to protect him from vicious influences by a systematic campaign of education against venereal disease and by strict enforcement of laws against liquor selling and prostitution. The effort was to furnish for the men an environment not only clean and wholesome, but actually inspiring—to make them fit and eager to fight for democracy.

What much of this work has been carried on by the commission itself through government appropriations, a great deal of it has been made possible by private organizations which have worked under the supervision of the commission. These organizations, the Young Men's Christian association, the Young Women's Christian association, the National Catholic War council (Knights of Columbus), the War Camp Community Service, the American Library association, the Jewish Welfare board and the Salvation Army, have been enormously effective in maintaining the morale of our troops at home and overseas and the value of their services is gratefully acknowledged.

Athletics.

One of the first things undertaken by the commission was the stimulation of athletic sports. Forty-four athletic directors and thirty boxing instructors were appointed in the various camps and an organization was built up by which the men in the camps were participating regularly in some form of athletics, both as part of their military training and as spare time recreation. Mass athletics, boxing, hand-to-hand fighting, and calisthenics proved

so valuable in promoting military efficiency that many of the civilian athletic directors were commissioned. At first it was difficult to obtain an adequate quantity of athletic equipment for the soldiers. Funds were lacking and raw material for manufacturing equipment was scarce. In many cases a company box of equipment had to serve a regiment. But later funds appropriated by the government were available, supplemented by generous subscriptions collected by special committees working under the direction of the commission, and much more equipment was purchased and distributed.

Social Hygiene.

Much attention, too, has been given to the problem of social hygiene. A wide educational campaign along lines of sex hygiene has been undertaken in all the camps and civilian population of the country regarding the nature and prevention of social disease. Lectures, moving pictures and exhibits of various kinds are utilized, and extensive literature has been developed. More than 2,000,000 soldiers have been reached by lecturers; fifty-eight camps have received stereomographs and 116 camps and posts have received placard exhibits. In the larger military establishments trained non-commissioned officers have been in charge of this work.

The section on men's work has conducted an extensive campaign of education among civilians. It has sought to stimulate the enforcement of existing laws against prostitution and to pass new ones where needed to curb vice and liquor selling. Its chief effort has been given to promoting education about venereal disease through industrial establishments, enlisting the support of employers who have devoted time and money to furthering the work among their employes. The section on women's work has endeavored by lectures, by circulation of literature and exhibits, to enlist the special interest of women, individually and in groups, in the fight against disease.

The law enforcement division has been the agency through which the commission has acted in making effective the government policy of suppressing prostitution and illicit liquor selling. Through its section on vice and liquor control it has closed red light districts to the number of 116 (including those which were within the prohibited zone established by section 13 of the selective service act). It has sought further to protect the soldier by breaking up the industry of the street walkers and the frequenters of cafes and cabarets. It has relentlessly pursued the bootlegger and has made it increasingly difficult for the man in uniform to obtain liquor. The commission has also devoted a great deal of attention to work with delinquent girls, who form the chief problem of camp communities. More than 150 field workers are engaged in patrol duty and personal case work and every endeavor has been made through education and otherwise to rehabilitate this unfortunate class. Detention homes and houses have been erected for the custody of women and girls whose commitment to an institution had become necessary for the protection of

the military forces. This work has been carried on by the states with the assistance of a grant of \$250,000 from the president's war emergency fund.

Music.

A great deal of attention has been given to music as an effective factor in military training. This has been done through mass singing in camps and communities, singing on the march as a physical stimulus and source of cheer, competitive regimental and company singing, recreational singing in soldiers' free time, the organization of quartets, glee clubs and choruses and the training of company and regimental song leaders to aid the camp song leader. Song leaders to the number of fifty-three have been assigned to the camps as civilian aids to the commanding officers. They are paid by funds of the quartermaster corps. In order to have all the men in uniform singing the same song, songbooks containing patriotic songs, folk songs, popular and service songs and some hymns were published by the commission and distributed to the men. The department also interested itself in the development of the military bands and prepared a program, practically identical with one submitted from abroad by Gen. Pershing, for the enlargement of the bands, a revised instrumentation, the commissioning of bandmasters and the organizing of band schools. Experiments with vocal and instrumental music in hospitals proved so effective with certain types of cases and so acceptable to the hospital authorities that the matter was referred to the surgeon-general's office with a view to its transfer to this department.

The services of the camp song leaders have frequently been borrowed by near by communities. Community singing—the singing of songs the soldiers have been singing—has spread all over the country, and the possibilities, both as to military and civilian morale, are highly significant. A singing nation will emerge from the war.

Theatrical Entertainments.

When Gen. Pershing said, "Give me a thousand soldiers occasionally entertained to 10,000 soldiers without entertainment," he voiced the need for entertainment in the camps. The commission on training camp activities built liberty theaters in thirty-four camps. The smallest of these theaters seats about 1,000 and the largest somewhat over 3,000. Built of wood but so constructed as to be easily emptied in case of fire, they are modern in every respect and equipped with all necessary paraphernalia for the handling of scenery and lighting effects. The cost of the buildings has varied from \$5,000 to \$50,000, depending upon the size; and the government has appropriated \$1,250,000 for this work. Each theater is in the charge of a resident manager appointed by the commission.

In addition to the regular performances staged in these theaters on a booking circuit, the commission has appointed dramatic directors in many of the camps, so that the boys overseas may be equipped to stage their own performances and thus be provided with means of self-entertainment.

FARMS FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS.

The following letter was written by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, to President Wilson May 31, 1918:

I believe the time has come when we should give thought to the preparation of plans for providing opportunity for our soldiers returning from the war. Because this department has handled similar problems, I consider it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of yourself and congress.

Every country has found itself face to face with this situation at the close of a great war. From Rome under Caesar to France under Napoleon, down even to our own civil war, the problem arose as to what could be done with the soldiers to be mustered out of military service.

At the close of the civil war America faced

a somewhat similar situation, but, fortunately, at that time the public domain offered opportunity to the home returning soldiers. The great part the veterans of that war played in developing the west is one of our epics. The homestead law had been signed by Lincoln in the second year of the war so that out of our wealth in lands we had farms to offer the million of veterans. It was also the era of transcontinental railway construction. It was likewise the period of rapid yet broad and full development of towns and communities and states.

To the great number of returning soldiers land will offer the great and fundamental opportunity. The experience of wars points out the lesson that our service men, because of army life, with its openness and activity, will

largely seek outdoor vocations and occupations. This fact is accepted by the allied European nations. That is why their programs and policies of relocating and readjustment emphasize the opportunities on the land for the returning soldier. The question then is: "What land can be made available for farm homes for our soldiers?"

We do not have the bountiful public domain of the sixties and seventies. In a literal sense, for the use of it on a generous scale for soldier farm homes as in the sixties, "the public domain is gone." The official figures at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1917, show this: We have unappropriated land in the continental United States to the amount of 230,657,755 acres. It is safe to say that not one-half of this land will ever prove to be cultivatable in any sense. We have no land in any way comparable to that in the public domain when Appomattox came and men turned westward with army rifle and "roll blouse" to begin life anew.

While we do not have that matchless public domain of '65, we do have millions of acres of undeveloped lands that can be made available for our homecoming soldiers. We have arid lands in the west; cutover lands in the northwest, lake states and south, and also swamp lands in the middle west and south, which can be made available through the proper development. Much of this land can be made suitable for farm homes if properly handled. But it will require that each type of land be dealt with in its own particular fashion. The arid land will require water, the cutover land will require clearing and the swamp land must be drained. Without any of these aids they remain largely "no man's land." The solution of these problems is no new thing. In the admirable achievement of the reclamation service in reclamation and drainage we have abundant proof of what can be done.

Looking toward the construction of additional projects, I am glad to say that plans and investigations have been under way for some time. A survey and study has been in the course of consummation by the reclamation service on the great Colorado basin. That new project, I believe, will appeal to the new spirit of America. It would mean the conquest of an empire in the southwest. It is believed that more than 3,000,000 acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the upper and lower Colorado basin projects.

It has been officially estimated that more than 15,000,000 acres of irrigable land now remain in the government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of government land for reclamation. Under what policy and program millions of these acres could be reclaimed for future farms and homes remains for legislation to determine. The amount of swamp and cutover lands in the United States that can be made available for farming is extensive. Just how much there is has never been determined with any degree of accuracy. Practically all of it has passed into private ownership. For that reason, in considering its use, it would be necessary to work out a policy between the private owners and the government unless the land was purchased. It has been estimated that the total area of swamp and overflowed lands in the United States is between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 acres. Of this amount it is stated that about 40,000,000 acres can be reclaimed and made profitable for agriculture. The undeveloped swamp lands lie chiefly in Florida, in the states along the Atlantic and gulf coasts, in the Mississippi delta and in Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California.

What amount of land in its natural state unfit for farm homes can be made suitable for cultivation by drainage only through surveys and studies can develop. We know that scientific figures show that more than 15,000,000 acres have been reclaimed for profitable farming, most of which lies in the Mississippi river valley.

The amount of cutover lands in the United States, of course, it is impossible even in approximation to estimate. These lands, however, lie largely in the south Atlantic and gulf states, the lake states and the northwestern states. A rough estimate of their number is about 200,000,000 acres—that is, of land suitable for agricultural development. Substantially all this cutover or logged-off land is in private ownership. The failure of this land to be developed is largely due to inadequate method of approach. Unless a new policy of development is worked out in cooperation between the federal government, the states and the individual owners, a greater part of it will remain unsettled and uncultivated. The undeveloped cutover lands lie chiefly in the Pacific northwest (particularly in Washington and Oregon) in the lake states (Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin), and in the south Atlantic and gulf coastal states (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas).

Any plan for the development of land for the returning soldier will come face to face with the fact that a new policy will have to meet the new conditions. The era of free or cheap lands in the United States has passed. We must meet the new conditions of developing lands in advance—security must, to a degree, displace speculation. Some of the defects in our old system have been described by Dr. Elwood Mead in these words:

"Science [should] have gone hand in hand with the settlement of the arid and semi-arid country, and all that science could give would have been utilized first, in the creation of the conditions of settlement, and then in aiding the settler in difficult tasks. Because nothing was done these heroic but uninformed souls were bedeviled by the winds, cold, drought, and insect pests. They wasted their efforts, lost their hopes and ambitions and a tragic percentage left, impoverished and embittered. The tragic part of this history is that nearly all this suffering and loss could have been avoided under a carefully thought out plan of development."

There are certain tendencies which we ought to face frankly in our consideration of a policy for land to the homecoming soldier. First, the drift to farm tenancy. The experience of the world shows without question that the happiest people, the best farms and the soundest political conditions are found where the farmer owns the home and the farm lands. The growth of tenancy in America shows an increase of 23 per cent for the twenty years between 1890 and 1910. Second, the drift to urban life. In 1880 of the total population of the United States 29.5 per cent of our people resided in cities and 70.5 per cent in the country. At the census of 1910 46.3 per cent resided in cities and 53.7 per cent remained in the country. It is evident that since the war in Europe there has been a decided increase in the trend toward the city, because of industrial conditions. The adoption by the United States of new policies in its land development plans for returning veterans will also contribute to the amelioration of these two dangers to American life.

A plan of land development, whereby land is developed in large areas, subdivided into individual farms, then sold to actual bona fide farmers on a long time payment basis, has been in force not only in the United States under the reclamation act, but also in many other countries, for several years. It has proved a distinct success. In Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand and the Australian commonwealth it has completely changed the land situation. One of the new features of this plan is that holders are aided in improving and cultivating the farm. In a word, there is organized community development. Its beneficial results have been well described by the Canadian commission which was appointed to investigate its results in New Zealand in these words:

"The farmers have built better houses or remodeled their old ones, brought a larger acreage of land under cultivation that would oth-

erwise be lying idle; have bought and kept better live stock; have bought and used more labor-saving machinery on the farms and in the houses. They keep more sheep and pigs and have so largely increased the revenue from their farms that they are able to meet the payments on the mortgages and to adopt a higher standard of living and a better one. Throughout the country a higher and better civilization is gradually being evolved; the young men and women who are growing up are happy and contented to remain at home on the farm and find ample time and opportunity for recreation and entertainment of a kind more wholesome and elevating than can be obtained in the cities." It may be said that this country outside of Alaska has no frontier to-day. Of course, Alaska will still offer opportunity for a pioneer life. And, of course, Alaska likewise has yet unknown remarkable agricultural possibilities, but unless we make possible the development of this land by the men who desire their life in that field, we will lose a great national opportunity.

This is an immediate duty. It will be too late to plan for these things when the war is over. Our thought now should be given to the problem, and I therefore desire to bring to your mind the wisdom of immediately supplying the interior department with a sufficient fund with which to make the necessary surveys and studies. We should know by the time the war ends not merely how much arid land can be irrigated, nor how much swamp land reclaimed, nor where the grazing land is and how many cattle it will support, nor how much cutover land can be cleared, but we should know with definiteness where it is practicable to begin new irrigation projects, what the character of the land is, what the nature of the improvements needed will be, and what the cost will be. We should know also, not in a general way but with particularity, what definite areas of swamp land may be reclaimed, how they can be drained, what the cost of the drainage will be, what crops they will raise. We should have in mind specific areas of grazing lands, with a knowledge of the cattle which are best adapted to them, and the practicability of supporting a family upon them. So, too, with our cutover lands. We should know what it would cost to pull or "blow out" stumps and to put the lands into condition for a farm home.

All of this should be done upon a definite planning basis. We should think as carefully of each of these projects as George Washington thought of the planning of the city of Washington. We should know what it will cost to buy these lands if they are in private hands. In short, at the conclusion of the war the United States should be able to say to its returned soldiers: "If you wish to go upon a farm, here are a variety of

farms of which you may take your pick, which the government has prepared against the time of your returning." I do not mean by this to carry the implication that we should do any other work now than the work of planning. A very small sum of money put into the hands of men of thought, experience and vision will give us a program which will make us feel entirely confident that we are not to be submerged industrially or otherwise by labor which we will not be able to absorb, or that we would be in a condition where we would show a lack of respect for those who return as heroes, but who will be without means of immediate self-support.

A million or two dollars, if appropriated now, will put this row well under way.

This plan does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldier. He is not to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue in a sense in the service of the government. Instead of destroying our enemies, he is to develop our resources.

The work that is to be done, other than the planting, should be done by the soldier himself. The dam or the irrigation project should be built by him; the canals, the ditches, the breaking of the land and the building of the houses should, under proper direction, be his occupation. He should be allowed to make his own home, cared for while he is doing it, and given an interest in the land for which he can pay through a long period of years, perhaps thirty or forty years. This same policy can be carried out as to the other classes of land. So that the soldier on his return would have an opportunity to make a home for himself, to build a home with money which we would advance and which he would repay, and for the repayment we would have abundant security. The farms should not be turned over as the prairies were, unbroken, unfenced, without accommodations for men or animals. There should be prepared homes, all of which can be constructed by the men themselves and paid for by them under a system of simple devising by which modern methods of finance will be applied to their needs.

As I have indicated, this is not a mere Utopian vision. It is, with slight variations, a policy which other countries are pursuing successfully. The plan is simple. I will undertake to present to the congress definite projects for the development of this country through the use of the returned soldier by which the United States, lending its credit, may increase its resources and its population and the happiness of its people with a cost to itself of no more than the few hundred thousand dollars that it will take to study this problem through competent men. This work should not be postponed.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

With the co-operation of the national welfare organizations, government agencies interested in demobilization and local community organizations of all kinds, the United States employment service in December, 1918, began establishing a bureau for returning soldiers, sailors and war workers in every city and town in the United States. It also stationed qualified representatives in all army camps and posts in this country to acquaint soldiers with the facilities for assisting them to suitable employment after they leave camp.

The reconstruction program of the employment service aims to link up all national and local efforts, both governmental and private, and centralizes in every community, through these local bureaus, all information as to proper openings in industry, commerce, and agriculture available to the nation's fighters and war workers. It calls for assisting them to the best work the country can give them, the individual's qualifications being considered, and for sending as many men as possible to the farms.

Since most soldiers are expected to go to their home communities—and should be encouraged to do so—the task of aiding them in finding work is primarily a community responsibility, and the local bureaus enable its discharge.

The program was approved and adopted by the secretaries of the war, navy, interior, commerce, agriculture and labor department, sitting as the members of the council of national defense. In the same capacity, these cabinet officials most concerned with demobilization took steps to keep intact the field machinery of the defense council so that it may be utilized by the department of labor and its employment service in carrying out the replacement program. Their action brought to employment service's aid a total of 184,000 local units, among them being the state councils, 4,000 community councils and 16,000 women's organizations.

Representatives of the welfare and other private organizations and the government agencies compose a co-operative central board at

Washington, through which a complete pooling of all efforts to assist soldiers and war workers to employment has been effected. Nathan A. Smyth, assistant director-general of the United States employment service, is chairman. In addition to the welfare organizations, the board includes such bodies as the American council of education, interested in having college students in the camps return to complete their courses; the general staff of the army; the federal board for vocational training, charged with training and placing crippled soldiers; and other agencies.

The following is a description of the purpose and mode of operation of community bureaus for returning soldiers.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. Purpose.

To establish in every community, from the small town to the largest city, a bureau where the returning soldier or sailor may ascertain what employment is open for him.

Many soldiers are returning home; many are going to cities where they are relatively unknown. Wherever they go, it is the duty of the community to see that every possible opportunity is given to them to get jobs—to get the best jobs for which they are qualified. These men gave up their work at the country's call without hesitation. To some of them their old positions remain open; with others such is not the case. Still others have acquired new purpose and strength, and in many cases new skill, which fits them for better work than they had formerly. It is both a national and a community duty to see that as they come back everything is done to enable them to return to their livelihood in the positions where they can do most effective work.

2. Agencies Concerned in Meeting Problem.

In every community there are many bodies such as churches, lodges and local branches of national women's organizations, and such bodies as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, American Federation of Labor, the War Camp Community Service, draft boards, and others, which are preparing to find employment for the returning soldiers and sailors. Unless co-ordinated the work of these organizations will overlap, with corresponding loss in efficiency. No one of them alone will be able to get more than partial information as to the available opportunities in the cities and very few will be in touch with possibilities in other communities.

The United States employment service is the official governmental organization charged with the duty of helping secure positions for returning soldiers and sailors, as well as war workers and others. It has community labor boards, composed of one representative of employers, one representative of labor and one representative of the employment service throughout the country, over 1,580 in number. It also has some 850 offices scattered throughout the country and has volunteer agents in other places.

With the approval of the secretaries of war, navy, agriculture, interior, commerce and labor, sitting together as the council of national defense, the United States employment service, with the assistance of the state councils of defense and their community councils, has undertaken to organize in every city and town throughout the country a bureau for returning soldiers and sailors.

The joint telegrams of instructions sent by the employment service and council of national defense on Dec. 2 to their respective state organizations constitute the fundamental basis of the plan thus officially adopted.

3. General Method of Operation.

The returning soldier or sailor may call personally at the bureau, but frequently will call upon some one of the co-operating agencies. It is not necessary that applications for work

by these men should be made at any one particular place.

It is, however, necessary that so far as possible all information as to positions open should be centered in one office and there kept strictly up to date. Such information will thus be a common pool on which all co-operating agencies will be able to draw. Co-operating agencies will register at this central office all opportunities for employment which come to their attention.

Employers should be urged as a patriotic duty to register their opportunities for employment at the central bureau, with specifications as to types and kinds of men wanted and other necessary details. They should keep the bureau informed as such positions are filled or as new jobs are open. The full resources of the bureau will be open without charge to any returning soldier or sailor, regardless of where he first makes application.

The bureau should use all means at its disposal to furnish returning soldiers with correct information as to the various questions that will confront them or direct them to places where such information can be obtained.

4. Returning War Workers.

While designed primarily for soldiers and sailors, in many communities the bureau will care also for those civilians who have left their peace-time jobs to take positions with concerns engaged in doing war work. In many places the facilities of the employment service are sufficient in themselves to care for the civilian workers; in other places it may become a community necessity that the central bureau should be for soldiers and sailors and war workers, so as to give assistance to civilians who have been engaged in war work and who cannot find employment.

II. ORGANIZATION.

1. Central.

The responsibility for administrative control rests with the United States employment service, subject to the directions of the secretary of labor. The employment service has secured the assistance of a co-operating central committee for purposes of establishing general policies and of securing the full joint utilization of all of the available resources of the organizations represented.

In the United States employment service the work is controlled by the director-general of the service, the administrative details being handled by a national superintendent of bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors.

2. In the State.

The administrative unit of the United States employment service is the state, and the work in each state is under the control of the federal director of the United States employment service for the state. Each such director is responsible to the director-general.

In dealing with the local bureaus the director-general of the employment service will act through the federal director of the state, leaving him large administrative discretion to meet the peculiar problems of the state.

Co-operating with the federal director of the employment service for the state, the state council of defense will direct the activities of its community councils in assisting the work of the employment service.

3. In the Local Community.

The management of the bureau in each city or town will be supervised by a board of management, composed of representatives of the community labor board wherever such a board exists and of the community council of defense, of the local branch of each organization represented on the central committee and other local organizations, a representative of labor and other representative citizens. The officers of such a board will be selected by it.

Wherever its size makes it advisable, such board of management should appoint a small executive committee and vest in it such pow-

ers as may be necessary for prompt and effective action.

In charge of each bureau will be a bureau manager, who will be selected by the board of management. Such manager will be sworn into the federal service as a special agent of the United States employment service of the department of labor and will be entitled to the franking privileges of such department and will be subject in the executive details hereafter mentioned to the instructions of the director-general of the employment service and of the federal director of such service for his state.

4. Duties of Boards of Management.

(a) To secure a suitable office and equipment:

The offices of the United States employment service wherever considered suitable are offered for this purpose. Where this is not the case an office should be arranged for at local expense. The duty of the community in returning soldiers justifies the government in seeking it to secure such contribution of rent from local sources.

(b) To provide a bureau manager:

Except in the smaller communities, the bureau manager will have to give practically his whole time to this work for a number of months to come. Any present employe of the employment service considered available by the board of management will on its request be assigned to this work. Where this course is not possible, local arrangements will have to be made to get the proper man and to see that he is properly compensated, if necessary. In some cases the services of paid officers of some of the national organizations interested may be available.

(c) To secure necessary volunteer assistants to the bureau manager:

A very considerable amount of records will have to be kept and much telephoning done in the bureau offices. In some cases it will be impossible for the bureau manager to perform his general executive duties and to attend to these details without assistance. It should be possible to secure competent volunteer assistants in every community.

(d) Finding jobs:

The board of management should bring to the attention of every possible employer in the community that it is his patriotic duty to register all positions which he has open with the bureau, and to notify it promptly when such positions are filled, and to give all further information which may be useful.

(e) Directing applicants to bureau:

The board of management should secure the co-operation of all bodies within the community and bring to the attention of the public through the newspapers, churches, and in every other possible way, the fact that information as to the positions open may be secured from the bureau for returning soldiers and sailors.

(f) Clearance with other communities:

The board of management should assist the United States employment service in securing co-operation with other states and communities, so that men who cannot find jobs for which they are fitted at one place may get prompt information as to possible openings elsewhere.

5. Powers of the Board of Management.

The board of management has the authority requisite to perform the aforesaid duties. The fundamental principle of organization is that as much local responsibility be recognized in the local board of management as is consistent with uniformity of operation in conformity with general principles approved by the central board at Washington and with the operation of each unit as a part of the general clearance system of the United States Employment service.

6. Powers and Duties of the Bureau Manager.

The bureau manager should be in executive control of the office of the local bureau and

should usually be the administrative officer of the board of management. It will be his responsibility to see that the following work is done promptly and effectively in the office:

a. That all opportunities for workers are registered and classified.

b. That such information as to positions is at all times available for any returning soldier or sailor, through whatsoever agency the application of such soldier or sailor may come.

c. That a record be kept of all applications for positions.

d. That the forms of the United States employment service be used (except that similar forms bearing the imprint of the local bureau and of the United States employment service are permissible).

e. That reports of the work of the office are made as required by the federal director of the United States employment service for the state.

f. That every possible assistance be given to every applicant for work.

g. That the work of the bureau be conducted in close co-operation with that of employment service offices in the community.

h. That all applicants be treated with painstaking, intelligent interest, in order that the best service may be given.

In the performance of these executive duties the bureau manager is the agent of the employment service, is entitled to use the department of labor franks and is subject to instructions from the federal director for the state and the director-general at Washington.

III. HOW TO PROCEED TO ORGANIZE BUREAUS.

Where there is a community labor board it will, under instructions from the federal director for the state, proceed at once to invite the co-operation of the community council of defense in calling a meeting of all organizations which are interested in co-operating in the movement. Such meeting should be presided over by the chairman of the community labor board, who will explain the purpose of the organization. At such meeting a representative board of management should be chosen. Conditions vary so in different towns and cities that it is impossible to give any uniform instructions as to who should be represented thereon, except as given above. (See subdivision II, section 3.)

The board of management chosen at such meeting will be called together by the representative thereon of the community labor board, who will act as temporary chairman, leaving it to the board to select its permanent officers and to provide its own form of organization.

Where there is no community labor board arrangements will be made by the federal director of the employment service for the state with the state council of defense to have the community council of defense perform for these purposes the functions of the community labor board.

Work already done in the formation of local board of management, in so far as it is consistent with these instructions, need not be undone. If, however, there is any inconsistency, the work should be so revised as to conform herewith.

IV. OPERATIONS.

The following are extracts from the report adopted by the central committee in Washington relating to co-operation between the government and the associated organizations:

It should be established as the guiding principle of administration:

1. That when and in so far as the bureaus shall be functioning, the separate co-operating agencies should refrain from doing any direct placing, and in that respect should limit themselves to registering the applicants, and either directing them to the headquarters of the bureau or acting as intermediaries between the applicants and the bureau for the purpose of placement.

2. That they should register all opportunities that are brought to their attention with

the bureau, so that it shall be enabled to conduct the clearance.

3. That the United States employment service shall be used to centralize the records and to clear jobs and applications within the community and with other communities.

4. That where the bureau function properly the separate agencies shall not as a general practice seek jobs for individuals unless with the approval of the local board, but shall pool with the bureaus all jobs available, and direct all men who come to them to the bureau to be placed by it.

The bureau manager should maintain a classified file of opportunities available, and of applicants, and should see that all possible channels for obtaining information as to opportunities are made use of and that both files are kept alive and up to date.

He should promptly advise the federal director for the state of opportunities that cannot be filled locally, and also of applicants for work who cannot find it in the locality.

He will receive from the federal director detailed instructions as to the methods and forms for reporting. The main object of such reports will be to show any surplus of men or opportunities; what effect the demobilization of soldiers and war workers is having upon the community and, in general, the number of placements made by the bureau.

It is the intention to have as few reports as possible called for and not in any way to burden the office with this kind of work. In order, however, to have an effective system of clearance of opportunities and men between bureaus it is most essential that these reports be promptly and accurately made.

In the operation of the bureau in places where there is an office of the United States employment service in many cases it may prove desirable to refer returning war workers and others seeking positions as skilled and unskilled workers to such office and limit the placement work at the bureau to special classes of workers such as professional and clerical. The United States employment service has a special clearance section for professional and special men which is in touch with opportunities throughout the country, particularly for engineers and teachers. This section should be communicated with through the federal directors for the states.

Each bureau office should bear a sign reading: "Bureau for returning soldiers and sailors ('and war workers' may be added at the discretion of the committee) conducted by the United States employment service and clearing operating agencies." The board may list the names of the co-operating agencies, should they consider it desirable.

The United States employment service has appointed an agent to be stationed in every demobilization camp who will there be assisted by the camp representative of the affiliated organization. Each such agent will, so far as possible, telegraph the federal director for the state the probable time of arrival

of discharged soldiers as soon as definite information is available.

The federal director will inform the bureaus affected. As far as possible, this information will contain the number of men who have signified their intention to call on the local bureau for assistance and a general statement of the predominating kinds of work desired.

He will mail a card for each man who has signified a desire for assistance, stating the kind of work wanted. These cards should be classified and filed by the manager of the bureau and where possible matched up with available opportunities before the man calls at the bureau, so that on arrival he can be at once referred to a definite opening.

ILLINOIS EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

State and municipal offices operating under the United States employment service:

- Alton—22 Market street.
- Aurora—Postoffice building.
- Bloomington—320 Greisheim building.
- Cairo—Federal building.
- Centralia—126 North Locust street.
- Chicago—116 North Dearborn street.
- 1435 East 63d street.
- 4531 South Ashland avenue.
- 105 South Jefferson street.
- 948 Milwaukee avenue.
- 4039 South Wabash avenue.
- 2875 West 22d street.
- 56 East Randolph street.
- 9004 Commercial avenue.
- German Aid society, 160 North Wells street.
- 11441 South Michigan avenue.
- 673 South State street.
- State council of defense, 120 West Adams street.
- Odd Fellows' league and relief board, Masonic Temple.
- Masonic employment bureau, Masonic Temple.
- 336 West Madison street (women).
- 29 South LaSalle street (engineering and education).
- 3141 Lincoln avenue.
- Women's employment committee, state council of defense, room 228 Monadnock building.
- 12 South Canal street.
- 616 Blue Island avenue.
- 553 West Madison street (railroad).
- Danville—Chamber of commerce.
- Decatur—119 South Water street.
- East St. Louis—Maine and Division streets.
- Elgin—208 Chicago street.
- Freeport—162 Stephenson street.
- Galesburg—161 South Cherry street.
- Joliet—Scott and Clinton streets.
- Kankakee—160 East Merchant street.
- LaSalle—536 1st street.
- Madison—323 Madison avenue.
- Peoria—512 South Adams street.
- Quincy—Chamber of commerce.
- Rockford—118 North Wyman street.
- Rock Island—1915 4th avenue.
- Springfield—210 North 4th street.
- Waukegan—Schwartz building.

SOME DRAMATIC INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

In view of the complete defeat of Germany and her allies in the world war it is interesting to recall some of the incidents connected with it which, though in themselves comparatively unimportant, influenced the outcome to a considerable extent by alienating the sympathy of the world from the central empires. Three of these will be told—the "scrap of paper" story, and the executions of Edith Cavell and Capt. Fryatt.

THE "SCRAP OF PAPER" BLUNDER.

Soon after the war began the British government published a number of highly important documents on the diplomatic negotiations immediately preceding the opening of the war. One of the most dramatic of these was the dispatch, or rather report, made by Sir Edward Goschen, British ambassador in Berlin, to Sir Edward Grey, then the British secretary of state for foreign affairs. It told

among other things of his interview with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in which the then German imperial chancellor spoke of the Belgian treaty as a "scrap of paper." The document is reproduced herewith in full:

London, Aug. 8, 1914.—Sir: In accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 4th instant I called upon the secretary of state that afternoon and inquired in the name of his majesty's government, whether the imperial government would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality. Herr von Jagow at once replied that he was sorry to say that his answer must be "No" as, in consequence of the German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality had been already violated. Herr von Jagow again went into the reasons why the imperial government had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France

by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavor to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition entailing great loss of time. This loss of time would have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops. I pointed out to Herr von Jagow that this fait accompli of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave, and I asked him whether there was not still time to draw back and avoid possible consequences, which both he and I would deplore. He replied that, for the reasons he had given me, it was now impossible for them to draw back.

During the afternoon I received your further telegram of the same date, and, in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I again proceeded to the imperial foreign office and informed the secretary of state that unless the imperial government could give the assurance by 12 o'clock that night that they would proceed no further with their violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, I had been instructed to demand my passports and inform the imperial government that his majesty's government would have to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany was as much a party as themselves.

Herr von Jagow replied that to his great regret he could give no other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the empire rendered it absolutely necessary that the imperial troops should advance through Belgium, and that his excellency a written summary of your telegram, and, pointing out that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when his majesty's government would expect an answer, asked him whether, in view of the terrible consequences which would necessarily ensue, it were not possible even at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time given were even twenty-four hours or more, his answer would be the same. I said that in that case I would have to demand my passports. This interview took place at about 7 o'clock. In a short conversation which ensued Herr von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy and that of the chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain and then, through Great Britain, to get closer to France. I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret and disappointment, but that he must understand that under the circumstances and in view of our engagements, his majesty's government could not possibly have acted otherwise than they had done.

I then said that I should like to go and see the chancellor, as it might be, perhaps, the last time I should have an opportunity of seeing him. He begged me to do so. I found the chancellor very agitated. His excellency at once began a harangue which lasted for about twenty minutes. He said that the step taken by his majesty's government was terrible to a degree—just for a word—"neutrality," a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office had tumbled down like a house of cards. What we had done was unthinkable—it was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held

Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen. I protested strongly against that statement, and said that, in the same way as he and Herr von Jagow wished me to understand that for strategical reasons it was a matter of life and death to Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latter's neutrality, so I would wish him to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of "life and death" for the honor of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked. That solemn compact simply had to be kept, or what confidence could any one have in engagements given by Great Britain in the future? The chancellor said, "But at what price will that compact have been kept? Has the British government thought of that?" I hinted to his excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements, but his excellency was so excited, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, and so little disposed to hear reason, that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument. As I was leaving he said that the blow of Great Britain joining Germany's enemies was all the greater that almost up to the last moment he and his government had been working with us and supporting our efforts to maintain peace between Austria and Russia. I said that this was part of the tragedy which the two nations will fall apart just at the moment when the relations between them had been more friendly and cordial than they had been for years. Unfortunately, notwithstanding our efforts to maintain peace between Russia and Austria, the war had spread and had brought us face to face with a situation which, if we held to our engagements, we could not possibly avoid, and which unfortunately entailed our separation from our late fellow workers. He would readily understand that no one regretted this more than I.

After this somewhat painful interview I returned to the embassy and drew up a telegraphic report of what had passed. This telegram was handed in at the central telegraph office a little before 9 p. m. It was accepted by that office, but apparently never dispatched.

At about 9:30 p. m. Herr von Zimmermann, the undersecretary of state, came to see me. After expressing his deep regret that the very friendly official and personal relations between us were about to cease, he asked me casually whether a demand for passports was equivalent to a declaration of war. I said that such an authority on international law as he was known to be must know as well or better than I what was usual in such cases. I added that there were many cases where diplomatic relations had been broken off and, nevertheless, war had not ensued; but that in this case he would have seen from my instructions, of which I had given Herr von Jagow a written summary, that his majesty's government expected an answer to a definite question by 12 o'clock that night and that in default of a satisfactory answer they would be forced to take such steps as their engagements required. Herr Zimmermann said that that was, in fact, a declaration of war, as the imperial government could not possibly give the assurance required either that night or any other night.

In the meantime, after Herr Zimmermann left me, a flying sheet, issued by the Berliner Tageblatt, was circulated, stating that Great Britain had declared war against Germany. The immediate result of this news was the assemblage of an exceedingly excited and unruly mob before his majesty's embassy. The small force of police which had been sent to guard the embassy was soon overpowered, and the attack of the mob became more and more threatening. We took no notice of this demonstration as long as it was confined to noise, but when the crash of glass and the landing of cobblestones into the drawing room, where we were all sitting, warned us that the situation was getting unpleasant, I telephoned to the foreign office an account of what was happening. Herr von Jagow at once informed the chief of police, and an adequate force of mounted police, sent

with great promptness, very soon cleared the street. From that moment on we were well guarded, and no more direct unpleasantness occurred.

After order had been restored Herr von Jagow came to see me and expressed his most heartfelt regrets at what had occurred. He said that the behavior of his countrymen had made him feel more ashamed than he had words to express. It was an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin. He said that the flying sheet circulated in the streets had not been authorized by the government; in fact, the chancellor had asked him by telephone whether he thought that such a statement should be issued, and he had replied, "Certainly not, until the morning." It was in consequence of his decision to that effect that only a small force of police had been sent to the neighborhood of the embassy, as he had thought that the presence of a large force would inevitably attract attention and perhaps lead to disturbances. It was the "pestifential Tageblatt," which had somehow got hold of the news, that had upset his calculations. He had heard rumors that the mob had been excited to violence by castles made and missiles thrown from the embassy, but that he felt sure that that was not true (I was able soon to assure him that the report had no foundation whatever), and even if it was, it was no excuse for the disgraceful scenes that had taken place. He feared that I would take home with me a sorry impression of Berlin manners in moments of excitement. In fact, no apology could have been more full and complete.

On the following morning Aug. 5, the emperor sent one of his majesty's aides de camp to me with the following message:

"The emperor has charged me to express to your excellency his regret for the occurrences of last night, but to tell you at the same time that you will gather from those occurrences an idea of the feelings of his people respecting the action of Great Britain in joining with other nations against her old allies of Waterloo. His majesty also desires that you will tell the king that he has been proud of the titles of British field marshal and British admiral, but that in consequence of what has occurred he must now at once divest himself of those titles."

I would add that the above message lost none of its acerbity by the manner of its delivery.

On the other hand, I would like to state that I received all through this trying time nothing but courtesy at the hands of Herr von Jagow and the officials at the imperial foreign office. At about 11 o'clock on the same morning Count Wedel handed me my passports, in which I had earlier in the day demanded in writing—and told me that he had been instructed to confer with me as to the route which I should follow for my return to England. He said that he had understood that I preferred the route via the Hook of Holland to that via Copenhagen; they had therefore arranged that I should go by the former route, only I should have to wait till the following morning. I agreed to this, and he said that I might be quite assured that there would be no repetition of the disgraceful scenes of the preceding night, as full precautions would be taken. He added that they were doing all in their power to have a restaurant car attached to the train, but it was rather a difficult matter. He also brought me a charming letter from Herr von Jagow couched in the most friendly terms. Tuesday was passed in packing up such articles as time allowed.

The night passed quietly without any incident. In the morning a strong force of police was posted along the usual route to the Lehrter station, while the embassy was smuggled away in taxicabs to the station by side streets. We there suffered no molestation whatever, and avoided the treatment meted out by the crowd to my Russian and French colleagues. Count Wedel met us at the station to say good-by on behalf of Herr von Jagow and to see that all the arrangements ordered for our

comfort had been properly carried out. A retired colonel of the guards accompanied the train to the Dutch frontier, and was exceedingly kind in his efforts to prevent the great crowds which thronged the platforms at every station where we stopped from insulting us; but beyond the yelling of patriotic songs and a few jeers and insulting gestures we had really nothing to complain of during our tedious journey to the Dutch frontier.

Before closing this long account of our last days in Berlin I should like to place on record and bring to your notice the quite admirable behavior of my staff under the most trying circumstances possible. One and all, they worked night and day with scarcely any rest, and I cannot praise too highly the cheerful zeal with which counselor, naval and military attaches, secretaries, and the two young attaches buckled to their work and kept their nerve with often a yelling mob outside and inside hundreds of British subjects clamoring for advice and assistance. I was proud to have such a staff to work with, and feel most grateful to them all for the invaluable assistance and support, often exposing them to considerable personal risk, which they so readily and cheerfully gave to me.

I should also like to mention the great assistance rendered to us all by my American colleague, Mr. Gerard, and his staff. Undeterred by the hooting and hisses with which he was often greeted by the mob on entering and leaving the embassy, his excellency came repeatedly to see me to ask how he could help us and to make arrangements for the safety of stranded British subjects. He extricated many of these from extremely difficult situations at some personal risk to himself, and his calmness and savoir-faire and his firmness in dealing with the imperial authorities gave full assurance that the protection of British subjects and interests could not have been left in more efficient and able hands.

I have, etc.

W. E. GOSCHEN.

EXECUTION OF MISS EDITH CAVELL.

MISS Edith Cavell, an English woman, head of a training school for nurses in Brussels, Belgium, was arrested there by the Germans Aug. 5, 1915, sentenced to death and executed Oct. 12. The charge against her was that she had harbored fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and had assisted them to escape from Belgium in order to join the colors. Miss Cavell was the daughter of an English clergyman, the late Rev. Frederick Cavell, vicar of Swardston, near Norwich. She received her training at the London hospital.

Brand Whitlock, American minister at Brussels, made strong efforts to save Miss Cavell from death, but without avail. Late on the night of Oct. 11, he sent by a messenger the following note to the German governor, Baron von der Lancken:

"My dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Her pity on her!

BRAND WHITLOCK."

Minister Whitlock telegraphed Oct. 12, to Ambassador Page in London:

"Miss Cavell was sentenced yesterday and executed at 3 o'clock this morning despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment."

Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the American legation in Brussels, in a memorandum which was forwarded with Mr. Whitlock's report to London and was published with other documents in the case Oct. 22, in Britain, and generally throughout the world, said that Herr Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurance on the 11th that the American legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case. "Despite these assurances," said Mr. Gibson, "we made repeated inquiries that day, the last one at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced and specifically renewed his previous assurances

that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news. At 8:30 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that the execution would take place during the night."

Mr. Gibson, accompanied by Mr. Delavan, counselor of the American legation, and the Spanish minister to Belgium, went to Baron von der Lancken's headquarters and pleaded earnestly with him for delay in carrying out the sentence. The baron said that the military governor was the supreme authority and that an appeal from his decision could only be carried to the emperor. The military governor in a conference with the baron said he had acted only after mature deliberation and that he considered the death penalty imperative.

Miss Cavell was tried by a court-martial with others accused of the same offense and was shot in the prison of St. Gilles at 2 o'clock in the morning by a squad of soldiers. Those who saw her before and at the time of her execution said that she met her death bravely. She acknowledged at the trial that she had helped soldiers to escape, but there seems to be nothing on record to show that she had been guilty of spying.

In view of all the circumstances and of the fact, announced in Minister Whitlock's report to Ambassador Page, that she had nursed German officers and soldiers, the execution of Miss Cavell aroused much adverse criticism, not only in Great Britain but in neutral countries. Services attended by many distinguished persons were held in St. Paul's cathedral, London, Oct. 29, in memory of the dead nurse and steps were taken to erect a monument in her honor.

Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, German under-secretary for foreign affairs, issued a long statement, Oct. 24, justifying the execution of Miss Cavell on the ground that she was at the head of "a well thought out world-wide conspiracy to render the most valuable services to the enemy to the disadvantage of our army."

EXECUTION OF CAPT. FRYATT.

Capt. Charles Fryatt, commander of the Great Eastern Railway company's liner *Brussels*, was executed by the Germans in Bruges, Belgium, July 27, 1916, under circumstances which caused his case to be compared with that of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was executed in Brussels, Belgium, Oct. 12, 1915. The official German account of the affair was as follows:

"On Thursday (July 27), at Bruges, before the court-martial of the marine corps, the trial took place of Capt. Charles Fryatt of the British steamer *Brussels*, which was brought in as a prize. The accused was condemned to death because, although he was not a member of a combatant force, he made an attempt on the afternoon of March 28, 1915, to ram the German submarine "U" 33 near the Maas light-ship. The accused as well as the first officer and the chief engineer of the steamer received at the time from the British admiralty a gold watch as a reward for his brave conduct on that occasion and his action was mentioned with praise in the house of commons.

"On the occasion in question, disregarding the "U" boat's signal to stop and show his national flag, he turned at a critical moment at high speed on the submarine, which escaped the steamer by a few meters only by imme-

diately diving. He confessed that in so doing he had acted in accordance with the instructions of the admiralty. The sentence was confirmed yesterday (Thursday) afternoon and carried out by shooting. One of the many nefarious franc-tireur proceedings of the British merchant marine against our war vessels has thus found a belated but merited expiation."

Though efforts were made by James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, on behalf of the British government to secure a postponement of the trial and to have the captain represented by competent counsel, they were without effect. The ambassador was informed through the German foreign office that no postponement could be granted because the witnesses from the German submarine could not be further detained. He was also informed that a Maj. Neumann, an attorney and justizrath (counselor of justice) in civil life, had been named to defend Capt. Fryatt. Details of the trial and execution were withheld. It was said that the captain was sentenced in the morning and was shot toward afternoon in an open space on the harbor premises.

The *Brussels*, which Capt. Fryatt commanded, had been plying between Harwich and the Hook of Holland carrying passengers across the English channel. It was captured June 23 by German warships and taken to Zeebrugge, the officers and crew being confined at Ruhleben, a civilian internment camp. It did not become known until the middle of July that the captain was to be tried on the charge of attempting to ram a German submarine while he was commander of the steamer *Wrexham*. The British government then sought to secure counsel for him, with the result already noted. Foreign Secretary Grey asked the American ambassador in London, Walter Hines Page, to inform Ambassador Gerard in Berlin that the British government was satisfied that in committing the act impugned Capt. Fryatt acted legitimately in self-defense for the purpose of evading capture or destruction. The secretary's communication to Mr. Page continued:

"His majesty's government considered that the act of a merchant ship in steering for an enemy submarine and forcing it to dive is essentially defensive and precisely the same footing as the use by a defensively armed vessel of its defensive armament in order to resist capture, which both the United States government and his majesty's government hold to be the exercise of an undoubted right."

It was contended by the British authorities that Capt. Fryatt and his subordinate officers, under the terms of the German prize regulations, should have been treated as prisoners of war. German officials, on the other hand, held that under the prize regulations adopted before the war began merchantmen were not entitled to commit acts of war and were liable to be treated as pirates if they attempted to do so.

Great indignation was caused in England and all parts of the empire at the execution of Capt. Fryatt. In the house of commons, July 31, Prime Minister Asquith denounced the execution as an atrocious crime against the law of nations and the usages of war. On Aug. 16, in replying to a question in the house of commons, he said the government was determined that "this country will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation is made for the murder of Capt. Fryatt."

POSTAGE ON MAIL BY AIRPLANE.

Postmaster-General Burslen issued on Nov. 30, 1918, the following order effective Dec. 15, 1918:

"Mail carried by airplane shall be charged with postage at the rate of 6 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Such mail shall consist of matter of the first class, including sealed parcels not exceeding 30 inches in length and girth combined. The postage on airplane

mail shall be fully prepaid with special airplane postage stamps or with ordinary postage stamps; when the latter are used mail should be indorsed: 'By airplane.' Airplane mail bearing, in addition to the regular postage, a special-delivery stamp or its equivalent in ordinary postage stamps shall be given special delivery service; when the latter are used the mail should be indorsed 'Special delivery.'"

CHICAGO AND THE WORLD WAR.

Following is a chronological resume of the chief events in Chicago in 1917 and 1918 having direct connection with the world struggle:

1917.

- Jan. 11-20—Allied bazaar in Coliseum nets \$535,-898.28 for war relief.
- April 27—Conference of Illinois mayors adopts resolutions urging all communities to increase garden and farm products.
- April 28—City council, Gov. Lowden and citizens in mass meeting extend cordial invitation to Joffre-Viviani mission to visit Chicago and the state; Mayor William Hale Thompson's refusal to extend invitation in the name of the city severely criticized.
- April 28—Theodore Roosevelt makes two war speeches, one at a luncheon at the Hotel La Salle and another at a mass meeting in the stockyards pavilion under the auspices of the National Security League.
- April 30—Northwestern university hospital unit No. 12 gets orders to get ready to leave for the east.
- May 3—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, makes war speech before the Chicago Bar association.
- May 4—French war mission, headed by Marshal Joffre and Rene Viviani, receives enthusiastic welcome; mass meeting in Auditorium.
- May 5—Military parade in honor of French mission.
- May 5—Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, visits city on financial mission; given banquet by federal bank reserve officials.
- May 9—Recruiting of railway men for engineer regiment rushed; committee formed to urge military training by citizens; women's committee of Illinois state council of defense formed in Chicago.
- May 12—State council of defense urges congress to enact law for rigid control of basic commodities.
- May 14—Speculation in wheat futures temporarily barred by board of trade.
- May 16—Base hospital unit No. 12 leaves for France.
- May 17—Plans for using the municipal pier as barracks for 3d reserve engineers' regiment announced.
- May 18—National guard regiments get orders to recruit to full war strength at once; committee named to supervise conscription registration in Chicago.
- May 20—Chicago Jews raise \$500,000 for war relief; instructions to prepare for active service received by 1st regiment, I. N. G.
- May 21—Italian war mission invited to Chicago; British labor commission arrives.
- May 23—Washington orders 1st Illinois cavalry to be converted into an artillery regiment.
- May 26—Peace meeting held in Auditorium; anti-peace riot in Grant park.
- May 29—Military parade for benefit of liberty loan.
- May 30—John Philip Sousa enlists to take charge of band at Great Lakes naval training station.
- May 31—First regiment in training camp at Cicero.
- June 3—Polish demonstration of loyalty to the United States held at Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt park.
- June 5—Registration for national army takes place; exemption districts fixed; Former President Taft speaks at Auditorium.
- June 11—City council passes loyalty resolution.
- June 17—Italian war mission arrives in Chicago.
- June 18—Red Cross campaign for war fund begun; Senator Guglielmo Marconi speaks at banquet given in honor of Italian war mission; Russian war mission makes brief halt in Chicago.
- June 26—Chicago's contribution to Red Cross fund exceeds \$5,000,000.
- July 2—Belgian war mission visits Chicago.
- July 3—Banquet given Belgian mission.
- July 14—Exemption boards complete preliminary work.
- July 20—Draft day.
- July 21—Chicago's regiment of engineers leaves for the east.
- July 22—Forty-eighth Canadian highlanders parade in loop district.
- July 23—Chicago's net quota for the first national army announced as 24,982.
- July 25—Remainder of Chicago national guard regiments mobilized for war service; 2d field artillery goes into camp at the foot of Chicago avenue; draft appeal boards announced.
- July 26—Maas meeting at Coliseum; allied parade in downtown district.
- Aug. 1—Local exemption boards begin work.
- Aug. 3—Warm welcome given to Russian commission.
- Aug. 4—Great parade in honor of Chicago's men chosen for the national army; mass meeting in honor of Russian commissioners.
- Aug. 5—Chicago Poles protest against German atrocities.
- Aug. 15—Advance guard from 2d and 7th infantry leave for training camp at Houston, Tex.
- Aug. 23—Chicago's draft quota filled.
- Aug. 25—Dealing in futures closed by board of trade for the duration of the war.
- Aug. 27—Appeal board certifies first 3,000 for national army.
- Aug. 28—First regiment goes to Camp Grant at Rockford.
- Aug. 29—Detachment of the 149th field artillery (formerly 1st Illinois cavalry) leaves for the east; Harry A. Wheeler becomes state food administrator; farewell ceremony in Grant park for 2d infantry.
- Aug. 31—Good-by said to the 8th regiment.
- Sept. 2—Mayor Thompson permits pacifist meeting in Chicago in defiance of Gov. Lowden.
- Sept. 4—All Chicago regiments ordered south; first 250 national army men leave for Rockford.
- Sept. 5—The 149th field artillery arrives at Camp Mills, Garden City, L.
- Sept. 6—Second field artillery leaves for Camp Logan, Tex.
- Sept. 10—Second Illinois infantry leaves for Houston, Tex.
- Sept. 12—Hospital units leave camp in Grant park for the south.
- Sept. 14—Great patriotic mass meeting in Coliseum addressed by Ellhu Root and Samuel Gompers.
- Sept. 19—Mayor Thompson proclaims city's loyalty.
- Sept. 20—Chicago sends 2,000 more men to Camp Grant.
- Sept. 24—Chicago opens drive for soldiers' libraries; memorial services held for Paul Cody Bentley, a Chicago ambulance man killed in France.
- Sept. 29—Seventh regiment leaves for Houston, Tex.
- Oct. 1—First regiment leaves Camp Grant for Houston, Tex.; second liberty loan campaign begun in Chicago.
- Oct. 2—Secretary William G. McAadoo speaks on liberty loan in Orchestra hall.
- Oct. 10—Swiss food commission arrives.
- Oct. 12—Eighth infantry (colored) leaves for Houston, Tex.
- Oct. 13—Former President Taft speaks for liberty loan at Coliseum; John E. Williams appointed Illinois fuel administrator.
- Oct. 14—Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis speaks to 5,000 in Auditorium on German atrocities.
- Oct. 16—City council rebukes mayor for peace meeting.
- Oct. 17—Detachment of 13th battalion of Canadian Black Watch visits Chicago; attends patriotic rally in 2d regiment armory.
- Oct. 18—Black Watch given ovation at patriotic rally in the White City.
- Oct. 21—Wheatless and meatless days announced; great patriotic demonstration in Grant park and in Auditorium.
- Oct. 22—Secretary Daniels of the navy department visits Chicago and makes several speeches; James W. Gerard speaks to great meeting in Mcdinah temple.
- Oct. 24—Lord Northcliffe, head of British war

commission, visits Chicago and speaks at a banquet, first "wheatless" day observed; liberty loan parade; Chicago adds \$50,000,000 to second liberty loan.
 Oct. 27—Chicago passes its maximum quota of \$180,000,000 for liberty loan.
 Oct. 29—Chicago's subscription to liberty loan averages \$80 per capita.
 Nov. 25—Loyalty mass meeting held in Medinah temple.

1918.

Jan. 11—Coal supply limited by Illinois fuel administrator
 Jan. 18—Factories shut down in response to order from Fuel Administrator Garfield.
 Jan. 21—First fuelless Monday.
 Feb. 4—Registration of German aliens begins.
 March 3—Chicago Russians oppose Japanese move in Siberia.
 March 4—Work on new \$3,000,000 U. S. warehouse begun.
 March 9—Chicago made division center of ordnance department.
 March 19—Capt. Roald Amundsen lectures on his visit to American front in France.
 March 19—University of Chicago rescinds honorary degree conferred on Count von Bernstorff.
 April 2—Parade of boy farm workers.
 April 6—Drive for third liberty loan begins; military parade.
 April 10—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels speaks in stockyards for liberty loan.
 April 11—Lord Reading speaks at Auditorium.
 April 16—Name of Bismarck school ordered changed.
 April 20—Labor unions in liberty loan parade.
 April 21—Italian parade in aid of liberty loan.
 April 26—Liberty day parade.
 May 5—Prof. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovak revolutionary committee honored by Chicago Bohemians in parade.
 May 11—War savings pledge week opened.
 May 18—Red Cross war campaign opened.
 May 26—Detachment of Belgian veterans parade in loop.
 May 29—Famous French veterans, the "Blue Devils," welcomed in Chicago.

June 5—Registration under selective draft of Chicagoans reaching age of 21 in last year.
 July 4—Secretary of War Baker speaks at Auditorium.
 July 11—City searched for "slackers."
 July 14—French Bastille day observed.
 July 20—Belgian independence day celebrated.
 Aug. 8—Gen. Pau and French mission to Australia entertained at dinner.
 Aug. 24—Pershing patriot honor roll closes with 1,000,000 names.
 Sept. 1—First gasless (automobile) Sunday.
 Sept. 2—Government war exposition opens in Grant park.
 Sept. 4—Bomb explosion at postoffice.
 Sept. 12—Registration of men from 18 to 45 for army.
 Sept. 25—Soldiers of French foreign legion honored.
 Sept. 28—Fourth liberty loan drive begins.
 Oct. 9—Italian bersaglieri veterans feted.
 Oct. 12—Great liberty loan parade held.
 Oct. 19—Bohemians celebrate recognition of Czecho-Slovak state.
 Nov. 7—Premature celebration of peace.
 Nov. 8—Visit of British educational mission.
 Nov. 11—Peace celebration.
 Nov. 22—Victory meeting at Auditorium.

CHICAGO'S WAR EFFORT.

In all branches of war work Chicago went "over the top" in 1918. No adequate statement of what was accomplished by the city can yet be made as the books at this writing (December, 1918) are not yet closed. Elsewhere in this volume will be found some details as to the work of the local chapter of the Red Cross; other activities are indicated in the foregoing chronology. Chicago contributed liberally in work and money, but she did more. She gave of her best blood, as did other American communities, to win the war against Prussianism. A partial list of Chicago men who laid down their lives on the battle fields of France is given on another page; it is not a short list. When the complete roll of honor is printed it will be one of which Chicago may well be proud for all time to come.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

Military and naval forces employed by the government since 1775 up to the time of the

		European war.			
War.	Date.	Total.	War.	Date.	Total.
Revolution	1775-83	309,791	Cayuse Indian (Ore.)	1848	1,116
Northwestern Indian	1790-95	8,983	Texas Indian	1849-56	2,263
France	1798-1800	4,593	Apache (Utah)	1849-55	4,541
Tripoli	1801-05	3,330	California Indian	1849-55	265
Indian (Harrison)	1811-13	910	Utah Indian	1851-53	540
War of 1812	1812-15	576,622	Oregon, Washington Indian	1851-56	5,145
Creek Indian	1813-14	13,781	Comanche	1854	503
Seminole	1817-18	6,911	Seminole	1855-58	2,687
Winnebago (Wis.)	1827	1,416	Civil war	1861-66	2,778,304
Sac and Fox (Ill.)	1831	6,465	Spanish-American	1898-99	312,523
Black Hawk	1832	6,465	Philippine	1898-1902	104,038
Cherokee removal	1833-39	9,494	Pekin (China) expedition	1900-01	6,913
Seminole (Fla.)	1835-42	41,122	Total		4,371,839
Sabine Indian	1836-37	4,429			
Creek (Fla.)	1836-37	13,418			
"Patriot" (frontier)	1838-39	1,500			
Seminole (Fla.)	1842-58	.....		
Mexico	1846-48	112,230			

The total in this table includes re-enlistments. The total number of individuals is estimated at 3,304,993, of whom 2,213,363 served in the civil war.

HEAD OF FAMILY DEFINED.

In collecting income taxes the exact meaning of the term "head of a family" became the subject of some controversy, and in April, 1918, the commissioner of internal revenue rendered a decision in which he said:

"A head of a family is a person who actually supports and maintains one or more of the individuals described in paragraph 153 of the regulations in one household. In the absence of continuous actual residence together, whether or not a person with dependents is a head of a family within the meaning of the statute, must depend on the character of the separation. If a child or other dependent is away only temporarily at school or on a visit, the common home being still maintained,

the additional exemption applies. If, however, the dependent continuously makes his home elsewhere his benefactor is not the head of a family, irrespective of the question of support."

Paragraph 153 of the income tax regulations referred to by the commissioner reads: "A head of a family is a person who actually supports and maintains one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

INDEPENDENCE DAY FOR ALL PEOPLES.

On July 4, 1918, the following Independence day message written by President Wilson was read by "four minute" men to patriotic gatherings in 5,300 communities in every part of the United States:

You are met, my fellow citizens, to commemorate the signing of that declaration of independence which marked the awakening of a new spirit in the lives of nations. Since the birth of our republic we have seen this spirit grow. We have heard the demand and watched the struggle for self-government spread and triumph among many peoples. We have come to regard the right to political liberty as the common right of humankind. Year after year, within the security of our borders, we have continued to rejoice in the peaceful increase of freedom and democracy throughout the world. And yet now, suddenly, we are confronted with a menace which endangers everything that we have won and everything that the world has won.

In all its old insolence, with all its ancient cruelty and injustice, military autocracy has again armed itself against the pacific hopes of men. Having suppressed self-government among its own people by an organization maintained in part by falsehood and treachery, it has set out to impose its will upon its neighbors and upon us. One by one it has compelled every civilized nation in the world either to forego its aspirations or to declare war in their defense. We find ourselves fighting again for our national existence. We are face to face with the necessity of asserting anew the fundamental right of free men to make their own laws and choose their own allegiance, or else permit humanity to become the victim of a ruthless ambition that is determined to destroy what it cannot master.

Against its threat the liberty loving people of the world have risen and allied themselves. No fear has deterred them and no bribe of material well-being has held them back. They have made sacrifices such as the world has never known before, and their resistance in the face of death and suffering has proved that the aim which animates the German effort can never hope to rule the spirit of mankind. Against the horror of military conquest, against the emptiness of living in mere bodily contentment, against the desolation of becoming part of a state that knows neither truth nor honor, the world has so revolted that even people long dominated and suppressed by force have now begun to stir and arm themselves.

Centuries of subjugation have not destroyed the racial aspirations of the many distinct peoples of eastern Europe, nor have they accepted the sordid ideals of their political and military masters. They have survived the slow persecutions of peace as well as the agonies of war and now demand recognition for their just claims to autonomy and self-government. Representatives of these races are with you to-day voicing their loyalty to our ideals and offering their services in the common cause. I ask you, fellow citizens, to unite with them in making this our Independence day the first that shall be consecrated to a declaration of independence for all the peoples of the world.

Worldwide Celebration of July 4.

Newspaper dispatches chronicled briefly the fact that America's Independence day was celebrated at various places throughout the world, not by a few American citizens as in previous years, but by the native populations and officials. The state department was advised of many of these celebrations in telegrams, some of which are here reproduced as summarized by the department.

The flag of the United States flew with that of Great Britain over Buckingham palace, the government offices and the houses of parliament, as well as over great numbers of private buildings. This manifestation was quite general and not typical of London alone. At the Central hall, Westminster, there was held dur-

ing the morning a large Anglo-Saxon fellowship meeting. The bishop of London opened the ceremonies and the speakers included Winston Churchill, and for the United States Admiral Sims, Gen. Biddle and G. H. Putnam.

In the afternoon King George and Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family, including the duke of Connaught, attended a baseball game between army and navy teams. The game was played at the Chelsea football grounds.

The charge d'affaires adds that the evidence of popular friendly understanding between the two countries has raised the spirits of everybody, and that the timely and encouraging announcements from America have been very helpful.

Holiday in Italy.

A telegram from Rome stated that the day was proclaimed a public holiday in honor of the United States throughout Italy, and from reports received was enthusiastically celebrated everywhere. The embassy was the recipient of some 500 telegrams and letters of congratulation and fraternity from municipalities, public bodies and individuals.

At Rome the ovation could not have been more universal, enthusiastic and impressive. Thousands of people waving American flags assembled during the afternoon along the route between the American embassy and the Victor Emmanuel monument. In the historic Piazza Venetia, before the steps leading up to the Victor Emmanuel monument, notable addresses were made in the presence of a most distinguished gathering of ministers, senators, deputies and other high civil and military officials. The entire diplomatic corps was present, including the British ambassador and staff. Speeches, cordial and patriotic, were made by the mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, and by Leonida Bissolati, ex-minister and former leader of the socialists. He spoke at length with great eloquence, and his speech, which was most eulogistic, attracted great attention. Others who spoke were Senator Cotillo of New York; ex-Minister Ruffini; Maj. Byrne of the American Red Cross, and Capt. Derode. After this ceremony there was a procession of patriotic societies with their banners up the wide Via Nazionale, profusely decorated with American, Italian and ally flags, to the American embassy. Here an informal reception was held, many of the highest civil and military authorities being present. Addresses were delivered from the balcony of the chancellery of the embassy by Deputy Barzilai and the American ambassador, who spoke in Italian to the immense crowd which packed the square below.

It is generally believed that there has never been at Rome a more enthusiastic or larger popular demonstration. It is estimated that 100,000 people took part in it. Similar ovations occurred in the principal cities of Italy. The small body of wounded soldiers who had come from the front in France attracted great attention.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page adds: "No manifestation which I have ever seen in Italy has ever made a deeper impression on me."

Celebration by Belgians.

Following is a report of the celebration of the Fourth of July from Mr. Whitlock at Havre:

Most touching demonstrations were made on the Fourth of July by the Belgian government and Belgian citizens. A beautiful and affecting ceremony was held in the morning, when Belgian troops, commanded by Gen. Der Ute, saluted our flag with many spontaneous acclamations of the president and the navy. All the Belgian ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and the officers commanding the Belgian, French, British, Portuguese and American bases in Havre were present. I received an eloquent telegram from the minister of war, who is at the front. The president's portrait was displayed in all the schools and

Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read to the school children. Addresses were presented at the reception by delegations representing refugees and several Belgian societies.

Tribute in Chile.

A telegram from the American embassy at Santiago, Chile, said that all the newspapers on July 4 commented enthusiastically on American Independence day. *La Nacion* said that the United States to-day was at the height of its greatness, and shows that it continues to increase in the huge proportions characteristic of American enterprise.

Mercurio said that this Fourth of July could be appreciated even more keenly in the midst of a war wherein the United States was straining every effort to secure a world peace, a real peace which right and not force will dictate. In the midst of extraordinary times not only can the United States be great in industry, commerce and science, but she knows how to take up arms and fight honorably for great ideals of liberty and right. South American nations are proud to-day, the paper said, of their great sister and fervently pray that her glories in war and her economic successes may be great.

The *Diario* said that if the state of war and conditions of peace are in favor of the entente it will be due to the strength of the United States, which is being felt in spite of distance. What is most interesting in the role of the United States is that they enter a conflict without seeking to satisfy their own ambitions and with ideals like that of a league of nations, to insure future peace.

In Brazil.

A telegram from the department of state from the American ambassador at Rio de Janeiro says that Independence day was being commemorated as a national holiday in Brazil. There was much popular enthusiasm. The streets were decorated and there was a parade of Brazilian naval, military, and volunteer forces during the afternoon and a popular torchlight procession in the evening. All of the newspapers published sympathetic articles appreciative of President Wilson and America's disinterested fight for democracy.

The American colony held a religious service on the evening of July 3 and a patriotic celebration on the Fourth, to which all their friends were invited. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Lucien Kinsolving and others.

Celebration at Algiers.

A telegram from the American consul at Algiers said that a parade and a most enthusiastic demonstration by the civil and military establishments in honor of the United States took place on the evening of July 3 before the American consulate. It was a unique occurrence in the history of the city. The Fourth was a complete holiday. A review of troops took place in the forenoon, with official visits from colonial, municipal and other authorities to the consulate. There were other festivities throughout the day and evening. Arches, a statue of Liberty and other elaborate decorations were erected. The consul states that the celebration constituted an unprecedented homage to a foreign nation.

The American consul at St. Pierre, Martinique, said that there are no Americans there, but that Fourth of July would be celebrated by the French colonists and the colonial government as a national fete.

Observed at Saltillo, Mexico.

The Allied club at Saltillo, Mexico, sent the following telegram to the American consul at Piedras Negras:

"All business houses with the exception of German closed to-day in honor of your country. Accept our congratulations."

Telegram from Brisbane.

A consular telegram to the department of state says that the mayor and council of Brisbane requested the transmission of the follow-

ing cablegram to the president of the United States:

"On this the national day of the United States of America, the mayor and aldermen of the city of Brisbane, the metropolis of Queensland, for and on behalf of the citizens, tender their felicitations to the people of the United States of America on their 142 years of free and independent government and express their appreciation of the wholehearted manner in which the United States of America have entered upon and, in conjunction with Great Britain and her allies, are prosecuting the war against the enemies of liberty, freedom and justice."

Roumanian Colony at Paris.

The American ambassador at Paris reported that representatives of the Roumanian colony of Paris called upon him on July 3, stating that in a desire to participate in the great manifestation of friendship and admiration which is taking place in France on the Fourth of July, they send to the president the following message:

"To His Excellency President Woodrow Wilson: The Roumanian colony of Paris have the honor to present to you their respectful homage on the occasion of the national fete of liberty. They express the most ardent hopes for the victory of the armies of the great American democracy who are fighting so generously and with such noble valor for the cause of liberty for all oppressed peoples."

Holiday at Tunis.

A consular telegram from Tunis says that the Fourth of July was enthusiastically celebrated publicly and privately throughout the regency. A holiday was proclaimed. The city of Tunis was dressed with flags and there was a review and speeches. At night there was a torchlight procession of troops with music.

Celebration at Havre, France.

The American consul at Havre sent the following telegram to the department of state: "The authorities and inhabitants of Havre and the entire region honored the United States by a most enthusiastic and impressive celebration of Independence day."

"The municipal council of Havre passed cordial resolutions, which were delivered to me on the Fourth by Mayor Morgand, at a brilliant ceremony at the hotel de ville, attended by distinguished representatives of all the allied governments."

A consular telegram to the department of state from Dakar says that Independence day was gloriously celebrated by all the French in West Africa.

The American consul at Swansea sent the following text of a resolution adopted by the Swansea chamber of commerce:

"That this meeting of members of the Swansea chamber of commerce, on Independence day, July 4, tenders to Mr. Moorhead, the United States consul at Swansea, and through him to President Wilson and the people of America, the expression of their heartiest greetings and felicitations and their admiration of the wholeheartedness that America has demonstrated in the fight for liberty and justice, expressing also their full confidence in the complete success of the allied cause." The mayor of Swansea issued proclamations calling on all citizens to decorate buildings with American flags.

Exchange of Messages.

The department of state made public the following exchanges of telegrams:

From the President of France to the President of the United States.

"Paris, July 3, 1918.—His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the Republic of the United States of America, Washington:

"The government of the republic, at one with all the national representatives and the whole country, ordained that to-morrow, the Independence day of the United States, shall also be a French holiday. Paris will give your

glorious name to one of its handsomest avenues and acclaim to the skies the parade of the valiant American soldiers. In every department, in every town, large and small, these manifestations of fraternity will be echoed. Two peoples in communion of thought will, one and all, remember the fights of old that won liberty for America and hope for the forthcoming victories which will secure for the world a just and fruitful peace based on the law of nations and fortified by the approval of human conscience. Permit me, Mr. President, cordially to extend to you on the eve of that great day of union and concord the wishes and felicitations of France for the United States and yourself.

"RAYMOND POINCARÉ."

From the President of the United States to the President of France.

"The White House, July 6, 1918.—His Excellency Raymond Poincaré, President of the Republic, Paris: With a full heart I welcome your message of congratulation upon the American day of independence. It is fitting that this glorious anniversary should witness the fraternity of free peoples in the cause of national self-determination. The happy fruits of the ancient association of our lands in the common cause of liberty is to-day fitly seen in the union of our countries in the splendid task of upholding their rights in the face of barbaric aggression. My countrymen are alike gratified and filled with pride at the tribute of brotherly affection which the French people are offering them so generously as every point of intercourse. I most hopefully reciprocate your prayerful wish that this may all prestage the ultimate triumph of the rights of France and America not only, but also the rights of humanity.

"WOODROW WILSON."

From the King of the Belgians to the President of the United States.

"Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington: On the occasion of the memorable anniversary occurring on the Fourth of July, I wish to thank once more the great American nation for its untiring efforts toward ameliorating the unfortunate condition of my fellow countrymen and to express to it my admiration for the bravery displayed by its great army on the battle fields of France. Be pleased, Mr. President, to accept the cordial wishes I make for the greatness and prosperity of the United States of America. ALBERT."

From the President of the United States to the King of the Belgians.

"The White House, July 6, 1918.—His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians: Your message is very welcome to the American government and people. It comes at a time when the seeds of nationwide compassion have yielded the ripe harvest of brotherly union in the common cause of defending the freedom and the right of human communities to live for themselves and shape their own destinies. May the clouds that overshadow our countries soon pass away, and the sun of world righteousness arise, spreading its healing beams over the enfranchised lands and peoples of the earth. To this the liberty loving world is dedicating its noblest efforts without stint or reservation, and may God defend the right.

"WOODROW WILSON."

From the President of Cuba to the President of the United States.

"Habana, July 3, 1918.—The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: I send to your excellency my most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the Fourth of July, always a glorious day for all the free peoples, but now more revered than ever for its significance in the supreme conflict which is to decide the future of liberty and democracy in the world. I take pleasure in informing your excellency that it has afforded me patriotic satisfaction to ap-

prove the law enacted by the congress which makes the Fourth of July a holiday in Cuba.

"M. G. MENOICAL,
President of the Republic of Cuba."

From the President of the United States to the President of Cuba.

"The White House, July 6, 1918.—His Excellency M. G. Menocal, President of Cuba, Habana: I thank your excellency most sincerely for your highly appreciated Fourth of July message and ask you to be so good as to make known to the government and people of Cuba the high appreciation of the government and people of the United States of Cuba's fraternal and complimentary action in making our Independence day a holiday in Cuba. I need not assure you that the people and government of the United States have the welfare and happiness of the people of Cuba deeply at heart.

WOODROW WILSON."

From the President of Brazil to the President of the United States.

"Rio, July 4, 1918.—To His Excellency Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the Republic, Washington: Brazil joins in the American people's rejoicing over the glorious date of their political emancipation which your excellency greatly enhanced by bringing the United States into this war to decide the destinies of the world. So strong and so suggestive is the expression of its military power exclusively devoted to the moral and political equipoise of the nations and so disinterested are the purposes of its intervention in Europe, valuing right higher than peace, that this is the day of all the free peoples, who, looking forward to the future in great confidence, pray to God for the happiness of the United States.

"Maximiliano be pleased to accept the enthusiastic congratulations of the government and people of Brazil.

"WENCESLAU BRAZ."

From the President of the United States to the President of Brazil.

"The White House, July 8, 1918.—His Excellency Wenceslau Braz, President of Brazil: Allow me to express my very warm and cordial thanks for your generous message of the Fourth of July. It is a subject of peculiar gratification to the people of the United States that the people of Brazil should have come to their sides in this great and final struggle for the rights of free peoples. They are happy that such additional bonds of friendship and common purpose should unite them with neighbors whom they so highly respect and so sincerely admire, and I am sure that I am speaking for them in assuring your excellency of their deep satisfaction at being accounted the close friends and associates of the Brazilian republic.

WOODROW WILSON."

From the President of Mexico to the President of the United States.

"Mexico, July 4, 1918.—The Most Excellent Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington: I take great pleasure in sending to your excellency and to the American people on the occasion of the glorious anniversary celebrated on this day the most cordial felicitations of the Mexican people and government. I am glad the same time to express to your excellency my most sincere and fervent wishes for the prosperity of the United States and for the very early advent of the everlasting reign of peace and justice in both continents.

"V. CARRANZA."

From President Wilson to the President of Mexico.

"The White House, July 8, 1918.—His Excellency Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico: In response to your generous telegram of greeting and good will, may I not express to you the sincere friendship of the people and government of the United States, their earnest desire that the bonds of association and mutual helpfulness between the two countries may

be drawn closer and closer, and their confident hope that as the friendship of the two countries ripens their common championship of political freedom may become more and more effective.

WOODROW WILSON."

From the President of Bolivia to President Wilson.

"La Paz, July 4, 1918.—The Most Excellent Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington: I have the honor to extend to your excellency my most cordial compliments on the occasion of your country's glorious anniversary. The government over which I preside, expressing the sentiments of the Bolivian people, has desired to demonstrate its special sympathies with the great nation over whose destinies your excellency so wisely presides.

Accept once more the wishes I make for the triumph of the cause so valorously upheld by the United States and its allies together with my earnest wishes for your excellency's personal happiness.

"JOSE GUTIERREZ GUERRA,
"President of Bolivia."

From President Wilson to the President of Bolivia.

"The White House, July 8, 1918.—His Excellency Jose G. Guerra, President of Bolivia, La Paz, Bolivia: I thank your excellency and the Bolivian government for your cordial felicitations on the anniversary of the independ-

ence of the United States of America and assure you that the sympathy expressed by those governments friendly to the United States and their well wishes for the triumph of the great cause of humanity serve much to lighten the burden and hearten the will to achieve success. I extend my own best wishes for your excellency's future happiness and well-being and a glorious future for Bolivia.

"WOODROW WILSON."

To the President from the President of Nicaragua.

"Managua, July 4, 1918.—President Woodrow Wilson: Nicaragua celebrates as a national holiday this happy anniversary of the day on which the virile patriots of the United States founded the great nation which is now fighting to establish democracy throughout the world. EMILIANO CHAMORRO, President."

From the President to the President of Nicaragua.

"The White House, July 8, 1918.—His Excellency Emiliano Chamorro, President of Nicaragua, Managua: I beg to express to your excellency in my own name and on behalf of my countrymen sincere appreciation of the action of your government in recognizing Independence day as a national holiday of Nicaragua, and to express the earnest hope that the goal of an early victory for world democracy will soon be reached.

"WOODROW WILSON."

THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America, in congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the

accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing his judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive upon the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhospitable and our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

New Hampshire:	JOHN HANCOCK.
Josiah Bartlett,	Massachusetts Bay:
William Whipple,	Samuel Adams.
Matthew Thornton,	John Adams.

Robert Treat Paine.

Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.:

Stephen Hopkins.

William Ellery,

Connecticut:

Roger Sherman,

Samuel Huntington,

William Williams,

Oliver Wolcott.

New York:

William Floyd,

Philip Livingston,

Francis Lewis,

Lewis Morris.

New Jersey:

Richard Stockton,

John Witherspoon,

Francis Hopkinson,

John Hart,

Abraham Clark,

Delaware:

Caspar Rodney,

George Read,

Thomas McKean.

Pennsylvania:

Robert Morris,

Benjamin Rush,

Benjamin Franklin,

John Morton,

George Clymer.

James Smith,

George Taylor,

James Wilson,

George Ross,

Maryland:

Samuel Chase,

William Paca,

Thomas Stone,

Charles Carroll of

Carrollton.

Virginia:

George Wythe,

Richard Henry Lee,

Thomas Jefferson,

Benjamin Harrison,

Thomas Nelson, Jr.,

Francis Lightfoot Lee,

Carter Braxton,

North Carolina:

William Hooper,

Joseph Hewes,

John Penn,

South Carolina:

Edward Rutledge,

Thomas Heyward, Jr.,

Thomas Lynch, Jr.,

Georgia:

Arthur Middleton,

Button Gwinnett,

Lyman Hall,

George Walton.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

(Address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.)

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

DOMESTIC COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It was estimated by The Annalist of New York that the total domestic trade of the United States in the calendar year 1915 amounted to \$507,000,000,000. The foreign trade of the country in the same year amounted to about \$5,350,000,000, or only about 1.1 per cent of the home trade. Irving Fisher, the economist, estimated the total business transacted in the United States in 1913 at \$477,000,000,000 and in 1914 at \$449,000,000,000. "Based on the increases in gross railroad earnings and bank clearings, fairly accurate measures of any change in the volume of business," says The Annalist, "the total turnover in 1915 must therefore have exceeded that for any previous year, more especially as the level of prices was undoubtedly well above that for any other like period."

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Following are the closing paragraphs of Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States Sept. 17, 1796, on his approaching retirement from the presidency. They relate more particularly to international relations:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

"Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, inveterate and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

"So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

"As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do

they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

"Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to de-

fine the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

"How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have

at least believed myself to be guided by them. "In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

"After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

"The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

"The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

"The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes."

PRESIDENT WILSON ON MOB VIOLENCE.

President Wilson on July 26, 1918, issued the following statement:

"My Fellow Countrymen: I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

"I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head among us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and made lynchings of her armies. Lynchings emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to

the acceptance of other peoples if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away!

"I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate—not passively merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privileges of liberty and self-government. I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise.

"WOODROW WILSON."

PRESIDENT WILSON ON MEXICAN POLICY.

On receiving a party of Mexican editors at the white house June 7, 1918, President Wilson spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have never received a group of men who were more welcome than you are, because it has been one of my distresses during the period of my presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you, and I hope you have had every evidence of the truth of my assurance, that that attitude is one of sincere friendship. And not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service.

"My own policy—the policy of my own administration—toward Mexico was at every point based upon this principle: That the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was one of our business, that we had no right to interfere with or to dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. Take one aspect of our relations which at one time may have been difficult for you to understand: When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and thereupon immediately withdrawing I might give substantial truth of the assurance that I had given your government through President Carranza.

"At the present time it distresses me to learn that certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purpose of the United States and to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happen. You know how the distressing things that have been happening just off our coasts. You know of the vessels that have been sunk. I yesterday received a quotation from a paper in Guadalajara which stated that thirteen of our battle ships had been sunk off the capes of the Chesapeake. You see how dreadful it is to have people so radically misinformed. It was added that our navy department was withholding the truth with regard to these things. I have no doubt that the publisher of the paper published that in perfect innocence without intending to convey wrong impressions, but it is evident that allegations of that sort proceed from those who wish to make trouble between Mexico and the United States.

"Now, gentlemen, for the time being, at any rate—and I hope it will not be a short time—the influence of the United States is somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world, and I believe that it is pervasive because the nations of the world which are less powerful than some of the greatest nations are coming to believe that our sincere desire is to do disinterested service. We are the champions of those nations which have not had a military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time, which I hope will soon come, when we can give substantial evidence, not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it, that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects. One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of the war—the years when the United States was not in the war—was in getting the foreign offices of European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not selfish, and that if she came in she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material object, any territory or trade or

anything else of that sort. In some of the foreign offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought that these assurances came from an academic gentleman removed from the ordinary sources of information and speaking the idealistic purposes of the cloister. They did not believe that I was speaking the real heart of the American people and I know all along that I was. Now I believe that everybody who comes into contact with the American people knows that I am speaking their purposes.

"The other night in New York, at the opening of the campaign for funds for our Red Cross, I made an address. I had not intended to refer to Russia, but I was speaking without notes and in the course of what I said my own thought was led to Russia and I said that we meant to stand by Russia just as firmly as we would stand by France or England or any other of the allies. The audience to which I was speaking was not an audience from which I would have expected an enthusiastic response, to that, it was rather too well dressed. It was not an audience, in other words, made of the class of people whom you would suppose to have the most intimate feeling for the sufferings of the ordinary man in Russia, but that audience jumped into the aisles, the whole audience rose to its feet, and nothing that I had said on that occasion aroused anything like the enthusiasm that that single sentence aroused. Now, there is a sample, gentlemen. We cannot make anything out of Russia. We cannot make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—the most remote of the European nations, so far as we are concerned, the one with which we have had the least connections in trade and advantage—and yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that I made in that address. That is the heart of America, and we are ready to show you by any act of friendship that you may propose our real feelings toward Mexico.

"Some of us, if I may say so privately, look back with regret upon some of the more ancient relations that we have had with Mexico long before our generation, and America, if I may so express it, would now feel ashamed to take advantage of a neighbor. So I hope that you can carry back to your homes something better than the assurances of words. You have had contact with our people. You know your own personal reception. You know how gladly we have opened to you the doors of every establishment that you wanted to see and have shown you just what we were doing, and I hope you have gained the right impression as to why we were doing it. We are doing it, gentlemen, so that the world may never hereafter have to fear the only thing that any nation has to dread, the unjust and selfish aggression of another nation. Some time ago, as you probably all know, I proposed a sort of pan-American agreement. I had perceived that one of the difficulties of our relationship with Latin America was this: The famous Monroe doctrine was adopted without your consent, without the consent of any of the Central or South American states.

"If I may express it in the terms that we so often use in this country, we said: 'We are going to be your big brother, whether you want us or not.' We did not ask whether it was agreeable to you that we should be your big brother. We said we were going to be. Now, that was all very well so far as protecting you from aggression from the other side of the water was concerned, but there was nothing in it that protected you from aggression from us, and I have repeatedly seen the uneasy feeling on the part of representatives of the states of Central and South America that our self-appointed protection might be for our own benefit and our own interests, and not for the interest of our neighbors. So I said: 'Very well, let us make

an arrangement by which we will give bond. Let us have a common guaranty, that all of us will sign, of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree that any one of us—the United States included—violates the political independence or the territorial integrity of any of the others all the others will jump on her.' I pointed out to some of the gentlemen who were less inclined to enter into this arrangement than others that that was in effect giving bonds on the part of the United States that we would enter into an arrangement by which you would be protected from us.

"Now, that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world, gentlemen. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis, the only conceivable basis, for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was ambitious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace. Peace can come only by trust. As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding, and as long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble. If you can once get a situation of trust then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore every one of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and of confidence instead of the seeds of suspicion and variety of interest. That is the reason that I began by saying to you that I have not had the pleasure of meeting a group of men who were more welcome than you are, because you are our near neighbors. Suspicion on your part or misunderstanding on your part distresses us more than we would be distressed by similar feelings on the part of those less near by.

"When you reflect how wonderful a storehouse of treasure Mexico is, you can see how her future must depend upon peace and honor, so that nobody shall exploit her. It must depend upon every nation that has any relations with her and the citizens of any nation that has relations with her, keeping within the bounds of honor and fair dealing and justice, because so soon as you can admit your own capital and the capital of the world to the free use of the resources of Mexico it will be one of the most wonderfully rich and prosperous countries in the world. And when you have the foundations of established order and the world has come to its senses again, we shall, I hope, have the very best connections that will bring to us all a permanent cordiality and friendship."

MEXICAN-AMERICAN CLASH.

In a clash on Nov. 28, 1918, between the armed navy guard of the American steamship Monterey and Mexican custom guards at Tampico, one Mexican, said to have been a captain, was killed, a Mexican soldier mortally wounded, and a chief gunner's mate, named Berry, in charge of the American guard, less seriously hurt. This was learned Dec. 15, when the steamer arrived at New York. According to passengers on board, the fight occurred shortly after 5 o'clock, and eight members of the navy guard went to the rescue of Berry, who had been attacked.

The fight, passengers said, was brief, the Mexicans running away as soon as the Americans opened fire, leaving their dead and wounded. Later, officials of the port took the matter into hand, the passengers asserted, and a demand was made upon the captain of the Monterey that the armed guard be delivered up to them pending an investigation.

This the captain declined to do, his action being supported. It was said, by officers of two American gunboats in the harbor, that the matter was disposed of by a decision to leave the entire subject to diplomatic settlement.

It was said that the gunner's mate had gone ashore on an errand just before the Monterey sailed. Several blocks from where the ship was tied up was a saloon, and as Berry was returning to his ship, passing in front of this saloon, he was called upon to "treat." When he refused to do so several Mexicans started after him.

As the American approached his ship a shot was fired and a Mexican guard there seeing him coming placed him under detention. It was also asserted that others started to beat him with the butts of their rifles. The sailor fought back and called to his men for assistance. American sailors rushed to the fray. Some of the Mexicans opened fire. No one was hit on the ship.

The naval guard then secured arms, and, as the firing continued, they returned the shots, with the result that two Mexicans fell. With the show of arms the Mexicans fled.

THE CHILE-PERU CONTROVERSY.

In February, 1879, Chile seized the Bolivian port of Antofagasta. Two months later Peru, as the ally of Bolivia, declared war on Chile. On Nov. 19 the combined Peruvian and Bolivian forces were defeated at Dolores. By the following autumn Chile was in possession of all the disputed territory and, through the mediation of the United States minister to that country, peace was negotiated and apparently established. The conditions imposed by Chile, however, were not accepted by the allies and there ensued the battle of Miraflores, which gave to the Chileans possession of practically all important Peruvian cities, including Lima and Callao. After further fighting, extending to Oct. 20, 1883, a treaty dictated by Chile was signed under the terms of which Bagua, ceded to Chile the province of Antofagasta, while Peru gave up Tarapaca in perpetuity and Tacna and Arica, or Tacna-Arica, as the territory is now called, for ten years, a plebiscite at the end of that period to determine whether the inhabitants wished to return to Peru or to remain under Chilean rule. The plebiscite was never taken owing to objections by Chile and the ill feeling resulted in the fall of 1918 in open clashes between Peru and Chile, ending in the severance of consular relations. In December the American ambassador at Santiago, Chile, and the American minister at Lima, Peru, handed the presidents of Chile and Peru, respectively, the following statement in the direction of Acting Secretary Polk of the state department:

"The president of the United States desires to inform your excellency that the various incidents leading up to the severance of consular relations between the republics of Chile and Peru have been viewed by the government of the United States with the gravest apprehension. Any agitation tending to lessen the prospect for permanent peace throughout the world, particularly on the eve of the convoking of the peace conference in Paris, in which it is confidently expected that steps will be taken to provide for an era of lasting peace among all peoples, would be disastrous and those persons who had caused this condition would be charged with grave responsibility before the world for their actions.

"The president of the United States feels it his duty to draw to the attention of the governments of Chile and Peru the gravity of the present situation and to point out to these governments the duty which they owe to the rest of the world and to mankind in general to take immediate steps to restrain popular agitation and to re-establish their peaceful relations.

"That a satisfactory and peaceful solution of the matter in dispute between the two countries may be arrived at there can be no doubt, and the government of the United States stands ready to tender alone, or in conjunction with the other countries of this hemisphere, all possible assistance for bringing about an equitable solution of the matter.

"RECONSTRUCTION" PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION.

Adopted by the executive committee Dec. 6, 1918, and sent to the city council at its meeting Dec. 16, 1918:

To His Honor the Mayor and to the City Council of the City of Chicago: "Prepare in war for peace" has been the slogan of the Chicago plan commission from the moment the United States entered the war in April, 1917, and thus put to shame the fact, stated by the late Joseph H. Choate, that "the American plan always is to go in first and get ready afterward."

Gov. Lowden on Dec. 10, 1917, said: "I feel strongly that public authorities should do, and do thoroughly, the preliminary work necessary to enable us immediately upon the close of the war to proceed intelligently and vigorously upon public work. I absolutely agree with your general conclusion in the plan commission's argument on the 'war-time continuation of preliminary public improvements' before the city council committee on home defense."

President Wilson on Dec. 2, 1918, warned congress that:

"There will be a large floating residuum of labor, which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems important, therefore, that the development of public work of every sort should be promptly resumed."

A year before that the president requested the national council of defense to study the question of public improvements and the re-employment of labor thereon and to submit recommendations in connection therewith.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that the United States has not profited by the experience and example of France, England and Canada, which countries not only prepared comprehensively for peace, but actually inaugurated and carried to completion during the war humanitarian and economic projects. These countries realized they were building the very keystone of their national power through making their people mentally, physically and morally strong.

Chicago is now face to face with the reconstruction period, but has made no preliminary preparation. Where yesterday was the warning, to-day is the national center of population, commerce, education, music and constructive art. Our beloved city—in the front rank of patriotic devotion—ministering to national needs, supplying without stint men, money and material; center of Red Cross activities not forgetting to serve humanity, has allowed its war endeavors to overshadow the need for making ceaseless effort to conserve the health, general well-being and effectiveness of its own people.

Valuable time has been lost, but it is not yet too late to replace procrastination with our vigorous and enthusiastic support of the reconstruction program of the Chicago plan commission.

Chicago's first reconstruction duty is toward its returning soldiers. Work must be provided for them and the proper employment of labor should be our first consideration. The best opportunity for this work is work on Chicago's great public improvements.

Work is the demand and the right of the laboring class—not charity.

The reconstruction period will require at least five years, during which grave problems will confront us. An equitable solution can only be achieved by a patriotic and united citizenry.

The war has intensified rather than dimmed the need for public improvements in Chicago—manifestly necessary before, agitated for many years, and upon some of which work has been started.

The public health, ample means for healthful recreation, convenience of traffic in the streets, relief of the congested districts and facilitation of railway terminal and food handling, which were of fundamental importance before the war, now become matters of absolute necessity.

No people of good will labor harder or sacrifice more for their city, their larger

home, than will the people of Chicago. It is this civic patriotism, almost as strong as our love of country, that has in the past urged Chicago to great achievement. What Chicago wills to have created will be achieved, and what she wants done will be done. All we now need is the spark of ignition. Vim and vigor lead to victory.

There is eloquence in stone and steel; there is inspiration in good architecture; there is character building in good surroundings. Our city as our larger home does much to mold our character. Unknown and unrealized by us, the salient forces of our environment are working upon us and upon each of our fellows. Chicago has a good citizenry—a patriotic citizenry—it is proud of its citizens and its citizens are proud of their city. They know that attractive development and good citizenship go hand in hand and they want to see their city made the best it can be.

The Chicago plan commission calls upon all public officials and public utility executives to cease all unnecessary bickering and get together now in a spirit of co-operation and civic patriotism to save Chicago in this its greatest hour of need and its moment of greatest opportunity.

The Chicago plan commission calls upon all citizens to get behind its platform of unprecedented economic benefits to the whole city. Chicago is fortunate indeed in having a scientifically worked out plan that exactly fits the present emergency and which will insure measurably to the health, happiness and financial prosperity of all the people.

This is an epochal time in the life of Chicago: great in opportunity and vital in need.

The plans of the reconstruction platform of the Chicago plan commission are:

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF WORK ALREADY STARTED ON—

1. Twelfth street.
2. West side railway terminals; widening of Canal street north of 12th, via double deck Kinzie street and bridge, to Orleans street.
3. Michigan avenue.
4. The new outer circuit from the lake on the north side, via Thorndale, Elmdale, Peterson and Rogers avenue and the Baltimore & Ohio abandoned right of way along the line of the old Indian boundary (already acquired) and along the Des Plaines river road through forest preserves south to 22d street and eventually farther south. (This important route, crossing prominent section and half-section line streets, and passing many public institutions, has been begun and only requires the opening, at small expense by the city, of Rogers avenue for less than two miles.)

URGING IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT OF—

5. Controversy between the city and the Illinois Central Railroad company.
6. Railway terminal commission problem, with passage of ordinance covering the lake front development.
7. River Straightening—The railway terminal commission should scrupulously bear in mind the importance of straightening the river from Polk street to 18th street, enabling the opening of south side streets through the terminal area.
8. South side railway passenger terminal question, their removal to the new Illinois Central terminal, enabling (with the river straightened) the opening of Market, Wells, LaSalle, Franklin and Dearborn streets.

START IMMEDIATELY TO CARRY OUT—

9. Lake Front Plans, from Grant park to Jackson park—Acquire \$50,000,000 of land and revenue for nothing. Create dumping grounds for the city and at the same time acquire 1,280 acres of land, which will provide the people with bathing beaches, picnic grounds and other recreational features, such as rowing, motor boat races, etc.
10. Ogden avenue extension.

11. Widening of Western avenue to 100 feet its entire length where it is now less than that width, particularly from 75th street south, where it is now only fifty feet wide.

12. Improvement of Ashland Avenue and Robey Street—The next traction ordinance should contain a provision for the improvement of these two streets, making them thoroughfares.

13. South Water Street Improvement—South Water street should be reclaimed for public use and connected with the upper level of Michigan avenue. This, conservatively speaking, would save over \$5,000,000 annually—enough in a single year to pay for the entire improvement—in food supply costs to all the people and in traffic delays affecting the entire city.

14. Outer Drive—Connect Grant and Lincoln parks via the lake front, thus relieving downtown congestion, and making a direct connection between Jackson park, the new Lake Front park, Grant park, the municipal pier and Lincoln park.

15. West Side Postoffice—The needed additional \$4,250,000 to acquire the two block site between Madison and Adams streets, facing on Canal, between the Northwestern station and the proposed new union passenger station, where 82 per cent of the mail of Chicago is handled, must be immediately appropriated by the federal government. Chicago, the greatest postal center of the United States, has been deprived of adequate postal facilities for the past forty years.

AGGRESSIVE CO-OPERATION ON—

16. City's Bridge Program—This should be vigorously pushed to completion.

17. Traction Question—This should be settled by giving Chicago a metropolitan rapid transit system.

18. Forest Preserves—Aid in every way the forest preserve commissioners in securing the remainder of forest areas it has selected for purchase, thus giving the people on all sides of the city playgrounds of vast worth to their health and happiness.

19. Good Roads Program of the State—Aid the creation of an invaluable network of leading highways to and from Chicago.

20. New City Charter—Impress upon the forthcoming constitutional convention the need of bestowing greater powers upon the city of Chicago. Without greater powers Chicago cannot grow from a provincial to a metropolitan city.

21. Drainage Canal Boulevards—Study the question of boulevards along the drainage canal to connect with the park system.

22. Zoning and Housing—These problems are of large importance, but require special study.

23. Excess Condemnation Law—A law should be supported which will enable Chicago to eliminate many abuses resulting from the present method of making public improvements and receive instead large benefits. Vital and important improvements, however, should not be delayed for such a law, as it may take years to secure it.

Many plans approved by the executive committee of the Chicago plan commission, Dec. 6, 1918: Charles H. Wacker, chairman; Frank I. Bennett, vice-chairman; Walter D. Moody, director; Edward B. Butler, A. C. Bartlett, James Simpson, Clyde M. Carr, John V. Farwell, Albert J. Fisher, Theodore K. Long, Joy Morton, William N. Pelouze, Julius Rosenwald, Daniel J. Schuyler, John F. Smulski, Charles H. Thorne, Harvey T. Weeks, Harry A. Wheeler, Walter H. Wilson, Michael Zimmer.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

To the Finance Committee of the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Resolution of the executive committee of the Chicago plan commission, unanimously adopted Dec. 6, 1918.

Whereas, the reconstruction platform of the Chicago plan commission points to the urgent need of immediate action on the part of the city authorities to provide work for our returning soldiers and to safeguard the general

field of labor during a reconstruction period of at least five years, and

Whereas, it is even more imperative now than before the war to provide ample means of healthful recreation, convenient street traffic, relief for congested districts and the facilitation of railway terminal and food handling facilities, and

Whereas, President Wilson, in his last message to congress said: "There will be a large floating residuum of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself, and it is, therefore, important that the development of public work of every sort should be promptly resumed" and Gov. Lowden urged vigorous and intelligent prosecution of public work immediately upon the close of the war, and

Whereas, sound economic and humanitarian projects in the plan of Chicago are of the utmost importance to the whole city through providing attractive developments of great value to the prosperity, happiness and well-being of all the people, and

Whereas, the widening of Western avenue, the Robey street extension and the Ashland avenue widening and extension are needs of the first magnitude to the great west side and of benefit to the entire city, and

Whereas, the restoration of South Water street as a public thoroughfare and its widening and connection with the upper level Michigan avenue improvement will reduce loop congestion 16 per cent and save the people of Chicago \$5,000,000 annually in the cost of foodstuffs, and

Whereas, a public hearing on the Ogden avenue extension was held Dec. 3, 1918, and a large attendance of property owners unanimously requested the board of local improvements to proceed at once with this improvement. Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Chicago plan commission, in session Dec. 6, 1918, unanimously recommends that the finance committee of the city council include in the 1919 budget such appropriations as may be necessary to enable the board of local improvements to put through the Ogden avenue improvement and to provide for the preliminary work on the Western avenue, Robey street, Ashland avenue and South Water street improvements.

(Signed)

Charles H. Wacker, chairman; Frank I. Bennett, vice-chairman; Walter D. Moody, director; Edward B. Butler, A. C. Bartlett, James Simpson, Clyde M. Carr, John V. Farwell, Albert J. Fisher, Theodore K. Long, Joy Morton, William N. Pelouze, Julius Rosenwald, Daniel J. Schuyler, John F. Smulski, Charles H. Thorne, Harvey T. Weeks, Harry A. Wheeler, Walter H. Wilson, Michael Zimmer.

AMPLIFIED STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION.

The biggest and most fruitful opportunity in the history of Chicago is here now knocking at our door. That fact is all-inclusive if our citizens can see that it is a question of now or never if Chicago is to reap in wholesale fashion the great benefits which have been stamped on our city by the hand of destiny.

At no other time anywhere in any other city have a people been placed face to face with the chance to accomplish for their city and themselves the great things which are in store for Chicago and may be had almost for the asking.

The wonderful part in connection with accomplishing the "reconstruction" program of the Chicago plan commission is that it will place a relatively small financial burden upon the people as a whole and no specific burden whatsoever upon any individual. By far the major part of the improvement program submitted to the city council Monday, Dec. 16, must be worked out by the public utilities at their own expense.

The great front plans, for example, are tied in with the Illinois Central terminal plans. The one is necessary to the other, and the possibility for Chicago to regain its vast lake front for the use of all the people will cost

the public nothing, while the railroad company must make big construction works, which will not only make the people's part of it possible, but will also add to the attractiveness of the city, tremendously increase its transportation facilities and furnish labor for thousands.

This is also true of the west side terminal plans. The creation of the great new passenger station on Canal street—and the other public projects, such as the widening of Canal street and its connection with the north side, and new bridges and bridge approaches, must be paid for by the companies, although the public benefits are tremendous and accompanied by an attractive development of vast worth to the entire city.

The same is true of the location of the postoffice on the two block Canal street site. This costs the people nothing; the government must buy the land and build the building, but an imposing structure, adequate for Chicago's vast postal needs, will kill two birds with one stone—the government's needs will be cared for, Chicago's business will be facilitated and that of a large tributary territory and an attractive development will take place that will inure immeasurably to the west side and the whole city.

Similar conditions apply to South Water street. Not only will this improvement not cost the people anything in actuality but it will save them more than \$25,000,000 in the five years of the reconstruction period in waste of foodstuffs. This figure has been substantiated as conservative by federal government investigators.

The west side streets to be improved are of such importance to Chicago that the people should rise up and demand action to insure their quickest and most adequate development. The improvement of Robey street and Ashland and Western avenues should be provided for in the new traction ordinance.

The Ordan avenue improvement will in time pay for itself over and over again in revenue from increased property values in a large area

which it will importantly affect. Its actual cost will be small and will be in the nature of an investment upon which there will be a great return, and therefore it cannot be called an expense. Both the property owners and the city will benefit tremendously.

The great 12th street improvement, which now terminates in a pocket at Canal street, must be completed to Michigan avenue, the railroad companies paying the larger cost as agreed. Its completion is of utmost importance and will produce incalculable benefits to that locality and the whole city.

The Michigan avenue connection is so vital that a 10 year old school child can appreciate its importance. It will be a saving to everybody in time, money and convenience.

The other big questions in the Chicago plan commission's "reconstruction platform" are largely legislative matters, but fundamental in importance and necessity. The people should co-operate as one force to hasten their accomplishment. This entire program demands the instant, intelligent and hearty co-operation of every citizen. It is a matter of "One for all and all for one." Every one of these twenty-two projects can be realized in five years with intelligent and aggressive action as the medium to that end.

The humanitarian, economic and hygienic benefits to the city will be so great as absolutely to defy calculation at this time.

If the people of Chicago really want city-wide prosperity, city-wide public health, city-wide pleasure and happiness, to be found in the parks and on the lake front, convenient and attractive streets, easy and adequate transportation, and if they want to see their city become the great and prosperous metropolis it is destined to be, they can do so, and very quickly; but they cannot obtain these advantages without quick, intelligent and hearty co-operation.

CHARLES H. WACKER, Chairman.
FRANK J. BENNETT, Vice Chairman.
WALTER D. MOODY, Director.

BANK CREDITS AND DEBT SITUATION.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin for the month of November, 1918, contained detailed studies of the debt situation in the United States and foreign countries, with special reference to the banking situation as affected by loans on war paper and the use of the purchasing power thereby created. This subject was fully discussed in the board's review of the month, which analyzed the effect on prices of the failure of our population to save, as evidenced by the increase in loans collateralized by government securities. As in former issues, the board urged a resort to more intensive saving in order to absorb the new bonds more rapidly, and in larger measure in order that the credit granted by the banks might not remain too long outstanding and thereby tend to increase prices.

"In the last issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin evidence was submitted to show that the belief in a great inflation of the currency has relatively little to support it. In fact, not the issue of notes, but the creation of deposit credits on the books of the banks, for the purpose of enabling borrowers to buy and carry government bonds and rendered necessary because of the failure of the public to save sufficiently, that creates the buying power which advances prices."

After quoting figures to show in an approximate way the progressive increase in the deposits and investments of the banks, both member and federal reserve, as well as the declining ratio of reserve to outstanding liabilities of the latter, which is a consequence of borrowing instead of more intensive saving, the statement continued:

Credit Expansion.

"Precisely what effects may be expected from this process of credit expansion should be definitely understood in order that the nation as a whole may choose between the policy of steadily adding to its outstanding

bank obligations and that of curtailing them by regularly reducing its indebtedness through saving and the cancellation of its borrowing at the banks. The board, in former issues of the bulletin, has defined inflation as the increase of current purchasing power—whether in the form of actual currency or in the form of credit—faster than the volume of available goods, and this is manifestly the process which is now going on as a result of methods of subscribing and paying for government bonds, which are not based upon real savings.

"Probably the feature of the present financial situation of the country which most requires correction is this increase in disposition on the part of the public to rely too largely upon the banks as sources from which to obtain the necessary funds for use in financing the requirements of the government. * * * In order to provide for the taking up of additional loans when offered, it will be inevitably necessary that the public address itself with greater earnestness to the problem of saving and applying its income to public requirements. Advices from many quarters show that while progress is being made in this matter, the mounting necessities of the government are equally conclusive evidence to the effect that what already has been done must be continued and added to, and that further and more successful efforts must be made if the banks are not to be obliged to take and hold an undue proportion of the obligations issued by the government."

With reference to the question of prices and credit expansion, the following statement is made:

"The relation between prices and credit expansion has been frequently referred to by the board but may be restated somewhat as follows: Bank credit when granted by commercial institutions upon the strength of, or for the purposes of, liquidating commercial trans-

actions of early maturities, serves as a means of facilitating the flow of commodities from producer to consumer and the return of purchasing power from the consumer to the producer through the various channels of circulation. This process enables goods to act as a means of purchase and payment for other goods, and when the maturity of the average loan granted (or 'credit' allowed) is no longer than that of the productive processes in which the community is engaged, the effect of it is only that of facilitating and promoting production and distribution. When the loans granted or credit extended by the banks are in excess of the normal value of the goods offered for exchange, there is brought into existence an additional or surplus volume of purchasing power which has the same effect upon the prices of commodities as does a corresponding addition to the money supply, inasmuch as it may be offered for commodities and may thus create a demand for them. Credit expansion becomes inflation when the increase of prices it produces brings no commensurate or offsetting increase of production."

Reserve Situation and Inflation.

The relation between the reserve situation and inflation is discussed in the following passage:

"The reason why the public, and especially the banking community, looks with so much interest to the reserves of the banks is understood when the nature of credit inflation is carefully considered. Ordinary extensions of credit made for the purpose of facilitating the exchange and circulation of goods require little or no addition to the reserve funds of the banks, because the credits thus granted in the main offset and cancel one another, leaving an unimportant margin to be redeemed in cash. When the credit structure of the community is enlarged by the extension of bank loans not accompanied by a corresponding increase in production and the proceeds are employed in the way just described for the purchase of commodities or for buying them away from the consumers who would otherwise purchase them, the claims to the credit credit thus brought into existence keep on passing from hand to hand. The government transfers them to contractors who furnish it with goods and to persons who supply it with services. Both these classes pass on the credit claims to others in exchange for goods which they desire and they remain outstanding, representing in effect an addition to the purchasing media of the community. There is no means of permanently canceling or digesting such outstanding credits except one—their use by those into whose hands they come for the purchase of the securities against which the credits were extended, notably government bonds in our present situation. Ordinary commercial credits furnish their own means of cancellation through the maturing of the paper upon which they were based and the completion of the productive process to finance

which they were extended. Credits based upon noncommercial operations or investment securities possess no such quick self-reducing quality. As they increase, therefore, they tend to make a more or less lasting addition to the outstanding volume of bank liabilities and thereby increase the superstructure of bank credits which rests upon the underlying reserve money of the country.

"During the last year there has been a decrease in the percentage of gold to cover the aggregate banking liabilities of the country, mainly the result of the process above outlined. This decline has not been occasioned by any falling off in the aggregate gold holdings of the American banking system, which indeed have shown some increase. It is due altogether to the rapid increase in the outstanding volume of bank liabilities. It is this feature of the situation which gives to the decline of the gold percentage its significance. That is to say, the decline of this percentage is an important index of our changing position, not because of any inadequacy of gold, but because of undue or disproportionate expansion of the credit structure which the gold reserve of the nation is required to support and protect in consequence of inadequate saving by the people.

"Decline of the reserve percentages of the central banking institutions has been a general phenomenon in all of the belligerent countries since the opening of the war and everywhere has been admitted to be undesirable. As shown in the studies of public debt and currency, published elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin, it reflects the disposition of these countries to rely upon borrowing and when necessary upon direct borrowing from the banking institutions, the public being either too little able or too little willing to furnish out of its current consumption either in the form of taxes or of direct loans to the government the sums necessary to avoid credit inflation and to hold reserves at a normal percentage level.

Gold Strength of United States.

"The great gold strength of the United States, largely due to the heavy accessions to our national stock of gold in the two years preceding our entry into the war, has, it is true, placed this country in an exceptional and peculiar position; and to this extent the character of the credit inflation experienced in the United States differs from that existing in other countries and has been less easy to realize. But it would be a mistake for us to proceed on the assumption that inflation in the United States is therefore different in its essential character from what it is elsewhere. Here, as elsewhere, the decline in percentage of reserve holdings to outstanding liabilities reflects the relative increase of the latter as compared with the means of their direct conversion on demand, and the problem presented is the problem of controlling the growth of banking credits."

CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PEACE MOVEMENTS.

[Compiled by Charles E. Beals.]

New York Peace society, organized 1815, first in the world.

Many state societies organized in quick succession.

A national organization, the American Peace society, formed in 1828, in which the state societies merged themselves.

Peace movement spread rapidly until the time of the Crimean war, American civil war, etc.

Great peace jubilees held throughout the country in 1871.

International Law association organized, 1873.

Interparliamentary union formed, 1889.

International peace bureau established in Bern, 1891.

First Lake Mohonk arbitration conference, 1895.

American Society of International Law organized, 1906.

Intercollegiate Peace association, 1905.

Association for International Conciliation, 1907.

Peace day, 18th of May (Hague day).

Peace Sunday, the Sunday before Christmas.

American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, 1910.

Carnegie endowment for international peace, 1910.

Palace of Peace at The Hague dedicated Aug. 28, 1913.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESSES.

First series: 1, London, 1843; 2, Brussels, 1848; 3, Paris, 1849; 4, Frankfurt, 1850; 5, London, 1851; 6, Edinburgh, 1853.

Second Series: 1, Geneva, 1867; 2, Paris 1878; 3, Brussels, 1882; 4, Bern, 1884.

Present series: 1. Paris, 1889; 2. London, 1890; 3. Rome, 1891; 4. Bern, 1892; 5. Chicago, 1893; 6. Antwerp, 1894; 7. Budapest, 1896; 8. Hamburg, 1897; 9. Paris, 1900; 10. Glasgow, 1901; 11. Monaco, 1902; 12. Rouen, 1903; 13. Boston, 1904; 14. Lucerne, 1905; 15. Milan, 1906; 16. Munich, 1907; 17. London, 1908; 18. Stockholm, 1910; 19. Geneva, 1912; 20. The Hague, 1913; 21. San Francisco, 1915.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

First: New York in 1907.

Second: Chicago in 1909.

Third: Baltimore in 1911.

Fourth: St. Louis in 1913.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PEACEMAKING.

Joint disarmament by Great Britain and United States along Canadian border, 1817 to present time.

Central American High Court of Nations established.

Pan-American congress, 1889, led to establishment of International Bureau of American Republics, 1890.

Pacific settlement of over 600 international disputes.

The statue of The Christ of the Andes, commemorating joint disarmament of Chile and Argentina, erected 1904.

Nearly fifty public international unions (e. g., the Universal Postal union) already in operation.

Hague Peace Conferences.

First Hague conference, May 18, 1899, of twenty-six nations.

Second Hague conference, June 15, 1907, of forty-four nations.

The Hague Court of Arbitration.

The permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, instituted July 29, 1899, consists of from one to four representatives of the governments participating in The Hague peace conference of 1899 or signing the convention providing for the court. The members of the court from the greater powers are as follows: France—Leon Bourgeois, A. Decrais, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Louis Renault.

Germany—Herr Grieger, Herr von Martitz, Herr von Staff.

Great Britain—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Earl de Desart, James Bryce.

Italy—Guido Fusinato, Victor E. Orlando, Tommaso Tittoni, Dr. Carlo Schanzer.

Japan—Ichiro Metono.

United States—Elihu Root, John W. Griggs, George Gray, Oscar S. Straus, John Bassett Moore.

Secretary—Gen. Baron Michiels van Derduy-nen.

Record of Hague Decisions.

1. The Pius fund case. Mexico vs. United States, Oct. 14, 1902.

2. The Venezuela case. Great Britain, Germany and Italy vs. Venezuela, Feb. 22, 1904.

3. The Japanese house tax case. Great Britain, France and Germany vs. Japan, May 22, 1905.

4. The Muscat dhows case. Great Britain vs. France, Aug. 8, 1905.

5. The Casa Blanca case. France vs. Germany, May 22, 1909.

6. The boundary case. Norway vs. Sweden, Oct. 23, 1909.

7. The North Atlantic fisheries case. United States vs. Great Britain, Sept. 7, 1910.

8. The Orinoco Steamship company claims case. United States vs. Venezuela, Oct. 23, 1910.

9. The Savarkar case. France vs. Great Britain, Feb. 24, 1911.

10. Arrears of indemnity case. Russia vs. Turkey, Feb. 24, 1911.

11. Canevaro claim. France vs. Italy, Feb. 24, 1911.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF ALASKA.

In 1917 Alaska produced minerals valued at \$40,700,195. The value of the mineral output of Alaska in 1917, although about \$7,931,943 less than that in 1916, was greater than that in any other year. The most valuable mineral product in 1917 was copper, of which 88,793,400 pounds, valued at \$24,240,596, was produced. This is less than the output of 1916, which was 119,602,028 pounds, valued at \$29,480,291, but is greater than that of any other year. The reduction is due largely to labor troubles and is not necessarily permanent. The gold produced in 1917, \$14,657,353, of which \$9,810,000 was derived from placer mines, was also less than that produced in 1916, which was \$17,241,713, and is the smallest since 1904. The reduction was due chiefly to curtailment of operations because of the scarcity of labor and the high cost of materials, but in part to the disaster at the Treadwell mine and the depletion of some of the richer placers.

During the year Alaska also produced silver valued at \$1,021,055, coal valued at \$265,317, lead valued at \$146,584, tin valued at \$123,300, antimony valued at \$28,000, and tungsten chromium, petroleum, marble, gypsum, graphite and platinum valued at \$217,990.

Since 1880 Alaska has produced \$390,286,124 in gold, silver, copper and other minerals. Of this amount \$292,758,000 represents the value of the gold and \$88,644,468 that of the copper.

ALASKA'S SALMON INDUSTRY.

[From the report of Gov. Thomas Riggs, Jr.]

As in previous years, the salmon industry remained the predominant factor in the fisheries of the territory in 1917. The value of its output was several times that of all the other fishery products combined. All five species of salmon taken in Alaskan waters are used to the fullest possible extent. The total output in 1917 exceeded both in quantity and value that of any previous year.

The commercial methods of preserving salmon in Alaska for future use are by canning, mild curing, pickling, freezing, dry salting, drying and smoking. There is also a considerable trade in fresh salmon.

In 1917 the total number of salmon taken in Alaska was 92,600,495. The take by species was as follows: Coho, or silver, 2,104,253; chum, or keta, 8,527,578; humpback, or pink, 44,875,241; king, or spring, 596,346; red, or sockeye, 36,497,047. The total take in 1916 was 72,055,971, or 20,544,524 less than in 1917. Comparing the take by species, more chums, humpbacks and reds were taken in 1917 than in 1916, while the take of cohoes and kings was greater in 1916.

The value of the output of canned salmon in 1917 represented about 97 per cent of the value of the total products of the salmon industry. The investment in the salmon canning industry amounted to \$46,865,271, of which \$19,929,055 was in southeast Alaska, \$9,412,791 in central Alaska and \$17,523,425 in western Alaska. The total investment in 1916 was \$34,100,853, or \$12,764,418 less than in 1917. In each of the three sections mentioned there was a larger investment in the salmon canning industry in 1917 than in 1916. The number of persons engaged in 1917 was 23,350, an increase of 4,110 over 1916. The output of canned salmon in 1917 consisted of 5,047,289 cases, valued at \$46,304,890, as compared with 4,900,627 cases in 1916, valued at \$23,269,423. The pack and value, according to species, in 1917 were as follows: Coho, or silver, 193,231 cases, valued at \$1,682,745; chum, or keta, 906,747 cases, valued at \$5,572,047; humpback, or pink, 2,296,976 cases, valued at \$14,794,062; king, or spring, 61,951 cases, valued at \$644,447; red, or sockeye, 2,488,381 cases, valued at \$23,610,789. In 1917 there were operated in the salmon industry 118 canneries, as compared with 100 in 1916.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

On Dec. 2, 1918, just before leaving for Europe to take part in the peace conference following the world war, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of congress and read the following message:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:
The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty to give to the congress from time to time information on the state of the union has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been.

"But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute in a sense part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

"A year ago we had sent 143,918 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising in May last to 245,951, in June to 278,760, in July to 307,182 and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 289,570 and in September 257,438. No such movement of troops ever took place before across 3,000 miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 7500 men were lost by enemy attacks—630 of whom were upon a single British transport which was sunk near the Orkney islands.

"I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unflinching in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had ever been able to effect.

"We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment.

High Praise for Troops.

"But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment, and dispatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did.

"Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed with audacity, efficiency and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from their chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of such men as hardly need to be commanded and so to their terri-

ble adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish.

"I am proud to be the fellow countryman of men of such stuff and valor. (Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves 'accused' we were not there, and hold our manhoods cheap while any speaks that fought' with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favorite memory. 'Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day.'

"What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment, when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance, and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back, for their enemies always back, never again forward! After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of several empires knew themselves beaten; and now their very empires are in liquidation!

"And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was! What unity of purpose, what untiring zeal! What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment! I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labor; but we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking! The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toil some labors, day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea.

"And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained, as prepared, in the shipyards, on the railroads at the docks, on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well. They can look any man at arms in the face, and say we also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph!

Woman Suffrage.

"And what shall we say of the women—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched, their capacity for organization and co-operation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new luster to the annals of American womanhood.

"The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they have rendered,

the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic economies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that we had that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written but we carry them at our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such.

Turn to Tasks of Peace.

"And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come, come in its completeness, and with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us we turn to the tasks of peace again—peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military coteries—and make ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing.

"We are about to give order and organization to this peace not only for ourselves but for the other peoples of the world as well, so far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice that we seek, not domestic safety merely.

Settlement with Colombia.

"Our thoughts have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the near and the far east, very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world, is it not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope that the members of the senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of friendship and adjustment with the republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favorable action upon this vital matter. I believe that they will feel with me that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered.

Economic Readjustment.

"So far as our domestic affairs are concerned, the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose and self-reliant in action.

"Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled, because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislators and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there and elsewhere as we may. I have heard much counsel as to the plans that should be formed and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of 'reconstruction' emerge which I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant laborers to accept with due pliancy and obedience.

"While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render by which to make sure of an abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dispensed with and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the government a certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping, and systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion, by which, in

short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task.

"But the moment we took the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for the uses of the government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit; but even these restraints are being relaxed as much as possible and more and more as the weeks go by.

Return to Peace Basis.

"Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply of labor, of industry as the war industries board, the war trade board, the labor department, the food administration and the fuel administration have known since their labors became thoroughly systematized; and they have not been isolated agencies; they have been directed by men who represent the permanent departments of the government and so have been the centers of unified and co-operative action. It has been the policy of the executive, therefore, since the armistice was assured (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

Employment for Soldiers.

"The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, as those whose aptitudes are known or who be sought out by employers will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor in particular, and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

Reclamation Plan Indorsed.

"I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plans which the secretary of the interior has developed in his annual report and are your countrymen for the reclamation of arid swamp and cut over lands which might, if the states were willing and able to co-operate, redeem some 300,000,000 acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres of land in the west, at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about 230,000,000 acres from which the forests have been cut, but which have

never yet been cleared for the plow and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the union. And there are nearly 80,000,000 acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow, or are too wet for anything but grazing, which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem. The congress can at once direct thousands of returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid and which it has already undertaken if it will but enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has intrusted to the department of the interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused land to effect a great rural and agricultural development which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves; and the secretary of the interior has thought the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

Aid for Belgium and France.

"I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money. If they had money and raw materials in abundance to-morrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the war trade board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

"For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919 and 1920. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them. It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainty in the matter a single day longer than the right processes of delicate justice. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved.

"If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least \$8,000,000,000 by taxation, payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the secretary of the treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to \$6,000,000,000. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will indeed be rapidly canceled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the treasury for the months just ahead of us.

Large Force Abroad.

"The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of those forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must, of course, be paid, and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the government which represent it. But these demands will, of course, fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed and \$6,000,000,000 should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

"I entirely concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending that the \$2,000,000,000 needed in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918 or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts. I urge your acceptance of this recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from \$6,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000.

"Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions, clearly and simply charted, are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

"I take it for granted that the congress will carry out the naval program which was undertaken before we entered the war. The secretary of the navy has submitted to your committees for authorization that part of the program which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the congress established, not under the exceptional conditions of the war, but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development for the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programs to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

Problem of Railroad Policy.

"The question which causes the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted toward the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied, studied immediately and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement.

"It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipments. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to take the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage or disadvantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served and the question is,

What is best for the railroads and for the public in the future?

"Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that they were unequal to it, partly because their co-operation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory, so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which best could be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

"We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time spring has come. The twenty-one months to which the present control of the railways is limited after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made will run at the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways which the federal administration had planned could not be completed within any such period. The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent, while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question: What is right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners?

"Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the question unanswered and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish control of the roads even before the expiration of the statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the meantime of a legislative solution. Their release would at least produce one element of a solution, namely, certainly and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

"I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition and multiform regulation by both state and federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete government control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private management under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations under which the railways of a definable area would be in effect combined in single systems.

"The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways and its countryside roads. Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security holders. The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it cannot wisely be left as it was. I hope that the congress will have a complete and impartial

study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned.

"My Paramount Duty to Go"

"I welcome this occasion to announce to the congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have been associated in the war against the central empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

"I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request the French and English governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained, and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries.

"It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the department of state and another between France and the department of war. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials, and I hope that the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

"May I not hope, gentlemen of the congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking; am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities.

"I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement.

"It shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven."

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Appointed by the president.

Arthur E. Holder, Iowa; three year term.
Charles A. Greathouse, Indiana; two year term.
James Phinney Munroe, Massachusetts; one year term.

Ex Office Members—Secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce, secretary of labor and commissioner of education.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT.

In the national house of representatives Jan. 10, 1918, a resolution was adopted proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution required a two-thirds vote for passage and this was just attained, the vote standing 274 yeas to 136 nays. Those voting for the amendment included 104 democrats, 165 republicans and 5 independents; those voting against it included 102 democrats, 33 republicans and 1 independent. Interest in the matter was great and several congressmen, among them James R. Mann of Chicago, came from hospitals to the house to cast their votes. The resolution as adopted read:

"House resolution No. 1.

"Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, namely:

"Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

The foregoing is what is popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

APPEAL BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

President Wilson appeared in the senate chamber Sept. 30 and made the following address in favor of granting women the right to vote:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: The unusual circumstances of a world war, in which we stand and are judged in the view not only of our own people and our own consciences, but also in the view of all nations and peoples, will, I hope, justify in your thought, as it does in mine, the message I have come to bring you.

"I regard the concurrence of the senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion. It is not only my privilege, it is also my duty to apprise you of every circumstance and element involved in this momentous struggle, which seems to me to affect its very process and its outcome. It is my duty to win the war and to ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it.

"I have assumed that the senate would concur in the amendment because no disputable principle is involved, but only a question of the method by which the suffrage is to be extended to women. There is and can be no party issue involved in it. Both of our great national parties are pledged, explicitly pledged, to equality of suffrage for the women of the country.

"Neither party, therefore, it seems to me, can justify hesitation as to the method of obtaining it, can rightfully hesitate to substitute federal initiative for state initiative. If the early adoption of this measure is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, and if the method of state action proposed in the party platforms of 1916 is impracticable within any reasonable length of time, if practical at all.

"And its adoption is, in my judgment, clearly necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought.

"That judgment I take the liberty of urging upon you with solemn earnestness for reasons which I shall state very frankly and which I shall hope will seem as conclusive to you as they seem to me.

"This is a people's war and the people's thinking constitutes its atmosphere and morale, not the predilections of the drawing room or the political considerations of the caucuses. If we be indeed democrats and wish to lead the world to democracy we can ask other peoples to accept in proof of our sincerity and our ability to lead them whither they wish to be led nothing less persuasive and convincing than our actions. Our professions will not suffice.

"Verification must be forthcoming when verification is asked for. And in this case verification is asked for—asked for in this particular matter. You ask by whom. Not through diplomatic channels. Not by foreign ministers. Not by the intimations of parliaments. It is asked for by the anxious, expectant, suffering peoples with whom we are dealing and who are willing to put their destinies in some measure in our hands, if they are sure that we wish the same things that they do.

"I do not speak by conjecture. It is not alone the voices of statesmen and of newspapers that reach me, and the voices of foolish and intemperate agitators do not reach me at all. Through many, many channels I have been made aware what the plain, struggling, workaday folk are thinking upon whom the chief terror and suffering of this tragedy fall. They are looking to the great, powerful, famous democracy of the west to lead them to the new day for which they have so long waited; and they think, in their logical simplicity, that democracy means that women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them. If we reject measures like this in ignorant defiance of what a new age has brought forth, of what they have seen but we have not, they will cease to believe in us; they will cease to follow or to trust us.

"They have seen their own governments accept this interpretation of democracy—seen old governments like that of Great Britain, which did not profess to be democratic, promise readily and as of course this justice to women, though they had before refused it; the strange revelations of this war having made many things new and plain to governments as well as to peoples.

"Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give—service and sacrifice of every kind—and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their nation and ours? We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right?

"This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the services of the women—services rendered in every sphere—not merely in the fields of effort in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself. We shall not only be distrusted but shall deserve to be distrusted if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible

enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them.

"We cannot isolate our thought and action in such a matter from the thought of the rest of the world. We must either conform or deliberately reject what they propose and resign the leadership of liberal minds to others.

"The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice; but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it to them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded. The tasks of the women lie at the very heart of the war, and I know how much stronger that heart will beat if you do this just thing and show our women that you trust them as much as you in fact and of necessity depend upon them.

"Have I said that the passage of this amendment is a vitally necessary war measure, and do you need further proof, do you stand in need of the trust of other peoples and of the trust of our own women? Is that trust an asset or is it not? I tell you plainly, as the commander in chief of our armies and of the gallant men in our fleets, as the present spokesman of this people in our dealings with the men and women throughout the world who are now our partners; as the responsible head of a great government which stands and is questioned day by day as to its purposes, its principles, its hopes, whether they be serviceable to men everywhere or only to itself, and who must himself answer these questionings or be shamed; as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war and by the same token in need of every material and spiritual resource this great nation possesses—I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle.

"And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately, when the war is over. We shall need then in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world.

"The problems of that time will strike to the roots of many things that we have not hitherto questioned, and I, for one, believe that our safety in those questioning days, as well as our comprehension of matters that touch society to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of women in our councils. We shall need their moral sense to preserve what is right and fine and worthy in our system of life as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their counselings we shall be only half wise.

"That is my case. This is my appeal. Many may deny its validity, if they choose, but no one can brush aside or answer the arguments upon which it is based. The executive tasks of this war rest upon me. I ask that you lighten them and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for not being able to employ."

DEFEATED IN SENATE.

Ignoring the president's appeal the senate by a vote of 53 yeas to 31 nays defeated the suffrage amendment on Oct. 1, the required two-thirds affirmative vote lacking two votes. Senator A. A. Jones of New Mexico, who

favored the amendment, voted in the negative so as to be in a position to move for a reconsideration on the next legislative day. Twenty-one democrats and ten republicans voted in the negative. Omitting Mr. Jones, the democrats were: Bankhead, Benet, Fletcher, Gulon, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Martin (Va.), Overman, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott. The republicans were Baird, Brandegee, Dillingham, Drew, Hale, Lodge, McLean, Penrose, Wadsworth, Weeks.

The vote was reconsidered later and the amendment remained on the calendar.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATES.

Women now have the right to vote in the following states:

Alaska (territory).	Idaho.	New York.
Arizona.	Illinois*.	Oregon.
California.	Kansas.	Utah.
Colorado.	Montana.	Washington.
	Nevada.	Wyoming.

*For offices not mentioned in state constitution.

States allowing partial suffrage to women are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio (defeated full suffrage in 1912 and 1914), South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The Texas legislature passed a bill, signed by the governor March 26, 1918, giving women the right to vote in primary elections and in conventions. Measure was declared unconstitutional by Judge V. M. Taylor Sept. 26.

The British house of commons by a majority of 249 adopted a resolution Oct. 23, 1918, in favor of women's sitting in parliament.

In the upper house of the Swedish parliament April 28, 1918, a bill for woman suffrage was defeated 62 to 36.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN HAWAII.

The legislature of the territory of Hawaii was authorized by an act passed by congress and approved June 13, 1918, to provide that in all elections authorized to be held by the organic act of the territory female citizens possessing the same qualifications as male citizens shall be entitled to vote. The legislature was further vested with the power to submit to the voters of the territory the question as to whether women shall be empowered to vote.

LOYD'S.

Lloyd's is an association of underwriters in London, England. Its name is derived from a coffee house kept by Edward Lloyd in Tower street in the 17th century, where underwriters met to transact business. They remained there until 1774, when they removed to the Royal Exchange, where they have since remained. Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 by an act of parliament, the act being amended in 1911. It does not undertake insurance business as a corporation. This is conducted by its members on their own account but in accordance with the rules of the society. Lloyd's is also an organization for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence which is published in Lloyd's List. This paper, originally established in 1696 as Lloyd's News, is the oldest newspaper in Europe with the exception of the London Gazette. Various works are published by the corporation for the benefit of the mercantile community.

WAR REVENUE ACT OF OCT. 3, 1917.

The provisions of the war revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917, are subject to change by new legislation pending before congress when this edition of the Almanac and Year-Book went to press, but the act is reprinted here for purposes of comparison. It follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

Title I.—War Income Tax.

Section 1. That in addition to the normal tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a like normal tax of 2 per centum upon the income of every individual, a citizen upon or resident of the United States, received in the calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter.

Sec. 2. That in addition to the additional tax imposed by subdivision (b) of section 1 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a like additional tax upon the income of every individual received in the calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter, as follows:

One per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$5,000 and does not exceed \$7,500.

Two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$7,500 and does not exceed \$10,000.

Three per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$10,000 and does not exceed \$12,500.

Four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$12,500 and does not exceed \$15,000.

Five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$15,000 and does not exceed \$20,000.

Seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$20,000 and does not exceed \$40,000.

Ten per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$40,000 and does not exceed \$60,000.

Fourteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$60,000 and does not exceed \$80,000.

Eighteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$80,000 and does not exceed \$100,000.

Twenty-two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$100,000 and does not exceed \$150,000.

Twenty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$150,000 and does not exceed \$200,000.

Thirty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$200,000 and does not exceed \$250,000.

Thirty-four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$250,000 and does not exceed \$300,000.

Thirty-seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$300,000 and does not exceed \$500,000.

Forty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$500,000 and does not exceed \$750,000.

Forty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000.

Fifty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$1,000,000.

Sec. 3. That the taxes imposed by sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the same basis and in the same manner as the similar taxes imposed by section 1 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, except that in the case of the tax imposed by section 1 of this act (a) the exemptions of \$3,000 and \$4,000 provided in section 7 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, shall be, respectively, \$1,000 and \$2,000, and (b) the returns required under subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 8 of such act as amended by this act shall be required in the cases of net incomes of

\$1,000 or over in the case of unmarried persons, and \$2,000 or over in the case of married persons, instead of \$3,000 or over, as therein provided, and (c) the provisions of subdivision (c) of section 9 of such act, as amended by this act, requiring the normal tax of individuals on income derived from interest to be deducted and withheld at the source of the income shall not apply to the new 2 per centum normal tax prescribed in section 1 of this act until on and after Jan. 1, 1918, and thereafter only one 2 per centum normal tax shall be deducted and withheld at the source under the provisions of such subdivision (c), and any further normal tax for which the recipient of such income is liable under this act or such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, shall be paid by this recipient.

Sec. 4. That in addition to the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a like tax of 4 per centum upon the income received in the calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter, by every corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company subject to the tax imposed by that subdivision of that section, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year the tax imposed by this section for the fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917 shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid only on that proportion of its income for such fiscal year which the period between Jan. 1, 1917, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year.

The tax imposed by this section shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the same incomes and in the same manner as the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, except that for the purpose of the tax imposed by this section the income embraced in a return of a corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company shall be credited with the amount received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any other corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company which is taxable upon its net income as provided in this title.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this title shall not extend to Porto Rico or the Philippine islands, and the Porto Rican or Philippine legislature shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify or repeal the income tax laws in force in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands, respectively.

Title II.—War Excess Profits Tax.

Sec. 200. That when used in this title—
The term "corporation" includes joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies;

The term "domestic" means created under the law of the United States or of any state, territory, or district thereof, and the term "foreign" means created under the law of any other possession of the United States or of any foreign country or government;

The term "United States" means only the states, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the District of Columbia;

The term "taxable year" means the twelve months ending Dec. 31, excepting in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year. The first taxable year shall be the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, except that in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year it shall be the fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917. If a corporation or partnership prior to March 1, 1918, makes a return covering its own fiscal year, and includes therein the income received during that part of the fiscal year falling within the calendar year 1916, the tax for such taxable year shall be that proportion of the tax computed upon the net income during such fiscal year which the time from Jan. 1, 1917, to the end of such fiscal year bears to the full fiscal year; and

The term "prewar period" means the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, or, if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in a trade or business during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in the trade or business.

The terms "trade" and "business" include professions and occupations.

The term "net income" means in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or a non-resident alien individual the net income received from sources within the United States.

Sec. 201. That in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this act there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the income of every corporation, partnership or individual, a tax (hereinafter in this title referred to as the tax) equal to the following percentages of the net income:

Twenty per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the deduction (determined as hereinafter provided) and not in excess of 15 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year;

Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 15 per centum and not in excess of 20 per centum of such capital;

Thirty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per centum and not in excess of 25 per centum of such capital;

Forty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 25 per centum and not in excess of 33 per centum of such capital; and

Sixty per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 33 per centum of such capital.

For the purpose of this title every corporation or partnership not exempt under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be engaged in business, and all the trades and businesses in which it is engaged shall be treated as a single trade or business, and all its income from whatever source derived shall be deemed to be received from such trade or business.

This title shall apply to all trades or businesses of whatever description, whether continuously carried on or not, except—

(a) In the case of officers and employes under the United States, or any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any local subdivision thereof, the compensation or fees received by them as such officers or employes;

(b) Corporations exempt from tax under the provisions of section 11 of title 1, of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, and partnerships and individuals carrying on or doing the same business, or coming within the same description; and

(c) Incomes derived from the business of life, health and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan.

Sec. 202. That the tax shall not be imposed in the case of the trade or business of a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual, the net income of which trade or business during the taxable year is less than \$3,000.

Sec. 203. That for the purposes of this title the deduction shall be as follows, except as otherwise in this title provided:

(a) In the case of a domestic corporation, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period was of the invested capital for the prewar period (but not less than 7 or more than 9 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year), and (2) \$3,000;

(b) In the case of a domestic partnership of a citizen or resident of the United States, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual

net income of the trade or business during the prewar period was of the invested capital for the prewar period (but not less than 7 or more than 9 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year), and (2) \$6,000;

(c) In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual, an amount ascertained in the same manner as provided in subdivisions (a) and (b), without any exemption of \$3,000 or \$6,000.

(d) If the secretary of the treasury is unable satisfactorily to determine the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period, the deduction shall be determined in the same manner as provided in section 205.

Sec. 204. That if a corporation or partnership was not in existence, or an individual was not engaged in the trade or business during the whole of any one calendar year during the prewar period, the deduction shall be an amount equal to 8 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year, plus in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States, \$6,000.

A trade or business carried on by a corporation, partnership or individual, although formally organized or reorganized on or after Jan. 2, 1913, which is substantially a continuation of a trade or business carried on prior to that date, shall for the purpose of this title, be deemed to have been in existence prior to that date, and the net income and invested capital of its predecessor prior to that date shall be deemed to have been its net income and invested capital.

Sec. 205. (a) That if the secretary of the treasury, upon complaint, finds either (1) that during the prewar period a domestic corporation or partnership, or a citizen or resident of the United States, had no net income from the trade or business, or (2) that during the prewar period the percentage which the net income was of the invested capital, was low as compared with the percentage which the net income during such period of representative corporations, partnerships and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, was of their invested capital then the deduction shall be the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of its invested capital for the taxable year which the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in section 203, without including the \$3,000 or \$6,000 therein referred to) for such year, of representative corporations, partnerships or individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, is of their average invested capital for such year, plus (2) in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States, \$6,000.

The percentage which the net income was of the invested capital in each trade or business shall be determined by the commissioner of internal revenue, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the percentage determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

(b) The tax shall be assessed upon the basis of the deduction determined as provided in section 203, but the taxpayer claiming the benefit of this section may at the time of making the returns file a claim for abatement of the amount by which the tax so assessed exceeds a tax computed upon the basis of the deduction determined as provided in this section. In such event collection of the part of the tax covered by such claim for abatement shall not be made until the claim is decided, but if in the judgment of the commissioner of internal revenue the interests of the United States would be jeopardized thereby he may require the claimant to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the commissioner may think wise to safeguard such interests, conditioned for the payment of any tax found to be due, with the interest thereon.

and if such bond, satisfactory to the commissioner, is not given within such time as he prescribes, the full amount of tax assessed shall be collected and the amount overpaid, if any, shall upon final decision of the application be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Sec. 206. That for the purposes of this title the net income of a corporation shall be ascertained and returned (a) for the calendar years 1911 and 1912 upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section 38 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 6, 1909, except that income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included; (b) for the calendar year 1913 upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section 2 of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, except that income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included, and except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by section 2 of such act of Oct. 3, 1913, shall be deducted; and (c) for the taxable year upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in title I. of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, shall be deducted.

The net income of a partnership or individual shall be ascertained and returned for the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, and for the taxable year, upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, except that the credit allowed by subdivision (b) of section 5 of such act shall be deducted. There shall be allowed (a) in the case of a domestic partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (a) of section 5 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act; and (b) in the case of a foreign partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (a) of section 6 of such act as amended by this act.

Sec. 207. That as used in this title the term "invested capital" for any year means the average invested capital for the year as defined and limited in this title, averaged monthly. As used in this title, "invested capital" does not include stocks, bonds (other than obligations of the United States) or other assets, the income from which is not subject to the tax imposed by this title, nor money or other property borrowed, and means, subject to the above limitations:

(a) In the case of a corporation or partnership: (1) actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash value of tangible property paid in other than cash, for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to Jan. 1, 1914, the actual cash value of such property as of Jan. 1, 1914, in no case to exceed the par value of the original stock or shares specifically issued therefor), and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business, exclusive of undivided profits earned during the taxable year; provided that (a) the actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment, shall be included as invested capital, but not to exceed the par value of such stock or shares at the time of such payment, and (b) the good will, trade marks, trade brands, the franchise of a corporation or partnership,

or other intangible property, shall be included as invested capital if the corporation or partnership made payment bona fide therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, the value of such good will, trade mark, trade brand, franchise or intangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment, but good will, trade marks, trade brands, franchise of a corporation or partnership, or other intangible property, bona fide purchased, prior to March 3, 1917, for and with interests or shares in a partnership or for and with shares in the capital stock of a corporation (issued prior to March 3, 1917) in an amount not to exceed on March 3, 1917, 20 per centum of the total interests or shares in the partnership or of the total shares of the capital stock of the corporation, shall be included in invested capital at a value not to exceed the actual cash value at the time of such purchase, and in case of issue of stock therefor not to exceed the par value of such stock:

(b) In the case of an individual, (1) actual cash paid into the trade or business, and (2) the actual cash value of tangible property paid into the trade or business, other than cash, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to Jan. 1, 1914, the actual cash value of such property as of Jan. 1, 1914), and (3) the actual cash value of patents, copyrights, good will, trade marks, trade brands, franchises or other intangible property, paid into the trade or business, at the time of such payment, if payment was made therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property bona fide paid therefor at the time of such payment.

In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual the term "invested capital" means that proportion of the entire invested capital, as defined and limited in this title, which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

Sec. 208. That in case of the reorganization, consolidation or change of ownership of a trade or business after March 3, 1917, an interest or control in such trade or business of 50 per centum or more remains in control of the same persons, corporations, associations, partnerships or any of them, then in ascertaining the invested capital of the trade or business no asset transferred or received from the prior trade or business shall be allowed a greater value than would have been allowed under this title in computing the invested capital of such prior trade or business if such asset had not been so transferred or received, unless such asset was paid for specifically as such, in cash or tangible property, and then not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment.

Sec. 209. That in the case of a trade or business having no invested capital or not more than a nominal capital there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in addition to the taxes and existing taxes and use of this act, a tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the net income of such trade or business in excess of the following deductibles: In the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States \$6,000; in the case of all other trades or businesses, no deduction.

Sec. 210. That the secretary of the treasury is unable in any case satisfactorily to determine the invested capital, the amount of the deduction shall be the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same proportion of the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year as the proportion which the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in section 203, without including the \$3,000 or \$6,000 therein referred to) for the same calendar year of representative corporations, partnerships and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, bears to the total net income of the trade or

business received by such corporations, partnerships and individuals, plus (2) in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States \$6,000.

For the purpose of this section the proportion between the deduction and the net income in each trade or business shall be determined by the commissioner of internal revenue in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the proportion determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

Sec. 211. That every foreign partnership having a net income of \$3,000 or more for the taxable year, and every domestic partnership having a net income of \$6,000 or more for the taxable year, shall render a correct return of the income of the trade or business for the taxable year, setting forth specifically the gross income for such year and the deductions allowed in this title. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner as is prescribed for income tax returns under title I, of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act.

Sec. 212. That all administrative, special and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment, remission, collection and refund of internal revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, are hereby extended and made applicable to all the provisions of this title and to the tax herein imposed, and all provisions of title I, of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, relating to returns and payment of the tax herein imposed, including penalties, and hereby made applicable to the tax imposed by this title.

Sec. 213. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation, partnership or individual subject to the provisions of this title, to furnish him with such facts, data and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax imposed by this title.

Sec. 214. That title II, (sections 200 to 207 inclusive) of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy, and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, is hereby repealed.

Any amount heretofore or hereafter paid on account of the tax imposed by such title II, shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed by this title, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax the excess shall be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Subdivision (1) of section 301 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended so that the rate of tax for the taxable year 1917 shall be 10 per centum instead of 12½ per centum, as therein provided.

Subdivision (2) of such section is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) This section shall cease to be effect on and after Jan. 1, 1918."

Title III.—War Tax on Beverages.

Sec. 300. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time or that have been or that may be then or hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section 303, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of \$1.10 (or, if withdrawn for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of \$2.10) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller or importer, when withdrawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

That in addition to the tax under existing law there shall be levied and collected upon all perfumes hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits, a tax of \$1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon. Such tax shall be collected by the collector of customs and deposited as internal revenue collections, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 301. That no distilled spirits produced after the passage of this act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, or from the West Indian islands recently acquired from Denmark (unless produced from products the growth of such islands, and not then into any state or territory or district of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited), or from Porto Rico, or the Philippine islands. Under such rules, regulations and bonds as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, the provisions of this section shall not apply to distilled spirits imported for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage.

Sec. 302. That at registered distilleries producing alcohol or other high proof spirits packages may be filed with such spirits reduced to not less than 200 proof from the receiving cisterns and tax paid without being entered into bonded warehouse. Such spirits may be also transferred from the receiving cisterns at such distilleries, by means of pipe lines, direct to storage tanks in the bonded warehouse and may be warehoused in such storage tanks. Such spirits may be also transferred in tanks or tank cars to general bonded warehouses for storage therein, either in storage tanks in such warehouses or in the tanks in which they were produced. Such spirits may also be transferred after tax payment from receiving cisterns or warehouse storage tanks to tanks or tank cars and may be transported in such tanks or tank cars to the premises of rectifiers of spirits. The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby empowered to prescribe all necessary regulations relating to the drawing off, transferring, gauging, storing and transporting such spirits; the records to be kept and returns to be made; the size and kind of packages and tanks to be used; the marking, branding, numbering and stamping of such packages and tanks; the kinds of stamps, if any, to be used, and the time and manner of paying the tax; the kind of bond and the penal sum of same. The tax prescribed by law must be paid before such spirits are removed from the distillery premises or from general bonded warehouse in the case of spirits transferred thereto, except as otherwise provided by law.

Under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, distilled spirits may hereafter be drawn from receiving cisterns and deposited in distillery warehouses without having affixed to the packages containing the same distillery warehouse stamps, and such packages, when so deposited in warehouse, may be withdrawn therefrom on the original gauge where the same have remained in such warehouse for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of deposit.

Under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, the manufacture, warehousing, withdrawal and shipment, under the provisions of existing law, of ethyl alcohol for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, and denatured alcohol, may be exempted from the provisions of section 3283, revised statutes of the United States.

Under such regulations as the commissioner

of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, manufacturers of ethyl alcohol for other than beverage purposes may be granted permission under the provisions of section 3285, revised statutes of the United States, to fill fermenting tub in a sweet-mash distillery not oftener than once in forty-eight hours.

Sec. 303. That upon all distilled spirits produced or imported into the United States upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid and which, on the day this act is passed, are held by a retailer in a quantity in excess of fifty gallons in the aggregate, or by any other person, corporation, partnership or association in any quantity, and which are intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of \$1.10 (or, if intended for sale for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of \$2.10) on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon; Provided, That the tax on such distilled spirits in the custody of a court of bankruptcy in insolvency proceedings on June 1, 1917, shall be paid by the person to whom the court delivers such distilled spirits at the time of such delivery, to the extent that the amount thus delivered exceeds the fifty gallons hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 304. That in addition to the tax now imposed or imposed by this act on distilled spirits there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of 15 cents on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon on all distilled spirits or wines hereafter rectified, purified or refined in such manner, and on all mixtures hereafter produced in such manner, that the person so rectifying, purifying, refining or mixing the same is a rectifier within the meaning of section 3244, revised statutes, as amended, and on all such articles in the possession of such rectifier on the day this act is passed. Provided, That this tax shall not apply to vin produced by the redistillation of a pure spirit over juniper berries and other aromatics.

When the process of rectification is completed and the tax prescribed by this section has been paid it shall be unlawful for the rectifier or other dealer to reduce in proof or increase in volume such spirits or wine by the addition of water or other substance; nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent a rectifier from using alcohol in the process of rectification spirits already rectified and upon which the tax has theretofore been paid.

The tax imposed by this section shall not attach to cordials or liqueurs on which a tax is imposed and paid under the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, nor to the mixing and blending of wines, where such blending is for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards, nor to blends made exclusively of two or more pure straight whiskies aged in wood for a period not less than four years and without the addition of coloring or flavoring matter or any other substance than pure water, and if not reduced below ninety proof. Provided, That such blended whiskies shall be exempt from tax under this section only when compounded under the immediate supervision of a revenue officer, in such tanks and under such conditions and supervision as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe.

All distilled spirits taxable under this section shall be subject to uniform regulations concerning the use thereof in the manufacture, blending, compounding, mixing, marking, branding and sale of whisky and rectified spirits, and no discrimination whatsoever shall be made by reason of a difference in the character of the material from which same may have been produced.

The business of a rectifier of spirits shall be carried on and the tax on rectified spirits shall be paid, under such rules, regulations

and bonds as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years. He shall, in addition, be liable to double the tax evaded, together with the tax, to be collected by assessment or on any bond given.

Sec. 305. That hereafter collectors of internal revenue shall not furnish wholesale liquor dealers stamps in lieu of and in exchange for stamps for rectified spirits unless the package covered by stamp for rectified spirits is to be broken into smaller packages.

The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is authorized to discontinue the use of the following stamps whenever in his judgment the interests of the government will be subserved thereby.

Distillery warehouse, special bonded warehouse, special bonded warehouse, general bonded warehouse, general bonded retransfer, transfer brandy, export tobacco, export cigars, export oleomargarine and export fermented liquor stamps.

Sec. 306. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby authorized to require at distilleries, breweries, rectifying houses and wherever else in his judgment such action may be deemed advisable, the installation of meters, tanks, pipes or any other apparatus for the purpose of protecting the revenue, and such meters, tanks and pipes and all necessary labor incident thereto shall be at the expense of the person, corporation, partnership or association on whose premises the installation is required. Any such person, corporation, partnership or association refusing or neglecting to install such apparatus when so required by the commissioner shall not be permitted to conduct business on such premises.

Sec. 307. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum or more of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and sold or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of \$1.50 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law.

Sec. 308. That from and after the passage of this act taxable fermented liquors may be conveyed without payment of tax from the brewery premises where produced to a contiguous industrial distillery of either class established under the act of Oct. 3, 1913, to be used as distilling material, and the residue from such distillation, containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, which is to be used in making beverages, may be manipulated by cooling, flavoring, carbonating, settling and filtering on the distillery premises or elsewhere.

The removal of the taxable fermented liquor from the brewery to the distillery and the operation of the distillery and removal of the residue therefrom shall be under the supervision of such officer or officers as the commissioner of internal revenue shall deem proper, and the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby authorized to make such regulations from time to time as may be necessary to give force and effect to this section and to safeguard the revenue.

Sec. 309. That upon all still wines, including ing vermouth, and upon all champagne and other sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as wine, produced in or imported into the United States, and hereafter removed from the customs house, place of manufacture or from bonded premises for sale or consumption, there shall be levied

and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax equal to such tax, to be levied, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law.

Sec. 310. That upon all articles specified in section 309 upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid and which are on the day this act is passed held in excess of twenty-five gallons in the aggregate of such articles and intended for sale, there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax equal to the tax imposed by such section.

Sec. 311. That upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of wines from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse under subdivision (c) of section 402 of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in addition to the tax therein imposed, a tax equal to double such tax, to be assessed, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law.

Sec. 312. That upon all sweet wines held for sale by the producer thereof upon the day this act is passed there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid an additional tax equivalent to 10 cents per proof gallon upon the grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of such wine, and an additional tax of 20 cents per proof gallon shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of sweet wines for the purpose of fortifying such wines and not so used prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 313. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid—

(a) Upon all prepared sirups or extracts (intended for use in the manufacture or production of beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, by soda fountains, bottling establishments, and other similar places) sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, if so sold for not more than \$1.30 per gallon, a tax of 5 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$1.30 and not more than \$2 per gallon, a tax of 8 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$2 and not more than \$3 per gallon, a tax of 10 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$3 and not more than \$4 per gallon, a tax of 15 cents per gallon; and if so sold for more than \$4 per gallon, a tax of 20 cents per gallon; and

(b) Upon all unfermented grape juice, soft drinks or artificial mineral waters (not carbonated) and fermented liquors containing less than one-half per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers and upon all ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop and other carbonated waters or beverages, manufactured and sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer of the carbonic acid gas used in carbonating the same, a tax of 1 cent per gallon; and

(c) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler or importer thereof in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 1 cent per gallon.

Sec. 314. That each such manufacturer, producer, bottler or importer shall make monthly returns under oath to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business, containing such information necessary for the assessment of the tax, and at such times and in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury may by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 315. That upon all carbonic acid gas in drums or other containers (intended for use in the manufacture or production of carbonated water or other drinks) sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of 5 cents per pound. Such tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the vender thereof and shall be collected, returned and paid to the United States by such vender in the same manner as provided in section 503.

Title IV.—War Tax on Cigars, Tobacco and Manufactures Thereof.

Sec. 400. That upon cigars and cigarettes, which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the taxes now imposed by existing law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof: (a) on cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 25 cents per thousand; (b) on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at 4 cents or more each, and not more than 7 cents each, \$1 per thousand; (c) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 7 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, \$3 per thousand; (d) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, \$5 per thousand (e) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, \$7 per thousand: Provided, That the word "retail" as used in this section shall mean the ordinary retail price of a single cigar, and that the commissioner of internal revenue may, by regulation, require the manufacturer or importer to affix to each box or container a conspicuous label indicating by letter the clause of this section under which the cigars therein contained have been taxed, which must correspond with the tax-paid stamp on said box or container; (f) on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, made in or imported into the United States, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 80 cents per thousand; weighing more than three pounds per thousand, \$1.26 per thousand.

Every manufacturer of cigarettes (including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand) shall put up all the cigarettes and such small cigars that he manufactures or has manufactured for him, and sells or removes for consumption or use, in packages or parcels containing five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, forty, fifty, eighty or one hundred cigarettes each, and shall securely affix to each of said packages or parcels a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon and shall properly cancel the same prior to such sale or removal for consumption or use under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and all cigarettes imported from a foreign country shall be packed, stamped and the stamps canceled in a like manner, in addition to the import stamp indicating inspection of the custom house before they are withdrawn therefrom.

Sec. 401. That upon all tobacco and snuff hereafter manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax of 5 cents per pound, to be levied, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law.

In addition to the packages provided for under existing law, manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description: Packages containing one-eighth, three-eighths, five-eighths, seven-eighths, one and one-eighth, one and three-eighths, one and five-eighths, one and seven-eighths and five ounces.

Sec. 402. That sections 400, 401 and 404 shall take effect thirty days after the passage of this act: Provided, That after the passage of this act and before the expiration of the aforesaid thirty days, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up in the packages now provided for by law or in the packages provided for in sections 400 and 401.

Sec. 403. That there shall also be levied and collected, upon all manufactured tobacco and snuff in excess of one hundred pounds or upon cigars or cigarettes in excess of one thousand,

which were manufactured or imported, and removed from factory or custom house prior to the passage of this act, bearing tax-paid stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and which are, on the day after this act is passed, held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership or association, and upon all manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, removed from factory or custom house after the passage of this act, but prior to the time when the tax imposed by section 400 or section 401 upon such articles takes effect, an additional tax equal to one-half the tax imposed by such sections upon such articles.

Sec. 404. That there shall be levied, assessed and collected upon cigarette paper made up into packages, books, sets or tubes, made up in or imported into the United States and intended for use by the smoker in making cigarettes, the following taxes: On each package, book or set containing more than twenty-five but not more than fifty papers, one-half of 1 cent; containing more than fifty but not more than one hundred papers, one cent; containing more than one hundred papers or fractional part thereof; and upon tubes, 2 cents for each one hundred tubes or fractional part thereof.

Title V.—War Tax on Facilities Furnished by Public Utilities and Insurance.

Sec. 500. That from and after the first day of November, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (a) a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with carriers by rail or water of property by freight consigned from one point in the United States to another; (b) a tax of 1 cent for each 50 cent or fraction thereof, paid to any person, corporation, partnership or association engaged in the business of transporting parcels or packages by express over regular routes between fixed terminals, for the transportation of any package, parcel or shipment by express from one point in the United States to another; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the carrier collecting such tax to list separately in any bill of lading, freight receipt or other similar document the amount of the tax herein levied if the total amount of the freight and tax be therein stated; (c) a tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water, or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line when in competition with carriers by rail or water, from one point in the United States to another or to any point in Canada or Mexico, where the ticket therefor is sold or issued in the United States, not including the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips less than thirty miles, or for transportation the fare for which does not exceed 35 cents, and a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid for seats in parlors and staterooms in parlor cars, sleeping cars or on vessels. If a mileage book used for such transportation or accommodation has been purchased before this section takes effect, or if cash fare be paid, the tax imposed by this section shall be collected from the person presenting the mileage book or paying the cash fare, by the conductor or other agent, when presented for such transportation or accommodation, and the amount so collected shall be paid to the United States in such manner and at such times as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe; if a ticket (other than a mileage book) is bought and partially used before this section goes into effect it shall not be taxed, but if bought but not so used before this section takes effect, it shall not be valid for passage until the tax has been paid and such payment evidenced on the ticket in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation pre-

scribe; (d) a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line; (e) a tax of 5 cents upon each telegraph, telephone or radio dispatch, message or conversation, which originates within the United States, and for the transmission of which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed: Provided, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons, corporations, partnerships or associations shall be used for the transmission of such dispatch, message or conversation.

Sec. 501. That the taxes imposed by section 500 shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership or association paying for the services or facilities rendered.

In case such carrier does not, because of its ownership of the commodity transported, or for any other reason, receive the amount which as a carrier it would otherwise charge, such carrier shall pay a tax equivalent to the tax which would be imposed upon the transportation of such commodity if the carrier received payment for such transportation: Provided, That in case of a carrier which on May 1, 1917, had no rates or tariffs on file with the proper federal or state authority, the tax shall be computed on the basis of the rates or tariffs of other carriers for like services as ascertained and determined by the commissioner of internal revenue: Provided further, That nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed as imposing a tax (a) upon the transportation of any commodity which is necessary for the use of the carrier in the conduct of its business as such and is intended to be so used, or has been so used; or (b) upon the transportation of company material transported by one carrier which constitutes a part of a railroad system, for another carrier which is also a part of the same system.

Sec. 502. That no tax shall be imposed under section 500 upon any payment received for services rendered to the United States, or any state, territory or the District of Columbia. The right to exemption under this section shall be evidenced in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 503. That each person, corporation, partnership or association receiving any payments referred to in section 500 shall collect the amount of the tax, if any, imposed by such section from the person, corporation, partnership or association making such payments, and shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate, and pay the taxes so collected and the taxes imposed upon it under paragraph of section 501 to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located. Such returns shall contain such information, and be made in such manner, as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 504. That from and after the first day of November, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid the following taxes on the issuance of insurance policies:

(a) Life insurance: A tax equivalent to 8 cents on each \$100 or fractional part thereof of the amount for which any life is insured under any policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same is called: Provided, That on all policies for life insurance only by which a life is insured not in excess of \$500, issued on the industrial or weekly payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be 40 per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium; Provided further, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

(b) Marine, inland and fire insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or other instrument by whatever name the same is called, whereby insurance is made or renewed

upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril: Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

(c) Casualty insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage or liability (except bonds taxable under subdivision 2 of schedule A of title VIII.) issued or executed or renewed by any person, corporation, partnership or association transacting the business of employers' liability, workmen's compensation, accident, health, tornado, plate glass, steam boiler, elevator, burglary, automatic sprinkler, automobile or other branch of insurance (except life insurance and insurance described and taxed in the preceding subdivision): Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

(d) Policies issued by any person, corporation, partnership or association whose income is exempt from taxation under title I. of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, shall be exempt from the taxes imposed by this section.

Sec. 505. That every person, corporation, partnership or association issuing policies of insurance upon the issuance of which a tax is imposed by section 504 shall, within the first fifteen days of each month, make a return under oath, in duplicate, and pay such tax to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business of such person, corporation, partnership or association is located. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Title VI.—War Excise Taxes.

Sec. 600. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid—

(a) Upon all automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons and motorcycles, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(b) Upon all piano players, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines and records used in connection with any musical instrument, piano player, graphophone, phonograph or talking machine, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(c) Upon all moving picture films (which have not been exposed) sold by the manufacturer or importer, a tax equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent per linear foot; and

(d) Upon all positive moving picture films (containing a picture ready for projection) sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per linear foot; and

(e) Upon any article commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(f) Upon all tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and check-boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games, except playing cards and children's toys and games sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(g) Upon all perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet water, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatics, cachous, toilet soaps and powders or any similar substance,

article or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, upon all of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes, and which are sold by the manufacturer, importer or producer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(h) Upon all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section 313 of this act), essences, spirits, oils and all medicinal preparations, compounds or compositions whatsoever, the manufacturer or producer of which claims to have any private formula, secret or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vendd or exposed for sale under any letters patent or trade-mark of which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases or affection whatsoever affecting the human or animal body, and which are sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(i) Upon all chewing gum or substitute therefor sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(j) Upon all cameras sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold.

Sec. 601. That each manufacturer, producer or importer of any of the articles enumerated in section 600 shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed on such articles by this title to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

Sec. 602. That upon all articles enumerated in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (f), (g),

(h), (i) or (j) of section 600, which on the day this act is passed are held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership or association, other than (1) a retailer who is not also a wholesaler, or (2) the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent to one-half the tax imposed by each such subdivision upon the sale of the articles therein enumerated. This tax shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership or association so holding such articles.

The taxes imposed by this section shall be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as provided in section 1002 in the case of additional taxes upon articles upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose a tax upon articles sold and delivered prior to May 9, 1917, where the title is reserved in the vendor as security for the payment of the purchase money.

Sec. 603. That on the day this act takes effect, and hereafter on July 1 in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July 1, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats and sailing boats, of over five net tons, and motor boats with fixed engines, not used exclusively for trade or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the navy department, an excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over five net tons, length not over fifty feet, 50 cents for each foot; length over fifty feet, and not

over 100 feet, \$1 for each foot; length over 100 feet, \$2 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons with fixed engines, \$5.

In determining the length of such yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, the measurement of overall length shall govern.

In the case of a tax imposed at the time of the original purchase of a new boat on any other date than July 1, the amount to be paid shall be the same number of twelfths of the amount of the tax as the number of calendar months, including the month of sale, remaining prior to the following July 1.

Title VII.—War Tax on Admissions and Dues.

Sec. 700. That from and after the first day of November, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (a) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission. Provided, That the tax on admission of children under 12 years of age where an admission charge for such children is made shall in every case be 1 cent; and (b) in the case of persons (except bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business and children under 12 years of age) admitted free to any place at a time when and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons of the same class, a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the person so admitted; and (c) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any cabaret or other similar entertainment to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be computed under rules prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service or merchandise. In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder. These taxes shall not be imposed in the case of a place the maximum charge for admission to which is 5 cents, or in the case of shows, rides and other amusements (the maximum charge for admission to which is 10 cents) which are outdoor general amusement parks or in the case of admissions to such parks.

No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations, or admissions to agricultural fairs none of the profits of which are distributed to stockholders or members of the association conducting the same.

The term "admission" as used in this title includes seats and tables, reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations, and the charges made therefor.

Sec. 701. That from and after the first day of November, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of any amount paid as dues or membership fees (including initiation fees) to any social, athletic or sporting club or organization, where such dues or fees are in excess of \$12 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: Provided, That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal beneficiary society, order or association, operating under

the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents.

Sec. 702. That every person, corporation, partnership or association (a) receiving any payments for such admission, dues or fees shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 700 or 701 from the person making such payments, or (b) admitting any person free to any place for admission to which a charge is made shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 700 from the person so admitted, and (c) in either case shall make returns and payments of the amount so collected: at the same time and in the same manner as provided in section 503 of this act.

Title VIII.—War Stamp Taxes.

Sec. 800. That on and after the first day of December, 1917, there shall be levied, collected and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters and things mentioned and described in schedule A of this title, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment or paper upon which such instruments, matters or things, or any of them, are written or printed by any person, corporation, partnership or association who makes, signs, issues, sells, removes, consigns or ships the same, or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, issued, sold, removed, consigned or shipped, the several taxes specified in such schedule.

Sec. 801. That there shall not be taxed under this title any bond, note or other instrument, issued by the United States, or by any foreign government, or by any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or local subdivision thereof, or municipal or other corporation exercising the taxing power, when issued in the exercise of strictly governmental, taxing or municipal function; or stocks and bonds issued by cooperative building and loan associations which are organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members, and make loans only to their shareholders, or by mutual ditch or irrigating companies.

Sec. 802. That whoever—

(a) Makes, signs, issues or accepts, or causes to be made, signed, issued or accepted, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever without the full amount of tax thereon being duly paid;

(b) Consigns or ships, or causes to be consigned or shipped, by parcel post any parcel, package or article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(c) Manufactures or imports and sells, or offers for sale, or causes to be manufactured or imported and sold, or offered for sale, any playing cards, package or other article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(d) Makes use of any adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this title without canceling or obliterating such stamp as prescribed in section 804;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense.

Sec. 803. That whoever—

(a) Fraudulently cuts, tears or removes from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article provided, made or used in pursuance of this title;

(b) Fraudulently uses, joins, fixes or places to, with or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, (1) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article, which has been cut, torn or removed from any other vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is im-

posed by this title; or (2) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article of insufficient value; or (3) any forged or counterfeit stamp or the impression of any forged or counterfeit stamp, die, plate or other article:

(c) Willfully removes or alters the cancellation or defacing marks of or otherwise prepares any adhesive stamp with intent to use or cause the same to be used after it has already been used or knowingly or willfully buys, sells, offers for sale or gives away any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use or knowingly uses the same;

(d) Knowingly and without lawful excuse (the burden of proof of such excuse being on the accused), has in possession any washed, restored or altered stamp which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and any such reused, canceled or counterfeit stamp and the vellum, parchment, document, paper, package or article upon which it is placed or impressed shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 804. That whenever an adhesive stamp is used for denoting any tax imposed by this title, except as hereinafter provided, the person, corporation, partnership or association using or affixing the same shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereupon the initials of his or its name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not again be used: Provided, That the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe such other method for the cancellation of such stamps as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 805. (a) That the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be prepared and distributed for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this title suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article or thing to which the same may be affixed, and shall prescribe such method for the affixing of said stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method provided in this title, as he may deem expedient.

(b) The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this title by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the bureau of engraving and printing; but this authority shall expire on the 1st day of January, 1918, except as to imprinted stamps furnished under contract, authorized by the commissioner of internal revenue.

(c) All internal revenue laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby extended to and made a part of this title, so far as applicable, for the purpose of collecting stamp taxes omitted through mistake or fraud from any instrument, document, paper, writing, parcel, package or article named herein.

Sec. 806. That the commissioner of internal revenue shall furnish to the postmaster-general with the prepayment of a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps to be distributed and kept on sale by the various postmasters in the United States. The postmaster-general may require each such postmaster to give additional or increased bond as postmaster for the value of the stamps so furnished, and each such postmaster shall deposit the receipts from the sale of such stamps to the credit of and render accounts to the postmaster-general at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The postmaster-general shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the treasury as internal revenue collections.

Sec. 807. That the collectors of the several districts shall furnish without prepayment to any assistant treasurer or designated depository of the United States located in their respective collection districts a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps for sale. In such cases the collector may require a bond, with

sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps so furnished, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undischarged, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. The secretary of the treasury may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safekeeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

Schedule A—Stamp Taxes.

1. Bonds of indebtedness; Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued on and after the first day of December, 1917, by any person, corporation, partnership or association, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Bonds, indemnity and surety: Bonds for indemnifying any person, corporation, partnership or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and all bonds for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be provided in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents: Provided, That where a premium is charged for the execution of such bond the tax shall be paid at the rate of 1 per centum on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: Provided further, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

3. Capital stock, issue: On such original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That where capital stock is issued without face value the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each \$100 of actual value or fraction thereof.

The stamps representing the tax imposed by this subdivision shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates issued.

4. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stocks in any association, company or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock or not, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and on each such share of stock without face value the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each \$100 of actual value or fraction thereof: Provided, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited: Provided further, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: Provided further, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of

ownership is by transfer of the certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in case of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum or agreement to sell or memorandum of sale shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale and the matter or thing to which it refers. Any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons who shall make any such sale, or who shall in pursuance of any such sale deliver any stock or evidence of the sale of any stock or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

5. **Procure, sales of, on exchange:** Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, including so-called transferred or scratch sales, any products or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for each \$100 in value of the merchandise covered by such sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents: Provided, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on the sale. Provided further, That sellers of commodities described herein, having paid the tax provided by this subdivision, may transfer such contracts to a clearing house corporation or association, and such transfer shall not be deemed to be a sale, or agreement of sale, or an agreement to sell, within the provisions of this act, provided that such transfer shall not vest any beneficial interest in such clearing house association, but shall be made for the sole purpose of enabling such clearing house association to adjust and balance the accounts of the members of said clearing house association on their several contracts. And every such bill, memorandum or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, or who shall, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, deliver any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

That no bill, memorandum, agreement or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of cash sales of products or merchandise for immediate or prompt delivery which in good faith are actually intended to be delivered shall be subject to this tax.

6. Drafts or checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; and for each addi-

tional \$100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

7. **Conveyance:** Deed, instrument, or writing whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed or exclusive of the value of any lien or incumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents, and for each additional \$500 or fractional part thereof 50 cents: Provided, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

8. **Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.**

9. **Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents,**

10. **Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, if costing not exceeding \$30, \$1; costing more than \$30 and not exceeding \$60, \$3; costing more than \$60, \$5: Provided, That such passage tickets costing \$10 or less shall be exempt from taxation.**

11. **Proxy for voting at any election for officers, or meeting for the transaction of business, of any incorporated company or association, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.**

12. **Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor in which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents: Provided, That no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States or from any state for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service or upon powers of attorney required in bankruptcy cases.**

13. **Playing cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, after the passage of this act, a tax of 5 cents per pack in addition to the tax imposed under existing law.**

14. **Parcel post packages: Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignor.**

No such parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto.

Title IX.—War Estate Tax.

Sec. 900. That in addition to the tax imposed by section 201 of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, as amended—

(a) A tax equal to the following percentages of its value is hereby imposed upon the transfer of each net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, the transfer of which is taxable under such section (the value of such net estate to be determined as provided in title II. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916):

One-half of one per centum of the amount of such net estate not in excess of \$50,000.

One per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$150,000:

One and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$150,000 and does not exceed \$250,000:

Two per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$250,000 and does not exceed \$450,000;

Two and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$450,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000;

Three per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000;

Three and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$2,000,000 and does not exceed \$3,000,000;

Four per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$3,000,000 and does not exceed \$4,000,000.

Four and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$4,000,000 and does not exceed \$5,000,000;

Five per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$5,000,000 and does not exceed \$8,000,000;

Seven per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$8,000,000 and does not exceed \$10,000,000; and

Ten per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$10,000,000.

Sec. 901. That the tax imposed by this title shall not apply to the transfer of the net estate of any decedent dying while serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, during the continuance of the war in which the United States is now engaged, or if death results from injuries received or disease contracted in such service, within one year after the termination of such war. For the purposes of this section the termination of the war shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the president.

Title X.—Administrative Provisions.

Sec. 1000. That there shall be levied, collected and paid in the United States upon articles coming into the United States from the West Indian islands acquired from Denmark, a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon like articles of domestic manufacture; such articles shipped from said islands to the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of said islands; Provided, That there shall be levied, collected and paid in said islands, upon articles imported from the United States, a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in said islands upon like articles there manufactured; and such articles going into said islands from the United States shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 1001. That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this act and every person, corporation, partnership or association liable to any tax imposed by this act, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records and render, under oath, such statements and returns, and shall comply with such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 1002. That where additional taxes are imposed by this act upon articles or commodities, upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, the person, corporation, partnership or association required by this act to pay the tax shall, within thirty days after its passage, make return under oath in such form and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe. Payment of the tax shown to be due may be extended to a date not exceeding seven months from the passage of this act, upon the filing of a bond for payment in such form and amount and with such sureties as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 1003. That in all cases where the method of collecting the tax imposed by this

act is not specifically provided, the tax shall be collected in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe. All administrative and penalty provisions of title VIII. of this act, in so far as applicable, shall apply to the collection of any tax which the commissioner of internal revenue determines or prescribes shall be paid by stamp.

Sec. 1004. That whoever fails to make any return required by this act or the regulations made under authority thereof within the time prescribed or who makes any false or fraudulent return, and whoever evades or attempts to evade any tax imposed by this act or fails to collect or truly to account for and pay over any such tax shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and in addition thereto a penalty of double the tax evaded, or not collected, or accounted for and paid over, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as taxes are assessed and collected, in any case in which the punishment is not otherwise specifically provided.

Sec. 1005. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 1006. That where the rate of tax imposed by this act, payable by stamps, is an increase over previously existing rates, stamps on hand in the collectors' offices and in the bureau of internal revenue may continue to be used until the supply on hand is exhausted, but shall be sold and accounted for at the rates provided by this act, and assessment shall be made against manufacturers and other taxpayers having such stamps on hand on the day this act takes effect for the difference between the amount paid for such stamps and the tax due at the rates provided by this act.

Sec. 1007. That (a) if any person, corporation, partnership or association has prior to May 9, 1917, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale, after the tax takes effect, of any article (or in the case of moving picture films, such a contract with a dealer, exchange or exhibitor, for the sale or lease thereof) upon which a tax is imposed under title III., IV., or VI., or under subdivision 13 of schedule A of title VIII., or under this section, and (b) if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole of such tax to the amount to be paid under such contract, then the vendee or lessee shall, in lieu of the vendor or lessor, pay so much of such tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price.

The taxes payable by the vendee or lessee under this section shall be paid to the vendor or lessor at the time the sale or lease is consummated, and collected, returned and paid to the United States by such vendor or lessor in the same manner as provided in section 53.

The term "dealer" as used in this section includes a vendee who purchases any article with intent to use it in the manufacture or production of another article intended for sale.

Sec. 1008. That in the payment of any tax under this act not payable by stamp a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to 1 cent.

Sec. 1009. That the secretary of the treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, shall permit taxpayers liable to income and excess profits taxes to make payments in advance in installments or in whole of an amount not in excess of the estimated taxes which will be due from them, and upon determination of the taxes actually due, any amount paid in excess shall be refunded as taxes erroneously collected; Provided, That when payment is made in installments at least one-fourth of such estimated tax shall be paid before the expiration of thirty days after the close of the taxable year, at least

an additional one-fourth within two months after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within four months after the close of the taxable year, and the remainder of the tax due on or before the time now fixed by law for such payment; Provided further, That the secretary of the treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, may allow credit against such taxes so paid in advance of an amount not exceeding 3 per centum per annum calculated upon the amount so paid from the date of such payment to the date now fixed by law for such payment; but no such credit shall be allowed on payments in excess of taxes determined to be due, nor on payments made after the expiration of four and one-half months after the close of the taxable year. All penalties provided by existing law for failure to pay tax when due are hereby made applicable to any failure to pay the tax at the time or times required in this section.

Sec. 1010. That under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, collectors of internal revenue may receive, at par and accrued interest, certificates of indebtedness issued under section 9 of the act entitled "An act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes," approved April 24, 1917, and any subsequent act or acts, and uncertified checks in payment of income and excess profits taxes, during such time and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; but if a check so received is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn the person by whom such check has been tendered shall remain liable for the payment of the tax and for all legal penalties and additions the same as if such check had not been tendered.

Title XI.—Postal Rates.

Sec. 1100. That the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class, except postal cards, shall thirty days after the passage of this act be in addition to the existing rate, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof; Provided, That the rate of postage on drop letters of the first class shall be 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards and private mailing or post cards, when complying with the requirements of existing law, shall be transmitted through the mails at 1 cent each in addition to the existing rate.

That letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors, and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the postmaster-general.

Sec. 1101. That on and after July 1, 1918, the rates of postage on publications entered as second class matter (including sample copies to the extent of 10 per centum of the weight of copies mailed to subscribers during the calendar year) by publishers or by publisher or other postoffice, or when sent by a news agent to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents for the purpose of sale:

(a) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to matter other than advertisements, shall be as follows: (1) On and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof; (2) on and after July 1, 1919, 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof.

(b) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones applicable to fourth-class matter shall be as follows (but where the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed five per centum of the total space, the rate of postage shall be the same as if the whole of such publication was devoted to matter other than advertisements): (1) On and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, for the first and second zones, 1½ cents; for

the third zone, 1½ cents; for the fourth zone, 2 cents; for the fifth zone, 2½ cents; for the sixth zone, 2½ cents; for the seventh zone, 3 cents; for the eighth zone, 3½ cents; (2) on and after July 1, 1919, and until July 1, 1920, for the first and second zones, 1½ cents; for the third zone, 2 cents; for the fourth zone, 3 cents; for the fifth zone, 3½ cents; for the sixth zone, 4 cents; for the seventh zone, 5 cents; for the eighth zone, 5½ cents; (3) on and after July 1, 1920, and until July 1, 1921, for the first and second zones, 1½ cents; for the third zone, 2½ cents; for the fourth zone, 4 cents; for the fifth zone, 4½ cents; for the sixth zone, 5½ cents; for the seventh zone, 7 cents; for the eighth zone, 7½ cents; (4) on and after July 1, 1921, for the first and second zones, 2 cents; for the third by 3 cents; for the fourth zone, 5 cents; for the fifth zone, 6 cents; for the sixth zone, 7 cents; for the seventh zone, 9 cents; for the eighth zone, 10 cents;

(c) With the first mailing of each issue of each such publication the publisher shall file with the postmaster a copy of such issue, together with a statement containing such information as the postmaster-general may prescribe for determining the postage chargeable thereon.

Sec. 1102. That the rate of postage on daily newspapers, when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law; and nothing in this title shall affect existing law as to free circulation and existing rates on second class mail matter within the county of publication; Provided, That the postmaster-general may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up to zones in such a manner as he may direct all mail matter of the second class when offered for mailing.

Sec. 1103. That in the case of newspapers and periodicals entitled to be entered as second class matter and maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, the second class postage rates shall be, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, in which case the rates shall be the same as now provided by law), 1½ cents a pound or fraction thereof on and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, and on and after July 1, 1919, 1½ cents a pound or fraction thereof. The publishers of such newspapers or periodicals before being entitled to the foregoing rates shall furnish to the postmaster-general, at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Sec. 1104. That where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound, the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

Sec. 1105. The zone rates provided by this title shall relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.

Sec. 1106. That where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as now provided by law.

Sec. 1107. That the postmaster-general, on or before the 10th day of each month, shall pay into the general fund of the treasury an amount equal to the difference between the estimated amount received during the preceding month for the transportation of first class matter through the mails and the estimated amount which would have been received under the provisions of the law in force at the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 1108. That the salaries of postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes shall not be increased after July 1, 1917, during the existence of the present war. The

compensation of postmasters at offices of the fourth class shall continue to be computed on the basis of the present rates of postage.

Sec. 1109. That where postmasters at offices of the third class have been since May 1, 1917, or hereafter are granted leave without pay for military purposes, the postmaster-general may allow, in addition to the maximum amounts which may now be allowed such offices for clerk hire, in accordance with law, an amount not to exceed 50 per centum of the salary of the postmaster.

Sec. 1110. That section 5 of the act approved March 3, 1917, entitled "An act making appropriations for the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1918," shall not be construed to apply to ethyl alcohol for governmental, scientific, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing, and industrial purposes, and the postmaster-general shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry into effect this section in connection with the act of which it is amendatory, nor shall said section be held to prohibit the use of the mails by regularly ordained ministers of religion, or by officers of regularly established churches, for ordering wines for sacramental uses, or by manufacturers and dealers for quoting and billing such wines for such purposes only.

Title XII.—Income Tax Amendments.

Sec. 1200. That subdivision (a) of section 2 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) That, subject only to such exemptions and deductions as are hereinafter allowed, the net income of a taxable person shall include gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, also from interest, rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever."

Section 4 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. The following income shall be exempt from the provisions of this title:

"The proceeds of life insurance policies paid to individual beneficiaries upon the death of the insured; the amount received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract; the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent (but the income from such property shall be included as income); interest upon the obligations of a state or any political subdivision thereof or upon the obligations of the United States (but, in the case of obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917, only if and to the extent provided in the act authorizing the issue thereof) or its possessions or securities issued under the provisions of the federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916; the compensation of the present president of the United States during the term for which he has been elected and the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a state, or any political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States government."

Sec. 1201. (1) That paragraphs second and third of subdivision (a) of section 5 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Second. All interest paid within the year on his indebtedness except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title;

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes) or of its territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or by the authority of any state, county, school district or municipality or other taxing subdivision of any state, not including those assessed against local benefits;"

(2) That section 5 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended by adding at the end of subdivision (a) a further paragraph, numbered 9, to read as follows:

Ninth. Contributions or gifts actually made within the year to corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, to an amount not in excess of 15 per centum of the taxpayer's taxable net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowable as deductions only when verified under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury."

Sec. 1202. That (1) paragraphs second and third of subdivision (a) of section 6 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Second. The proportion of all interest paid within the year by such person on his indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) which the gross amount of his income for the year derived from sources within the United States bears to the gross amount of his income for the year derived from all sources within and without the United States, but this deduction shall be allowed only if such person includes in his return required by section 8 all the information necessary for its calculation;

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its territories, or possessions, or by the authority of any state, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any state, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits;"

(2) Section 6 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is also further amended by adding a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(c) A nonresident alien individual shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits provided for in this section only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector of internal revenue a true and accurate return of his total income, received from all sources, corporate or otherwise, in the United States, in the manner prescribed by this title; and in case of his failure to file such return the collector shall collect the tax on such income, and all property belonging to such nonresident alien individual shall be liable to distraint for the tax."

Sec. 1203. (1) That section 7 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. That for the purpose of the normal tax only, there shall be allowed as an exemption in the nature of a deduction from the amount of the net income of each citizen or resident of the United States, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of \$5,000, plus \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be a head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her; but in no event shall this additional exemption of \$1,000 be deducted by both a husband and a wife; Provided, That only one deduction of \$4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together; Provided further, That if the person making the return is the head of a family

there shall be an additional exemption of \$200 for each child dependent upon such person, if under 18 years of age, or if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, but this provision shall operate only in the case of one parent in the same family; Provided further, That guardians or trustees shall be allowed to make this personal exemption as to income derived from the property of such guardian or trustee has charge in favor of each ward or cestui que trust; Provided further, That in no event shall a ward or cestui que trust be allowed a greater personal exemption than as provided in this section from the amount of net income received from all sources. There shall also be allowed an exemption from the amount of the net income of estates of deceased citizens or residents of the United States during the period of administration or settlement, and of trust or other estates of citizens or residents of the United States the income of which is not distributed annually or regularly under the provisions of subdivision (b) of section 2, the sum of \$3,000, including such deductions as are allowed under section 5."

(2) Subdivision (b) of section 7 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby repealed. Sec. 1204. (1) That subdivisions (c) and (e) of section 8 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators and all persons, corporations or associations, acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a return of the income of the person, trust or estate for whom or which they act, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals. Such fiduciary shall make oath that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of such person, trust or estate to enable him to make such return and that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals; Provided, That a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries filed in the district in which such fiduciary resides, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, shall be sufficient compliance with the requirements of this paragraph; Provided further, That no return of income not exceeding \$3,000 shall be required except as in this title otherwise provided.

"(e) Persons carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity, and the share of the profits of the partnership to which any taxable partner would be entitled if the same were divided, whether divided or otherwise, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the provisions of this title; Provided, That from the net distributive interests on which the individual members shall be liable for tax, normal and additional, there shall be excluded their proportionate shares received from interests on the obligations of a state or any political or taxing subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States (if and to the extent that it is provided in the act authorizing the issue of such obligations of the United States that they are exempt from taxation), and its possessions, and that for the purpose of computing the normal tax there shall be allowed a credit, as provided by section 5, subdivision (b), for their proportionate share of the profits derived from dividends. Such partnership, when requested by the commissioner of internal revenue or any district collector, shall render a correct return of the earnings, profits and income of the partnership except income exempt under section 4 of this act, setting forth the items of the gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title, and the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to the net earnings, profits and income, if distributed. A partnership shall have the same privilege of fixing and making returns upon the basis of its own fiscal year as is accorded to corporations under this title. If a fiscal year ends during 1916 or a subsequent calen-

dar year, for which there is a rate of tax different from the rate for the preceding calendar year, then (1) the rate for such preceding calendar year shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership profits equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and (2) the rate for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to the remainder.

(2) Subdivision (d) of section 8 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby repealed. Sec. 1205. (1) That subdivisions (b), (c), (f) and (g) of section 9 of such act of

Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) All persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, employers and all officers and employees of the United States, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal or payment of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income of any nonresident alien individual, other than income derived from dividends on capital stock, or from the net earnings of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, which is taxable upon its net income as provided in this title, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits and income such sum as will be sufficient to pay the normal tax imposed thereon by this title, and shall make return thereof on or before March 1 of each year and on or before the time fixed by law for the payment of the tax, shall pay the amount withheld to the officer of the United States government authorized to receive the same; and they are each hereby made personally liable for such tax, and they are each hereby indemnified against every person, corporation, partnership, association or insurance company, or demand whatsoever for all payments which they shall make in pursuance and by virtue of this title.

"(c) The amount of the normal tax hereinbefore imposed shall also be deducted and withheld from fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages, or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and insurance companies (if such bonds, mortgages, or other obligations contain a contract or provision by which the obligor agrees to pay any portion of the tax imposed by this title upon the obligee or to reimburse the obligee for any portion of the tax or to pay the interest without deduction for any tax which the obligor may be required or permitted to pay) if the same are obtained therefrom under any law of the United States, whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods and whether such interest is payable to a nonresident alien individual or to an individual citizen or resident of the United States, subject to the provisions of the foregoing subdivision (b) of this section requiring the tax to be withheld at the source and deducted from annual income and returned and paid to the government, unless the person entitled to receive such interest shall file with the withholding agent on or before Feb. 1 a signed notice in writing claiming the benefit of an exemption under section 7 of this title.

"(f) All persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations, undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the commissioner of internal revenue, and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the government to obtain the information required under this title as the commissioner of internal revenue,

with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments as aforesaid without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each offense be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"(g) The tax herein imposed upon gains, profits, and incomes not falling under the foregoing and not returned and paid by virtue of the foregoing or as otherwise provided by law shall be assessed by personal return under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue and approved by the secretary of the treasury. The intent and purpose of this title is that all gains, profits, and income of a taxable class, as defined by this title, shall be charged and assessed with the corresponding tax normal and additional, prescribed by this title, and said tax shall be paid by the owner of such income, or the proper representative having the receipt, custody, control, or disposal of the same. For the purpose of this title ownership or liability shall be determined as of the year for which a return is required to be rendered.

"The provisions of this section, except subdivision (c), relating to the deduction and payment of the tax at the source of income shall not apply to the normal tax hereinafter imposed upon nonresident alien individuals."

(2) Subdivisions (d) and (e) of section 9 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 1206. (1) That the first paragraph of section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. (a) That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources by every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized, but not including partnerships, a tax of 2 per centum upon such income; and a like tax shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources within the United States by every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company organized, authorized or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the income derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, whose net income is taxable under this title."

(2) Section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby further amended by adding a new subdivision as follows:

(b) In addition to the income tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually an additional tax of 10 per centum upon the amount remaining undistributed six months after the end of each calendar or fiscal year, of the total net income of every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received during the year, as determined for the purposes of the tax imposed by such subdivision (a), but not including the amount of any income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States.

"The tax imposed by this subdivision shall not apply to the portion of such undistributed net income which is actually invested and employed in the business or is retained for employment in the reasonable requirements of the business or is invested in obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917: Provided, That if the secretary of the treasury ascertains and finds that any portion of such amount so retained at any time for employment in the business is not em-

ployed or is not reasonably required in the business a tax of 15 per centum shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid thereon.

"The foregoing tax rates shall apply to the undistributed net income received by every taxable corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company in the calendar year 1917 and in each year thereafter, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year under the provisions of existing law, the foregoing rates shall apply to the proportion of the taxable undistributed net income returned for the fiscal year ending prior to Dec. 31, 1917, which the period between Jan. 1, 1917, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year."

Sec. 1207. (1) That paragraphs third and fourth of subdivision (a) of section 12 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Third. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of capital employed, in the business, at the close of the year, and (b) one-half of its interest bearing indebtedness then outstanding: Provided, That for the purpose of this title preferred capital stock shall not be considered interest bearing indebtedness and interest or dividends paid upon this stock shall not be deductible from gross income: Provided further, That in cases wherein shares of capital stock are issued without par or nominal value, the amount of paid-up capital stock, within the meaning of this section, as represented by such shares, will be the amount of cash, or its equivalent, paid or transferred to the corporation as a consideration for such shares: Provided further, That in the case of indebtedness wholly secured by property collateral, interest thereon is the subject of sale or hypothecation in the ordinary business of such corporation, joint stock company or association as a dealer only in the property constituting such collateral, or in loaning the funds thereby procured, the total interest paid by such corporation, company or association within the year on any such indebtedness may be deducted as a part of its expenses of doing business, but interest on such indebtedness shall only be deductible on an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the actual value of such property collateral: Provided further, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness, which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed, or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty, shall be allowed; and in the case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, interest paid within the year on deposits or on moneys received for investment and secured by interest bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company shall be deducted;

"Fourth. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or by the authority of any state, county, school district or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any state, not including those assessed against local benefits."

(2) Paragraphs third and fourth of subdivision (b) of section 12 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Third. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the proportion of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock

outstanding at the close of the year; or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of the capital employed in the business at the close of the year, and (b) one-half of its interest bearing indebtedness then outstanding, which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States: Provided, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty shall be allowed; and in case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof, interest paid within the year on deposits by or on moneys received for investment from either citizens or residents of the United States and secured by interest bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof;

"Fourth, Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes) or of its territory, or possessions, or by the authority of any state, county, school district or municipality, or other taxing subdivisions of any state, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits."

Sec. 1208. That subdivision (e) of section 13 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) All the provisions of this title relating to the tax authorized and required to be deducted and withheld and paid to the officer of the United States government authorized to receive the same from the income of nonresident alien individuals from sources within the United States shall be made applicable to the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 10 upon incomes derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or similar obligations of domestic or other resident corporations, joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies, by nonresident alien firms, copartnerships, companies, corporations, joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein."

Sec. 1209. That section 18 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. That any person, corporation, partnership, association or insurance company, liable to pay the tax, to make a return or to supply information required under this title, who refuses or neglects to pay such tax, to make such return or to supply such information at the time or times herein specified in each year, shall be liable, except as otherwise specially provided in this title, to a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000. Any individual or any officer of any corporation, partnership, association or insurance company, required by law to make, render, sign or verify any return or to supply any information who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this title to be made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution: Provided, That where any tax heretofore due and payable has been duly paid by the taxpayer, it shall not be re-collected from any withholding agent required to retain it at its source, nor shall any penalty be imposed or collected in such cases from the taxpayer, or such withholding agent, whose duty it was to retain it, for failure to return or pay the same, unless such failure was fraudulent and for the purpose of evading payment."

Sec. 1210. That section 26 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916 as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to de-

fray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 26. Every corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company subject to the tax herein imposed, when required by the commissioner of internal revenue, shall render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, whether made in cash or its equivalent or in stock, including the names and addresses of stockholders and the number of shares owned by each, and the tax years and the applicable amounts in which such dividends were earned, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury."

Sec. 1211. That title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended by adding to part III, six new sections, as follows:

"Sec. 27. That every person, corporation, partnership or association doing business as a broker on any exchange or board of trade or other similar place of business shall, when required by the commissioner of internal revenue, render a correct return, duly verified under oath, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, showing the names of customers for whom such person, corporation, partnership or association has transacted any business, with such details as to the profit, losses or other information which the commissioner may require, as to each of such customers, as will enable the commissioner of internal revenue to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid."

"Sec. 28. That all persons, corporations, partnerships, associations and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators and employers, making payment to another person, corporation, partnership, association or insurance company, of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments or other fixed or determinable gains, profits and income (other than payments described in sections 26 and 27), of \$800 or more in any taxable year, or, in the case of such payments made by the United States, the officers or employees of the United States having information as to such payments and required to make returns in regard thereto by the regulations hereinafter provided for, are hereby authorized and required to render a true and accurate return to the commissioner of internal revenue, under such rules and regulations and in such form and manner as may be prescribed by him, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, setting forth the amount of such gains, profits and income, and the name and address of the recipient of such payment: Provided, that such returns shall be required, regardless of amounts, in the case of payments of interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies, and in the case of collections of items not payable in the United States, of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest from the bonds and dividends from the stock of foreign corporations, by persons, corporations, partnerships or associations undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks or bills of exchange."

"When necessary to make effective the provisions of this section the name and address of the recipient of income shall be furnished upon demand of the person, corporation, partnership, association or insurance company paying the income."

"The provisions of this section shall apply

to the calendar year 1917 and each year thereafter, but shall not apply to the payment of interest on obligations of the United States.

"Sec. 29. That in assessing income tax the net income embraced in the return shall also be credited with the amount of any excess profits tax imposed by act of congress and assessed for the same calendar or fiscal year upon the taxpayer, and, in the case of a member of a partnership, with his proportionate share of such excess profits tax imposed upon the partnership.

"Sec. 30. That nothing in section II. of the act approved Oct. 3, 1913, entitled 'An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' or in this title, shall be construed as taxing the income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds or other domestic securities owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to foreign governments.

"Sec. 31. (a) That the term 'dividends' as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company out of its earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, and payable to its shareholders, whether in cash or in stock of the corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed.

"(b) Any distribution made to the shareholders or members of a corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company, in the year 1917 or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company, but nothing herein shall be construed as taxing any earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913, but such earnings or profits may be distributed in stock dividends or otherwise, exempt from the tax, after the distribution of earnings and profits

accrued since March 1, 1913, has been made. This subdivision shall not apply to any distribution made prior to Aug. 6, 1917, out of earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913.

"Sec. 32. That premiums paid on life insurance policies covering the lives of officers, employees or those financially interested in any trade or business conducted by an individual, partnership, corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, shall not be deducted in computing the net income of such individual, corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, or in computing the profits of such partnership for the purposes of subdivision (c) of section 9."

Sec. 1212. That any amount heretofore withheld by any withholding agent as required by title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, on account of the tax imposed upon the income of any individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, for the calendar year 1917, except in the cases covered by subdivision (c) of section 9 of such act, as amended by this act, shall be released and paid over to such individual, and the entire tax upon the income of such individual for such year shall be assessed and collected in the manner prescribed by such act as amended by this act.

Title XIII.—General Provisions.

Sec. 1300. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of said act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 1301. That title I. of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extension of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Sec. 1302. That unless otherwise herein specially provided, this act shall take effect on the day following its passage.

(Approved Oct. 3, 1917.)

THANKSGIVING DAY IN 1918.

Because of the victorious ending of the great war, Thanksgiving day in 1918 had a special significance and was observed everywhere throughout the United States with more than ordinary unanimity and fervency. President Wilson on Nov. 16 issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

"It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us not peace alone but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts

take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

"While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the divine guidance in the performance of those duties, and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all that we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the president:
"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

EPIDEMIC OF SPANISH INFLUENZA.

The greater part of the world was swept by a severe epidemic of what became generally known as "Spanish influenza" in 1918. It was severe in all European countries and claimed many thousands of victims in the United States. It led to the closing of schools, churches and theaters in many cities and to the issuing of orders forbidding public gatherings of any kind. Rupert Blue, surgeon-general of the United States public health service, in a number of leaflets issued by him in October, told something of the origin of the disease, its symptoms and its cure. Following are extracts from these leaflets:

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold' accompanied by fever, pains in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body, and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering; some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish influenza' is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the orient, spread first to Russia, and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flareup of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"It seems probable that in 1918, as in 1889-90, the earlier appearance was in eastern Europe. By April cases were occurring on the western front. In Spain, according to reports, 30 per cent of the population were attacked in May. The 1889 epidemic, starting in northern Europe, also fell heavily on Spain, the present ruler, then 3 years of age, being one of the first attacked in Madrid. The king of Spain is said also to have been attacked in the present epidemic. The epidemic of 1918 was at its height in Germany in June and July. It has appeared in practically every section of Europe. In England the epidemic prevailed in May, June and July.

Came from the Orient.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917.

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized; on the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year; thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs

of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by other germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, or forceful talking and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others.

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will at the same time keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead, and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron, or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room, and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Congress Appropriates \$1,000,000.

The situation became so serious in many communities that congress, at the request of the public health service, by a joint resolution approved Oct. 1, 1918, appropriated \$1,000,000 to enable the health service officials to combat the disease by aiding the state and local health boards.

In a report issued by the public health service Nov. 8, 1918, it was stated that from the beginning of the epidemic to and including Nov. 2, a grand total of approximately 115,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia had been reported. In this report figures were given showing the deaths in large cities per 100,000 of population from influenza and pneumonia during the weeks when the diseases were most prevalent. Here are the figures for the third week:

Philadelphia ...	264.9	Cleveland	98.5
Baltimore	258.7	Chicago	82.7
New Orleans	180.8	New York	73.9
Washington	147.9	Omaha	82.7
Nashville	107.6	Rochester	80.0
Boston	158.4	Louisville	75.2
San Francisco	156.6	Birmingham	58.0
Fall River	154.8	Kansas City	55.0
Richmond	111.5	Denver	54.8
Lowell	123.3	Columbus	53.1
Cambridge	100.6	Atlanta	51.5
New Haven	50.6	Indianapolis	45.1
Memphis	109.4	Milwaukee	39.3
Dayton	106.3	St. Louis	30.3
Oakland	66.8		

Deadlier than Warfare.

The bureau of the census in Washington issued a statement Nov. 18, 1918, comparing the deaths from influenza in the United States with the toll of life taken among the American forces in Europe. It assumed that the number of deaths among the soldiers was between 40,000 and 45,000. While it became known later that the number was considerably larger, the comparison in the main was correct. The statement follows:

"The influenza epidemic has thus far taken a much heavier toll of American life than has the great war. The total loss of life throughout the country is not known, but the bureau of the census has been publishing, for forty-six large cities having a combined population estimated at 23,000,000, weekly reports showing the mortality from influenza and pneumonia. These reports, which cover the period from Sept. 8 to Nov. 9, inclusive, show a total of 82,306 deaths from these causes. It is estimated that during a similar period of time the normal number of deaths due to influenza and pneumonia in the same cities would be about 4,000, leaving approximately 78,000 as the number properly chargeable to the epidemic.

"The total casualties in the American expeditionary forces have recently been unofficially estimated at 100,000. On the basis of the number thus far reported, it may be assumed that the deaths from all causes, including disease and accidents, are probably less than 45 per cent and may not be more than 40 per cent of the total casualties. On this assumption, the loss of life in the American expeditionary forces to date is about 40,000 or 45,000.

"Thus, in forty-six American cities having a combined population of only a little more than one-fifth the total for the country, the mortality resulting from the influenza epidemic during the nine weeks' period ended Nov. 9 was nearly double that in the Ameri-

can expeditionary forces from the time the first contingent landed in France until the cessation of hostilities.

"For the forty-six cities taken as a group, the epidemic reached its height during the two weeks ended Oct. 26, for which period 40,782 deaths were reported—19,938 for the week ended Oct. 19 and 20,844 for the following week. Since Oct. 26, however, the decline has been pronounced. During the week ended Nov. 2, 14,857 deaths occurred, and during the following week only 7,798. The only city in which the number of deaths reported for the week ended Nov. 9 exceeded the number occurring during the previous week was Spokane, Wash.

"In general, the epidemic traversed the country from east to west. In a number of eastern cities—notably Boston, where the greatest mortality occurred during the week ended Oct. 5—the largest number of deaths were reported for earlier periods than that which covered the height of the epidemic for the forty-six cities taken as a group. On the other hand, in New Haven, New York, Pittsburgh and Rochester the maximum mortality occurred somewhat later than in eastern cities generally. In Baltimore, Buffalo and Philadelphia the two weeks period ended Oct. 26 showed the greatest number of deaths. For the entire nine weeks' period the greatest mortality due to the epidemic, in proportion to population—7.4 per 1,000—occurred in Philadelphia; and the next greatest—6.7 per 1,000—was reported for Baltimore."

Many Deaths in Camps.

Most of the army and navy training camps suffered severely from the epidemic, thousands of deaths occurring. Some of them had to be quarantined for a number of days until the disease was checked. At the Great Lakes naval training station near Chicago at one time the deaths per day were between seventy-five and 100.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1918).

Albany, N. Y.—James R. Watt, Rep.
 Atlanta, Ga.—James L. Key, Dem.
 Baltimore, Md.—James H. Preston, Dem.
 Boston, Mass.—Andrew J. Peters, nonpartisan.
 Bridgeport, Conn.—Clifford B. Wilson, Rep.
 Buffalo, N. Y.—G. E. Buck, Rep.
 Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis, Rep.
 Charleston, S. C.—T. T. Hyde, Dem.
 Chicago, Ill.—William Hale Thompson, Rep.
 Cincinnati, O.—John Galvin, Rep.
 Cleveland, O.—Harry L. Davis, Rep.
 Columbus, O.—George J. Karb, Dem.
 Dayton, O.—J. M. Switzer, nonpartisan.
 Denver, Col.—W. F. R. Mills, Rep.
 Des Moines, Iowa.—Thomas Fairweather, nonp.
 Detroit, Mich.—James Couzens, nonpartisan.
 Duluth, Minn.—C. R. Magney, Rep.
 Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.
 Fort Wayne, Ind.—W. S. Cutshall, Rep.
 Galveston, Texas.—J. H. Kemper, nonpartisan.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Chr. Galmeyer, nonpart.
 Hartford, Conn.—R. J. Kinsella, Dem.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles W. Jewett, Rep.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Frank Hague, Dem.
 Kansas City, Mo.—James Cowgill, Dem.
 Lincoln, Neb.—John E. Miller, Dem.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—F. T. Woodman, Rep.
 Louisville, Ky.—George W. Smith, Rep.
 Lowell, Mass.—Perry D. Thompson, nonpart.
 Memphis, Tenn.—Edward H. Crump, Dem.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel A. Hoan, Soc.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. Van Lear, nonp. Soc.

Nashville, Tenn.—William Gupton, Dem.
 Newark, N. J.—Charles P. Gillen, Dem.
 New Haven, Conn.—D. E. Fitzgerald, Dem.
 New Orleans, La.—Martin Behrman, Dem.
 New York, N. Y.—John F. Hyland, Dem.
 Omaha, Neb.—Edward P. Smith, Dem.
 Paterson, N. J.—Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.
 Peoria, Ill.—E. N. Woodruff, Rep.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Thomas B. Smith, Rep.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. V. Babcock, nonpartisan.
 Portland, Me.—Charles B. Clarke, Rep.
 Portland, Ore.—Geo. L. Baker, Rep.
 Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Gainer, Dem.
 Reading, Pa.—Edward H. Filbert, nonpartisan.
 Richmond, Va.—George Ainslie, Dem.
 Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, Rep.
 St. Joseph, Mo.—J. C. Whitsell, Dem.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
 St. Paul, Minn.—L. C. Hodgson, nonpartisan.
 Salt Lake City, Utah—W. Mont. Ferry, Rep.
 San Antonio, Tex.—Clinton G. Brown, Dem.
 San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonp.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—C. A. Simon, Rep.
 Seattle, Wash.—Ole Hanson, Prog. Rep.
 Springfield, Ill.—Arthur A. Adams, Rep.
 Springfield, Mass.—Frank E. Stacy, Rep.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—Walter R. Stone, Rep.
 Toledo, O.—Cornell Schreiber, nonpartisan.
 Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
 Troy, N. Y.—Cornelius F. Burns, Dem.
 Wilmington, Del.—John W. Lawson, Dem.

FEDERAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Appointed by President Wilson Jan. 5, 1917.
 Dr. Riley McMillan Little of Swarthmore, Pa., a republican, for a term of six years.

Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Bellingham, Wash., a progressive, for a term of four years.
 John J. Keegan of Indianapolis, a democrat, for a term of two years.

SOCIALIST 1917 PLATFORM.

In view of the fact that some of the leaders in the socialist party were indicted under the espionage act on the charge of advocating principles in violation of that law and the general charge made against the party of unpatriotic conduct in relation to the war and also in view of the further fact that it may figure in the presidential campaign of 1920, the platform adopted by national referendum on July 24, 1917, becomes of interest. It is as follows:

Preamble.

The majority of the workers in America, whether rendering service by hand or brain, are victims of poverty or near poverty; are insecure in their employment and ever live in fear of want.

This is the fact because they are underpaid. The wages or salaries they receive are only a small part of the wealth or value they produce and such wages or salaries are insufficient to maintain a decent standard of life.

Poverty of the masses in a land of abundance like America is the greatest of all modern crimes.

The wage worker is not free, because he can work only by the consent of the owners of jobs.

The owners who do not work and the workers who do not own the industries, each naturally seek to protect and advance their own interests. Both seek to maintain the share they now get and to secure more for themselves by taking something from the other. The clash of these interests creates the class struggle.

Because of this class struggle the workers organize into labor unions, co-operative societies and in the socialist party. The owners organize into employers' associations, commercial bodies and citizens' alliances. They also control and dominate the great political parties. Labor's principal weapons are strikes and boycotts. The capitalists respond with lockouts, blacklists, court injunctions, imprisonments, hangings and even mass murder. This terrible class warfare is world wide and a grave menace to civilization. Its abolition is the most important and vital issue confronting the human race.

The present system of production and distribution is known as the capitalist system to distinguish it from the several systems which preceded it, such as chattel slavery and the feudal system. Under capitalism there are two distinct classes, the capitalist class and the working class. The capitalist class is maintained by the taking of rents, interest and profits.

The working class, owning no industries, lives by getting wages. The worker sells the only thing that he owns, his power to labor. This power to labor lessens with his advancing years.

Controlling the government, the capitalist class makes laws in its own interest. Behind these class laws is every instrument of the government to defend and make sacred the private ownership of land and industries and special privileges by which labor is robbed.

Thus the economic question is a political question. How you live is a political question of momentous importance. The theory of a democratic government is the greatest good to the greatest number. The working class far outnumbers the capitalist class. Here is the natural advantage of the working class. By uniting solidly in a political party of its own, it can capture the government and all its powers and use them in its own interest.

The socialist party aims to abolish this class war with all its evils and to substitute for capitalism a new order of co-operation, wherein the workers shall own and control all the economic factors of life. It calls upon all workers to unite, to strike as they vote and to vote as they strike, all against the master class.

Only through this combination of our powers can we establish the co-operative commonwealth wherein the workers shall own their jobs and receive the full social value of their product. The necessities of life will then be produced not for the profits of the few but for the comfort and happiness of all who labor. Instead of privately owned industries, with masters and slaves, there will be the common ownership of the means of life, and all the opportunities and resources of the world will be equal and free to all.

This magnificent goal represents the supreme ideal of the human race. As such it is to the highest interest of every human being to join in the struggle of the working class and help fight to a finish the battle which will free all men and women and lift them to a position infinitely higher and better than can ever be possible so long as the system of capitalism endures.

Immediate Program.

The following are measures which we believe of immediate practical importance and for which we wage an especially energetic campaign:

Political Demands.

1. Complete adult suffrage by the elimination of all sex, residential and educational qualifications, by the abolition of all registration fees, poll taxes or other impediments to voting. Enfranchisement of those who have declared their intention to become citizens and have resided in this country one year.
2. Democratic control of the government through a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.
3. Effective voting and proportional representation on all legislative bodies.
4. The abolition of the power of the courts to make and unmake laws because of alleged unconstitutionality or other grounds.
5. Rigid maintenance of the right of free press, speech and assemblage in peace and in war.

Economic Demands.

1. National ownership and democratic control of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones, steamship lines and all other social means of transportation, communication, storage and distribution.
2. Nationalization of banking and of socially beneficial kinds of insurance.
3. Direct loans to municipalities and states at cost.

Further Demands.

The following measures do not exhaust by any means the ways by which the workers can be helped to freedom. They are compiled as suggestive of further activity to that end.

1. Abolition of the senate and the veto power of the president.
2. Direct election of the president and vice-president.
3. Immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.
4. Direct election of all judges of the United States courts for short terms.
5. Free administration of law and the creation of public defenders.

Industrial Demands.

1. Complete abolition of child labor.
2. A legal minimum wage based on the ascertained cost of a decent standard of life.
3. Full protection for migratory and unemployed workers from oppression.
4. Abolition of private employment, detective and strike breaking agencies, and the extension of the federal employment bureau.
5. A shorter work day in keeping with increased industrial productivity.
6. An uninterrupted rest period of one and a half days in each week.

7. Freedom of industrial and political activities of the workers.

General Demands.

1. Taxation to be raised from graduated taxes on incomes and inheritance and from site values.
2. Adequate higher educational facilities for the entire youth of the nation, and such contribution to family resources as will enable the youth to remain in contact with such fa-

ilities until they are fully equipped for their economic and social careers.

3. Government support, by loans and other methods, to farmers' and workers' co-operative organizations.

4. The retention and extension of the public domain and the conservation and full development of natural resources by the nation.

5. Pensions for mothers, for invalidity, and old age.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Appointed by the president.

- Members.** Terms expire.
- W. G. P. Harding (Ala.) governor.....1922
 (Vacancy) vice-governor.....
 Frederick Strauss (N. Y.).....1920
 Adolph C. Miller (Cal.).....1924
 Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.).....1926
 Ex Office Members—The secretary of the treasury, chairman, and the comptroller of the currency.
- Secretary—H. Parker Willis.
 Assistant Secretary and Fiscal Agent—Sherman P. Allen.
 Counsel—M. C. Elliott.
 Chief of Division of Audit and Examination—Joseph A. Broderick.
 Headquarters—Treasury department, Washington.

Salaries—Of five members, \$12,000 a year; comptroller of currency as ex office member, \$7,000 a year additional to his salary of \$5,000 as comptroller. The secretary to the board gets \$6,000 a year, the assistant secretary \$4,500 and the counsel \$7,500. The chief of audit and examination is paid \$6,000 a year.

Duties—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employs and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE CITIES.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dist. and city. | Dist. and city. |
| 1. Boston, Mass. | 7. Chicago, Ill. |
| 2. New York, N. Y. | 8. St. Louis, Mo. |
| 3. Philadelphia, Pa. | 9. Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 4. Cleveland, O. | 10. Kansas City, Mo. |
| 5. Richmond, Va. | 11. Dallas, Tex. |
| 6. Atlanta, Ga. | 12. San Francisco, Cal. |

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except the county of Fairfield.
2. The state of New York and the northern part of the state of New Jersey comprising the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren and the county of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut.
3. All that part of New Jersey comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem; the state of Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.
4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia; all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary counties.
5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia,

North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties.

6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of that part of Louisiana south of the northern boundaries of the parishes of Vernon, Rapides and Avoyelles.

7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Marquette, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Jackson and Vernon counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

8. Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Davies, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all of Oklahoma except the counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall and Pushmataha; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>General Slocum.</i> | <i>Lusitania.</i> |
| Date—June 15, 1904. | Date—May 7, 1915. |
| Place—East River, N.Y. | Place—Atlantic ocean. |
| Persons aboard—1,400. | Persons aboard—1,906. |
| Lives lost—858. | Lives lost—1,198. |
| Cause—Fire. | Persons saved—708. |
| <i>Titanic.</i> | Cause—Torpedoed. |
| Date—April 15, 1912. | <i>Eastland.</i> |
| Place—Atlantic ocean. | Date—July 24, 1915. |
| Persons aboard—2,223. | Place—Chicago river. |
| Lives lost, 1,517. | Persons aboard—2,000. |
| Persons saved—706. | Lives lost—812. |
| Cause—Iceberg. | Cause—Capsized. |
| <i>Empress of Ireland.</i> | <i>Provence II.</i> |
| Date—May 29, 1914. | Date—Feb. 26, 1916. |
| Place—St. Lawrence. | Place—Mediterranean. |
| Persons aboard—1,479. | Persons aboard—4,000. |
| Lives lost—1,027. | Lives lost—910. |
| Persons saved—452. | Cause—Torpedoed. |
| Cause—Collision. | |

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

Nov. 22, 1918.

	Boston. Dist. 1.	New York. Dist. 2.	Chicago. Dist. 7.	St. Louis. Dist. 8.
Total gold reserves.	\$109,825,000	\$619,203,000	\$229,169,000	\$56,899,000
Total reserves.	113,350,000	664,232,000	82,509,000	77,652,000
Bills discounted and bought.	148,934,000	823,050,000	49,213,000	80,248,000
Due to members— reserve account.	108,538,000	685,823,000	50,408,000	74,433,000
	Philadelphia. Dist. 3.	Cleveland. Dist. 4.	Dallas. Dist. 11.	San Francisco. Dist. 12.
Total gold reserves.	\$120,180,000	\$198,152,000	\$33,655,000	\$172,013,000
Total reserves.	120,988,000	198,637,000	34,833,000	172,247,000
Bills discounted and bought.	182,948,000	164,607,000	49,305,000	105,773,000
Due to members— reserve account.	70,275,000	115,246,000	32,340,000	88,171,000
	Richmond. Dist. 5.	Atlanta. Dist. 6.		
Total gold reserves.	\$80,769,000	\$63,342,000		
Total reserves.	81,392,000	63,548,000		
Bills discounted and bought.	90,012,000	84,211,000		
Due to members— reserve account.	51,947,000	40,784,000		
	Chicago. Dist. 7.	St. Louis. Dist. 8.		
Total gold reserves.	\$416,204,000	\$87,020,000		
Total reserves.	417,729,000	89,008,000		
Bills discounted and bought.	219,441,000	80,477,000		

STATEMENT OF MEMBER BANKS.

Nov. 15, 1918.

Number of banks reporting.	752
Total United States securities.	\$2,108,670,000
Loans on U. S. bonds, etc.	1,202,818,000
Other loans and investments.	10,594,803,000
Reserve with Federal res. bank	1,188,672,000
Cash in vault.	385,988,000
Net demand deposits.	9,647,617,000
Time deposits.	1,448,387,000
Government deposits.	869,423,000

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Banks Nov. 22.

<i>Resources.</i>	1918.	1917.
Gold in vault and in transit	\$371,498,000	\$530,045,000
Gold settlement fund.	435,892,000	386,662,000
Gold with foreign agencies.	5,829,000	52,500,000
Total gold held by banks.	813,219,000	969,207,000
Gold with Federal reserve agents.	1,168,917,000	623,948,000
Gold redemption fund.	78,129,000	11,549,000
Total gold reserve.	2,060,265,000	1,604,704,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	55,992,000	54,058,000
Total reserve	2,116,257,000	1,658,762,000
Bills discounted: Secured by government war obligations.	1,280,303,000	.....
All other	429,132,000	656,002,000
Bills bought in open market.	368,784,000	209,905,000
Total bills on hand.	2,078,219,000	865,907,000
United States long term securities.	29,134,000	53,962,000
United States short term securities.	148,180,000	57,850,000
All other earning assets.	27,000	1,422,000
Total earning assets.	2,255,560,000	979,141,000
Uncollected items deducted from gross deposits.	819,010,000	314,397,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal reserve bank notes	4,525,000	537,000
All other resources.	24,175,000	3,293,000
Total resources.	5,219,527,000	2,956,130,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>	1918.	1917.
Capital paid in.	\$80,025,000	\$67,136,000
Surplus	1,134,000	.....
Government deposits	113,174,000	196,411,000
Due to members—reserve account.	1,604,033,000	1,426,648,000
Collection items	620,608,000	215,169,000
Other deposits, including foreign government credits.	113,967,000	23,291,000
Total gross deposits.	2,451,782,000	1,861,519,000
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation.	2,555,215,000	1,015,892,000
Federal reserve bank notes in circulation, net liability.	80,504,000	8,000,000
All other liabilities.	50,867,000	3,583,000
Total liabilities	5,219,527,000	2,956,130,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT (JUNE 30, 1918).

Formerly issued as "Statement of the Public Debt."

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS.

Balance held by the treasurer of the United States as per daily treasury statement for June 29, 1918.....	\$1,585,006,851.47
Add—Net excess of payments over receipts in June reports subsequently received.....	99,922,728.74
Total.....	1,684,929,580.21
Settlement warrants, matured interest obligations and checks outstanding—	
Treasury warrants.....	36,606,344.79
Matured interest obligations*.....	28,809,673.52
Disbursing officers' checks.....	300,166,197.76
Balance free of current obligations.....	1,319,347,364.14
	1,684,929,580.21

*The unpaid interest due on Liberty loans is estimated in cases where complete reports have not been received.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Payable on presentation.

Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed—United States notes.....	\$346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve.....	152,979,025.63
Excess of notes over reserve.....	193,701,990.37
Obligations that will be retired on presentation—Old demand notes.....	53,012.50
National bank notes and federal reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement.....	36,903,592.00
Fractional currency.....	6,845,137.82
Total.....	237,503,732.69

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Payable on presentation.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent. called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900.....	\$4,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891.....	20,850.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904.....	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907.....	487,900.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907.....	11,200.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861.....	900,550.26
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates, matured.....	18,805,000.00
Total.....	20,242,550.26

Interest Bearing Debt.

Payable on or after specified future dates.

Title of loan.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	Issued.	Amount issued.	Tot. outstanding June 30, 1918.
Consols of 1930.....	March 14, 1900.....	2 per cent.....	1900.....	\$646,250,150.00	\$599,724,050.00
Loan of 1908-1918.....	June 13, 1898.....	3 per cent.....	1898.....	198,792,660.00	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925.....	Jan. 14, 1875.....	4 per cent.....	1896-96.	162,315,400.00	118,489,900.00
Panama canal loan:					
Series 1906.....	June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905.....	2 per cent.....	1906.....	54,631,980.00	48,954,180.00
Series 1908.....	June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905.....	2 per cent.....	1908.....	30,000,000.00	25,947,400.00
Series 1911.....	Aug. 5, 1909, Feb. 4, 1910, & Mar. 2, 1911.....	3 per cent.....	1911.....	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Conversion bonds.....	Dec. 23, 1912.....	3 per cent.....	1916-17.	28,894,500.00	28,894,500.00
One year treasury notes.....	Dec. 23, 1912.....	3 per cent.....	1917-18.	*27,362,000.00	19,150,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	Sept. 24, 1917, and Apr. 4, 1918.....	Various.....	1917-18.	*2,098,699,500.00	1,706,204,500.00
First Liberty loan of 1917.....	Apr. 24, 1917.....	3½, 4 & 4½ per cent.....	1917..	†1,989,447,294.62	1,988,791,294.62
Second Liberty loan of 1917.....	Sept. 24, 1917.....	4 & 4½ per cent.....	1917..	†3,807,863,516.00	3,746,813,516.00
Third Liberty loan.....	April 4, 1918.....	4½ per cent.....	1918.....	†3,243,045,138.47	3,228,109,638.47
Postal savings bonds (1st to 13th series).....	June 25, 1910.....	2½ per cent.....	1911-17.	10,758,560.00	10,758,560.00
Postal savings bonds (14th series).....	June 25, 1910.....	2½ per cent.....	1918.....	302,140.00	302,140.00
War sav. and thrift stamps.....	Sept. 24, 1917.....	4 per cent.....	1917-18.	\$352,769,265.13	349,797,297.33
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt.....				12,701,132,104.22	11,985,882,436.42

*Excludes matured series. †These amounts represent receipts of the treasurer of the United States on account of principal of bonds of the first, second and third Liberty loans, respectively, to June 30. ‡The average issue price of war savings stamps for the year 1918 with interest at 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly for the average period to maturity will amount to \$5 on Jan. 1, 1923. Thrift stamps do not bear interest. §This amount represents receipts of the treasurer of the United States on account of proceeds of sales of war savings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps.

Gross Debt.

Debt bearing no interest.....	\$237,503,732.69
Debt on which int. has ceased.....	20,242,550.26
Interest-bearing debt.....	11,985,882,436.42
Gross debt.....	12,243,628,719.37

Net Debt.

Gross debt (above).....	\$12,243,628,719.37
Deduct—Balance free of current obligations.....	1,319,347,364.14
Net debt*.....	10,924,281,355.23

*The amount of \$5,624,434,750 has been expended to above date in this and the preceding fiscal year from the proceeds of sales of bonds authorized by law for purchase of the obligations of foreign governments. When payments are received from foreign governments on account of the principal of their obligations, they must be applied to the reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States.

PAY WARRANTS DRAWN.

	Fiscal year 1918.	Fiscal year 1917.
Ordinary—Legislative establishment.....	\$16,042,052.69	\$15,174,101.43
Executive proper.....	9,822,595.51	1,387,797.91
State department.....	10,709,278.58	6,130,081.82
Treasury department—Excluding public buildings.....	*163,677,075.70	67,237,532.15
Public buildings.....	18,170,930.16	17,664,374.54
War department—Military establishment.....	\$5,645,584,931.93	401,418,331.54
Civil establishment—War department proper.....	18,233,466.75	2,698,441.16
Miscellaneous war, civil.....	9,170,109.86	8,370,989.01
Rivers and harbors.....	29,593,581.89	30,487,559.82
Department of justice.....	13,232,380.79	10,576,309.48
Postoffice department—Excluding postal service.....	1,934,320.44	1,920,717.41
Postal deficiencies.....	2,221,094.54	.....
Navy department—Naval establishment.....	\$1,368,642,793.84	257,166,437.44
Civil establishment.....	1,834,613.77	981,649.66
Interior department—Excluding pensions and Indians.....	35,271,820.52	29,249,699.03
Pensions.....	181,137,754.12	160,318,405.66
Indians.....	30,888,400.03	30,598,093.55
Department of agriculture.....	46,759,461.46	29,587,148.95
Department of commerce.....	13,301,156.49	11,700,529.04
Department of labor.....	5,916,881.45	3,847,305.10
Federal control of transportation systems.....	150,000,000.00	.....
War finance corporation.....	55,000,000.00	.....
United States shipping board.....	862,026,889.34	14,958,468.98
Other independent offices and commissions.....	68,807,052.35	7,731,898.23
District of Columbia.....	14,406,410.75	13,803,193.93
Interest on the public debt.....	197,526,608.36	24,742,129.42
Total ordinary.....	8,969,911,661.32	1,147,751,195.26
Panama Canal—Pay warrants for construction, etc.....	20,787,624.92	19,262,798.32
Special—Purchase of obligations of foreign governments.....	4,739,434,750.00	885,000,000.00
Purchase of farm loan bonds.....	65,153,254.15	.....
Subscription to stock of federal land banks.....	.....	8,880,315.00
Payment for West Indian islands.....	.....	25,000,000.00
Total warrants drawn on general fund, exclusive of public debt.....	13,795,287,290.39	2,085,894,308.58

*Includes all warrants drawn for payments by the bureau of war risk insurance except for army, navy and marine corps allotments of pay. †Includes warrants for allotments of army pay paid by the treasury department under the war risk insurance act. ‡Includes warrants for allotments of navy and marine corps pay paid by the treasury department under the war risk insurance act.

MEMORANDA.

Amount due the United States from the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad on account of bonds issued—Principal.....	\$1,600,000.00
Interest.....	1,984,309.22
Total.....	3,584,309.22

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.

On Jan. 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year since.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1791.....	\$75,463,476.52	1811.....	\$48,005,587.76
1792.....	77,227,924.66	1812.....	45,209,737.90
1793.....	80,358,634.04	1813.....	55,962,827.57
1794.....	78,427,404.77	1814.....	81,487,846.24
1795.....	80,747,587.39	1815.....	99,383,660.15
1796.....	85,762,172.07	1816.....	127,234,935.74
1797.....	88,764,479.33	1817.....	122,591,965.16
1798.....	79,228,529.12	1818.....	103,466,633.83
1799.....	78,408,669.77	1819.....	95,529,648.28
1800.....	82,976,294.35	1820.....	91,015,566.15
1801.....	83,038,050.80	1821.....	99,887,427.66
1802.....	80,712,632.25	1822.....	93,546,676.98
1803.....	77,054,686.40	1823.....	90,875,877.28
1804.....	86,427,120.88	1824.....	90,269,777.77
1805.....	82,312,150.50	1825.....	83,788,332.71
1806.....	75,723,270.66	1826.....	81,965,059.99
1807.....	69,218,398.64	1827.....	73,987,357.20
1808.....	65,196,317.97	1828.....	67,475,043.87
1809.....	57,023,192.09	1829.....	58,421,413.67
1810.....	53,173,217.52	1830.....	48,565,406.50

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1831.....	\$39,123,191.68	1854.....	\$42,242,222.42
1832.....	27,232,235.18	1855.....	35,586,956.56
1833.....	24,001,698.83	1856.....	31,932,537.90
1834.....	4,760,082.08	1857.....	28,699,831.35
1835.....	23,733,065 ⁰⁵	1858.....	44,911,381.03
1836.....	37,513.05	1859.....	58,496,837.38
1837.....	336,957.83	1860.....	61,842,287.88
1838.....	3,308,124.07	1861.....	90,580,873.72
1839.....	10,434,221.14	1862.....	524,176,412.13
1840.....	3,573,343.32	1863.....	1,119,772,138.63
1841.....	5,260,875.54	1864.....	1,815,784,370.57
1842.....	15,594,480.73	1865.....	2,680,647,869.74
1843.....	20,261,226.27	1866.....	2,773,236,173.69
1844.....	32,742,922.00	1867.....	2,678,126,103.87
1845.....	23,461,652.50	1868.....	2,611,687,851.19
1846.....	15,925,303.01	1869.....	2,588,452,213.94
1847.....	15,550,202.97	1870.....	2,480,672,427.81
1848.....	38,826,534.77	1871.....	2,353,211,332.32
1849.....	47,044,862.23	1872.....	2,253,251,328.78
1850.....	63,061,858.69	1873.....	2,234,482,993.20
1851.....	63,632,773.55	1874.....	2,251,690,468.43
1852.....	68,304,796.02	1875.....	2,232,884,531.95
1853.....	66,199,341.71	1876.....	2,180,395,067.15
		1877.....	2,205,301,392.10

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1875.....	\$2,256,205,892.53	1888.....	\$1,692,858,984.58	1898.....	\$1,796,531,995.90	1908.....	\$2,626,806,271.54
1879.....	2,346,567,232.04	1889.....	1,619,052,922.23	1899.....	1,991,927,306.92	1909.....	2,639,546,241.04
1880.....	2,120,415,370.63	1890.....	1,552,140,204.73	1900.....	2,136,961,091.67	1910.....	2,652,665,838.04
1881.....	2,069,013,569.58	1891.....	1,545,996,591.61	1901.....	2,143,326,933.89	1911.....	2,765,600,606.69
1882.....	1,918,312,994.03	1892.....	1,588,464,144.63	1902.....	2,158,610,445.39	1912.....	2,868,373,874.16
1883.....	1,884,171,728.07	1893.....	1,545,985,638.13	1903.....	2,202,464,781.89	1913.....	2,916,204,913.66
1884.....	1,830,528,923.57	1894.....	1,632,253,636.68	1904.....	2,264,003,585.14	1914.....	2,912,499,269.16
1885.....	1,863,964,873.14	1895.....	1,676,120,983.25	1905.....	2,274,615,063.84	1915.....	3,058,136,873.16
1886.....	1,775,063,013.78	1896.....	1,769,840,323.40	1906.....	2,337,161,839.04	1916.....	3,604,244,262.16
1887.....	1,657,602,592.63	1897.....	1,817,672,665.90	1907.....	2,457,188,061.54	1917.....	5,717,770,279.52

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Total of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1890.....	\$1,815,805.26	\$825,011,280.47	\$1,552,140,204.73	\$961,353,834.20	\$924,465,218.53	62,947,714	\$14.22	\$0.47
1891.....	1,614,705.26	933,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.83	851,912,751.78	63,844,000	13.34	.37
1892.....	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,169.37	1,558,464,144.63	746,937,681.03	841,526,463.60	65,086,000	12.93	.35
1893.....	2,094,000.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,638.13	707,016,210.89	838,969,427.25	66,849,000	12.64	.35
1894.....	1,851,240.26	995,860,506.42	1,632,253,638.13	732,940,256.13	894,313,382.05	67,632,000	13.30	.38
1895.....	1,721,580.26	968,197,331.90	1,675,120,983.25	811,061,686.46	864,064,314.78	68,364,000	13.08	.42
1896.....	1,346,880.26	920,838,543.14	1,769,840,323.40	853,905,635.51	915,934,687.89	70,254,000	13.00	.49
1897.....	1,346,880.26	968,960,655.64	1,817,672,665.90	925,649,765.87	902,022,900.03	71,692,900	13.78	.48
1898.....	1,262,080.00	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,508.76	1,027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	.47
1899.....	1,218,300.26	944,660,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	866,607,017.73	1,155,320,289.19	74,318,000	15.55	.54
1900.....	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	75,994,575	14.58	.44
1901.....	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,098,587,813.92	1,044,739,119.97	77,612,569	13.46	.38
1902.....	1,280,860.26	1,226,259,245.63	2,158,610,445.89	1,183,153,204.85	969,457,241.04	79,230,653	12.24	.35
1903.....	1,205,040.26	1,266,718,281.63	2,202,464,781.89	1,277,453,144.58	925,011,637.31	80,848,567	11.44	.32
1904.....	1,970,220.26	1,396,875,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,236,771,811.39	967,231,773.75	82,406,551	11.73	.29
1905.....	1,370,245.26	1,378,086,475.58	2,274,615,063.84	1,365,467,439.06	943,147,624.78	84,064,548	11.77	.29
1906.....	1,128,135.26	1,440,374,563.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,736,132.25	964,438,686.79	85,702,539	11.25	.27
1907.....	1,036,815.26	1,561,266,066.00	2,457,188,061.54	1,578,591,306.51	878,586,755.03	87,320,533	10.06	.25
1908.....	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,298.28	2,628,806,271.54	1,688,673,874.16	938,132,409.38	88,938,932	10.55	.24
1909.....	2,883,855.26	1,723,344,895.78	2,639,546,241.04	1,615,684,710.25	1,023,861,530.79	90,556,521	11.31	.23
1910.....	2,124,895.26	1,737,223,452.78	2,632,665,838.04	1,606,216,652.69	1,049,449,185.25	92,174,515	11.65	.23
1911.....	1,879,830.26	1,848,367,586.43	2,765,600,606.69	1,749,816,298.23	1,015,884,338.46	93,792,650	10.83	.23
1912.....	1,760,450.26	1,902,836,653.90	2,868,373,874.16	1,810,799,176.88	1,027,574,697.28	95,410,503	10.77	.24
1913.....	1,639,550.26	1,948,618,783.40	2,916,204,913.66	1,887,640,838.52	1,028,564,055.14	97,337,000	10.60	.24
1914.....	1,552,560.26	1,942,963,398.90	2,912,499,269.16	1,885,242,259.60	1,027,257,009.56	98,646,491	10.41	.23
1915.....	1,507,260.26	2,086,570,522.90	3,058,136,873.16	1,967,388,867.16	1,090,748,006.00	100,284,483	10.87	.23
1916.....	1,473,106.26	2,363,208,571.90	3,609,244,262.16	2,620,024,040.31	1,089,219,621.85	101,862,479	9.71	.23
1917.....	1,232,350.26	2,900,989,572.65	6,717,770,279.52	3,800,183,665.70	1,908,535,223.82	108,500,473	18.44	.51

*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Ordinary receipts.....	\$697,910,827.58	\$779,604,552	\$1,118,174,126	\$3,658,516,510
Ordinary disbursements.....	731,399,759.11	724,492,999	1,147,898,991	7,874,386,325
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	-33,488,931.53	+55,117,553	-29,724,865	-4,215,839,815
Panama canal receipts.....		2,869,995	6,150,669	6,036,354
Panama canal disbursements.....	29,187,042.22	17,503,728	19,262,798	19,268,099
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	-29,187,042.22	+14,633,793	-13,112,129	-13,231,745
Public debt receipts*.....	22,486,955.00	58,452,403	†2,428,017,800	†16,694,296,234
Public debt disbursements*.....	17,253,491.00	24,668,913	‡677,544,782	‡7,214,689,453
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	+5,233,464.00	+33,783,490	+1,750,473,018	+9,479,606,781
Special disbursements n.e.s. (—).....			**†918,880,315	††4,803,048,047
Excess of all receipts (+) or all disbursements (-).....	-57,442,509.75	+74,321,310	+788,755,709	+447,487,174

*Issues and redemptions of certificates and notes not affecting the cash in general fund are excluded from the public debt figures in this statement.

†Includes \$1,466,335,095, sale of liberty loan bonds; \$918,205,000, sale of certificates of indebtedness; and \$37,273,045, bank note fund.

‡Includes \$7,566,035,812, liberty loan bonds; \$8,790,732,000, sale of certificates of indebtedness; and \$307,092,391, sale of war savings and thrift stamps.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by the congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education. In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to \$15,000,000, the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions, selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, 576 5th avenue, New York.

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Amount of losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc.	1917.	1918.
1850.....	\$5,499,984.86	\$5,212,953.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	8,518,067.40	19,170,609.89	\$10,652,542.49	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,226,616.98	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	60,832,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	102,354,579.29	107,740,267.99	5,385,688.70	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	224,128,657.62	229,977,224.50	5,881,481.95	.....	.....	.....
1911.....	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12	.....	.....	.....
1912.....	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,785,523.10	.....	.....	.....
1913.....	266,619,525.65	262,067,540.33	*4,510,650.91	.....	.....	.....
1914.....	287,934,565.67	283,558,102.62	*4,376,463.05	.....	.....	.....
1915.....	287,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	11,333,308.97	.....	.....	.....
1916.....	312,057,689.00	306,204,033.00	*5,853,656.00	.....	.....	.....
1917.....	329,726,116.00	319,889,905.00	*9,836,211.00	.....	.....	.....
1918.....	388,975,962.24	324,833,728.97	64,142,233.77	.....	.....	.....

*Surplus.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (1917 AND 1918).

	Revenues.		Expenditures.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Ordinary postal revenues.....	\$321,947,594.33	\$331,125,450.94	.....	.....
Revenues from money-order business.....	6,866,616.15	6,588,609.98	.....	.....
Revenues from postal savings business.....	911,905.88	1,261,901.32	.....	.....
Total revenues from all sources.....	329,726,116.36	338,975,962.24	.....	.....
Expenditures on account of the current year.....	306,480,767.43	314,252,279.38	.....	.....
Expenditures on account of previous years.....	13,357,950.97	10,581,449.09	.....	.....
Total during year... Excess of revenues over expenditures...	319,838,718.40	324,833,728.47	9,837,397.96	64,142,233.77

Revenues in Detail.	
Postal revenues: Sales of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards.....	\$353,969,861.73
Second-class postage (pound rate) paid in money.....	11,717,623.97
Third and fourth class postage paid in money.....	9,621,303.40
Receipts from box rents.....	5,403,373.22
Letter postage paid in money.....	3.63
Receipts from foreign mail transit service.....	70,591.71
Miscellaneous receipts.....	178,203.32
Fines and penalties.....	86,780.63
Receipts from unclaimed letters..	71,709.33
Total postal revenues.....	381,125,450.94
Money order revenues: Revenues from domestic and international money order business.....	6,138,197.42
Revenues from invalid money orders.....	450,412.56
Total money order business.....	6,588,609.98
Revenues from postal savings business.....	1,261,901.32
Total revenues from all sources..	388,975,962.24

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION FINANCES.

Income account for the calendar years 1917 and 1916.

Earnings: Before charging interest on bonds and mortgages of subsidiary companies:	1917.	1916.
First quarter.....	\$78,994,371.04	\$63,110,720.27
Second quarter.....	90,592,701.88	83,501,065.24
Third quarter.....	73,007,297.57	88,159,733.30
Fourth quarter.....	61,567,101.04	108,225,573.63
Total for year.....	*304,161,471.53	342,997,092.44
Less interest on outstanding bonds and mortgages of the subsidiary companies.....	8,869,291.50	9,422,914.94
Balance of earnings.....	295,292,180.03	333,574,177.50
Less charges and allowances for depreciation applied as follows:		
To depreciation and extraordinary replacement funds and sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies.....	43,296,038.26	32,762,072.38
To sinking funds on U. S. Steel corporation bonds.....	7,257,233.41	6,785,540.27
Net income in the year.....	244,738,908.36	294,026,564.85
Deduct: Interest on U. S. Steel corporation bonds outstanding	21,256,303.17	21,602,852.90
Premium paid on bonds redeemed:		
On subsidiary companies' bonds.....	117,914.50	146,277.11
On U. S. Steel corporation bonds.....	745,933.69	870,673.57
Balance.....	222,618,757.00	271,406,761.27
Add: Net balance of sundry charges and credits, including adjustments of various accounts.....	1,600,807.54	124,969.11
Balance.....	224,219,564.54	271,531,730.38
Dividends on U. S. Steel corporation stocks:		
Preferred, 7 per cent.....	25,219,677.00	25,219,677.00
Common: 1917, regular 5 per cent, extra 13 per cent;	91,494,450.00	44,476,468.75
1916, regular 5 per cent, extra 3% per cent.....	.....	.....
Net income.....	107,505,437.54	201,835,584.63
Less, appropriated from net income on account of expenditures made and to be made on authorized appropriations for additional property, new plants and construction....	55,000,000.00	.....
Balance carried to undivided surplus.....	52,505,437.54	201,835,584.63
*Balance of earnings after making allowances for estimated amount of federal income and war excess profits taxes.		

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
 Length on land—40.5 miles.
 Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
 Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet;
 minimum (in Gaillard cut), 300 feet.
 Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum, 45 feet.
 Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
 Locks in pairs—12.
 Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
 Locks, usable width—110 feet.
 Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
 Gatun lake, channel depth—85 to 45 feet.
 Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
 Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
 Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
 Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
 Canal Zone area—About 443 square miles.
 Canal Zone area owned by United States—About
 322 square miles.
 French buildings acquired—2,150.
 French buildings used—1,537.
 Value of utilized French equipment—\$1,000,000.
 Cubic yards excavated by French—108,046,960.
 Cubic yards excavated by Americans—250,000,000.
 Canal force, average at work—About 39,000.
 Approximate cost of construction—\$375,000,000.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.

Governor—Col. Chester Harding, U. S. A.
 Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
 Chief Division of Civil Affairs—Crede H. Cal-
 houn.
 Chief Division of Police and Fire—Guy Johannes.
 District Attorney—Charles R. Williams.
 Department Headquarters—Balboa Heights, Canal
 Zone.
 Electrical Engineer—Lieut.-Col. T. H. Dillon,
 U. S. A.
 Marine Superintendent—Commander Leonard R.
 Sargent, U. S. N.
 Resident Engineer, Division of Dredging—W. G.
 Comber.
 Superintendent Mechanical Division—R. D. Gate-
 wood, U. S. N.
 Resident Engineer Building Division—Hartley
 Rowe.
 Chief Quartermaster—R. K. Morris.
 Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
 Chief Health Officer—Maj. A. T. McCormack,
 U. S. A.
 Chief Quarantine Officer—Dr. M. C. Guthrie, U.
 S. P. H. S.

Washington Office.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—
 A. L. Flint.
 Assistant to Chief of Office—Ray L. Smith.

Courts.

District Judge—John W. Hanan.
 Clerk—E. L. Goolsby.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
 Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
 Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
 Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
 Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
 Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.
 De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for
 fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
 New French canal company formed October, 1894.
 De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
 Hay-Pauncefote treaty superseding the Clayton-
 Bulwer treaty signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by
 senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan.
 20, 1902.
 Canal property offered to the United States for
 \$40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
 Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by
 house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by
 senate June 19, 1902; approved June 28, 1902.
 Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903;
 ratified by Senate March 17, 1903; rejected by
 Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.
 Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.
 Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18,
 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903;
 ratified by United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
 Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 29, 1904.

Papers transferring canal to the United States
 signed in Paris April 22, 1904.
 Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by the
 senate April 15, 1904; passed by the house
 April 21; approved April 26.
 Canal property at Panama formally turned over
 to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
 Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.
 President outlines rules for the government of
 the Canal Zone and war department takes
 charge of the work May 9, 1904.
 Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor
 of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.
 John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May
 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.
 Republic of Panama paid \$10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
 First payment on \$40,000,000 to French canal com-
 pany made May 24, 1904.
 Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge
 for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.
 New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as
 chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned
 March 4, 1907.
 John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June
 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.
 Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief
 engineer Feb. 26, 1907.
 Gatun dam finished, June 14, 1913.
 Dry excavation completed, Sept. 10, 1913.
 First vessel lifted through Gatun locks, Sept.
 26, 1913.
 Gamboa dike blown up, Oct. 10, 1913.
 First vessels pass through Miraflores locks, Oct.
 14, 1913.
 Permanent organization of canal administration
 in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goe-
 thals first governor; existence of isthmian can-
 al commission ended.
 First freight barges go through canal from ocean
 to ocean May 14, 1914.
 First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through
 canal Aug. 13, 1914.
 Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.
 Canal blocked by slides, September, 1915, to
 April, 1916.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1914-15.	1916.	1917.
Number vessels.....	1,033	787	1,376
Net tonnage.....	3,843,035	2,479,751	6,009,358
Tons of cargo.....	4,969,792	3,140,046	7,229,255
Tolls	\$4,358,002	\$2,399,830	\$5,631,781

Information as to traffic through the canal since
 June 30, 1918, withheld by the government for
 military reasons.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expense.
1914-15	\$4,358,002.37	\$4,289,159.00
1916	2,558,542.38	6,999,750.15
1917	5,808,398.70	6,788,047.60

LABOR FORCE.

April 24, 1918, the actual working force on the
 canal was 20,939, of whom 17,620 were silver
 and 3,319 gold employes, the latter being almost
 exclusively white Americans.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 448 square
 miles and in June, 1918, had a total population of
 21,707. It begins at a point three marine miles
 from mean low water mark in each ocean and
 extends for five miles on each side of the center
 line of the route of the canal. It includes the
 group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named
 Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities
 of Panama and Colon are excluded from the
 zone, but the United States has the right to en-
 force sanitary ordinances and maintain public
 order there in case the republic of Panama
 should not be able to do so.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The Panama railroad and the steamships run
 in connection with it between New York and
 Colon are owned and operated by the United
 States government. It practically parallels the
 canal nearly the whole distance. It is 46½ miles
 long and runs between the cities of Colon and
 Panama.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

PENSIONS AND PENSONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	Expenses.	No. of pen- sioners.
1866.	\$15,450,549.58	\$407,165.00	\$15,857,714.38
1867.	20,784,789.69	490,977.35	21,275,767.04
1868.	23,101,509.36	553,020.34	23,654,529.70
1869.	28,513,247.27	564,626.81	29,077,774.08
1870.	29,351,488.78	600,997.86	29,952,486.64
1871.	28,513,732.62	563,079.00	29,076,811.62
1872.	29,732,746.81	951,253.00	30,703,999.81
1873.	26,982,063.89	1,003,200.64	27,985,264.53
1874.	30,206,778.99	966,794.13	31,173,573.12
1875.	29,270,404.76	982,695.35	30,253,100.11
1876.	27,936,209.53	1,015,078.81	28,951,288.34
1877.	28,182,821.72	1,034,459.33	29,217,281.05
1878.	26,786,009.44	1,032,500.09	27,818,509.53
1879.	32,664,428.92	935,734.14	34,502,163.06
1880.	56,689,223.08	935,027.28	57,624,256.36
1881.	50,583,405.35	1,072,059.64	51,655,464.99
1882.	54,312,172.05	1,466,236.01	55,779,408.06
1883.	60,427,573.81	2,591,648.29	63,019,222.10
1884.	57,912,387.47	2,835,181.90	60,747,569.47
1885.	65,171,937.12	3,392,676.94	68,564,614.06
1886.	64,031,142.90	3,245,016.61	67,276,159.51
1887.	73,752,997.08	3,753,400.91	77,506,397.99
1888.	78,950,501.67	3,515,057.27	82,465,558.94
1889.	88,842,720.58	3,466,968.40	92,309,688.98
1890.	106,093,850.39	3,526,382.13	109,620,232.52
1891.	117,512,690.50	4,700,636.44	122,013,326.94
1892.	139,394,147.11	4,898,665.80	144,292,812.91
1893.	156,906,637.94	4,867,734.42	161,774,372.36
1894.	139,986,726.17	3,963,976.31	143,950,702.48
1895.	139,812,294.30	4,338,020.21	144,150,314.51
1896.	138,220,704.46	3,991,375.61	142,212,080.07
1897.	139,949,717.35	3,987,783.07	143,937,500.42
1898.	144,651,879.80	4,114,091.46	148,765,971.26
1899.	138,355,052.95	4,147,517.73	142,502,570.68
1900.	138,462,130.65	3,841,706.74	142,303,837.39
1901.	138,531,483.84	3,868,795.44	142,400,278.28
1902.	137,504,267.99	3,831,378.36	141,335,646.35
1903.	137,755,553.71	3,993,216.79	141,752,760.50
1904.	141,093,571.49	3,849,366.25	144,942,937.74
1905.	141,142,861.33	3,721,832.82	144,864,694.15
1906.	139,000,288.25	3,523,269.51	142,523,557.76
1907.	138,155,412.46	3,309,110.44	141,464,522.90
1908.	153,093,086.27	2,800,963.36	155,894,049.63
1909.	161,973,703.77	2,852,583.73	164,826,287.50
1910.	159,974,056.08	2,657,673.86	162,631,729.94
1911.	157,225,160.35	2,517,127.06	159,842,287.41
1912.	152,986,433.72	2,448,857.31	155,435,291.03
1913.	174,171,660.80	2,543,246.59	176,714,907.39
1914.	172,417,546.26	2,066,507.15	174,484,053.41
1915.	165,518,286.14	1,779,860.30	167,298,136.44
1916.	159,155,090.00	1,656,722.33	160,811,812.33
1917.	160,895,054.00	1,562,854.96	162,457,908.90
1918.	179,835,328.75	1,527,615.61	181,362,944.36

Totals.

Paid in pensions.....	\$5,298,915,665.46
Expenses.....	134,465,525.99
Pensions and expenses.....	5,433,381,191.45
Number of pensioners.....	

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The following information regarding matters connected with the payment of pensions is of general interest:

Total pensioners on roll June 30:	
1917.....	673,111
1918.....	646,895
Invalids.....	340,313
Widows.....	298,035
Dependents.....	4,860
Minors.....	932
Helpless children.....	163
Civil war soldiers on roll June 30:	
1917.....	329,226
1918.....	298,808
Civil war widows on roll June 30:	
1917.....	284,216
1918.....	288,815
Number of deaths (civil war sol- diers):	
1917.....	33,232
1918.....	30,466

Widows, minor children and de- pendents:	
1917.....	20,130
1918.....	18,412
The largest number of civil war soldiers on the roll was in 1898	745,822
The largest number of civil war widows on the roll was in 1912	304,373
Was of 1812 widows surviving June 30, 1918.....	99
War with Mexico, June 30, 1918:	
Survivors.....	289
Widows.....	3,064
War with Spain:	
Total number of original claims allowed by pension bureau....	39,694
Number on rolls June 30, 1918	27,513
Changes of postoffice addresses of pensioners:	
1917.....	130,164
1918.....	128,937
Employs at the beginning of the fiscal year:	
1917.....	1,115
1918.....	1,091
Volumes in military library:	
1917.....	1,695
1918.....	1,745
Total pieces of mail handled in 1918:	
Incoming.....	827,262
Outgoing.....	3,563,696
Inclosures.....	1,018,187
Cases acted on under act of Mar. 3, 1899 (division of pension between husband and wife), 1918.....	2,263
Cases acted on under act of Aug. 8, 1882 (to wife where husband is insane or imprisoned), 1918.....	82
Cases under guardianship, 1918.....	7,964
Amount of fees paid to attorneys, 1918.....	\$123,291
Income, refundments, etc.:	
For addresses, certified copies, etc. (act Aug. 24, 1912).....	\$911.36
Refundments to pension appro- priations.....	7,324.42
Miscellaneous.....	832.65
Total.....	9,068.43
Reimbursements:	
Amount allowed, expenses of last sickness and burial, for 1917.....	\$226,982.56
Amount allowed, expenses of last sickness and burial, for 1918.....	237,113.35
Medal-of-honor roll (act April 27, 1916):	
Total number entered on roll...	357
PENSONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1918, AND JUNE 30, 1917.	
Classes, 1918. 1917.	
Regular establishment:	
Invalids.....	15,233 15,702
Widows.....	2,953 2,962
Minor children.....	255 237
Mothers.....	1,228 1,209
Fathers.....	162 166
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters.....	7 7
Helpless children.....	5 5
Civil war:	
Act Feb. 6, 1907—	
Survivors.....	1,024 1,345
Act May 11, 1912—	
Survivors.....	266,443 201,268
General law—	
Invalids.....	30,920 36,076
Nurses.....	163 211
Widows.....	45,323 47,491
Minor children.....	100 119
Mothers.....	248 329
Fathers.....	18 27
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters.....	636 643
Helpless children.....	417 430

Classes.	1918.	1917.
Act June 27, 1890—Invalids	421	537
Minor children	2,083	2,627
Helpless children	505	498
Act April 19, 1908—		
Widows without children	240,661	234,069
Widows with children	2,831	2,656
War with Spain: Invalids	23,538	24,060
Widows	1,264	1,287
Minor children	147	159
Mothers	2,231	2,407
Fathers	326	355
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	2	2
Helpless children	5	6
War of 1812: Widows	99	109
War with Mexico: Survivors	289	384
Widows	3,063	3,422
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	1	.....
Indian wars: Survivors	2,421	564
Widows	1,817	1,743
War of 1917: Invalids	24	.....
Widows	24	.....
Minor children	1	.....
Mothers	7	.....
Total	646,895	673,111

PENSIONERS BY STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Fiscal year 1918.

States.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	2,552	\$709,200.82
Alaska	63	17,507.77
Arizona	708	196,753.25
Arkansas	6,959	1,933,906.18
California	22,861	6,353,071.94
Colorado	6,369	1,769,945.10
Connecticut	7,905	2,196,799.53
Delaware	2,055	571,084.56
District of Columbia	7,101	2,023,367.90
Florida	4,018	1,116,602.27
Georgia	2,367	657,789.39
Idaho	1,772	492,438.11
Illinois	44,614	12,402,562.73
Indiana	38,481	10,693,869.90
Iowa	21,983	6,109,075.72
Kansas	25,588	7,110,905.23
Kentucky	16,871	4,688,450.90
Louisiana	4,243	1,179,129.74
Maine	11,269	3,131,655.18
Maryland	9,829	2,731,479.21
Massachusetts	26,956	7,491,072.44
Michigan	27,095	7,529,700.50
Minnesota	10,038	2,789,500.26
Mississippi	3,169	880,665.46
Missouri	31,187	8,666,897.30
Montana	1,871	519,950.95
Nebraska	11,351	3,154,442.99
Nevada	3,315	87,538.50
New Hampshire	5,183	1,440,355.72
New Jersey	16,284	4,525,323.63
New Mexico	1,499	416,572.77
New York	54,022	15,062,713.84
North Carolina	2,870	797,573.00
North Dakota	2,316	646,616.44
Ohio	61,282	17,080,367.83
Oklahoma	9,005	2,502,489.57
Oregon	6,162	1,712,419.80
Pennsylvania	59,971	16,716,218.88
Rhode Island	3,542	984,321.72
South Carolina	1,339	372,108.13
South Dakota	4,261	1,184,131.98
Tennessee	13,397	3,723,026.33
Texas	6,639	1,844,978.56
Utah	811	225,376.91
Vermont	5,168	1,436,197.28
Virginia	6,881	1,912,229.96
Washington	7,867	2,186,239.33
West Virginia	8,363	2,324,477.35
Wisconsin	15,626	4,342,465.48
Wyoming	625	173,687.55
Total	642,703	178,815,285.89
Canal Zone	1	144.00

Insular Possessions.		
	No.	Amount.
Guam	2	\$528.00
Hawaii	58	15,396.18
Philippines	47	13,061.33
Porto Rico	26	7,225.40
Total	134	36,210.91

Foreign Countries.		
	No.	Amount.
Algeria	1	\$247.13
Argentina	10	2,777.79
Australia	84	23,351.16
Austria-Hungary*	26	.....
Azores	4	1,327.13
Bahamas	3	865.13
Barbados	1	144.00
Belgium*	15	.....
Bermuda	7	1,945.93
Bolivia	1	360.00
Borneo	1	168.00
Brazil	5	1,296.80
British West Indies	9	2,601.99
Bulgaria*	2	.....
Canada	2,081	551,870.00
Cape de Verde islands	1	285.47
Ceylon	2	579.67
Chile	10	2,542.26
China	13	3,613.87
Colombia	3	535.13
Comoro islands	1	120.00
Costa Rica	3	684.00
Cuba	38	10,326.17
Denmark	46	12,420.02
Dominican Republic	1	204.00
Dutch West Indies	2	432.00
East Africa	1	169.13
Egypt	1	283.13
England	375	103,500.00
Finland	7	1,415.92
France	56	15,120.00
Germany*	357	.....
Greece	7	1,854.36
Guadeloupe	1	274.67
Guatemala	2	564.00
Haiti	3	967.13
Honduras	3	756.00
Hongkong	2	264.00
India	6	1,673.20
Ireland	350	97,296.50
Isle of Pines	3	521.13
Italy	61	16,951.90
Japan	33	9,173.67
Liberia	5	1,565.63
Malta	1	144.00
Mauritius	1	144.00
Mexico	43	12,149.70
Netherlands	10	2,184.60
Newfoundland	6	1,628.42
New Zealand	15	5,168.50
Nicaragua	2	457.13
Norway	62	17,229.80
Panama	4	939.67
Peru	10	2,670.84
Pitcairn island*	1	.....
Poland*	1	.....
Portugal	2	523.13
Roumania*	1	.....
Russia	10	2,779.00
Samoa	1	96.00
Scotland	66	18,341.40
Serbia*	1	.....
Seychelles island	1	144.00
Siam	1	135.00
South Africa	5	1,483.13
Spain	4	1,130.15
St. Helena*	1	.....
Sweden	69	19,175.10
Switzerland	59	16,396.09
Tasmania	1	360.00
Tonga islands	1	295.60
Turkey in Asia	7	1,520.23
Uruguay*	1	.....
Venezuela	1	288.00
Wales	26	7,225.41
Total	4,057	983,687.95

*No payments.

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

According to the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor, all food combined showed an increase in price of 89 per cent for the five-year period July 15, 1913, to July 15, 1918. For every article for which prices are secured by the bureau there was an increase of 50 per cent and more in the five years and for four articles the increase exceeded 100 per cent, as follows: Meal, 123 per cent; potatoes, 105 per cent; lard, 104 per cent; flour, 103 per cent. The following table shows the average retail prices of certain articles of food on July 15 of 1917 and 1918 and the per cent of increase (+) in 1918 as compared with 1917. Where the relative price in 1918 is not shown it is because the prices for the articles in question were not secured by the bureau in 1913:

Article.	1917.	1918.	1918.
Sirloin steak.....	\$0.327	\$0.421	+ 59
Round steak.....	.306	.403	+ 73
Rib roast.....	.257	.333	+ 66
Chuck roast.....	.219	.291	.....
Plate beef.....	.165	.224	.....
Pork chops.....	.316	.379	+ 75
Bacon.....	.429	.523	+ 88
Ham.....	.396	.487	+ 73
Lard.....	.274	.325	+104
Lamb.....	.299	.373	+ 89
Hens.....	.280	.380	+ 75

Article.	1917.	1918.	1918.
Salmon, canned.....	.266	.296	.....
Eggs.....	.420	.491	+ 64
Butter.....	.459	.526	+ 52
Cheese.....	.330	.335	.....
Milk.....	.111	.132	+ 50
Bread.....	.088	.087	+ 74
Flour.....	.072	.067	+103
Cornmeal.....	.059	.067	+123
Rice.....	.106	.129	.....
Potatoes.....	.043	.039	+105
Onions.....	.051	.053	.....
Beans, navy.....	.195	.173	.....
Prunes.....	.160	.167	.....
Raisins.....	.148	.151	.....
Sugar.....	.091	.092	+ 70
Coffee.....	.306	.301	.....
Tea.....	.599	.653	.....
All combined.....	.....	.....	+ 69

The unit for each article is one pound except as to eggs, where it is one dozen, bread a loaf of 16 ounces and milk one quart.

DUN'S INDEX NUMBER.

According to the index number compiled by Dun's Review the general level of prices as determined by wholesale commodity quotations was nearly 93 per cent higher on Sept. 1, 1918, than at the beginning of the European war. Monthly comparisons of Dun's index number for the first nine months of 1918 follow:

Month.	Bread, stuffs.	Meat.	Dairy and garden.	Other food.	Clothing.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Jan. 1.....	\$54.276	\$19.292	\$27.416	\$18.744	\$40.880	\$29.273	\$32.294	\$222.175
Feb. 1.....	54.001	20.577	28.768	18.848	42.384	29.584	32.858	227.020
March 1.....	55.498	20.917	27.123	19.194	42.213	29.914	33.118	227.977
April 1.....	57.036	22.246	24.155	20.326	43.322	29.508	33.720	230.313
May 1.....	51.328	22.947	23.706	21.414	43.450	29.880	34.420	226.665
June 1.....	48.360	23.262	23.826	21.026	44.707	29.936	34.556	224.843
July 1.....	51.420	23.719	24.750	21.026	45.238	30.170	35.349	232.575
Aug. 1.....	51.620	23.085	24.681	22.307	44.285	30.345	35.735	232.058
Sept. 1.....	50.314	23.664	25.009	22.491	44.739	30.609	36.056	232.882

Breadstuffs include quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, besides beans and peas; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep and various provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden include butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits; other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing includes the raw material of each industry, and many quotations of woolen, cotton and other textile goods, as well as hides and leather; metals include various quotations of pig iron and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, coal and petroleum. The miscellaneous class embraces many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and drugs.

ANNALIST COMPUTATION.

The New York Annalist's "Curve in the Cost of Living," or index number, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, indicated that prices rose steadily from January to May, 1917, when there was a decline, followed by a gradual rise until Oct. 1, 1918. The index number published Oct. 28, 1918, showed:

Base—averages 1890-99=100 per cent.

Weekly Averages.

Oct. 26, 1918..	281.489	Oct. 28, 1918..	196.512
Oct. 27, 1917..	277.481		

Yearly Averages.

1918*	286.822	1914.....	146.069
1917.....	261.796	1896.....	80.096
1916.....	175.720	1890.....	109.252
1915.....	148.055	*To Oct. 26.	

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD REPORT.

The national industrial conference board, an organization formed in November, 1916, to improve industrial conditions, in October, 1918, announced the results of its study of the changes that had affected the wage earner's household budget since the beginning of the war in 1914. This budget was divided into five heads—food, shelter, clothing, fuel and light and sundries. The board summed up its findings in this way:

"Taking into consideration all of the factors in the problem, the evidence points strongly to the conclusion that for the great majority of American communities the average increase in the cost of living between July, 1914, and June, 1918, lies between 50 per cent and 55 per cent. Clothing showed the most marked advance of any of the major items in the budget—77 per cent—but quantitatively this is less important than the 62 per cent increase in the cost of food, since food represents about 43 per cent of the average expenditure, while clothing represents only 13 per cent."

In its calculations the board considered the family expenditure as distributed on the following basis: Food, 43.1 per cent; rent, 17.7 per cent; clothing, 13.2 per cent; fuel and light, 5.6 per cent; sundries, 20.4. The percentage of increase in cost during the war period to June, 1918, was: Food, 62 per cent; rent, 15 per cent; clothing, 77 per cent; fuel and light, 45 per cent, and sundries, 50 per cent. The percentage distribution of expenditures reflected the expenditures of 11,000 families.

DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW AND NEW TIME ZONES.

An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of establishing the standard time of the United States, the territory of continental United States shall be divided into five zones in the manner hereinafter provided. The standard time of the first zone shall be based on the mean astronomical time of the seventy-fifth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; that of the second zone on the ninety-fifth degree; that of the third zone on the 105th degree; that of the fourth zone on the 120th degree; and that of the fifth zone, which shall include only Alaska, on the 150th degree. That the limits of each zone shall be defined by an order of the interstate commerce commission, having regard for the convenience of commerce and the existing junction points and division points of common carriers engaged in commerce between the several states and with foreign nations, and such order may be modified from time to time.

standard time of each zone shall be advanced one hour, and at 2 o'clock antemeridian of the last Sunday in October in each year the standard time of each zone shall, by the retarding of one hour, be returned to the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing said zone, so that between the last Sunday in March at 2 o'clock antemeridian and the last Sunday in October at 2 o'clock antemeridian in each year the standard time in each zone shall be one hour in advance of the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing each zone, respectively.

Sec. 4. That the standard time of the first zone shall be known and designated as United States standard eastern time; that of the second zone shall be known and designated as United States standard central time; that of the third zone shall be known and designated as United States standard mountain time; that of the fourth zone shall be known and designated as United States standard Pacific time; and that of the fifth zone shall be known and



STANDARD TIME ZONES AS FIXED BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION IN 1918.

Sec. 2. That within the respective zone created under the authority hereof the standard time of the zone shall govern the movement of all common carriers engaged in commerce between the several states or between a state and any of the territories of the United States, or between a state or the territory of Alaska and any of the insular possessions of the United States or any foreign country. In all statutes, orders, rules, and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the United States, whether in the legislative, executive, or judicial branches of the government, or relating to the time within which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be the United States standard time of the zone within which the act is to be performed.

Sec. 3. That at 2 o'clock antemeridian of the last Sunday in March of each year the

designated as United States standard Alaska time.

Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. (Approved March 19, 1918.)

NEW TIME ZONES FIXED.

In accordance with the foregoing act of congress the interstate commerce commission issued an order on March 28 temporarily continuing the old time zones. Hearings were given in the course of the summer to those interested, experts were consulted and finally on Oct. 24 a formal order was issued prescribing new time zone limits for the entire United States to go into effect Jan. 1, 1919.

EASTERN-CENTRAL BOUNDARY LINE.

The boundary line between the eastern and central time zones as fixed by the commission runs from east of Port Huron, Mich., along the international boundary line through the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river and then runs in a southerly direction through Toledo, Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville,

Willard, Shelby Junction, Gallon, Marion, Columbus, Lancaster, Dundas and Gallipolis, Ohio; Huntington, Kenova and Williamson, W. Va.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.; Tenn.; Telford, Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; Atlanta, McDonough, Macon, Perry, Americus, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; the north boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Apalachicola river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The following-named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones are considered as within the United States standard eastern zone: Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby, Shelby Junction, Gallon, Lancaster, Dundas, and Gallipolis, Ohio; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.; Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; points on Southern Railway, McDonough, Ga., to Macon, Ga.; Perry, and Thomasville, Ga.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones not specifically named, are considered as within the United States standard central time zone.

CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN BOUNDARY LINE.

Between central and mountain time the line begins at the Canadian boundary, Portal, N. D., running through Minot and Goodall, N. D.; and following the Missouri river to Pierre, S. D., then through Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb.; Phillipsburg, Plainville, Ellis, Dodge City and Liberal, Kas.; Waynoka, Clinton and Sayre, Okla.; Sweetwater, Big Springs and San Angelo, Tex., and the 100th meridian to the Rio Grande river.

The following-named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones are considered as within the United States standard central time zone; Portal, Flaxton, and Minot, N. D.; Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Stockton, Plainville, Ellis, and Liberal, Kas.; Waynoka, Ralph, and Sayre, Okla.; Sweetwater, Big Springs, and San Angelo, Tex.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones not specifically named are considered as within United States standard mountain time zone.

MOUNTAIN-PACIFIC BOUNDARY LINE.

Between mountain and Pacific time zones the line is fixed following the eastern boundary of the Blackfeet Indian reservation in Montana, and the continental divide, to Helena, Butte, and Dillon, Mont.; Pocatello, Idaho, and the Oregon short line to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; thence the Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad and the west and south boundaries to the 113th meridian; thence to Seligman and Parker, Ariz., and along the Colorado river to the Mexican boundary.

All municipalities on the boundary between mountain and Pacific time zones will use Mountain standard time.

ALASKA AND HAWAII.

All of Alaska is left within a single time zone, the commission holding it cannot deal with this matter, nor with the omission of the Hawaiian islands from the terms of the daylight saving act.

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1917.

	Barrels.	State.	Spirit gallons.	State.	Liquors, barrels.
Fermented liquor..	60,817,379	Mont., Idaho, Utah	244,772	La. and Miss.....	514,361
Distilled spirits.	Gallons.	Nebraska	2,938,594	Maine	866
Whisky	57,651,834	New Jersey	54,494	Maryland	1,164,121
Rum	2,842,922	N. Mex. and Ariz..	315	Massachusetts	2,518,887
Gin	5,756,667	New York	13,856,054	Michigan	2,238,521
High wines.....	167,267	Ohio	10,114,573	Minnesota	1,539,321
Alcohol	145,535,791	Pennsylvania	12,190,764	Missouri	3,434,174
Commercial alcohol	65,879,886	Rhode Island.....	224	Montana	319,313
Fruit brandy.....	8,251,097	South Carolina...	1,159,309	Nebraska	362,354
		Texas	13,905	Nevada	14,869
		Virginia	122,957	New Hampshire...	268,564
		Wisconsin	2,527,249	New Jersey.....	3,402,420
				New Mexico.....	9,657
Total	286,085,464			New York.....	13,198,400
		Total	286,085,464	Ohio	5,458,868
		State.	Liquors, barrels.	Oklahoma	187
		Cal. and Nevad.....	8,728	Oregon	6,265
		Colorado and Wyo.	122	Pennsylvania	8,174,457
		Connecticut	1,542,876	Rhode Island.....	680,558
		Hawaii	707	South Dakota	50,636
		Illinois	1,019,572	Tennessee	32,999
		Indiana	158,705	Texas	755,582
		Ia. and Miss.....	161,791	Utah	164,126
		Maryland	29,463	Virginia	54,182
		Dist. of Columbia.	44,781	Wisconsin	4,919,014
		Florida	6,223,097	Wyoming	22,948
		Hawaii	1,548,645	Total	60,847,379
		Illinois	673,272		
		Indiana			
		Kentucky			

BY STATES.

State.	Spirit gallons.
Cal. and Nevada...	17,851,482
Colorado and Wyo.	260
Connecticut	132,054
Hawaii	14,015
Illinois	79,320,617
Indiana	43,361,276
Kentucky	36,441,778
Ia. and Miss.....	26,545,833
Maryland	24,965,321
Dist. of Columbia.	608,812
Massachusetts...	12,511,238
Michigan	819,908
Missouri	289,660

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE CENSURED.

United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette, whose stand on the war with Germany had caused widespread dissatisfaction not only throughout the country but particularly in his own state, Wisconsin, many of the people of which felt that he misrepresented them and caused the loyalty of the state to be questioned, was censured at an extra session of the assembly in Madison Feb. 25-March 6, 1918. The senate, which was the first to act, passed Feb. 5, by a vote of 26 to 3, the following resolution:

"The people of the state of Wisconsin have stood and always will stand squarely behind

the present war to a successful end. We condemn Senator Robert M. LaFollette and all others who have failed to see the righteousness of our nation's cause and have failed to support our government in matters vital to the winning of the war. And we denounce any attitude or utterance of theirs which has tended to incite sedition among the people of our country and to injure Wisconsin's fair name before the free peoples of the earth."

Through the maneuvers of a number of LaFollette's friends in the lower house a deadlock prevented action until March 6, when the senate resolution was adopted by a vote of 53 to 32.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census report for 1910.]

Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Actors	28,297	16,305	11,992	Lawyers, judges	114,704	114,146	558
Agents, general	50,785	48,495	2,290	Lithographers	8,138	7,661	477
Agents, insurance	88,463	85,926	2,537	Longshoremen	62,887	62,813	44
Agents, railway station	24,138	22,930	1,208	Lumbermen	161,268	161,191	77
Agents, real estate	125,862	122,935	2,927	Machinists	488,409	487,955	93
Architects	16,613	16,311	302	Mail carriers	50,678	15,240	1,011
Artists	34,104	18,675	15,429	Mail clerks, railway	104,210	102,748	1,462
Authors	4,368	2,310	2,058	Managers, mfg.	255,591	251,892	4,699
Baggagemen	12,273	12,273	.....	Manufacturers	1,195,029	1,127,926	67,103
Bakers	89,531	84,752	4,779	Masons, brick, stone	169,402	169,387	15
Bankers	56,059	54,387	1,672	Merchants, retail	1,014,508	1,012,925	1,583
Barbers, hairdressers	195,275	172,977	22,298	Wholesale	51,048	50,123	925
Bartenders	101,234	100,984	250	Millers, grain, etc.	23,152	23,093	59
Blacksmiths	240,519	240,488	31	Milliners	127,906	6,459	122,447
Boarding house keepers	165,452	23,052	142,400	Miners	964,824	963,730	1,094
Boilermakers	44,761	44,761	.....	Molders, founders	120,900	120,783	117
Bookkeepers	456,700	299,545	187,155	Motormen	59,005	59,005	.....
Braakemen	92,572	92,572	.....	Musicians	139,310	64,832	84,478
Brokers, commercial	24,009	23,690	319	Nurses, not trained	125,838	15,926	110,912
Brokers, stock	13,729	13,522	207	Office boys and girls	92,327	5,819	76,508
Builders	174,422	173,573	849	Officials, city	97,959	92,474	4,686
Butchers	124,048	122,757	1,291	State and U. S.	52,254	49,665	2,589
Cabinetmakers	41,892	41,884	8	Painters, glaziers	337,355	334,814	2,541
Candy-makers	30,943	13,608	17,335	Paperhangers	25,577	24,780	797
Canvassers	18,595	13,980	4,615	Patternmakers	23,559	23,006	553
Carpenters	817,120	817,082	38	Photographers	31,775	26,811	4,964
Carriage drivers	35,375	35,339	37	Physicians, surgeons	151,132	142,117	9,015
Chambermaids	39,789	187	39,602	Plasterers	47,682	47,676	6
Chauffeurs	45,785	45,752	33	Plumbers	148,304	148,304	.....
Chemists	16,273	15,694	579	Policemen	61,980	61,980	.....
Cigarmakers	151,519	79,947	71,572	Porters (not store)	20,128	84,055	73
Clay, stone, workers	88,628	78,167	9,461	Pressmen, printing	34,184	19,892	10,292
Clergymen	118,018	125,690	885	Professors, college	15,668	12,710	2,958
Clerks, store	337,183	275,589	111,594	Reporters, editors	34,382	30,201	4,181
Collectors	720,498	597,833	122,665	Restaurant keepers	60,382	50,316	10,066
Cooks	35,747	33,850	1,897	Roofters	14,078	14,078	.....
Commercial travelers	450,440	117,004	333,436	Sailors	46,510	46,498	12
Compositors	163,620	161,027	2,593	Sales men and women	921,130	663,410	257,720
Conductors, steam rys.	65,604	65,604	.....	Saloonkeepers	68,215	66,724	1,491
Conductors, street rys.	56,932	56,932	.....	Sawyers	43,276	43,257	19
Coopers	25,299	22,292	7	Sewers, factory	291,209	60,003	231,206
Dairy farmers	61,816	59,240	2,576	Shoemakers (not factory)	69,570	68,788	782
Deliverymen	229,619	229,469	150	Showmen	20,096	18,988	1,108
Dentists	39,997	38,743	1,254	Soldiers, sailors	77,153	77,153	.....
Designers	11,768	9,211	2,577	Stenographers	316,938	53,378	263,515
Detectives, m'rs'h's, etc.	23,599	23,219	380	Stock herdiers	62,975	62,090	885
Domestics, general	1,038,900	102,151	935,848	Stonecutters	35,731	35,726	5
Draftsmen	33,314	32,923	391	Surgeons, veterinary	11,652	11,652	.....
Dressmakers	449,342	1,582	447,760	Switchmen, yardmen	85,147	85,095	52
Druggists	67,575	65,414	2,161	Tailors	204,608	163,795	40,813
Dyers	14,050	13,396	654	Teachers	599,237	121,210	478,027
Electricians	135,519	135,427	92	Teamsters	408,469	408,396	73
Electrotypers, stereotypers	4,368	4,268	100	Telegraph operators	69,953	61,734	8,219
Elevator tenders	25,035	25,010	25	Telephone operators	97,893	9,631	88,262
Engineers, civil	52,033	52,028	5	Tinsmiths	59,833	59,809	24
Locomotive	96,229	96,229	.....	Undertakers	20,734	19,921	813
Mining	6,930	6,930	.....	Upholsterers	20,221	18,928	1,293
Stationary	231,041	231,031	10	Waiters	188,299	102,495	85,798
Engravers	13,967	13,429	538				
Express messengers	6,781	6,778	3				
Farmers	5,865,003	5,607,297	257,706				
Floors, grindrs.	49,575	49,575	2,846				
Fishermen	25,606	25,606	.....			
Locomotive	76,381	76,381	.....			
Stationary	111,248	111,248	.....			
Fishermen	68,275	67,799	476				
Foremen, mfg.	175,098	155,358	19,740				
Foresters	4,322	4,322	.....			
Furnacemen	36,251	36,226	25				
Gardeners, florists	139,255	131,421	7,834				
Glassblowers	15,564	15,474	90				
Hatmakers (felt)	26,576	22,377	4,198				
Hostlers	63,388	63,382	6				
Hotelkeepers	64,504	50,269	14,235				
Housekeepers, stewards	189,273	15,940	173,333				
Janitors	113,081	91,629	21,452				
Jewelers	32,174	30,837	2,337				
Laborers, domestic	53,480	13,693	520,004				
Farm	5,975,057	4,460,634	1,514,423				
Garden	133,927	126,453	7,474				
General	934,909	919,031	15,878				
Public service	67,234	66,505	729				
Railroad	570,975	567,522	3,453				
Store	102,333	98,169	4,164				
Launderers (not in laundry)	533,697	13,693	520,004				
Laundry operatives	111,879	35,899	73,980				

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

In 1910 there were 38,167,336 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States. Of these 30,091,564 were men and 8,075,772 women. The occupations by grand divisions were as follows:

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry—Total, 12,659,203; men, 10,851,702; women, 1,807,501.

Extraction of minerals—Total, 964,824; men, 963,730; women, 1,094.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Total, 10,658,881; men, 8,837,901; women, 1,820,980.

Transportation—Total, 2,637,671; men, 2,531,075; women, 106,596.

Trade—Total, 3,614,670; men, 3,146,582; women, 468,088.

Public service—Total, 459,291; men, 445,733; women, 13,558.

Professional service—Total, 1,663,569; men, 929,684; women, 733,885.

Domestic and personal service—Total, 3,772,174; men, 1,241,328; women, 2,530,846.

GAINFUL WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX (1910).

Age.	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Pct.
10 to 13 years	609,030	16.6	286,946	8.0
14 to 15 years	744,109	41.4	350,140	19.8
16 to 20 years	3,615,623	72.2	1,847,600	39.9
21 to 44 years	17,262,209	96.7	4,302,969	26.3
45 and over	7,860,593	85.9	1,288,117	15.7

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY LEADING INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Total.	Owners.*	Clerks.	Wage earners.
Agricultural implements.....	60,229	2,489	7,189	50,551
Automobiles.....	85,359	2,564	7,074	75,721
Boots and shoes.....	215,923	5,752	11,874	198,297
Brass and bronze products.....	45,441	2,160	2,663	40,618
Bread, bakery products.....	144,322	29,136	14,970	100,216
Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....	31,506	10,480	2,595	18,431
Canning and preserving.....	71,972	6,920	5,084	59,968
Carriages and wagons.....	82,944	8,844	4,172	69,928
Cars, shop construction, etc.....	301,273	6,974	12,125	282,174
Cars, steam railroad.....	47,094	1,041	2,967	43,086
Chemicals.....	27,791	1,086	2,991	23,714
Clothing, men's.....	271,437	12,041	19,700	239,696
Clothing, women's.....	179,021	9,281	15,997	153,743
Confectiory.....	54,854	3,362	6,354	44,638
Copper, tin, sheet iron.....	86,934	7,269	6,050	73,615
Cotton goods.....	387,771	4,421	4,430	378,880
Electrical machinery.....	105,600	4,121	14,223	87,256
Flour and grist mill products.....	66,054	13,763	7,838	39,453
Foundry, machine shop products.....	615,485	31,605	52,869	531,011
Furniture, refrigerators.....	144,140	7,281	8,407	128,452
Gas, illuminating, heating.....	51,007	2,986	10,806	37,215
Hosiery, knit goods.....	126,150	3,308	3,547	129,275
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.....	43,061	1,119	3,513	38,429
Steel works and rolling mills.....	260,762	4,286	16,400	240,076
Leather goods.....	43,525	4,209	4,409	34,907
Leather, tanned, curried, etc.....	67,100	2,331	2,567	62,202
Liquors, distilled.....	8,328	1,111	787	6,430
Liquors, malt.....	66,725	4,362	7,784	54,579
Lumber, timber.....	784,989	68,165	21,805	695,019
Marble and stone.....	77,275	8,453	3,219	65,603
Oil, cotton seed, cake.....	21,273	2,167	2,035	17,071
Paint and varnish.....	21,896	2,016	5,640	14,240
Paper and wood pulp.....	81,473	2,298	3,197	75,978
Patent medicines, etc.....	41,101	5,647	12,559	22,895
Petroleum, refining.....	16,640	671	2,040	13,929
Printing, publishing.....	388,466	49,332	80,700	258,434
Silk and silk goods.....	105,238	2,236	3,965	99,037
Slaughtering, packing.....	108,716	3,514	15,474	89,728
Smelting, refining, copper.....	16,832	275	929	15,628
Smelting, refining, lead.....	8,059	132	600	7,424
Sugar, molasses.....	15,553	759	1,343	13,526
Tobacco manufactures.....	197,637	21,012	9,815	166,810
Woolen, worsted, felt goods.....	175,176	3,192	3,262	168,722
All other industries.....	1,916,361	117,932	149,988	1,648,441
Total.....	7,678,578	487,173	576,359	6,615,046

*Includes salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING (1909).

Class.	[Summary prepared by census bureau, 1912, showing distribution by class, sex and age.]		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Proprietors and firm members.....	273,265	263,265	9,999
Salaried officers of corporations.....	80,735	78,937	1,798
Superintendents and managers.....	133,173	130,304	2,869
Total proprietors and officials.....	487,173	472,514	14,659
Clerks.....	576,359	437,056	139,303
Wage earners (average number).....	6,615,046	5,252,293	1,362,753
Total all classes.....	7,678,578	6,162,263	1,516,315
Sixteen years of age and over.....	6,452,800	5,162,547	1,290,253
Under 16 years of age.....	1,225,778	89,746	72,500

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN ILLINOIS.

[From census bureau report.]

Summary for State.

	1910.	1900.
Population.....	5,638,591	4,821,550
Number farms.....	251,872	264,151
Average acres per farm.....	129.1	124.2
Average value per acre.....	\$95.02	\$46.17
Value land.....	3,090,411,148	1,514,113,970
Value buildings.....	432,381,422	251,467,580
Value machinery.....	73,724,074	44,977,310
Value stock.....	308,804,431	193,758,037
Total value property.....	3,905,321,075	2,004,316,897

The average value of an Illinois farm, including its equipment, rose from \$7,588 in 1900 to \$15,505 in 1910. The counties showing the highest average value of farm land per acre—\$125 and over—were Cook, Iroquois, Vermillion, Edgar, LaSalle, Livingston, Ford, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Woodford, McLean, Dewitt, Platt, Macon,

Moultrie, Tazewell, Logan and Sangamon. The next highest—\$100 to \$125 per acre—were DeKalb, Lee, Kendall, Will, Kankakee, Grundy, Bureau, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Knox, Stark, Peoria, McDonough, Marshall, Putnam, Morgan and Christian.

Of the farms in Illinois in 1910, 58.6 per cent were operated by owners and managers and 41.4 by tenants. Of the farms 60.3 per cent were free from mortgages and 39.2 were mortgaged.

Domestic Animals on Illinois Farms.

	Number.	Value.
Cattle.....	2,440,577	\$73,454,745
Horses.....	1,452,887	163,363,400
Mules.....	147,833	18,140,335
Asses and burros.....	2,863	568,194
Swine.....	4,686,362	36,210,179
Sheep.....	1,059,846	4,843,736
Goats.....	12,485	38,564

Poultry.

	Number.	Value.
Chickens	21,409,885	\$11,696,650
Turkeys	20,563,850	10,941,491
Ducks	189,411	374,544
Geese	201,350	109,124
Guinea fowls.....	84,057	25,547
Pigeons	144,268	27,445

Dairy Products (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Milk, gallons.....	320,240,399	.....
Butter made, pounds.....	46,609,992	\$10,493,217
Cheese made, pounds.....	81,918	8,306
Milk sold, gallons.....	158,031,333	18,314,172
Cream sold, gallons.....	2,104,352	1,515,676
Butter fat sold, pounds.....	4,637,745	1,210,748
Butter sold, pounds.....	24,442,251	5,674,830
Cheese sold, pounds.....	54,502	5,423

Small Fruits (1909).

	Quarts.	Value.
Strawberries	8,031,824	\$613,917
Blackberries	2,915,473	237,053
Raspberries	1,334,327	191,401
Currants	265,858	21,863
Gooseberries	541,498	44,238
Cranberries	13,418	1,248
Other berries.....	268	22
Total	13,602,676	1,109,747

Orchard Fruits (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Apples, bushels.....	3,093,321	\$2,111,866
Peaches, nectarines, bushels.....	1,222,570	999,516
Pears, bushels.....	249,365	202,965
Plums, prunes, bushels.....	78,566	80,384
Cherries, bushels.....	287,376	453,474
Apricots, bushels.....	1,250	1,457
Quinces, bushels.....	6,723	8,037
Mulberries, bushels.....	40	44
Grapes, pounds.....	16,582,785	4,264,463
Total	4,939,211	3,857,743

Nuts (1909).

	Pounds.	Value.
Walnuts, English, Persian....	3,497	\$331
Pecans	107,069	10,301
Black walnuts.....	530,730	7,411
Chestnuts	3,515	76
Butternuts	4,933	321
Hickory nuts.....	60,124	1,954
Total	714,478	20,550

NOTE—Total includes almonds, hazelnuts, Japanese walnuts and other nuts.

Sugar Crops (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Maple sugar made, pounds....	5,366	\$1,113
Maple sirup made, gallons....	18,492	22,389
Sugar beets produced, tons....	14,981	77,732
Sorghum cane grown, tons.....	50,287	.....
Sorghum cane sold, tons.....	240	.....
Sorghum sirup made, gallons	977,238	490,569

VALUE OF CROPS BY COUNTIES (1909).

[From report of bureau of the census.]

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege- tables.	Fruits & nuts.
Adams	\$5,192,564	\$3,788,357	\$279,733	\$154,333
Alexander	619,027	425,471	30,479	14,546
Bond	1,567,839	1,141,581	76,819	17,872
Boone	1,759,344	1,225,271	84,874	11,335
Brown	1,578,065	1,228,566	52,550	23,625
Bureau	7,165,437	6,008,965	175,702	43,218
Calhoun	1,016,754	724,427	49,424	13,664
Carroll	2,796,898	1,990,327	111,205	18,057
Cass	2,574,318	2,380,705	73,340	29,508
Champaign	9,991,658	9,194,789	178,107	114,753
Christian	5,463,041	4,722,435	122,928	55,229
Clark	1,865,009	1,203,773	102,112	39,476
Clay	1,652,385	1,093,024	97,123	45,362
Clinton	2,488,129	2,167,627	85,965	28,712
Coles	4,463,738	3,279,962	112,437	62,643
Cook	8,941,336	2,166,113	2,843,926	44,495
Crawford	1,624,673	1,168,718	98,744	32,720
Cumberland	1,371,699	714,716	60,937	47,669
DeKalb	5,457,231	4,446,283	113,801	22,230
Dewitt	3,693,830	3,378,497	70,375	44,163
Douglas	4,200,444	3,745,992	68,680	24,594
DuPage	2,170,616	1,273,117	99,173	17,434

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege- tables.	Fruits & nuts.
Edgar	\$5,315,601	\$4,839,637	\$104,547	\$378,587
Edwardsville	1,107,364	814,623	43,082	17,668
Effingham	1,724,101	1,211,587	86,720	31,855
Fayette	2,724,967	2,013,765	143,616	51,251
Ford	5,272,957	4,901,850	86,821	21,181
Franklin	1,301,461	829,940	147,219	25,843
Fulton	5,650,830	4,522,392	159,737	140,832
Gallatin	1,550,741	1,313,805	67,191	21,817
Greene	3,206,145	2,567,907	100,625	117,903
Grundy	3,774,569	3,488,722	53,251	5,328
Hamilton	1,359,868	864,692	97,230	37,120
Hancock	4,926,365	3,823,112	139,810	129,835
Hardin	471,629	316,658	31,274	24,166
Henderson	2,124,501	1,815,909	43,473	30,646
Henry	6,236,444	5,096,109	140,053	58,202
Iroquois	10,607,811	9,795,841	211,061	68,135
Jackson	2,185,086	1,488,649	240,313	79,747
Jasper	1,801,961	1,076,740	112,717	36,740
Jefferson	1,807,737	1,175,155	132,047	40,245
Jersey	2,009,284	1,656,781	76,391	28,752
Jo Daviess	2,764,066	1,680,056	137,798	23,075
Johnson	1,129,554	653,627	95,187	84,922
Kane	3,928,086	2,682,250	165,871	33,485
Kankakee	6,032,515	4,298,265	156,379	27,667
Kendall	2,729,457	2,407,369	42,626	8,210
Knox	5,146,135	4,190,537	123,341	86,443
LaSalle	10,222,235	9,044,498	247,674	44,460
Lake	2,392,597	1,924,242	170,335	35,256
Lawrence	1,701,015	1,360,872	89,416	13,393
Lee	6,878,794	4,397,607	158,356	30,531
Livingston	11,377,297	10,678,861	165,435	43,032
Lodge	6,411,272	5,842,373	125,140	66,521
McDonough	4,385,419	3,780,900	94,321	75,672
McHenry	3,432,771	2,390,112	182,459	22,458
McLean	12,811,506	11,480,655	270,661	121,062
Macon	5,986,530	5,341,789	155,624	86,963
Macoupin	4,866,433	3,939,451	144,805	55,569
Madison	4,857,437	3,614,917	514,136	61,912
Marion	1,946,301	1,296,929	132,955	68,797
Marshall	3,087,730	2,748,028	62,578	22,172
Mason	3,586,196	3,267,410	55,527	39,428
Massac	803,054	679,453	67,750	50,052
Menard	2,555,316	2,271,130	51,827	43,842
Mercer	3,525,524	2,344,867	76,393	36,494
Monroe	2,072,504	1,692,413	155,923	18,432
Montgomery	4,144,905	3,286,261	128,309	71,585
Morgan	4,695,526	4,161,823	130,893	53,209
Moultrie	2,789,818	2,319,852	65,084	27,645
Ogle	5,327,453	4,269,777	208,969	24,825
Peoria	4,480,892	3,422,386	192,361	106,637
Perry	1,200,385	826,577	102,332	25,843
Platt	4,366,082	3,976,753	68,442	26,588
Pike	4,569,131	3,576,055	135,527	126,374
Pope	912,613	577,756	74,677	44,766
Pulaski	1,076,597	562,224	145,682	186,116
Putnam	1,083,398	917,319	32,319	10,970
Randolph	2,433,694	1,899,959	115,380	34,770
Richland	1,406,436	804,303	62,976	60,825
Rock Island	2,447,691	1,623,115	185,690	80,548
St. Clair	4,761,122	3,488,491	689,889	67,776
Saline	1,363,656	890,071	97,321	55,134
Sangamon	7,458,942	6,419,931	232,361	104,932
Shelby	2,579,011	2,092,579	82,464	40,602
Scott	1,782,674	1,560,993	51,891	29,090
Shelby	4,380,769	3,325,398	126,042	64,454
Stark	2,417,177	2,092,760	43,401	22,472
Stephenson	3,643,588	2,547,340	186,061	28,014
Tazewell	5,573,005	4,827,583	128,610	110,540
Union	2,017,813	865,030	480,294	279,967
Vermillion	7,146,946	6,551,752	254,085	90,875
Wabash	1,399,965	1,181,333	43,209	8,894
Warren	4,239,718	3,636,464	73,653	44,899
Washington	2,326,226	1,981,154	89,601	28,652
Wayne	2,414,287	1,415,708	160,943	48,825
White	2,627,360	2,182,317	135,996	24,900
Whiteside	4,616,745	3,580,012	243,761	38,465
Will	6,426,239	5,273,693	207,014	39,147
Williamson	1,317,585	778,964	143,232	71,139
Winnebago	3,107,191	2,026,776	182,449	35,977
Woodford	4,525,319	4,030,029	128,338	64,470
Total	372,270,470	297,523,098	16,300,654	5,414,594

*The total of all crops includes grains and seeds other than cereals, hay and forage and miscellaneous crops.

VALUE OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES OF STATES (1913).

[Bureau of the census report.]

States.*	Total Statehouses.†	Armories.	Hospitals.‡	Homes.¶	Schools.§	Prisons.
Alabama	\$9,791,182	\$1,500,000	\$330,000	\$1,000,000	\$5,505,182	\$1,406,000
Arizona	2,147,200	180,000	340,000	.....	933,200	500,000
Arkansas	7,041,571	2,850,000	1,600,000	200,000	1,837,500	554,071
California	53,829,469	5,102,712	165,121	8,274,762	16,159,781	3,829,844
Colorado	12,716,500	2,672,000	17,500	1,515,000	5,515,000	2,830,000
Connecticut	12,826,612	5,297,103	1,514,000	2,766,770	134,120	1,150,175
Delaware	465,000	380,000	25,000	.....	60,000	.....
Florida	2,471,769	575,000	741,050	.....	1,112,719	.....
Georgia	4,719,900	1,000,000	.....	150,000	3,429,900	40,000
Idaho	4,681,680	1,800,500	.....	661,615	1,571,974	553,764
Illinois	44,215,230	6,570,000	177,700	290,748	12,982,812	5,787,377
Indiana	23,157,960	4,425,000	.....	8,137,077	1,221,486	2,697,466
Iowa	20,545,223	3,618,000	.....	4,976,825	1,421,307	6,781,307
Kansas	18,242,808	5,350,589	.....	3,500,000	4,692,219	4,100,000
Kentucky	9,848,583	2,665,000	25,000	.....	1,526,000	3,635,000
Louisiana	5,701,698	500,000	1,540,000	.....	2,081,198	1,350,000
Maine	4,762,076	1,523,905	82,562	1,933,043	770,145	390,472
Maryland	8,867,296	1,240,000	530,000	2,698,000	.....	1,941,000
Massachusetts	51,358,057	7,906,507	3,864,638	12,889,881	4,295,907	3,950,978
Michigan	20,732,097	2,500,000	.....	123,757	5,537,601	8,330,989
Minnesota	22,454,023	4,993,443	.....	198,345	6,521,585	6,195,820
Mississippi	12,543,528	2,972,662	.....	600,000	1,301,338	4,732,521
Missouri	11,750,615	125,000	.....	3,750,000	5,500,000	2,375,515
Montana	4,859,461	1,454,856	673,000	273,243	2,035,780	497,582
Nebraska	8,786,615	844,514	250,000	2,448,695	4,111,406	832,000
Nevada	1,755,250	534,250	14,000	235,000	85,000	626,000
New Hampshire	3,879,000	1,200,000	133,000	115,000	1,050,000	892,000
New Jersey	16,872,594	2,500,000	1,442,806	6,396,096	505,551	1,704,784
New Mexico	2,148,450	270,000	120,000	311,000	100,000	70,000
New York	105,959,252	24,575,477	7,379,979	33,961,556	9,061,399	7,099,655
North Carolina	11,648,163	3,390,000	7,500	53,000	2,597,000	3,575,663
North Dakota	4,818,492	538,156	.....	42,994	1,084,793	630,462
Ohio	48,606,806	2,860,000	438,500	12,208,025	2,533,972	9,752,843
Oklahoma	10,890,371	3,156,761	.....	458,000	5,585,000	1,690,000
Oregon	7,670,633	420,000	160,000	715,397	2,160,000	3,131,554
Rhode Island	7,173,995	3,959,400	265,850	643,235	67,000	732,500
South Carolina	9,659,000	2,500,000	15,000	1,713,000	.....	5,006,000
South Dakota	3,544,802	1,045,872	.....	.....	864,715	1,427,987
Tennessee	4,635,246	1,500,000	.....	1,272,411	80,000	779,160
Texas	13,675,000	7,500,000	50,000	2,500,000	400,000	1,800,000
Utah	3,659,375	.....	.....	620,272	2,198,714	774,089
Vermont	2,200,934	894,243	82,300	478,810	58,820	74,821
Virginia	12,342,862	5,000,000	413,000	1,594,537	4,565,325	725,000
Washington	16,739,943	550,794	739,580	1,693,889	114,554	11,920,100
West Virginia	9,227,000	1,517,000	15,000	320,000	2,525,090	3,150,000
Wisconsin	18,968,466	4,682,300	43,293	1,876,528	1,079,458	6,916,184
Wyoming	897,500	325,000	.....	190,000	75,000	250,000
Total	695,499,187	136,866,051	17,688,329	106,097,687	83,302,218	175,953,734

*Pennsylvania was omitted from table, as no figures were available. †Statehouses include departmental libraries. ‡General, insane and contagious. §Soldiers', orphans' and other charitable institutions. §Educational institutions.

17,688,329 106,097,687 83,302,218 175,953,734 93,654,114

Note—Included in the totals are the following: Art galleries and museums, \$3,462,909; fair grounds, parks and monuments, \$12,720,076; lands, buildings and equipment of public service enterprises, \$52,919,057; miscellaneous, \$12,835,012.

SALARIES OF PRESIDENTS OF REPUBLICS OF LATIN AMERICA.

[Table furnished by International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.]

Republic.	Amount per year, national currency.	Approximate gold equivalent.	Republic.	Amount per year, national currency.	Approximate gold equivalent.
Argentina	72,000 pesos	\$31,500	Venezuela	60,000 bolivars	\$12,000
Bolivia	18,000 bolivianos	7,200	Mexico	137 pesos a day	25,000
Brazil	120,000 milreis (paper)	40,000	Cuba	25,000 pesos	15,000
Chile	18,000 pesos	6,670	Dominican Rep.	\$7,200	7,200
Colombia	£3,600	18,000	Haiti	\$24,000	24,000
Ecuador	12,000 sucres	6,000	Costa Rica	18,000 colones	8,350
Paraguay	7,000 pesos (oro)	7,000	Guatemala	30,000 pesos	12,000
Peru	£3,000	15,000	Honduras	24,000 pesos	9,600
Uruguay	\$36,000	36,000	Nicaragua	24,000 pesos	9,600
Panama	18,000 Moneda de Curso nacional	18,000	Salvador	22,500 pesos	9,000

Note—Expenses of office not included.

AVERAGE COST OF MAINTAINING AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

Includes pay of officers and men, repairs to hull and machinery, and other expenses. Figures are for ships (by types) in full commission during fiscal year 1915. [From U. S. Navy Year-Book.]

Battle ship	\$820,074.83
Armored cruiser	663,992.62
Cruiser, 1st class	512,729.67
Cruiser, 3d class	290,351.59

Destroyer	\$125,061.78
Monitor	193,556.95
Submarine	37,394.70
Transport	252,928.97
Gunboat	126,140.86
Supply ship	202,768.60
Hospital ship	208,271.40
Torpedo boat tender	187,775.96
Fuel ship	116,093.21

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE FLAG.

Prepared by E. B. Wicklander.

The flag should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowered at sunset, but may fly at all times during war if intended for patriotic and not advertising purposes. In stormy weather it is considered unkind to permit the flag to fly except in battle, where it may wave night and day without regard for weather.

The flag in times of peace is not permitted by correct usage to float all night except at the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Displaying the Flag—The flag, out of doors, should be flown from a pole whenever possible, or a wire or rope. In the United States army all flags are suspended from poles and in no other way. The blue field is placed farthest from the house displaying it, except when facing a parade, with the flag suspended across the street with the stripes perpendicular, in which case the blue field goes in the upper left hand corner as viewed by the parade.

While raising or lowering the flag, it must not touch the ground; care for it tenderly and respectfully.

Driving nails in the flag to hold it in place is considered wrong. Preferably it should be tied with red, white or blue cord, or tri-colored cord.

Colors on Parade—When the colors are passing on parade or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt; if sitting, arise, stand at attention and uncover; men to remove their hats and women to bow their heads. All military men are required to stand at salute.

Used in Decoration—When the flag is hung vertically (so it can be viewed from one side only) the blue field should be at the right as one faces it. When hung horizontally the field should be at the left. The flag should never be placed below a person sitting.

Desecration of the Flag—No advertisement or lettering of any sort should ever be placed upon the flag, or any object, especially mer-

chandise for sale, placed upon it; nor should it ever be used as a trade mark. It should not be worn as the whole or part of a costume, and when worn as a badge, it should be small and pinned over the left breast or to the left collar lapel.

When worn as an emblem on the coat or other garment, no other token should be worn above it.

The flag in any form should never appear on towels, handkerchiefs, aprons or other utilitarian clothes of any kind, nor used as a table scarf.

When Portrayed—The flag when portrayed by an illustrative process should always have the staff so placed that it is at the left of the picture, the fabric floating to the right. In crossing the flag with that of another nation, the United States flag should be at the right.

Used as a Banner—When the flag is used as a banner, the blue field should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south.

Half-Mast or Used on a Bier—Before placing the flag at half-mast on Memorial day or when officially required as a symbol of mourning, it must have been raised to the top of pole or staff and then lowered at or near the center of the staff.

When the flag is placed over a bier or casket, the blue field should be at the head.

On Memorial day, May 30—The national flag should be displayed at half-mast until noon, when hoisted to the top of the staff, where it remains until sunset.

Days When the Flag Should Be Flown—Washington's birthday, Feb. 22; Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12; Mothers' day, second Sunday in May; Memorial day, May 30; Flag day, June 14; Independence day, July 4; also many local patriotic anniversaries.

When a flag has become old and worn, it should not be allowed to be thrown around and treated with disrespect, but should be burned.

BUCK'S STOVE COMPANY BOYCOTT CASE.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in August, 1907, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range company of St. Louis, Mo., by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists of the federation's official organ. The injunction was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the injunction was being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. They were declared guilty by Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia Dec. 23, 1908. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months' and Mr. Morrison to six months' imprisonment. They were admitted to bail and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Colum-

bia, which tribunal decided Nov. 2, 1909, that the decree against them was valid.

An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, which on May 15, 1911, reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case. May 5, 1913, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again affirmed the original findings in the contempt case, but reduced Mr. Gompers' sentence to thirty days in jail and held that Mitchell and Morrison should be exempt from prison sentences, but should each pay a fine of \$500. June 19, 1913, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court granted an appeal by the defendants that the case be heard again by the highest tribunal.

May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme court set aside the sentences imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitations. Justice Holmes, who read the opinion, held that the contempt proceedings should have been begun within three years from the date of the offense.

THE SAGE FOUNDATION.

March 12, 1907, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York announced that she had set aside the sum of \$10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation and to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States.

Following is a part of the statement given out by Mrs. Sage as to the object of the gift: "I have set aside \$10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living condi-

tions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established.

The general director of the fund is John M. Glenn. Office, 130 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS.

- 1901—William Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Munich.
 1902—Divided equally between Henrik Anton Lorentz, professor of physics at the University of Leyden, and Peter Zeeman, professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam.
 1903—Half to Antoine Henri Becquerel, professor of physics at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, member Institut Français, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and teacher in physics at the Paris Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, and his wife, Marie Skłodowska Curie, preceptress at the Higher Normal School for Young Girls at Sevres.
 1904—Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
 1905—Philippe Lenard, professor of physics at the Physical Institute of Kiel.
 1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge.
 1907—Albert A. Michelson, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.
 1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman of the University of Paris.
 1909—G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strassburg.
 1910—Johannes Diderik van der Waals, professor of experimental physics in the University of Amsterdam, Holland.
 1911—Prof. Wilhelm Wien, University of Wurzburg.
 1912—Gustaf Dalen, Swedish engineer.
 1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, University of Leyden.
 1914—Prof. Max von Laue, Germany.
 1915—Prof. William H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge, England.
 1916, 1917 and 1918—No award.

MEDICINE.

- 1901—Emil Adolf von Behring, professor of hygiene and medical history at the University of Marburg, Prussia.
 1902—Donald Ross, professor of tropical medicine at the University college of Liverpool.
 1903—Niels Ryberg Finsen, professor of medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 1904—Ivan Petrovic Pawlow, professor of physiology in the Military Academy of Medicine, Petrograd, Russia.
 1905—Robert Koch, member of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin.
 1906—Profs. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi of the Pavia university, Italy.
 1907—Charles L. A. Laveran of the Pasteur institute in Paris.
 1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of the Pasteur institute, Paris.
 1909—Prof. F. T. Kocher, Switzerland.
 1910—Dr. Albrecht Kossel, professor of physiology, Heidelberg university, Germany.
 1911—Allvar Gullstrand, professor of diseases of the eye, Uppsala university, Sweden.
 1912—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.
 1913—Prof. Charles Richet, University of Paris.
 1914—Dr. Robert Barany, Vienna, Austria.
 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918—No award.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1901—Jakob Hendrik van't Hoff, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
 1902—Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
 1903—Svante August Arrhenius, professor at the University of Stockholm.
 1904—Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry in the University college, London.
 1905—Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry at Munich.
 1906—H. Moissan, professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris.
 1907—Edvard Buchner, professor of chemistry in the agricultural high school of Berlin.
 1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the University of Manchester, England.
 1909—Prof. W. Ostwald of Leipzig.

- 1910—Otto Wallach, professor of chemistry in the University of Göttingen.
 1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, professor of sciences, University of Paris.
 1912—Prof. Grignard, Nancy university, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulouse university.
 1913—Prof. Alfred Werner, University of Zurich.
 1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard university.
 1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Berlin, Germany.
 1916, 1917 and 1918—No award.

LITERATURE.

- 1901—Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French Academy.
 1902—Theodor Mommsen, a professor of history at the University of Berlin.
 1903—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, author, Norway.
 1904—Half to Frederic Mistral of France and half to Jose Echegaray of Spain.
 1905—Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"
 1906—Prof. Giosue Carducci of Bologna, Italy.
 1907—Rudyard Kipling of England.
 1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.
 1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
 1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
 1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
 1912—Gerhart Hauptmann, German author and dramatist.
 1913—Rabindra Nath Tagore, Hindu poet.
 1914—No award reported.
 1915—Romain Rolland, French novelist.
 1916—Verner Heidenstam, Swedish poet.
 1917—Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Danish authors.
 1918—No award.

PEACE.

- 1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, and Frederic Passay, founder of the first French peace association, the "Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations."
 1902—Divided equally between Elie Ducommun, secretary of the international peace bureau at Bern, and Albert Gobat, chief of the interparliamentary peace bureau at Bern.
 1903—William Randal Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration League, London.
 1904—The Institute of International Right, a scientific association founded in 1873 in Ghent.
 1905—Bertha von Suttner, for her literary work written in the interest of the world's peace movement.
 1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, for the part he took in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. Money set apart by the recipient for various public purposes.
 1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, president of the Lombardy Peace union, and Louis Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris.
 1908—K. P. Arndtson of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.
 1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, and M. Beaernert, Holland.
 1910—International Permanent Peace bureau, Bern.
 1911—Prof. T. C. M. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
 1912—Elihu Root of New York.
 1913—Henri la Fontaine of Belgium.
 1914, 1915 and 1916—No award.
 1917—International Red Cross, Geneva.
 1918—No award.

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In case of the removal, death, resignation or disability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. The rest of the order of succession is: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce. The acting president, in case congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

GOVERNMENT OF LARGE AMERICAN CITIES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

City.	Mayor		Aldermen	
	Term.*	Pay.†	No.	Term.* Pay.†
Albany, N. Y.....	2	\$4,000	20	2 500
Atlanta, Ga.....	2	4,000	10	2 300
Baltimore, Md.....	4	6,000	4	2 1,000
Boston, Mass.....	4	10,000	9	3 1,500
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	3,000	24	2 1,000
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	5,000	9	4 1,000
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	3,500	11	1 1
Camden, N. J.....	3	4,000	26	2 500
Charleston, S. C.....	4	3,500	24	4 1
Chicago, Ill.....	4	18,000	70	2 3,500
Cincinnati, O.....	2	10,000	32	2 1,150
Cleveland, O.....	2	10,000	26	2 1,200
Columbus, O.....	2	5,000	19	2 650
Detroit, Mich.....	2	5,000	42	2 1,200
Fall River, Mass.....	2	3,000	27	2 200
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	4	3,000	15	4 200
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	2,000	24	2 350
Hartford, Conn.....	2	3,500	24	2 1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	4	7,500	9	4 600
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	5,000	16	4 55
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	4,500	9	2 4,500
Louisville, Ky.....	4	5,000	12	2 1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	4,000	37	1 1,000
Minneapolis, Minn.....	2	6,000	26	4 1,500
Newark, N. J.....	2	10,000	32	2 500
New Bedford, Mass.....	1	5,000	6	1 100
New Haven, Conn.....	2	3,500	6	2 1
New York, N. Y.....	4	15,000	73	2 2,000
Paterson, N. J.....	2	2,000	11	2 400
Peoria, Ill.....	2	3,500	16	2 33
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	12,000	48	4 1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	10,000	9	4 6,500
Providence, R. I.....	2	5,000	10	2 750
Richmond, Va.....	4	5,000	12	4 1
Rochester, N. Y.....	2	5,000	13	2 500
St. Louis, Mo.....	4	10,000	29	4 1,800
San Antonio, Tex.....	2	5,000	12	2 110
San Francisco, Cal.....	4	6,000	18	4 2,400
Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	3,500	14	2 500
Scranton, Pa.....	4	5,000	5	4 2,000
Seattle, Wash.....	2	7,500	9	3 3,000
Springfield, Mass.....	2	4,000	8	2 1
Syracuse, N. Y.....	2	4,000	20	2 750
Toledo, O.....	2	4,000	19	2 550
Troy, N. Y.....	2	4,000	18	2 500
Wilmington, Del.....	2	2,000	13	2 240
Worcester, Mass.....	1	4,000	11	1 1
Youngstown, O.....	2	4,500	13	2 250

*Term in years. †Where two amounts are given the larger is the pay of the presiding officer.
 Note—The commissioners in Washington, D. C., and Nashville, Tenn., are appointed; all the others are elected. The term of the presiding officer in San Diego is two years. The term of the presiding officer in Reading, Pa., is four years. Denver abandoned the commission form of government in 1916.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE CITIES

(1915).
 [From U. S. census report.]

City.	Total.*	Officers.	men.	Detec- tives.
Albany, N. Y.....	211	33	137	8
Atlanta, Ga.....	280	33	182	32
Baltimore, Md.....	1,126	190	753	29
Birmingham, Ala.....	186	16	139	22
Boston, Mass.....	1,709	161	1,308	46
Bridgeport, Conn.....	177	27	123	6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	830	112	614	53
Cambridge, Mass.....	166	20	112	6
Camden, N. J.....	162	18	113	9
Charleston, S. C.....	127	15	91	7
Chicago, Ill.....	4,676	419	2,109	612
Cincinnati, O.....	709	74	528	37
Cleveland, O.....	803	86	504	54
Columbus, O.....	234	12	159	28
Dallas, Tex.....	164	8	127	16
Dayton, O.....	145	14	100	12
Denver, Col.....	253	15	191	22
Detroit, Mich.....	1,163	101	829	80
Duluth, Minn.....	87	12	55	7
Fall River, Mass.....	164	20	115	7
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	63	6	35	6
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	157	8	120	8
Hartford, Conn.....	182	19	142	5
Houston, Tex.....	138	11	91	19
Indianapolis, Ind.....	386	36	276	32
Jersey City, N. J.....	542	80	401	15
Kansas City, Mo.....	445	57	257	37
Los Angeles, Cal.....	549	64	341	43
Louisville, Ky.....	435	44	296	23
Lowell, Mass.....	154	12	113	6
Memphis, Tenn.....	180	14	140	13
Milwaukee, Wis.....	581	41	528	36
Minneapolis, Minn.....	331	49	204	30
Nashville, Tenn.....	150	14	101	19
Newark, N. J.....	740	105	503	43
New Bedford, Mass.....	160	22	121	3
New Haven, Conn.....	215	29	146	13
New Orleans, La.....	402	48	215	28
New York, N. Y.....	10,912	1,233	8,004	649
Oakland, Cal.....	219	32	138	18
Omaha, Neb.....	154	13	91	16
Paterson, N. J.....	165	20	99	13
Peoria, Ill.....	96	8	67	10
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,844	369	2,834	30
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	801	97	584	57
Portland, Ore.....	301	22	194	33
Providence, R. I.....	421	43	320	18
Reading, Pa.....	102	8	80	2
Richmond, Va.....	193	30	141	10
Rochester, N. Y.....	409	36	265	33
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,945	167	1,233	132
St. Paul, Minn.....	306	27	198	33
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	98	10	63	5
San Antonio, Tex.....	172	8	130	14
San Francisco, Cal.....	972	143	614	26
Schenectady, N. Y.....	101	15	70	5
Scranton, Pa.....	130	130	91	7
Seattle, Wash.....	414	43	235	36
Spokane, Wash.....	107	13	63	10
Springfield, Ill.....	55	4	42	11
Springfield, Mass.....	209	16	159	11
Syracuse, N. Y.....	211	15	148	13
Tacoma, Wash.....	94	10	56	2
Toledo, O.....	222	21	91	28
Trenton, N. J.....	141	15	110	5
Troy, N. Y.....	149	30	104	5
Washington, D. C.....	796	73	520	36
Wilmington, Del.....	113	19	84	3
Worcester, Mass.....	256	18	195	9
Youngstown, O.....	117	12	80	6

LARGE CITIES GOVERNED BY COMMISSIONS (1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	No.	Term.*	Pay.†
Birmingham, Ala.....	3	3	\$7,000
Dallas, Tex.....	5	2	\$3,000-4,000
Dayton, O.....	5	4	1,200-1,800
Denver, Col.....	5	4	5,000
Des Moines, Ia.....	5	2	3,000-3,500
Duluth, Minn.....	5	4	4,000
Galveston, Tex.....	5	2	1,200-2,000
Houston, Tex.....	5	2	2,400-4,000
Jersey City, N. J.....	5	4	5,000-5,500
Lincoln, Neb.....	5	2	2,000-2,500
Memphis, Tenn.....	5	4	3,000-6,000
Mobile, Ala.....	3	3	5,000
Nashville, Tenn.....	5	2	5,000-6,000
New Orleans, La.....	5	4	6,000-10,000
Oakland, Cal.....	5	4	3,600-4,200
Omaha, Neb.....	7	3	4,500-5,000
Portland, Ore.....	5	4	5,000-6,000
Reading, Pa.....	5	2	3,000
Sacramento, Cal.....	5	5	3,600
St. Paul, Minn.....	7	2	4,500-5,000
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5	4	3,600-4,200
San Diego, Cal.....	6	4	2,000-2,400
Spokane, Wash.....	5	5	5,000
Springfield, Ill.....	5	4	3,500-4,000
Tacoma, Wash.....	5	4	3,600-4,000
Trenton, N. J.....	5	4	3,000-3,500

*Years. †Per year unless otherwise specified.
 ‡None. §Per meeting. ¶Twelve elected for four years; twenty-five for two years.

*All employees.

POLICEWOMEN IN AMERICAN CITIES (1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Number.	Pay.
Chicago, Ill.	21	\$900
Baltimore, Md.	6	1,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	900
San Francisco, Cal.	3	1,200
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1,080
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	900
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	900
Seattle, Wash.	1	1,200
Seattle, Wash.	4	1,080
Portland, Ore.	1	1,820
Portland, Ore.	1	1,360
Portland, Ore.	1	960
Denver, Col.	1	1,080
Rochester, N. Y.	1	1,080
St. Paul, Minn.	3	\$900
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	780
Omaha, Neb.	1	900
Dayton, O.	2	900
San Antonio, Tex.	1	780
Tacoma, Wash.	1	900
Youngstown, O.	1	960
South Bend, Ind.	1	900
Wichita, Kas.	1	900
San Diego, Cal.	1	1,020
Topeka, Kas.	2	900
Racine, Wis.	1	840
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	780
Aurora, Ill.	1	900
Colorado Springs, Col.	1	960
Bellingham, Wash.	1	900

*Not paid from police appropriation.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AMERICAN CITIES

(1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	License Saloons.*	paid, †	City license. ‡
Albany, N. Y.	229	\$750	\$375
Baltimore, Md.	1,203	1,000	750
Birmingham, Ala.	58	3,000	1,950
Boston, Mass.	573	1,200	900
Bridgeport, Conn.	175	450	405
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,653	750	375
Chicago, Ill.	7,152	1,000	1,000
Cincinnati, O.	1,880	1,000	700
Cleveland, O.	1,258	1,000	700
Columbus, O.	382	1,000	500
Dayton, O.	244	1,000	500
Denver, Col.	495	625	600
Detroit, Mich.	1,377	500	250
Duluth, Minn.	170	1,000	980
Fall River, Mass.	78	1,500	1,125

City.	License Saloons.*	paid, †	City license. ‡
Fort Wayne, Ind.	192	\$500	\$300
Grand Rapids, Mich.	161	500	250
Hartford, Conn.	175	450	405
Houston, Tex.	135	750	188
Indianapolis, Ind.	645	700	500
Jersey City, N. J.	917	500	500
Kansas City, Mo.	574	1,300	500
Lincoln, Neb.	25	2,000	2,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	198	2,100	2,100
Louisville, Ky.	703	700	500
Lowell, Mass.	63	1,300	975
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,013	200	200
Minneapolis, Minn.	401	1,000	980
Newark, N. J.	1,388	500	500
New Bedford, Mass.	72	1,100	825
New Haven, Conn.	383	450	405
New Orleans, La.	1,154	500	200
		to	to
		1,600	1,600
		150	150
New York, N. Y.	10,357	to	to
		1,200	1,200
Omaha, Neb.	265	1,000	1,000
Paterson, N. J.	477	300	300
Peoria, Ill.	302	600	600
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,922	1,100	1,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	787	1,100	900
Portland, Ore.	341	800	800
Providence, R. I.	350	800	600
Reading, Pa.	166	550	400
Richmond, Va.	169	1,050	500
Rochester, N. Y.	537	750	375
St. Louis, Mo.	2,300	800	500
St. Paul, Minn.	413	1,000	980
Salt Lake City, Utah.	136	1,500	1,500
San Antonio, Tex.	138	750	188
San Francisco, Cal.	2,073	500	500
Schenectady, N. Y.	256	750	375
Scranton, Pa.	278	1,100	900
Seattle, Wash.	329	1,000	900
Spokane, Wash.	220	1,000	900
Springfield, Ill.	132	500	500
Springfield, Mass.	43	1,500	1,125
Syracuse, N. Y.	377	750	375
Tacoma, Wash.	126	1,000	900
Toledo, O.	390	1,000	500
Trenton, N. J.	288	400	400
Troy, N. Y.	241	750	375
Washington, D. C.	300	1,000	1,000
Wilmington, Del.	170	300	300
Worcester, Mass.	88	1,500	1,125

*Retail liquor. †Total of city, state and county. ‡In a few cases the rate is that of the state or county.

TOTAL PER CAPITA DEBTS OF THE STATES (1915).

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Gross debt.	Per capita.	State.	Gross debt.	Per capita.
Alabama	\$14,365,059	\$6.35	Nevada	\$962,670	\$9.75
Arizona	3,319,048	13.65	New Hampshire	2,578,370	5.89
Arkansas	2,043,393	1.21	New Jersey	594,003	.21
California	28,428,843	10.14	New York	162,503,119	16.49
Colorado	5,172,725	5.73	North Carolina	9,035,808	3.87
Connecticut	11,128,774	9.29	North Dakota	771,228	1.10
Delaware	873,493	4.16	Ohio*	34,197,017	6.81
Florida	3,152,617	3.72	Oklahoma	7,237,117	3.50
Georgia	6,678,185	2.40	Oregon	244,665	.32
Idaho	2,493,251	6.37	Pennsylvania	1,699,657	.21
Illinois	3,286,900	.54	Rhode Island	8,983,743	15.20
Indiana	1,870,176	.67	South Carolina	6,554,318	4.12
Iowa	503,379	.23	South Dakota	701,713	1.05
Kansas	894,290	.55	Tennessee	15,076,992	6.89
Kentucky	5,666,611	2.40	Texas	5,017,955	1.19
Louisiana	19,943,529	11.24	Utah	2,889,866	6.98
Maine	2,328,479	3.05	Vermont	855,247	2.36
Maryland	19,699,594	14.72	Virginia	24,929,471	11.62
Massachusetts	128,279,247	35.62	Washington	3,128,181	2.25
Michigan	6,972,048	2.33	West Virginia	1,151,987	.86
Minnesota	2,800,469	1.27	Wisconsin	2,278,637	.93
Mississippi	5,146,390	2.71	Wyoming	268,511	1.60
Missouri	7,570,351	2.24			
Montana	2,542,003	5.89			
Nebraska	900,456	.72			

Total580,408,081

*Includes \$26,107,634 guaranty deposits.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN STATES (1915).
[From census bureau report.]

State.	Valuation.	Per capita.	State.	Valuation.	Per capita.
Alabama	\$615,380,500	\$298.37	New Hampshire	\$439,213,107	\$1,002.72
Arizona	408,540,283	1,680.02	New Jersey	2,635,285,940	939.81
Arkansas	450,317,491	265.97	New Mexico	84,086,518	219.87
California	3,409,176,078	1,216.22	New York	13,160,287,250	1,335.55
Colorado	1,306,647,430	1,447.05	North Carolina	807,672,784	345.63
Connecticut	1,814,453,094	1,515.25	North Dakota	313,286,198	447.54
Delaware*			Ohio	7,537,486,981	1,601.74
Florida	285,860,875	337.06	Oklahoma	1,176,933,582	668.45
Georgia	953,542,832	343.43	Oregon	954,282,374	1,223.67
Idaho	425,196,245	1,086.74	Pennsylvania*		
Illinois	2,455,966,349	411.65	Rhode Island	851,129,454	1,439.63
Indiana	1,968,900,179	709.57	South Carolina	307,178,882	193.19
Iowa	1,177,118,270	529.90	South Dakota	1,221,420,354	1,820.80
Kansas	2,804,810,092	1,561.65	Tennessee	672,754,691	298.37
Kentucky	1,162,353,426	492.95	Texas	2,745,078,976	648.60
Louisiana	581,788,576	328.05	Utah	221,611,412	535.68
Maine	622,350,916	315.89	Vermont	383,540,564	1,060.01
Maryland	1,218,587,985	610.74	Virginia	634,767,433	435.84
Massachusetts	5,788,211,133	1,610.26	Washington	1,031,901,697	741.27
Michigan	3,104,224,173	1,036.21	West Virginia	1,276,690,222	948.37
Minnesota	1,696,601,666	816.10	Wisconsin	3,027,178,329	1,230.50
Mississippi	441,497,562	232.90	Wyoming	203,740,037	1,217.21
Missouri	1,818,992,249	539.30			
Montana	412,361,919	955.66	Total	75,527,381,374	767.58
Nebraska	472,036,968	379.20			
Nevada	139,109,338	1,409.05			

*General property not assessed for state purposes.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of Congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war, ex officio, Washington, D. C.; president, Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, O.; first vice-president, Capt. John C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind.; secretary, James S. Catherwood, Hoopston, Ill.; Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; Col. H. H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal.; Maj. John W. West, Lewiston, Me.; Col. George Black, Olathe, Kas.

General treasurer—Col. C. W. Wadsworth. Inspector-general and chief surgeon—Col. James E. Miller.

Requirements for Admission.

- Honorable discharge from the United States service.
 - Disability which prevents the applicant from earning a living by labor.
 - Applicants for admission will be required to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, perform all the duties required of them and obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home.
 - A soldier or sailor to be admitted must forward with his application his discharge paper, his pension certificate if he is a pensioner and his discharge from a state home if he has been an inmate of such home. These papers are retained at the branch to which he is admitted to prevent their loss or fraud, but are returned to him when he is discharged. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed \$16 a month are not admitted to the home except for special reasons.
- The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is supported by the United States government. The annual appropriation for that purpose is about \$4,000,000.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes toward the support of the state homes the sum of \$100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves. Some of these homes are on the cottage plan. Following is a list of the state homes:

California—Yountville. Connecticut—Norton Heights. Colorado—Monte Vista.

Illinois—Quincy. Indiana—Boise. Indiana—Lafayette. Iowa—Marshalltown. Kansas—Fort Dodge. Massachusetts—Chelsea. Michigan—Grand Rapids. Minnesota—Minnehaha. Missouri—St. James. Montana—Columbus Falls. Nebraska—Grand Island and Milford. New Jersey—Kearny and Vineland.

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. All soldiers who have served twenty years in the army and all soldiers who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army, as units them for further service are entitled to admission to the home. The home is in charge of a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the home, the adjutant-general of the army, the judge-advocate, the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general, the chief of engineers and the surgeon-general. The present governor is Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired).

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Another home for confederate veterans was opened in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1913, by the women of the Southern Relief association.

RACES OF THE WORLD.

The six great races of mankind according to Whitaker's Almanack are divided as follows:

Race.	Number.
Mongolian	655,000,000
Caucasian	645,000,000
Negro	100,000,000
Semitic	51,000,000
Malayan	52,000,000
Red Indian	23,000,000
Total	1,646,000,000

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The house of representatives in Washington, D. C., by a vote of 282 to 128 adopted, Dec. 17, 1917, the senate joint resolution submitting to the states an amendment providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic one year after the ratification of the amendment by the required thirty-six state legislatures and also providing that the amendment shall be inoperative unless ratified within seven years from the date of submission. The resolution had passed the senate Aug. 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20. It was amended in the house and the senate accepted the resolution as amended Dec. 18 by a rising vote of 47 yeas to 8 nays.

Following is the joint resolution as adopted by the house and senate:

Article — Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress."

Up to Dec. 1, 1918, the following states had ratified the amendment. They are named in the order of ratification, the dates in all cases being in 1918:

Mississippi, Jan. 9.	Delaware, March 18.
Virginia, Jan. 10.	So. Dakota, March 20.
Kentucky, Jan. 14.	Massachusetts, Apr. 2.
South Carolina, Jan. 23.	Arizona, May 24.
North Dakota, Jan. 25.	Georgia, June 26.
Maryland, Feb. 13.	Louisiana, Aug. 8.
Montana, Feb. 19.	Florida, Nov. 27.
Texas, March 4.	

The number necessary to carry the amendment is 36.

The states dry prior to December, 1917, were:

Alabama.	Maine.	Oregon.
Arizona.	Michigan.	South Carolina.
Arkansas.	Mississippi.	South Dakota.
Colorado.	Montana.	Tennessee.
Georgia.	Nebraska.	Utah.
Idaho.	North Carolina.	Virginia.
Iowa.	North Dakota.	Washington.
Kansas.	Oklahoma.	West Virginia.

The Anti-Saloon League of America on Nov. 8, 1918, claimed that as the result of the state elections on Nov. 5 the ratification of the constitutional amendment was assured.

"Ohio, Florida, Nevada, Wyoming and Minnesota," said the league officers, "have voted dry and elected ratification legislatures. These states, added to the fourteen that have ratified the amendment and the nineteen states now dry that are sure to ratify the amendment make thirty-eight, or two more than the required thirty-six states for ratification."

PROHIBITION AFTER JUNE 30, 1919.

On Nov. 21, 1918, President Wilson signed a food production stimulation bill containing a rider making the United States "bone dry" after June 30, 1919. In substance the new law provides that after May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the president of the United States, no grain, cereals, fruits or other product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes.

After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termi-

nation of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the president of the United States, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export.

The provision further directs:

"The commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, in regard to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and removal of distilled spirits held in bond as of June 30, 1919, until this act shall cease to operate, for other than beverage purposes; also in regard to the manufacture, sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other than beverage uses.

"After the approval of this act no distilled, malt, vinous or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the present war and period of demobilization, except wines which may be imported until May 1, 1919, provided that this provision against importation shall not apply to shipments en route to the United States at the time of the passage of this act."

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ROADS.

Following are the apportionments by the secretary of agriculture of the federal funds to be used in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, under the federal aid road act of July 11, 1916:

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
Alabama	\$313,456.47	Nevada	193,229.82
Arizona	205,540.58	N. Hampshire ..	62,610.11
Arkansas	250,018.47	New Jersey	177,357.22
California ...	456,167.23	New Mexico	238,634.55
Colorado	257,278.92	New York	749,674.20
Connecticut..	92,216.45	N. Carolina	342,556.47
Delaware ...	24,411.99	N. Dakota	229,585.91
Florida	170,723.38	Ohio	558,043.42
Georgia	403,909.45	Oklahoma	346,489.34
Idaho	182,471.55	Oregon	236,332.74
Illinois	658,323.48	Pennsylvania ..	690,145.78
Indiana	406,230.18	Rhode Island ..	34,972.33
Iowa	434,653.61	S. Carolina	215,014.08
Kansas	429,331.88	S. Dakota	243,175.61
Kentucky ...	292,984.62	Tennessee	340,663.51
Louisiana ...	203,755.29	Texas	876,986.70
Maine	144,807.42	Utah	170,763.17
Maryland ...	130,871.43	Vermont	68,128.92
Massachus'ts	221,261.85	Virginia	298,120.77
Michigan ...	435,356.37	Washington	216,530.19
Minnesota ...	425,865.40	W. Virginia	159,713.89
Mississippi..	263,751.60	Wisconsin	382,707.20
Missouri ...	598,603.98	Wyoming	183,805.78
Montana ...	298,520.89		
Nebraska ...	319,445.25	Total	14,560,000.00

Before making the apportionment, the secretary of agriculture, in accordance with the provisions of the act, deducted 3 per cent of the appropriation to meet the cost of administering the act. The remaining amounts were divided among the states as the act prescribes—one-third in the ratio of area, one-third in the ratio of population and one-third in the ratio of mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the appropriation was \$5,000,000. For succeeding years the total appropriation was as follows:

1918	\$10,000,000	1920	\$20,000,000
1919	15,000,000	1921	25,000,000

These sums do not include the \$1,000,000 which is appropriated each year for ten years for the development of roads and trails within or partly within the national forests. Road construction except for military purposes practically ceased in 1918, to be resumed at the end of the war. The total of all state and state-aid roads built to Jan. 1, 1917, was 69,186. The total mileage of roads in the United States in 1917 was 2,455,761, of which 287,047 were surfaced.

THE MOONEY CASE.

What had become internationally known as "the Mooney case" came to a climax Nov. 28, 1918, when Gov. W. D. Stephens of California at the request of President Wilson saved Thomas J. Mooney from death on the gallows for his alleged participation in the death of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco while a preparedness parade was in progress. The governor commuted the sentence of death imposed by the court to imprisonment for life.

The death sentence passed upon Mooney was for the murder of Mrs. Myrtle Irene Van Loo of Merced, Cal., one of ten persons killed by the preparedness day bomb. Four others were indicted with him on ten counts of murder, but his case was singled out as an issue by labor organizations of several countries. Strikes were urged in various parts of the country, and others were urged in other countries as labor's protests. Mooney's appeal to wartime workers not to strike stopped agitation for a general strike May 1, 1918.

Four of the five persons indicted were tried for murder. Mooney was sentenced to be hanged May 17, 1917. Warren K. Billings was given a life sentence. Mrs. Rena Herman Mooney, Mooney's wife, and Israel Weinberg, a taxicab driver, were acquitted on one charge and were in November, 1918, at liberty on bail on other charges of murder, while Edward D. Nolan, a machinist, still was awaiting trial.

Mooney's activity in a San Francisco street car strike characterized by violence and his alleged Industrial Workers of the World affiliations drew suspicion toward him and his wife. They were arrested five days after the explosion at Guerneville, Cal.

Mooney's trial opened Jan. 3, 1917, and ended with his conviction Feb. 9.

Frank C. Oxman, a cattleman of Durkee, Ore., the state's chief witness, testified in the Mooney trial that he saw the Mooneys, Billings and Weinberg drive to the spot where the explosion occurred, and saw Billings deposit a suitcase supposed to contain the bomb.

Subsequently Mooney's attorneys charged Oxman testified falsely and that he sought to induce F. E. Rigall of Grayville, Ill., to do likewise. The Illinois State Federation of Labor announced it had similar information. Rigall testified at Oxman's trial for attempted subornation of perjury that Oxman offered to divide with him a portion of a large reward offered for Mooney's conviction. Oxman was acquitted.

"Frameup" Charge Made.

Charges that Mooney was denied a square deal and that he was the victim of a "frame-up" which were made at various times after his conviction, culminated Nov. 22 when a report signed by John B. Densmore, federal director of employment, alleged crookedness in the prosecution of many cases in the San Francisco courts.

Among other charges the report said "practically the whole case against Mooney, Billings and Mrs. Mooney was made to order."

During the two years worldwide appeals were made to labor bodies to act in support of a new trial. Russian radicals paraded in Petrograd and made a demonstration before the embassy. The American Federation of Labor, the London Trade council, and other organizations made public demands for a new trial for Mooney.

Governor's Statement.

In commuting Mooney's sentence Gov. Stephens issued the following statement:

"On July 22, 1916, ten persons—men, women and children—were killed and about fifty others wounded in a bomb explosion during a preparedness parade in the city of San Francisco. The parade was a patriotic manifestation into which the people had entered with much spirit and loyal impulse.

"Manifestly, because of the occasion chosen, hostility to the nation's defense measures must have had a part in actuating the perpetration of so horrible a deed.

"It is not unreasonable to assume that a sympathy or even a definite relationship existed between those murderers and the propaganda and violence then being engaged in throughout the country by agents of the German government.

"The case as presented to the California courts was that of murder, without further evidence of motive than the impossible tenets of anarchists whose sympathies for the German cause in the war are well known. Their wild pacifist theories fitted into the widespread activities of the kaiser's agents in this country.

"A number of persons of pronounced anarchistic tendencies were arrested shortly after the explosion and of these Warren K. Billings was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and Thomas J. Mooney found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

"So long as avenues of appeal to the courts remained open to Mooney and he was availing himself thereof, I deemed it improper for executive authority to interfere.

"Although the constitution of California clothes the governor with power to exercise clemency at any time after conviction, it is important so far as practicable, not to intrude into any criminal case until the judicial branch has finally disposed of it. Only recently has final action been taken by the United States Supreme court, and the case of *The People vs. Thomas J. Mooney* placed squarely before me.

"In considering the Mooney case, I have had before me the urgent appeal of the president of the United States that I grant commutation.

"Originally, early this year, I received a letter from the president asking me if it would not be possible to postpone the execution of Mooney until he could be tried upon one of the other indictments against him.

"Inasmuch as an appeal already had been taken to the Supreme court of California, which appeal itself acted as a stay of the execution, there was at that time no occasion for action on my part. I take it that the president was not correctly informed as to the status of the case.

"I have carefully reviewed all the available evidence bearing on the case. There are certain features connected with it which convince me that the extreme penalty should not be executed. Therefore, and because of an earnest request of President Wilson for commutation, and conscious of the duty I owe as governor of this state to all of its people, I have decided to commute Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment."

Wilson's Letters to Stephens.

President Wilson's letters to Gov. Stephens urging clemency for Mooney were written in March and June, the first reading as follows:

"The White House, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1918.—Gov. William D. Stephens, Sacramento, Cal.:

"With very great respect I take the liberty of saying to you that if you could see your way to commute the sentence of Mooney it would have a most heartfelt effect upon certain international affairs which his execution would greatly complicate.

"WOODROW WILSON."

In June the governor received this additional message, the president again urging commutation of sentence:

"The White House, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1918.—Hon. William D. Stephens, Sacramento, Cal.:

"I beg that you will believe that I am moved only by a sense of public duty and of consciousness of the many and complicated interests involved when I again most respectfully

suggest a commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Mooney. I would not venture again to call your attention to this case did I not know the international significance which attaches to it. WOODROW WILSON."

Takes Full Responsibility.

The governor said there were certain features connected with the case which convinced him that the sentence of death should not be executed. He added that he accepted "full

responsibility for the wisdom and justification of the action."

In reviewing the case Gov. Stephens said his action was taken after a painstaking survey of the evidence produced at Mooney's trial, but because of "certain new developments following the conviction" which could not be considered by the state Supreme court, to which the case had been appealed, he found justification for setting aside the death sentence.

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

State or territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Term, years.	Salary.	Term expires.	Next legislature.	Limit session.
Alabama	Montgomery	J. H. Bankhead, D.	4	\$7,500	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1919	50 days
Arizona Territory	Juneau	Thomas Biggs, Jr., D.	4	4,000	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1919	60 days
Arizona	Phoenix	T. E. Campbell, R.	2	7,000	Feb. 1921	*Nov. 1919	None.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Chas. H. Brough, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
California	Sacramento	W. D. Stephens, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Colorado	Denver	O. H. Shoup, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	90 days
Connecticut	Hartford	M. H. Holcomb, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
Delaware	Dover	J. G. Townsend, Jr., R.	4	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
District of Columbia	Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Tallahassee	S. J. Catts, D.	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Georgia	Atlanta	H. M. Dorsey, D.	2	5,000	June 1920	June 1919	50 days
Hawaii	Honolulu	Chas. J. McCarthy, D.	4	7,000	Apr. 1921	*Jan. 1919	.....
Idaho	Boise City	D. W. Davis, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Illinois	Springfield	F. O. Lowden, R.	4	12,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
Indiana	Indianapolis	J. P. Goodrich, R.	4	8,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Iowa	Des Moines	W. L. Harding, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
Kansas	Topeka	Henry J. Allen, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	40 days
Kentucky	Frankfort	A. O. Stanley, D.	4	6,500	Mar. 1919	*Jan. 1920	60 days
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. G. Pleasant, D.	4	5,000	May 1920	*May 1920	60 days
Maine	Augusta	C. E. Milliken, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
Maryland	Annapolis	E. C. Harrington, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1920	*Jan. 1920	90 days
Massachusetts	Boston	C. Coolidge, R.	1	10,000	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1919	None.
Michigan	Lansing	A. E. Sleeper, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. A. Burnquist, R.	2	7,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	90 days
Mississippi	Jackson	T. G. Bilbo, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1920	*Jan. 1920	60 days
Missouri	Jefferson City	F. D. Gardner, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	70 days
Montana	Helena	S. V. Stewart, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Nebraska	Lincoln	S. R. McKelvie, R.	2	2,500	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Nevada	Carson City	E. D. Boyle, D.	4	7,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
New Hampshire	Concord	J. H. Bartlett, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
New Jersey	Trenton	W. F. Edge, R.	3	10,000	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1919	None.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	O. O. Larrazolo, R.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1918	60 days
New York	Albany	A. E. Smith, D.	2	10,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1919	None.
North Carolina	Raleigh	T. W. Bickett, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
North Dakota	Bismarck	L. J. Frazier, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Ohio	Columbus	J. M. Cox, D.	2	10,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1920	None.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	J. B. A. Robertson, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1922	*Jan. 1920	None.
Oregon	Salem	J. Withycombe, R.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	40 days
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	W. C. Sprull, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1919	None.
Philippines	Manila	Arthur Yager, D.	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	San Juan	R. L. Beckman, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1919	None.
Rhode Island	Providence	R. A. Cooper, D.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
South Carolina	Columbia	P. Norbeck, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
South Dakota	Pierre	A. H. Roberts, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	75 days
Tennessee	Nashville	Wm. P. Hobby, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	90 days
Texas	Austin	S. Bamberger, D.	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Utah	Salt Lake City	P. W. Clement, R.	2	2,500	Oct. 1920	*Jan. 1919	None.
Vermont	Montpelier	W. Davis, D.	4	5,000	Feb. 1922	*Jan. 1920	90 days
Virginia	Richmond	Ernest Lister, D.	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1920	60 days
Washington	Olympia	John J. Cornwell, D.	4	5,000	Mar. 1921	*Jan. 1919	45 days
West Virginia	Charleston	E. L. Philipp, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
Wisconsin	Madison	R. D. Cary, R.	4	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	40 days
Wyoming	Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.

UNITED STATES FOOD EXPORTS.

The following table shows the increase over normal in exports of foodstuffs by the United States since it became the food-reservoir for the world on account of the war:

	3-year prewar average.	1916-17. fiscal year.	1917-18. fiscal year.	July, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1917.	July, 1918, to Sept. 30, 1918.
Beef products, lbs.	186,375,372	405,427,417	565,462,445	93,962,477	171,986,147
Pork products, lbs.	996,230,627	1,498,302,713	1,691,437,435	196,256,750	540,946,324
Dairy products, lbs.	2,637,790	351,958,336	590,798,274	130,071,165	161,245,029
Vegetable oils, lbs.	332,430,537	206,708,490	151,029,893	27,719,553	26,026,701
Grains, bushels	183,777,331	395,140,238	349,123,235	66,383,084	121,668,823
Sugar, lbs.	621,745,507	3,084,390,281	2,149,787,050	1,108,559,519	1,065,398,247

*Wheat harvest 1917-18 was 200,217,333 bushels below the average of the three previous years.

The United States food administration issued the following Sept. 24, 1918:

"Under the agreement entered into by the food administration with the food controllers of the allied nations, our breadstuffs export

program for the coming year will be: Wheat, rye, barley and corn, or flour calculated as grain for breadstuffs, 409,320,000 bushels of which from 100,000,000 to 165,000,000 bushels may be cereals other than wheat."

IRISH HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION.

Ireland was the scene of much political turmoil and unrest in 1918. In April the convention which had been in session in Dublin for about eight months concluded its labors and a report, the main features of which are appended, was made. It was thought for a time that a fairly satisfactory solution of the Irish problem had been found and that the dream of home rule would at last be realized. But the conscription question which had been raised earlier in the year, was coupled with the home rule proposition and aroused so much opposition from the nationalists and the people generally that no progress was made toward the establishment of a government in Dublin. The breach, on the contrary, was widened by the violent actions of the Sinn Feiners and the refusal of young Irishmen to volunteer in the army in any large numbers.

On May 17 it was announced in Dublin that a German plot had been discovered in Ireland and that an outbreak of armed violence had been planned. On the following days many Irish leaders, including Prof. Edward de Valera and other Sinn Feiners, were arrested. It did not appear, however, that the plot had gone very far before it was crushed by the authorities. The great war came to a close before the conscription question was finally settled.

OUTLINE OF HOME RULE PLAN.

Sir Horace Plunkett made public April 12 the report of the Irish convention. Paragraph 42, under the title, "Statement of Conclusion," summed up the report as follows:

"Section 1. The Irish parliament to consist of the king, senate and house of commons. Notwithstanding the establishment of an Irish parliament, the supreme power and authority of the parliament of the united kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters and things in Ireland and every part thereof. (Section carried by 51 to 18.)

"Sec. 2. The Irish parliament to have general powers to make laws for peace, order and the good government of Ireland. (Section carried 51 to 19.)

"Sec. 3. The Irish parliament to have no power to make laws on the following: Crown and succession, the making of peace and war, army and navy, treaties and foreign relations, dignities and titles of honor, necessary control of harbors for naval and military purposes, coinage and weights and measures, copyrights and patents.

The imperial and Irish government shall jointly arrange, subject to imperial exigencies, for the unified control of the Irish police and postal services during the war, provided that as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities, the administration of these two services shall become subject to the Irish parliament. (Section carried 49 to 16.)

"Sec. 4. Restriction of the power of the Irish parliament; prohibition of laws interfering with religious equality; a special provision protecting the position of Freemasons; a safeguard for Trinity college and Queen's university; money bills to be founded only on a viceregal message; privileges and qualifications of the members of the Irish parliament to be limited as in the act of 1914; rights of existing Irish officers to be safeguarded. (Carried 46 to 15.)

"Sec. 5. Constitutional amendments as in the act of 1914. (Carried 46 to 15.)

"Sec. 6. The executive power in Ireland to continue to be invested in the king, exercisable through the lord lieutenant on the advice of an Irish executive committee as in the act of 1914. (Carried 45 to 15.)

"Sec. 7. Dissolution of the Irish parliament, as in the act of 1914. (Carried 45 to 15.)

"Sec. 8. Royal assent to bills, as in the act of 1914. (Carried 45 to 15.)

"Sec. 9. Constitution of the senate as follows: One lord chancellor, four bishops of the Roman Catholic church, two bishops of the Church of Ireland [Episcopal], one represent-

ative of the general assembly, three lord mayors, of Dublin, Belfast and Cork; fifteen peers resident in Ireland; eleven persons nominated by the lord lieutenant, fifteen representatives of commerce and industry, four representatives of labor, one for each province; eight representatives of county councils, two each province. Total, 64. (Carried 48 to 19.)

"Sec. 10. Constitution of the house of commons: The original elected members shall number 160. The University of Dublin, the University of Belfast and the National university shall each have two members, elected by graduates.

"Special representation shall be given to urban and industrial areas by grouping the smaller towns and applying to them a lower electoral quota than the rest of the country.

"The principle of proportional representation shall be observed whenever a constituency returns two or three members.

"Forty per cent of the membership in the house of commons shall be guaranteed to the unionists and, in pursuance of this, twenty members shall be nominated by the lord lieutenant, with a view to due representation of interests not otherwise adequately represented in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, and twenty additional members shall be elected by Ulster to represent commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, the nominated members to disappear in whole or in part after fifteen years.

"Extra Ulster representation is not to cease except on the decision of a three-fourths majority of both houses sitting together.

"The house of commons shall continue for five years, unless previously dissolved. (Carried 45 to 20.)

"Sec. 11. Money bills to originate only in the house of commons and not amendable by the senate. (Carried 45 to 22.)

"Sec. 12. Disagreement between the houses to be solved by a joint sitting. (Carried 45 to 22.)

"Sec. 13. Representation in the British parliament to continue. Irish representatives to have the right to deliberate and vote on all matters. Forty-two Irish representatives shall be elected to the British house of commons. Irish representatives in the British house of lords to continue as at present until that chamber is remodeled, when that matter shall be reconsidered. (Carried 44 to 22.)

Sec. 14. Finance: Irish exchequer and consolidated fund to be established, an Irish comptroller and auditor-general to be appointed, as in act of 1914. If necessary, it would be declared that all taxes at present leviable in Ireland should continue to be levied and collected until the Irish parliament otherwise decides. Necessary adjustments of revenue between Ireland and Great Britain during the transition should be made. (Carried 51 to 18.)

"Sec. 15. Control of customs and excise by the Irish parliament to be postponed for further consideration until after the war, provided that that question shall be considered and decided by the united kingdom parliament within seven years after the conclusion of the war. Until the question of the ultimate control of Irish customs and excise shall be decided, the united kingdom's board of customs and excise shall include persons nominated by the Irish treasury.

"A joint exchequer board, consisting of two members nominated by the imperial treasury and two nominated by the Irish treasury, with a chairman appointed by the king, shall be set up to determine the true income of Ireland.

"Until the question of the ultimate control of the Irish customs and excise shall be decided, the revenue due to Ireland, as determined by the joint exchequer board, shall be paid into the Irish exchequer. All branches of taxation other than customs and excise shall be under control of the Irish parliament. (Carried 38 to 30.)

"Sec. 16. The principle of imperial con-

tributions is approved. (Carried unanimously.)

"Sec. 17. Accepts the report of the subcommittee on land purchases. (Carried unanimously.)

"Sec. 18. Deals with the judicial power, similarly to the act of 1914. (Carried 43 to 17.)

"Sec. 19. The lord lieutenant shall not be a political officer. He shall hold office six years. Neither he nor the lords nor justices shall be subjected to any religious disqualifications. His salary shall be sufficient to throw the post open to men of moderate means. (Carried 43 to 17.)

"Sec. 20. A civil service commission, consisting of representatives of the Irish universities, shall formulate a scheme of competitive examinations for admission to the public

service, and nobody shall be admitted to such service unless he holds civil service commission certificates.

"A scheme of appointments and salaries shall be prepared by a special commission and no appointments shall be made until the scheme of this commission has been approved. (Carried 42 to 18.)

"Section 21. The Irish government, if desired, may defer taking over the departments of old age pensions, national insurance, labor exchanges, postal savings banks and friendly societies. (Carried 43 to 18.)

The concluding paragraph, submitting the report to the imperial government, was carried 42 to 35. The whole report was carried 44 to 29.

WILL NOT NEED GERMAN POTASH.

The following statement was issued from the department of the interior in October, 1918:

"The United States does not need German potash."

This statement was made by Secretary Lane. "Germany has thought all along, and still thinks no doubt," continued the secretary, "that she has a whip hand over America because of her supply of this mineral, but America can in two years become entirely independent of Germany in this regard by the development of her own deposits and the use of processes devised by Dr. Cottrell of this department."

When the war started this country, having had nearly a quarter million tons of potash from Germany each year, suddenly found herself cut off from this important fertilizer material. That constituted a call to American science to get busy, and very soon this country was producing potash from the brine lakes of California, Nebraska, and other states; from the kelp, the seaweed of the Pacific coast, and from various minerals. The scarcity of potash boosted the price and these new industries found the production very profitable.

The production is not yet nearly up to the demand, although growing rapidly. However, Secretary Lane is not basing his assumptions upon the potash from these sources alone.

The romance of American science here comes in to round out an industry that may be of the greatest importance. Several years ago Dr. Frederick Cottrell, now the chief metallurgist of the bureau of mines, sought some device that would stop the poisonous fumes from the smelters that were destroying vegetation. This device was not only successful with the smelters, but a cement company in California, in dire distress from the dust fumes that were ruining a profitable fruit growing country, took the chance that something that would stop smelter fumes might arrest the cement dust and put an end to costly litigation with the farmers. The dust was caught and it proved to be potash—so much potash that the cement company with the outbreak of the war made potash its chief product. Another cement company in Maryland that caught the spirit early, in 1917, after fully amortizing its plant, cleared \$200,000 from potash alone, and in 1918 the profits were \$500,000. This, of course, is with potash at the present high selling price.

The whole of Searles Lake, in California, has been leased by the interior department to a number of companies who have undertaken to erect plants for the reduction of potash from its brine. Two plants are already producing.

From alunite and leucite, minerals hitherto regarded as worthless, potash is being obtained in Utah and Wyoming.

WORK OF UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

The bureau of the census in the department of commerce in Washington, D. C., is charged with the duty of taking periodical censuses of the population, agriculture, manufactures and mines and quarries of the United States, together with such special statistics as are required by congress from time to time. The next general or decennial census will be taken in 1920. A census of electrical industries is taken every fifth year; the last one was taken in 1913, for the statistics of 1917. Other regular censuses include:

Health, debt and taxation; taken every tenth year; latest statistics are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Manufacturing industries; taken every fifth year; last report related to calendar year 1914.

Agriculture; taken at ten year intervals; last census was taken late in fall of 1915 and related to the crops of that year.

Religious bodies; taken every tenth year; last census was taken in 1916.

Water transportation on coast and inland

waters of the United States; taken every tenth year; last census covered the year 1916.

The annual reports issued by the bureau include mortality and birth statistics; financial statistics of cities with a population of 30,000 or more; statistics relating to cotton production and consumption and statistics showing the amount of tobacco of various kinds on hand on April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year.

Special reports issued include studies of racial classes of population; population of metropolitan districts; Indian population; negro population; supplementary occupation statistics, embracing occupations of adults and children, occupations of women, occupations of children, occupations of the foreign born, and unemployment; fecundity of women; general statistics of cities; statistical atlas; plantation study in the southern states; age of the farmer in relation to tenure and size of farm, stability of farm population; inmates of institutions (prisoners and juvenile delinquents, paupers in almshouses, insane and feeble-minded), the blind and the deaf, and special monographs.

NEW YORK PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Total vote cast for the candidates of various parties in the New York state primaries, Sept. 3, 1918, for governor.

Charles S. Whitman, Rep.....	295,471
Merton E. Lewis, Rep.....	118,879

Alfred E. Smith, Dem.....	199,752
William Church Osborn, Dem.....	32,761
Charles W. Erwin, Soc.....	9,687
Charles S. Whitman, Pro.....	5,855
Olin S. Bishop, Pro.....	5,621

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of forty-five or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State, Stations,	Barometer No. above sea of level (ft.)	Temperature.*	Av. precipitation
		yr. Max. Year. Min. Year.	yr. Max. Year. Min. Year.
Alabama—Mobile	108 47 102 1901	-1 1899 62.0	
Montgomery	240 46 107 1881	-5 1899 51.2	
Arizona—Yuma	141 42 120 1910	22 1911 3.1	
Arkansas—Little Rock	398 39 106 1901	-12 1899 49.9	
California—San Fran.	206 47 101 1904	29 1888 22.3	
San Diego	59 46 110 1913	25 1913 10.0	
Colorado—Denver	5,283 46 105 1878	-29 1875 14.0	
Pueblo	4,655 30 104 1902	-27 1899 12.0	
Connecticut—N. Haven	120 45 100 1881	-14 1873 47.2	
Dist. Col.—Washington	111 47 104 1881	-15 1899 43.5	
Florida—Jacksonville.	180 47 104 1879	10 1899 53.2	
Key West	14 47 100 1886	41 1886 38.7	
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218 39 100 1887	-8 1899 49.4	
Savannah	154 47 105 1879	8 1899 50.3	
Idaho—Boise	2,770 39 111 1898	-28 1888 12.7	
Lewiston	756 23 103 1903	-18 1884 13.5	
Pocatello	4,403 19 102 1901	-20 1904 12.9	
Illinois—Cairo	356 47 106 1901	-16 1888 41.7	
Chicago	816 47 103 1901	-23 1872 33.3	
Springfield	607 39 107 1901	-24 1905 37.0	
Indiana—Indianapolis.	830 47 106 1901	-25 1884 41.5	
Iowa—Des Moines	861 40 109 1901	-30 1884 32.4	
Kansas—Dodge City..	2,533 43 108 1876	-26 1899 20.8	
Kentucky—Louisville.	654 46 107 1901	-20 1884 44.3	
Louisiana—N. Orleans	55 47 102 1901	7 1899 57.4	
Shreveport	238 45 110 1909	-5 1899 45.7	
Maine—Eastport	76 45 93 1901	-23 1914 43.3	
Portland	103 47 103 1911	-21 1917 42.5	
Maryland—Baltimore..	78 47 104 1898	-7 1899 43.2	
Massachusetts—Bost'n	125 47 104 1911	-14 1917 43.4	
Michigan—Alpena	616 46 101 1911	-27 1882 33.2	
Detroit	782 47 101 1887	-24 1872 32.2	
Marquette	709 47 108 1901	-27 1888 32.6	
Minnesota—St. Paul..	970 47 104 1901	-41 1888 28.7	
Moorhead	913 37 110 1917	-43 1887 24.9	

State, Stations.	Barometer No. above sea of level (ft.)	Temperature.	Av. precipitation.
		yr. Max. Year. Min. Year.	yr. Max. Year. Min. Year.
Mississippi—Vicks'b'g.	247 47 101 1881	-1 1899 53.7	
Missouri—St. Louis...	717 47 107 1901	-22 1884 37.2	
Montana—Helena	4,121 35 103 1886	-42 1893 12.8	
Hayre	2,492 38 108 1900	-57 1916 13.7	
Nebraska—No. Platte	2,809 44 107 1877	-35 1899 18.9	
Omaha	1,105 47 107 1911	-32 1884 30.7	
Nevada—Winnemucca..	4,291 42 104 1877	-28 1888 8.4	
N. Jer.—Atlantic City	16 44 99 1905	-7 1899 40.8	
New York—Albany	97 44 104 1911	-24 1904 36.4	
Rochester	523 47 101 1911	-14 1904 34.3	
N. Mexico—Santa Fe..	7,018 46 97 1878	-13 1883 14.0	
N. Carolina—Charlotte	774 40 102 1887	-5 1899 49.2	
Wilmington	78 47 103 1879	5 1899 51.0	
N. Dakota—Bismarck..	1,674 43 107 1910	-45 1916 17.6	
Ft. Buf'r'd, Willist'n..	1,897 49 107 1883	-49 1888 15.1	
Ohio—Cincinnati	767 47 105 1901	-17 1899 38.3	
Cleveland	762 47 99 1881	-17 1873 35.0	
Oklahoma—Okla. City..	2,262 27 108 1909	-17 1899 31.7	
Oregon—Portland	58 46 102 1907	-2 1888 45.1	
Roseburg	510 40 106 1905	-6 1888 34.4	
Pennsylvania—Phila-			
delphia	117 47 103 1901	-6 1899 41.4	
Pittsburgh	1,070 45 103 1881	-20 1899 36.2	
R. Island—Block Isl'd	43 37 92 1911	-6 1917 44.4	
S. Carolina—Charles'n	48 47 104 1879	7 1899 52.1	
S. Dakota—Rap. City..	3,271 32 106 1900	-40 1883 18.7	
Yankton	1,231 45 107 1894	-36 1912 25.4	
Tennessee—Knoxville..	1,023 47 100 1887	-16 1884 49.4	
Memphis	316 47 104 1901	-9 1899 50.3	
Texas—Ablene	1,735 32 110 1886	-6 1899 34.0	
Galveston	69 46 99 1913	8 1899 47.1	
Utah—Salt Lake City..	4,408 44 102 1889	-20 1883 16.0	
Vermont—Northfield..	848 31 98 1911	-41 1917 33.8	
Virginia—Norfolk	149 47 102 1887	2 1895 49.5	
Washington—Spokane..	1,955 37 104 1898	-30 1888 18.8	
West Virginia—Par-			
kersburg	638 29 102 1911	-27 1899 40.2	
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681 47 102 1916	-25 1875 31.4	
Wyoming—Cheyenne..	6,121 47 100 1881	-38 1875 13.6	

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1917, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

WIND BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level).	Direction of wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady.....	West.....	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising.....	West.....	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling.....	South.....	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly.....	East to south.....	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly.....	West to north.....	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady.....	Variable.....	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly.....	South to east.....	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly.....	South to east.....	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly.....	South to west.....	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly.....	South to east.....	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly.....	East to north.....	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly.....	Going to west.....	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education board was organized in New York Feb. 27, 1902, and incorporated by an act of congress signed Jan. 12, 1903. The purposes of the board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction as to race, sex or creed, and especially to promote, systematize and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. The principal of the funds held by the board on May 1, 1918, was \$41,874,094, of which \$7,240,728 represented income invested. The total of all appropriations made by the board from the date of its organization to May 1, 1918, was \$22,980,223.

The following are officers of the board: Wallace Buttrick, president; Abraham Flexner, secretary; E. C. Sage, assistant secretary; L. G. Myers, treasurer; L. M. Dashiell, assistant-treasurer.

The following are members of the board: Frederick T. Gates, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Harry Pratt Judson, Andrew Carnegie, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene, Anson Phelps Stokes, Abraham Flexner, George E. Vincent, James H. Dillard, Frank E. Spaulding.

Foreign Governments.

Rulers and cabinets of the leading countries, with the latest statistics of their area, population, exports and imports. Revised to Dec. 1, 1918. See account of war given in this volume for details of revolutions in Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary and the formation of new states like Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Ukraina, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.

Prime Minister—*David Lloyd George.

Minister Without Portfolio—*George N. Barnes.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir Robert B. Finlay.

Minister Without Portfolio—*Austen Chamberlain.

Minister Without Portfolio—*Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts.

Lord President of the Council—*Earl Curzon.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—*Andrew Bonar Law.

Foreign Affairs Secretary—Arthur J. Balfour.

Home Affairs Secretary—Sir George Cave.

Colonial Secretary—Walter Hume Long.

Secretary for India—Edwin S. Montagu.

Secretary for War—Viscount Milner.

Minister of Munitions—Winston S. Churchill.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Eric C. Geddes.

President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.

President of the Local Government Board—W. Hayes Fisher.

Postmaster-General—Albert Hillingworth.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Edward Shortt.

Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.

President Board of Agriculture—Rowland Prothero.

First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond.

Minister of National Service—A. C. Geddes.

Attorney-General—Sir Frederick E. Smith.

Minister of Pensions—John Hodge.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Beaverbrook.

Solicitor-General—Gordon Hewart.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Field Marshal Viscount French.

Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde.

Minister of Labor—George H. Roberts.

Minister of Reconstruction—Dr. C. Addison.

President Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher.

*Members war cabinet or council.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords and the house of commons.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 11,498,825 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1911 was 421,178,965. The population of the united kingdom April 3, 1911, when the last census was taken, was: England, 34,045,290; Wales, 2,025,202; Scotland, 4,759,445; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 52,034; Channel Islands, 96,900. Total, 45,369,090.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1911:

London	4,522,961	Sunderland	151,162
Liverpool	746,566	Oldham	147,495
Manchester	714,427	Blackburn	133,064
Birmingham	525,960	Brighton	131,250
Leeds	445,568	Gateshead	116,928
Sheffield	454,653	Derby	123,433
Bristol	357,059	Southampton	119,039
West Ham	289,102	Plymouth	112,042
Bradford	288,505	Norwich	121,493
Newcastle	266,671	Birkenhead	130,832
Kings-ton-upon-Hull	278,024	Preston	117,113
Nottingham	275,942	Hullfax	101,656
Leicester	227,242	Burnley	106,337
Salford	231,230	Middlesbrough	104,787
Portsmouth	231,165	Stockport	103,693
Stoke-on-Trent	234,553	South Shields	108,649
Cardiff	182,280	Coventry	106,377
Boiton	180,885	Huddersfield	107,825
Croydon	169,559	Swansea	114,673

The figures given in the above table for London

are for the inner or registration district alone, including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" April 3, 1911, was 7,251,358.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1911:

Glasgow	784,455	Greenock	68,911
Edinburgh	320,315	Perth	36,995
Aberdeen	133,084	Kilmarnock	34,729
Dundee	165,006	Govan	59,725
Paisley	84,477	Gartick	66,848
Leith	84,489	Coatbridge	43,237

The total population of the United Kingdom in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,453,775 in 1901.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:

Dublin	309,272	Lurgan	12,135
Belfast	385,492	Lisburn	12,172
Cork	76,632	Wexford	11,455
Limerick	38,403	Siligo	11,163
Londonderry	40,799	Kilkenny	13,112
Waterford	27,430	Kingstown	17,227
Galway	15,936	Portadown	11,727
Dundalk	13,128	Ballymena	11,376
Drogheda	12,425	Clonmel	10,277
Newry	12,456		

Exports and Imports—The total imports of the British empire in 1917 were \$8,500,565,000; of the united kingdom, \$5,326,380,000. Total exports of the empire, \$7,064,265,000; of the united kingdom, \$2,974,305,000. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1917 were \$190,082,456; imports, \$1,994,894,260.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Baron Frederic Chelmsford. Legislative authority vested in a council of sixty-eight members, thirty-six being official and thirty-two nonofficial.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,773,088 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 10, 1911, is 315,132,527, divided among the provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwara	501,395	Madras	41,405,404
Assam	34,018,527	Northwest provinces	2,196,933
Bengal	52,668,269	United provinces	47,182,044
Bombay presidency	19,672,642	Punjab	19,974,956
Burma	12,115,217	Baluchistan	414,412
Central provinces	13,916,308	Andamans	26,459
Coorg	174,976		

Population of the large cities in 1911:

Calcutta	1,222,313	Delhi	232,837
Bombay	975,845	Lahore	228,867
Madras	518,660	Cawnpore	178,557
Haidarabad	500,623	Agra	186,449
Lucknow	259,788	Ahmedabad	215,835
Rangoon	293,316	Allahabad	171,697
Benares	203,804	Poona	158,856

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1917, \$662,295,000; exports, \$831,550,000. Imports from the United States, 1918, \$42,381,902; exports, \$105,277,743.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of eighty-seven life senators and a house of commons of 221 members, there being one representative for every 25,367 of population, based upon the census of 1901. The governor-general is the duke of Devonshire, appointed in 1916; and the council is made up of the following: Premier, Robert L. Borden; minister of agriculture, A. T. Crerar; minister of overseas service, Sir Edward Kemp; customs, A. L. Sifton; finance, T. White; inland revenue (vacancy); interior, Arthur Meighen; justice, C. J. Doherty; labor, T. W. Crothers; marine, fisheries and naval service, C. S. Balmantyne; militia, Maj.-Gen. Mewburn; postmaster-general, Pierre Blondin; public works, Frank B. Carvell; railways and canals, J. D. Reid; secretary of state for mines, Martin Burrell; trade and commerce, George E. Foster; min-

isters without portfolio, James A. Loughed, Francis Cochrane, G. D. Robertson, A. K. McLeau. The governor-general gets a salary of \$50,000 a year, the premier \$12,000 and the other ministers \$7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,666 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area.

Table with 4 columns: Province, Sq. miles, Province, Sq. miles. Lists provinces like Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and their respective areas.

*Area increased in 1912 to 251,832 square miles. †Increased in 1912 to 407,262 square miles. ‡Decreased in 1912 to 706,834 square miles. §Decreased in 1912 to 1,242,224 square miles.

The census taken June 1, 1911, showed the following population by provinces:

Table with 5 columns: Province, 1911, 1901, Increase, Pr. ct. incr. Lists population for Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edw. Isl., Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon, and Northwest territories.

Total 7,206,643 5,371,315 1,833,212 34.13

*Decrease. †Population by sex and per square mile in 1911:

Table with 5 columns: Province, Male, Female, Total, Persq. mile. Lists population and density for Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edw. Isl., Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon, and Northwest territories.

The rural population in 1911 was 3,324,083 and the urban population 3,280,444. In 1901 the rural population was 3,369,018 and the urban population 2,002,297.

The population of the principal cities and towns in 1911 was:

Table with 2 columns: City, Population. Lists major cities like Amherst, Montreal, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brandon, Brantford, Brockville, Calgary, Charlottetown, Chatham, Cobalt, Chicoutimi, Coburg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Dartmouth, Dawson, Dundas, Edmonton, Fernie, Ft. William, Fraserville, Fredericton, and Galt.

Table with 2 columns: City, Population. Lists cities like Nelson, New Glasgow, New Westminster, Niagara Falls, North Bay, North Toronto, North Sydney, North Vancouver, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Outremont, Owen Sound, Paris, Pembroke, Peterborough, Portage La Prairie, Port Arthur, Port Hope, Prince Albert, Prince Rupert, Quebec, Regina, Revelstoke, St. Boniface, St. Catherine, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean, St. John, Sarnia, Sherbrooke, Saakatoon, Sault Ste. Marie, Shawinigan Falls, St. Thomas, St. Thomas, Ont., Sarnia, Ont., Saakatoon, Sault Ste. Marie, Sherbrooke, Smith's Falls, Sorel, Springhill, Stratford, Strathcona, Sudbury, Sydney, Theftord Mines, Toronto, Trois-Rivieres, Truro, Valley Field, Vancouver, Verdun, Victoria, Waterloo, Welland, Westmount, Westville, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock, Yarmouth.

Population by origin (1911):

Table with 2 columns: Origin, Population. Lists origins like British total, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Other, French, German, Austro-Hung., Austrian, Bukovian, Galician, Hungarian, Rutenian, Belgian, Bulgarian-Roumanian, Chinese, Dutch, Finnish, Grecian, Hindu, Indian, Italian, Japanese, Jewish, Petro, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, Swiss, Turkish, Various, Unspecified.

Total pop.....7,206,643
Manufactures—[From census taken in 1916 for year 1915.]

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1910, 1915. Lists Establishments, Capital, Employes on salaries, Salaries, Employes on wages, Wages, Raw materials, Value products.

Table with 4 columns: Industry, Establish-Groups, Capital, Wage earners, Value products. Lists industries like Food products, Textiles, Iron and steel, Timber, Leather, Paper, Liquors, Chemicals, Clay, Metals, Tobacco, Vehicles, Vessels, Miscellaneous, Hand trades.

Timber and lumber and their manu- factures	\$3,471,792
Leather and its finished products.....	13,159,261
Paper and printing.....	63,853
Liquors and beverages.....	19,358
Chemicals and allied products.....	8,519,735
Clay, glass and stone products.....	82,168
Metal and metal products other than iron and steel.....	9,837,013
Tobacco and its manufactures.....	127,686
Vehicles for land transportation.....	16,955,562
Vessels for water transportation.....	2,471,499
Miscellaneous industries.....	12,554,510
Total	130,466,307
Religions of Canada in 1911. Figures here given are only for denominations having more than 10,000 members:	
Adventists	10,406
Anglicans	1,043,017
Baptists	382,686
Buddhists	10,012
Christians	16,773
Conjurers	14,562
Congregationalists	34,054
Disciples	11,329
Doukchobors	10,493
Evangelicals	10,595
Greek church.....	88,507
Jews	74,564
Lutherans	229,864
Mennonites	44,611
Methodists	1,079,832
Mormons	15,971
Presbyterians	1,115,324
Protestants	30,285
Roman Catholics.....	2,833,041
Salvation Army	18,834

Imports and Exports—The total value of the exports for the year ended March 31, 1917, was \$1,375,758,148; exports, not given. Imports from the United States (1918), \$778,509,792; exports to the United States, \$434,254,567.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.), heir-apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of representatives of seventy-five members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king is represented by the governor-general. He and a council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of \$50,000 a year. The governor-general is Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson. The ministers are: W. M. Hughes, prime minister; L. E. Groom, public works and railways; J. A. Jensen, trade and customs; G. F. Pearce, defense; W. Webster, postmaster-general; Hugh Mahon, external affairs; P. McM. Glynn, home affairs; J. A. Jensen, minister of customs; J. Cook, minister of the navy; W. A. Watt, treasurer.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales.....	310,372	North'n Territ'y.....	523,620
Victoria	87,884	West'n Australia.....	975,920
Queensland	670,590	Tasmania	26,216
South Australia.....	380,070		

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 2, 1911, was 4,455,005, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales.....	1,648,448	Western Australia.....	282,114
Victoria	1,315,551	Tasmania	191,211
Queensland	605,813		
South Australia.....	408,558		
North'n Territ'y	3,310	Total	4,455,005

The population of Melbourne in 1911 was 600,160; Sydney (1911), 536,353; Adelaide (1911), 192,429; Wellington (1911), 70,729; Brisbane (1911), 143,514. **Exports and Imports**—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1917 were \$489,470,750; total imports, \$380,895,100. Australia in 1918 exported merchandise valued at \$49,471,485 to the United States and imported merchandise worth \$66,581,501.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self-governing colonies

of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 121 members, chosen in electoral divisions as follows: The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the four states in 1917 were valued at \$182,381,000 and the exports at \$143,471,500. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$33,295,835; imports, \$35,223,720.

Governor-General—Viscount Buxton of Newtimber. **Cabinet**: Premier and minister of native affairs, Gen. Louis Botha; finance, T. Orr; defense, J. O. Smuts; railways, Henry Burton; justice, N. J. de Wet; education and mines, F. S. Malan; J. Interior and public works, Sir T. Watt; agriculture, H. C. Van Heerden; lands, H. Mentz; posts and telegraphs, Sir Melring Beck; without portfolio, J. A. C. Graaf.

Area in square miles and population in 1911:

Province.....	Area.....	Population.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	276,995	2,564,995
Natal	35,290	1,194,048
Transvaal.....	15,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State.....	50,359	523,174
Total	473,100	5,973,394

ALBANIA.

Albania before the great war was an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. It has an area of 11,317 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (impret) and an international commission. William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914. Since then the country has been in a state of disorder. The Austrians captured the greater part of it in the winter of 1915-1916.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Government—In October and November, 1918, the Austrian empire, as a result of the defeat of its allies in Italy, Serbia and Albania by the allied forces, crumbled and practically ceased to exist. Instead the various states declared their independence and formed separate republics. Emperor Charles I. abdicated Oct. 30, 1918. See account of war in this volume for further details of the fall of the empire.

Area and Population—Area of Austria, 115,903 square miles; of Hungary, 125,395 square miles. The population of Austria in 1910 was 28,324,940. The population of Hungary in 1910 was 20,886,787. Total population for both countries in 1910 was 49,211,727.

Largest cities of Austria in 1910:

Vienna	2,031,498	Brunn	125,737
Trieste	229,475	Czernowitz	87,128
Prague	223,741	Pilsen	80,343
Lemberg	206,113	Linz	67,817
Cracow (1909).....	151,886	Polna	58,081
Gratz	151,781		

Largest cities of Hungary in 1910:			
Budapest	880,371	Poszony	78,223
Szeged	118,328	Temesvar	72,555
Szabadka	94,610	Kecskemet	66,834
Debreczen	92,729	Arad	63,166
Zagrab	79,038	Hodmezovasarhely	62,445

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports into the Austro-Hungarian customs territory in 1914, the latest year for which figures are available, was \$73,580,000; exports, \$419,980,000. Chief imports are cotton, coal, wool, maize, tobacco, coffee and wines; principal exports lumber and wool manufactures, sugar, eggs, barley, lignite, malt, leather, gloves and shoes. No trade with the United States in 1918.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet: Premier and Minister of War—Ch. de Broqueville. Foreign Affairs—Baron Beyens. Interior—Paul Beryer. Finance—A. Van de Vyvere. Justice—H. Carton de Wiart. Agriculture and Public Works—G. Helleputte. Industry and Labor—M. A. Hubert. Science and Arts—P. Poulet. Colonies—J. Renkin. Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—P. Segers.

Ministers Without Portfolio—Count Goblet d'Alviella, P. Hymans and E. Vandeveldre.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,373 square miles. Total population, 1910, 7,423,784; estimated population, 1912, 7,571,387. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1912:

Antwerp	312,884	Liege	170,634
Brussels (capital)	663,647	Ghent	167,477

Imports and Exports—The imports in the first six months of 1914 amounted to \$460,630,000 and the exports to \$370,795,000. The trade with the United States in 1918 was: Imports, \$91,238,638; exports, \$80,053. Chief imports in normal times are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tissues, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King Ferdinand was compelled to abdicate as the result of the defeat of his military forces by the allies in Macedonia and Serbia. No settled government had been formed up to Dec. 1, 1918.

Area and Population—Area, 43,310 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,752,997. Population of Sofia, the capital, 102,769.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1914, \$28,812,300; imports, \$44,586,800. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$3,859; imports, none. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet: Premier and Minister of Justice—Carl Theodor Zahle.

Finance—Edvard Brandes. Foreign Affairs—Erik Seavenius. Home Affairs—Ove Rode. Agriculture—Kr. Pederson. Instruction—Soren Keiser-Nielsen. Commerce—Christopher Hage. Public Works—Jens H. Jorgensen. Defense—P. Munch.

Legislative authority is vested in the lands-thing and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has 66 members, twelve of whom are appointed for life, the remainder being elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or lower house, has 114 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 15,582 square miles and total population in 1914, 2,940,979. Copenhagen, the capital, has a population of 506,390; with suburbs, 605,772.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1914, \$240,957,200; imports, \$220,913,300. The imports from the United States in 1918 were \$4,969,542; exports, \$1,022,397. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Raymond Poincare; term expires 1920.

Premier and Minister of War—Georges Clemenceau.

Foreign Affairs—Stephen Pichon.

Justice—Louis Nail.

Public Instruction—Louis Lafferre.

Colonies—Henry Simon.

Finance—Louis Lucien Klotz.

Marine—Georges Leygues.

Munitions—Louis Loucheur.

Interior—Jules Pams.

Commerce—Etienne Clementel.

Labor—G. R. Collard.

Blockade—M. LeBrun.

Agriculture and Provisions—Victor Bovet.

Public Works—Albert Clavelle.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 662 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 300 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 207,054 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population (1911) of France proper, 39,601,509. Population of the principal cities in 1911:

Paris	2,888,110	Nantes	170,535
Marseilles	550,619	Toulouse	149,576
Lyons	523,796	St. Etienne	148,656
Bordeaux	261,678	Nice	142,940
Lille	217,807	Havre	136,159

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1916 amounted to \$3,031,880,000; exports, \$974,270,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$75,638,078; imports from, \$890,481,513. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—In November, 1918, a revolution occurred in Germany as the result of the defeat of her armies by the allies. Emperor William II. was forced to abdicate and his cabinet was dispersed. No stable government had been formed up to Dec. 1, 1918. For further details see account of war in this volume.

Area and Population—The area of the states in the old empire was 208,780 square miles; area of dependencies about 1,027,820 square miles; grand total, 1,236,600 square miles.

The last federal census was taken Dec. 1, 1910.

According to this the population of the empire was 64,925,933. The estimated population of the foreign dependencies was 13,946,200. State population in 1910:

Prussia	40,165,219	Saxe-Meiningen	278,762
Bavaria	6,887,291	Anhalt	331,128
Wurttemberg	2,437,574	Saxe-Coburg	
Baden	2,142,833	Gotha	257,177
Saxony	4,806,661	Saxe-Altenburg	216,128
Hesse	1,282,219	Lippe	150,937
Mecklenburg- Schwerin	639,958	Schwarzburg- Rud	100,702
Oldenburg	483,042	Schwarzburg- Sond	89,917
Brunswick	494,339	Reuss, junior branch	152,752
Saxony	417,149	Schammburg- Lippe	46,652
Mecklenburg- Strelitz	106,442	Waldeck	61,707
Hamburg	1,014,664	Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014
Reuss, elder branch	72,769		
Lubeck	116,599		
Bremen	295,715		
		Total	64,925,293

German cities having more than 150,000 inhabitants in 1910 included the following:	
Berlin	2,071,257
Hamburg	931,035
Munich	596,467
Leipzig	589,850
Dresden	548,308
Cologne	516,527
Breslau	512,105
Frankfurt am. M.	414,576
Duesseldorf	358,728
Nurnberg	333,142
Charlottenburg	305,378
Hanover	302,375
Essen	294,853
Chemnitz	287,807
Stuttgart	276,829
Magdeburg	276,829
Breinen	247,437
Koenigsberg	245,994

Exports and Imports—Total exports (first six months of 1914), \$1,246,240,000; total imports, \$1,346,570,000. No details of Germany's commerce since the war began have been made public.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, Germany exported \$64,094 worth of merchandise to the United States; there were no imports from the United States.

Sovereigns of States.*

Anhalt—Duke, Eduard.
Baden—Grand duke, Friedrich II.
Bavaria—King, Ludwig III.
Brunswick—Duke, Ernst Augustus.
Hesse—Grand duke, Ernst Ludwig.
Lippe—Count, Leopold IV.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Grand duke, Friedrich Franz V.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Grand duke, Adolph Friedrich IV.
Odenburg—Grand duke, Friedrich August.
Prussia—King, Wilhelm II.
Reuss, Elder Branch—Prince, Heinrich XLV.
Reuss, Younger Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXVII.
Saxe-Altenburg—Duke, Ernst II.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Duke, Charles Edward.
Saxe-Meiningen—Duke, Bernhard.
Saxony (grand duchy)—Grand duke, Wilhelm Ernst.
Saxony—King, Friedrich August III.
Schaumburg-Lippe—Prince, Adolf.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt—Prince, Gunther.
Waltdeck—Prince, Friedrich.
Wurttemberg—King, Wilhelm II.

*This list is as it stood before the revolution in November, 1918. All the sovereigns were then reported to have been deposed or to have abdicated.

GREECE.

Government—King, Alexander. Cabinet: President of the Council and Minister of War—Eleutherios Venizelos.
Foreign Affairs—M. Politis.
Marine—Admiral Condouritis.
Interior—M. Raktivan.
Communications—M. Papanastasion.
Finance—M. Negropontas.
Justice—M. Tsimokos.
Agriculture—M. Michalacopoulos.
Education—M. Dinguas.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 235 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,821,300. Athens in 1907 had 167,479 inhabitants; Piræus, 73,579; Patras, 37,724; Saloniki (1913), 180,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1916 amounted in value to \$29,433,200; imports, \$45,705,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$18,481,432; imports from the United States, \$2,573,882. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.

President of Council and Minister of Interior—Vittorio Orlando.—
Foreign Affairs—Baron Sonnino.
Grace and Justice—Sig. Sacchi.
Treasury—Francesco Nitti.
Finance—Sig. Meda.
War—Gen. Zuppelli.
Public Instruction—Sig. Barenini.
Public Works—Sig. Dari.
Agriculture—Sig. Millani.
Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Fera.
Colonies—Sig. Colosimo.
Military Aid and Pensions—Sig. Bissolati.
Marine—Vice-Admiral Del Buono.
Industry and Commerce—Sig. Giuffelli.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 410 members (in 1916) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 110,632 square miles. According to the census of Jan. 1, 1915, the total population was 36,120,118.

Population of the principal cities:	
Naples	697,570
Milan	663,059
Rome	590,960
Turin	451,994
Palermo	345,891
Genoa	300,139
Florence	242,147
Catania	217,389
Bologna	189,770
Venice	168,038
Messina	150,000
Livorno	108,585

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1917 was \$466,736,690; imported, \$1,546,300. The total value of exports to the United States in 1918 was \$30,014,349; imports from the United States, \$477,530,702. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and fax.

MONTENEGRO.

King, Nicholas I.* Area, 5,603 square miles; population, 516,000; of the capital, Cetinje, 4,500. Total exports in 1910, \$498,200; imports, \$1,701,300. Montenegro has practically no trade with the United States. Chief exports are sumac, smoked sardines, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Imports include petroleum, salt, maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee and rice.

*Reported deposed Dec. 1, 1918.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.
President of Council and Minister of Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.
Foreign Affairs—Nils C. Ihlen.
Justice—Otto A. Blehr.
Commerce—C. Fris-Peterson.
Labor—F. A. M. Nalun.
Finance—Anton T. Omholt.
Education and Worship—Jorgen Lovland.
Defense—Gen. Holtfoft.
Social Affairs—Lars K. Abrahamson.

Legislative authority is vested in the storting, consisting of 123 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storting consists of two houses, the odels-thing and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storting and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 124,130 square miles. Total population in December, 1910, 2,391,782. Christiania in 1910 had a population of 241,834 and Bergen 76,867.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1915 was \$216,992,200; exports, \$165,249,100. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$3,235,020; imports, \$25,211,242. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Admiral Canto y Castro.
Cabinet:
Minister of Finance—Xavier Esteves.
Foreign Affairs—Senhor Santo Lima.
Justice—Senhor Castro.
Public Works—Maj. Hierculano Galiardo.
War—Amilcar Motta.

Instruction—Dr. Barbosa de Magalhães.

Labor—Senhor Forbes Bessa.

Colonies—Senhor Vasconcelis.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 23, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,957,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1910 Lisbon had a population of 356,009 and Oporto 167,955.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1916, \$12,503,000; total exports, \$24,642,500. Imports from the United States in 1918, \$21,681,537; exports to the United States, \$5,030,635. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 120 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 183 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 53,689 square miles. The population in 1895 was 5,556,690; in 1914, 7,508,069. Population of the principal towns (in 1912): Bukharest, 338,109; Jassy, 75,882; Galatz, 71,719; Braila, 64,730.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1913 was \$134,141,000; of the imports, \$118,002,500. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1918, none; imports from, \$310,774.

RUSSIA.

Government—Ruled in 1918 by a soviet or council of soldiers, workmen and peasants. See account of war in this volume for latest developments.

Area and Population—Area, 8,764,586 square miles. Total population in 1915, 182,182,600. Population of the principal cities:

Petrograd (1915).....	2,318,645	Kharkov (1913).....	249,698
Moscow (1915).....	1,817,100	Yekaterinoslav (1912).....	220,446
Warsaw (1915).....	789,259	Saratov (1913).....	235,300
Odessa (1912).....	431,039	Vilna (1913).....	203,940
Lodz (1910).....	115,604	Kuzan (1913).....	194,246
Ilija (1913).....	558,000		
Kiev (1913).....	626,313		

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1916 was \$76,500,000; of the exports, \$201,000,000. The exports to the United States in 1918 amounted in value to \$15,146,926; imports from the United States, \$116,705,346. The chief exports are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

FINLAND.

The grand duchy of Finland, formerly a province of Russia, is now an independent state but without a settled form of government. See account of war in this volume. The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population Jan. 1, 1914, was 3,231,995.

SERBIA.

Government—King, Peter I. (Karageorgevitch); heir-apparent, Prince Alexander (second son); premier, N. P. Pashitch. Legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called "skupshchina," of 160 elected members.

Area and Population—Area, 33,891 square miles. Population in 1910, 2,911,701; in 1914, 4,547,990. The capital, Belgrade, had 90,890 inhabitants before the war with Austria. Nish, the war capital, had 24,949 inhabitants in 1911.

Exports and Imports—Total value of exports in 1912, \$18,595,000; imports, \$14,705,000. Exports to

the United States in 1918, none; imports, \$17,497. The exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent,

Prince Alfonso. Cabinet:

Premier—Marquis de Albuemas.

Foreign Affairs—Count Alvar de Romanos.

Interior—Louis Silvela.

Finance—Don Santiago Alba.

War—Gen. Berenguer.

Marine—Jose Chacon.

Public Instruction—Senor Burels.

Justice—Senor Bergada.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Jan. 1, 1914, 20,355,986. Population of large cities (1910):

Madrid	599,807	Saragossa	105,788
Barcelona	587,411	Catagena	96,983
Valencia	233,348	Bilbao	92,514
Seville	155,366	Granada	77,425
Malaga	133,045	Valladolid	67,742
Murcia	124,985	Cadiz	67,174

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1917 amounted to \$260,668,900; imports, \$265,577,000. Total exports to the United States in 1918, \$24,565,565; imports, \$67,183,288. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.

Premier—Prof. Eden.

Foreign Affairs—Dr. Hellner.

Finance—F. V. Thorsson.

Marine—M. Palmstjerna.

War—E. A. Nilsson.

Education—M. Ryden.

Interior—P. A. V. Schotte.

Agriculture—M. Pettersen.

Justice—M. Loevgren.

Ministers Without Portfolios—M. Petren and M. Luden.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected by "landthings" or provincial representations and municipal corporations for terms of six years. The second chamber members are elected for three years by universal suffrage.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 172,876 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1913, was 5,522,405. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	382,085	Norkoping	46,180
Göthenburg	178,030	Gaefie	35,736
Malmö	98,821	Helsingborg	34,742

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1917 were valued at \$316,518,000; exports, \$432,326,750. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$10,636,354; imports, \$4,122,550. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government—President of federal council (1919)—

Gusta Ador.

Vice-President—Dr. Edouard Muller.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of July 1, 1915, was 3,880,500. Population of the largest cities (1916):

Zurich	200,200	Bern	96,900
Basel	137,000	St. Gallen.....	71,400
Geneva	131,000	Lausanne	67,500

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1918, \$489,401,750; imports, \$475,600,000. Exports to the United States in 1918: \$18,862,990; imports, \$21,219,405. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana. Cabinet:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck.

Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Karnebeck.

Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—Mr. H. A. Yesselstein.

War and Navy (ad interim)—Jonkheer A. van Gensan.

Navy—Mr. J. J. Rombonne.

Justice—Mr. Heemskerck.

Finance—Mr. de Vries.

Colonies—Mr. Ydenburg.

Labor—Mr. Aallicre.

Legislative authority is vested in the state-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,648 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1914, was 6,339,705. That of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1914, was:

Amsterdam	609,084	Groningen	82,809
Rotterdam	472,520	Haarlem	71,883
The Hague.....	312,430	Arnhem	66,129
Utrecht	127,086	Leiden	59,560

Imports and Exports—In 1917 Holland imported \$319,274,274 worth of merchandise and exported \$204,824,360. In 1918 the exports to the United States amounted to \$16,396,633; and the imports from the same country to \$11,188,021. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Area, 735,000 square miles; population, 48,000,000; area of Java and Madura, 50,557 square miles; population, 36,015,435. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, copra and tin.

TURKEY.

Government—Sultan, Mohammed VI. Cabinet: Grand Vizier and Minister of Interior—Tewfik Pasha.

Justice—Hairi Effendi.

Foreign Affairs—Refat Pasha.

Sheik-ul-Islam—Houloussi Effendi.

Marine—Djemal Pasha.

Finance—Djaved Bey.

Public Instruction, Posts and Telegraphs—Saïd Bey.

President Council of State—Rachid Aki Pasha.

Public Works—Zef Pasha.

War—Gen. Evren Pasha.

Commerce—Shereef Bey.

A constitutional form of government was adopted July 24, 1908, with legislative authority vested in a parliament.

Area and Population—Before the war the area of Turkey in Europe was 8,644, of whole empire, 710,224 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire is 21,273,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1914 amounted in value to \$107,180,600 and the imports to \$204,048,000. There was no trade with the United States in 1918. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar,

coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Habibullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

BOKHARA.

Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan; heir, Sayid Mir Ibrahim. The area of Bokhara is about 83,000 square miles and the population 1,250,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government—President, Hsu Shih-chang. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1916 amounted to \$402,492,500, and the imports to \$430,339,000. During the fiscal year 1918 goods to the value of \$49,507,271 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to \$140,777,343. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sugar, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

JAPAN.

Government—Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince, Hirohito. Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Justice—Takashi Hara.

Foreign Affairs—Kosai Uchida.

Interior—Takejiro Tokonami.

Finance—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.

War—Griichi Tanaka.

Navy—Vice-Admiral Tomasaburo Kato.

Education—Tokugoru Nakabashi.

Agriculture and Commerce—Tatsuo Yamamoto.

Communications—Utaro Noda.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having about 375 and the latter 381 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1916, was 65,965,292 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 74,990,190 in 1915. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants are:

Tokyo (1916).....	2,244,796	Nagoya (1916) ..	389,272
Osaka (1916).....	1,460,218	Hiroshima	167,130
Kyoto (1916).....	539,153	Nagasaki	161,174
Kobe (1916).....	498,317	Kanazawa	129,804
Yokohama (1916)	428,668	Kure	128,141

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1917 amounted in value to \$517,896,000; exports, \$801,502,500. In 1918 the imports from the United States were valued at \$267,730,637, and the exports to the same country at \$284,945,439. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

Chosen (Korea).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1916, 17,519,864. Seoul, the capital, has 302,636 inhabitants.

JAVA.

(See The Netherlands.)

KHIVA.

Khan, Seyid Asfandiar Khan; heir-apparent, Nasyr Tycuara; area, 24,000 square miles; population, 646,000. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva is a Russian vassal state.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 50 members. It is, however, practically nonexistent and exercises no power at present. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population 9,500,000. Imports in 1916, \$38,675,000; exports, \$31,427,500. Imports from the United States in 1918, \$119,714; exports to, \$888,084. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chofwa Maha Vajirvudh. Area, 195,000 square miles; population (1910), 8,149,487. Bangkok, the capital, has 628,675 inhabitants. The imports in 1917 were \$33,786,300, and the exports \$46,724,500. Imports from the United States in 1918, \$1,146,484; exports to, \$156,981. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

AFRICA.**ABYSSINIA.**

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu. Total area of Abyssinia 432,432 square miles; population, 8,000,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Lutaud. Area, 343,500 square miles; population in 1911, 5,563,828. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and woodwork; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

EGYPT.

Sultan, Prince Ahmed Fuad. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 984,520 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1907 was 11,189,978; of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,000,000. Population of Cairo, 654,476; Alexandria, 332,246. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The total exports in 1917 were valued at \$205,248,000, and the imports at \$159,194,750. Imports from the United States in 1918, \$3,149,994; exports to, \$20,997,958. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

BELGIAN KONGO.

Kongo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. The estimated area is 308,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nut, palm oil, copal gum and coffee. Total imports in 1915, \$6,204,000; exports, \$9,620,400. Exports to the United States (1918), \$14,809; imports, \$695,941.

LIBERIA.

President, Daniel E. Howard; vice-president, S. G. Harmon. Legislative power is vested in a senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1913 were valued at \$1,112,187 and the imports at \$1,411,237. Imports from the United States in 1918, \$151,270; exports to, \$35,594.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate. Area about 219,000 square miles; population, 5,000,000. Total imports in 1914, \$65,195,150; exports, \$9,677,200. Imports from the United States in 1918, \$958,839; exports to, \$178,421.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-general, M. Schrameck. Madagascar is a French colony governed by a council of ad-

ministration. The area is 228,000 square miles and the population (1911) 3,153,511. The capital is Antananarivo with a population of 63,115. Imports in 1916, \$20,390,000; exports, \$17,003,000. Exports to United States (1918), \$25,298; imports from, \$149,344.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey; heir-presumptive, Sidi Mohammed Ben Mamoun Bey. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1911, 1,780,527. Imports in 1916, \$21,851,000; exports, \$23,759,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

President, Hipolito Irogoyen; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1912), 7,885,237; Buenos Aires, 1,560,163 (Jan. 1, 1914). Total exports in 1917, \$687,712,500; imports, \$475,402,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$195,633,348; imports, \$109,444,001. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Gutierrez Guerra; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (1915), 2,889,970. LaPaz, 100,097; Chocachamba, 31,014; Sucre, 29,686. Total exports in 1916, \$46,113,750; imports, \$9,024,750; exports to the United States in 1918, \$122,917; imports, \$3,581,395. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woollens.

BRAZIL.

President, Rodrigues Alvez; capital, Rio de Janeiro. Area, 3,218,991 square miles. Population (estimated 1915), 26,542,402; Rio de Janeiro (1911), 1,128,637; Sao Paulo (1911), 450,000; Bahia, 299,000; Pernambuco, 150,000. Exports (1917), \$299,375,000; imports, \$222,550,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$113,511,954; imports, \$66,270,046. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Juan Luis Sanfuentes; capital, Santiago. Area, 292,580 square miles. Population in 1915, 3,641,477; Santiago, 408,247; Valparaiso, 191,078; Concepcion, 72,127. Total exports in 1916, \$192,594,000; imports, \$83,445,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$141,075,704; imports, \$63,529,124. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Dr. Marco F. Suarez; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Population in 1912, 5,472,604; Bogota, 121,257. Total exports (1916), \$31,654,000; total imports, \$28,922,500. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$25,975,988; imports, \$10,922,199. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Alfredo B. Moreno; capital, Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 1,500,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 80,000. Total exports in 1916, \$18,075,800; imports, \$9,598,900. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$10,887,968; imports, \$4,830,468. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Dr. Manuel Franco; capital, Asuncion. Area, 171,770 square miles. Population (estimated 1915), 1,000,000; Asuncion (1912), 80,000. Total exports in 1916, \$8,202,800; imports, \$4,749,-

000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$69,797; imports, \$672,454. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguan tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Don Jose Prado; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population estimated (1912) at 4,500,000; Lima, 143,500; Callao, 34,346. Total exports in 1916, \$82,705,000; imports, \$43,415,500. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$41,439,213; imports, \$22,011,583. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woollens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Feliciano Viera; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1915), 1,346,161; Montevideo (1916), 378,446. Total exports in 1917, \$67,516,000; imports, \$37,212,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$23,530,682; imports, \$18,061,880. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 393,976 square miles. Population (1915), 2,816,484; Caracas, 75,000. Total exports in 1916, \$24,968,500; imports, \$17,711,500. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$33,287,738; imports, \$7,823,007. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

MEXICO.

Government—President, Venustiano Carranza. The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms.

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 785,881 square miles. The population, according to the federal census of 1910, is 15,063,207. The population of leading cities of the world follows: City of Mexico (capital), 470,659; Guadalajara, 118,799; Puebla, 101,214; Monterey, 81,006; San Luis Potosi, 82,946; Pachuca, 38,620; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Zacatecas, 25,205; Durango, 34,085; Toluca, 31,247; Leon, 63,263; Merida, 61,999; Queretaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29,164.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1914 the total exports amounted to \$92,833,000; total imports for the same year were \$60,831,070. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1918 the imports from the United States were \$106,893,653; exports to, \$140,801,097.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Don Alfredo Granados; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1914), 420,179; San Jose, 34,794. Total exports (1917), \$11,382,000; imports, \$5,595,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$7,615,482; imports, \$1,903,224. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woollens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Manuel E. Cabrera; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1914), 2,003,579; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1916), \$10,637,500; imports, \$6,725,500. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$7,-

\$22,960; imports, \$6,293,760. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1910), 553,446; Tegucigalpa, 22,137. Total exports (1917), \$5,353,250; imports, \$6,293,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$5,437,809; imports, \$4,618,729. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, coconuts and wood; chief import, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Gen. Emiliano Chamorro; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population (1914), 703,540; Managua, 24,872; Leon, 62,509. Total exports (1916), \$5,284,750; imports, \$4,777,507. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$4,590,037; imports, \$4,377,688. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Belisario Porras. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the population (1912) 336,742; city of Panama (1915), 60,028; Colon, 26,000. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to \$7,845,390, and the imports to \$23,638,116. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Carlos Melendez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 7,225 square miles. Population (1915), 1,267,762; San Salvador, 66,800. Total exports (1915), \$10,588,000; imports, \$4,002,000. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$6,870,432; imports, \$3,479,332. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Gen. Mario Menocal; vice-president, Enrique Jose Varona.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is \$3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1914 was 2,471,531.

Population of provinces (1914):

Havana	651,266	Matanzas	270,483
Santa Clara.....	567,277	Pinar del Rio..	257,893
Oriente	567,639	Camaguey	154,567

Population of principal cities in 1914:

Havana	350,906	Hialeghun	65,232
Cienfuegos	80,305	Pinar del Rio..	51,915
Camaguey	76,581	Santa Clara.....	54,885
Matanzas	55,331	Guantanamo	51,036
Manzanillo	59,544	Sancti Spiritus...	55,407
Santiago	61,531		

About 70 per cent of the population is white.

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1917 amounted to \$261,377,000 and the exports to \$357,040,000. The imports from the United States in 1918 were valued at \$235,632,045 and the exports at \$264,024,006. The principal articles of export are snigar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, Sudre Dartiguenave. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population

about 2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1916), \$1,837,744; imports (1916), \$1,925,255. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$4,815,544; imports, \$3,359,922.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Federico H. Carvajal. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1913) of 708,000. Santo Domingo, the capital, has 22,000 inhabitants. In 1916 the exports amounted to \$21,851,250 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports, \$11,664,250. Exports to the United States in 1918, \$8,061,412; imports, \$16,011,019.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority.

By act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the legislative authority is vested in the Philippine legislature, composed of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of twenty-four senators and the house of representatives of ninety members. The legislature created under this law opened its first session on Oct. 16, 1916, and on its being organized the Philippine commission ceased to exist and the members thereof vacated their offices.

Officers and Salaries (1918).

Governor-General—Francis Burton Harrison.
Vice-Governor—Charles E. Yeater.
Secretary Interior Department—Rafael Palma.
Secretary of Finance—Alberto Barretto.
Secretary of Justice—Victorino Mapa.
Secretary Public Instruction—Charles E. Yeater.
Secretary of Commerce and Communications—Dionisio Jakosalem.
Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources—Galicano Apacible.
Auditor—Clifford H. French.
Treasurer—Albert P. Fitzsimmons.
Director of Education—W. W. Marquardt.
Director of Posts—Robert M. Shearer.
Attorney-General—Quintin Pardes (acting).
Chief Justice Supreme Court—Cayetano S. Arellano.
Resident Commissioners to the United States—Jaime C. de Veyra and Teodoro R. Yonko.
The governor receives \$18,000 a year. The salaries of other leading officials are: Vice-governor, \$10,000; chief justice of the Supreme court, \$8,000; associate justices, \$7,500 each; auditor, \$6,000; deputy auditor, \$3,000; senators, \$2,000; representatives, \$1,500; president of the senate, \$6,000; speaker of the house of representatives, \$6,000; each department secretary, \$6,000; secretary to the governor-general, \$5,000.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (estimated 1916), 8,826,552. The population of Manila in 1910 was 234,409. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 857,641; Luzon, 3,738,507; Mindanao, 50,001; Mindanao, 489,534, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and cocoanut oil. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from

77 in January to 83 in May. June, July, August and September are the rainy months. March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Trade with the United States—The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted in value to \$48,423,400, as compared with \$27,206,612 in 1917. The principal articles sent were: Cotton manufactures, \$17,257,410; iron and steel manufactures, \$9,260,284; mineral oils, \$1,688,086. The imports into the United States amounted in value to \$78,101,412, as compared with \$42,436,247 in 1917. The principal articles imported were: Unmanufactured manila, \$30,375,300; sugar, \$7,913,247; tobacco, \$5,021,597; fruits and nuts, \$9,949,785; vegetable oils, \$18,204,019.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands, in the calendar year 1917, amounted to \$65,797,031; total exports, \$95,604,307.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Under the new organic act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The house of representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The members of the senate and house of representatives receive compensation at the rate of \$7 per day for ninety days of each session and \$1 per day for each additional day of such session while in session. Regular sessions of the legislature are held biennially, convening on the second Monday in February. (See also page 49.)

The present officers are:
Governor—Arthur Yager.
Attorney-General—Howard L. Kern.
Treasurer—Jose E. Benedicto.
Commissioner of Interior—Guillermo Esteves.
Commissioner of Education—Paul C. Miller.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—Manuel Camunas.

Commissioner of Health—Alejandro Ruiz Soler.
Auditor—J. W. Bonner.
Executive Secretary—Ramon Siaca Pacheco.
Resident Commissioner to the United States—Felix Cordova Davila.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,118,912, of which 65.5 per cent was white, 30 per cent mulatto and 4.5 per cent black. The cities having more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1910 were: San Juan, 48,716; Ponce, 35,005;

Mayaguez, 16,563; Arecibo, 9,612; Aguadilla, 6,125; Yauco, 6,589; Caguas, 10,354; Guayama, 8,321. Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1918, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to the United States were \$65,515,650, and imports from the United States amounted to \$58,945,758. The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867. Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.

Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900. Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Capital—Juneau.

Governor—J. E. A. Strong.

Secretary—William L. Distin.

Treasurer—W. G. Smith.

Area and Population—Area, 590,584 square miles (land and water); population in 1910, 64,356, of whom 25,331 were Indians.

Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, \$15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.

Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1918, was \$44,280,075. The principal articles were: Breadstuffs, \$1,683,989; manufactures of cotton, \$1,932,962; manufactures of iron and steel, \$17,750,680; meat and dairy products, \$4,052,328; wood and manufactures of, \$2,537,090; oils, \$1,941,193. Total value of shipments of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the mainland, \$71,595,414. The main articles were: Copper ore, \$20,217,635; canned salmon, \$41,392,292; other fish, \$1,465,056; furs, \$1,125,082.

Gold Shipments (1917)—From Alaska to the mainland, \$16,093,353; from the mainland to Alaska, \$1,698,702. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were \$19,801,974.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to the United States July 7, 1898.

Created a territory June 14, 1900.

Governor—L. E. Pinkham.

Secretary—Wade W. Thayer.

Population—According to the federal census of 1910 the total population of the territory was 191,909. In 1912 it was estimated at 200,065. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1910 had a population of 52,183.

Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1918, was \$79,392,926. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,053,701,147 pounds, valued at \$62,076,956. The other articles of importance were: Fruits and nuts, \$8,525,676. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was \$43,646,515. The principal articles were: Iron, steel and machinery, \$7,741,112; oils, \$4,089,927; breadstuffs, \$3,634,427; lumber and manufactures of wood, \$2,393,375; wines and liquors, \$734,528; meat and dairy products, \$1,618,554; cotton goods, \$2,895,748.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.

Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.

Population, about 7,200.

Merchandise shipped from the United States (1918) to Samoa, \$263,142.

Papago harbor acquired by United States in 1872.

Governor—Commander J. M. Poyer, U. S. N. (retired).

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.

Area, 210 square miles.

Population, about 12,250.

Merchandise shipped from United States (1918), \$156,581.

First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.

Governor (1918)—Capt. R. C. Smith, U. S. N.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 25, 1904.

Area, 474 square miles.

Population (June, 1918), 21,767.

Governor—Chester Harding.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Acquired by the United States March 3, 1917.

Area, 142 square miles.

Population (1918), 32,000.

Governor—Rear-Admiral James H. Oliver, U. S. N.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY MADOO.

William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury and director-general of railroads, resigned his offices in November, 1918, soon after the close of the great war. The announcement was made Nov. 22 when the appended correspondence between the secretary and President Wilson was made public.

Secretary McAdoo to the president:

"Dear Mr. President: Now that an armistice has been signed and peace is assured, I feel at liberty to advise you of my desire to return as soon as possible to private life.

"I have been conscious for some time of the necessity for this step, but, of course, I could not consider it while the country was at war.

"For almost six years I have worked incessantly under the pressure of great responsibilities. Their exactions have drawn heavily on my strength.

"The inadequate compensation allowed by law to cabinet officers (as you know I receive no compensation as director-general of railroads) and the very burdensome cost of living in Washington have so depleted my personal resources that I am obliged to reckon with the facts of the situation.

"I do not wish to convey the impression

that there is any actual impairment of my health, because such is not the fact. As a result of long overwork I need a reasonable period of genuine rest to replenish my energy. But more than this, I must, for the sake of my family, get back to private life to retrieve my personal fortune.

"I cannot secure the required rest nor the opportunity to look after my long neglected private affairs unless I am relieved of my present responsibilities.

"I am anxious to have my retirement effected with the least possible inconvenience to yourself and to the public service, but it would, I think, be wise to accept my resignation now, as secretary of the treasury, to become effective upon the appointment and qualification of my successor, so that he may have the opportunity and advantage of participating promptly in the formation of the policies that should govern the future work of the treasury. I would suggest that my resignation as director-general of railroads become effective Jan. 1, 1919, or upon the appointment of my successor.

"I hope you will understand, my dear Mr. President, that I will permit nothing but the most imperious demands to force my with-

drawal from public life. Always I shall cherish as the greatest honor of my career the opportunity you have so generously given me to serve the country under your leadership in these epochal times. W. G. McADOO."

PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE SECRETARY.

To the foregoing communication President Wilson replied in a letter dated Nov. 21, 1918, as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I was not unprepared for your letter of the 14th because you had more than once, of course, discussed with me the circumstances which have long made it a serious personal sacrifice for you to remain in office. I knew that only your high and exacting sense of duty had kept you here until the immediate tasks of the war should be over.

"But I am none the less distressed. I shall not allow our intimate personal relations to deprive me of the pleasure of saying that in my judgment the country has never had an abler, a more resourceful and yet prudent, a more uniformly efficient secretary of the treasury, and I say this remembering all the able, devoted, and distinguished men who preceded you.

"I have kept your letter a number of days, in order to suggest, if I could, some other solution of your difficulty than the one you have now felt obliged to resort to. But I have not been able to think of any. I cannot ask you to make further sacrifices, serious as the loss of the government will be in your retirement. I accept your resignation, therefore, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor, because in justice to you I must. It also for the same reason accept your resignation as director-general of railroads, to

take effect, as you suggest, on the 1st of January next, or when your successor is appointed. The whole world admires, I am sure, as I do, the skill and executive capacity with which you handled the great and complex problem of the unified administration of railways under the stress of war uses, and will regret, as I do, to see you leave that post just as the crest of its difficulties is passed.

"For the distinguished, disinterested and altogether admirable service you have rendered the country in both posts, and especially for the way in which you have guided the treasury through all the perplexities and problems of transitional financial conditions and the financing of a war which has been without precedent alike in kind and in scope, I thank you with a sense of gratitude that comes from the very bottom of my heart.

"WOODROW WILSON."

SUCCEEDED BY CARTER GLASS.

Representative Carter Glass of Virginia was nominated to succeed William G. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury Dec. 5, 1918. Mr. Glass was born in Lynchburg, Va., and was educated in public and private schools and in the newspaper business, becoming owner of the Daily Advance and the Daily News in his native city. He was a member of the Virginia state senate in 1899-1903 and of the Virginia constitutional convention in 1901-2. For eight years he was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia and a member of congress from the 57th to the 65th congress. At the time of his nomination as secretary of the treasury he was chairman of the house committee on banking and currency.

PRICE OF 1918 WHEAT FIXED.

President Wilson issued a proclamation Feb. 23, 1918, fixing the basic prices for the 1918 wheat crop at the principal primary markets. After reviewing the food law, empowering the president to act in the premises, the proclamation continued:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of congress, and especially by section 14 thereof, do hereby find that an emergency exists requiring stimulating of the production of wheat and that it is essential that the producers of wheat produced within the United States shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in said section; and, in order to make effective the guaranty by congress for the crop of 1918 and to assure such producers a reasonable profit, I do hereby determine and fix and give public notice of reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalent at the respective principal primary markets as follows:

Chicago	\$2.20	Seattle	\$2.05
Omaha	2.15	San Francisco.....	2.10
Kansas City ...	2.15	Los Angeles.....	2.10
St. Louis	2.18	Galveston	2.20
Minneapolis ..	2.17	New Orleans.....	2.20
Duluth, Minn. .	2.17	Salt Lake City....	2.00
New York.....	2.28	Great Falls.....	2.00
Philadelphia...	2.27	Spokane	2.00
Baltimore	2.27	Pocatello, Idaho..	2.00
Newport News..	2.27	Fort Worth.....	2.09
Charleston	2.27	Oklahoma City...	
Savannah	2.27	Okla.	2.05
Portland	2.05	Wichita, Kas.....	2.08

"The guaranteed price for other grades established under the United States grain standards act approved Aug. 11, 1916, will be based on said price for No. 1 northern spring wheat at the respective principal primary markets.

"The United States will assure the producers of wheat produced within the United States a

reasonable profit; the guaranteed prices in the principal primary markets above mentioned being fixed by adopting No. 1 northern spring wheat, or its equivalents at the principal interior markets, as the basis.

"For the purposes of such guaranty only, I hereby fix the guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets for the following grades of wheat—to wit: No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 durum, No. 1 hard white. The guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets aforesaid of all other grades of wheat established under the United States grain standards act approved Aug. 11, 1916, shall be based on the above guaranteed prices and bear just relation thereto.

"The sums thus determined and fixed are guaranteed by the government of the United States at the respective principal primary markets of the United States above mentioned, to every producer of wheat of any grade so established under the United States grain standards act, upon the condition that said wheat is harvested in the United States during the year 1918, and offered for sale before the first day of June, 1919, to such agent or employe of the United States, or other person as may be hereafter designated, at any one of the above mentioned cities, which are, for the purposes of this act, hereby declared to be the principal primary markets of the United States, and provided that such producer complies with all regulations which may be hereafter promulgated in regard to said guaranty by the president of the United States.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1918 and of the independence of the United States of America the 42d.

"WOODROW WILSON,
"By the President: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1918.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Alvin Siding, Nova Scotia, March 15—Twenty persons burned to death in lumber camp.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25—Shipbuilding plant and woolen mills burned; loss \$700,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16—Warehouse containing government food supplies burned; loss, \$500,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 26—Westinghouse repair plant burned; loss, \$150,000.

Burlington, Vt., April 25—Chocolate plant burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Camden, N. J., Jan. 24—Two war manufacturing buildings burned; loss, \$500,000.

Canton, Ill., March 5—Part of business section burned; loss, \$200,000.

Canton, O., Jan. 14—Miller Pasteurizing Machinery Company's plant burned; loss, \$200,000.

Chicago, Jan. 3—Swift & Co. warehouse burned; loss, \$150,000.

Jan. 9—Five firemen killed in Chicago avenue theater fire.

Jan. 12—Two South Water street buildings burned; loss, \$275,000.

Jan. 20—Independent Button and Machine company plant burned; loss, \$300,000.

Feb. 15—Pugh warehouse damaged; loss, \$300,000.

March 13—Federal Electric Sign company's plant burned; loss, \$400,000.

April 23—Griswold & Walker warehouse burned; loss, \$400,000.

July 25—Forest park structures burned; loss, \$200,000.

Aug. 16—Building at 120-130 West Austin avenue burned; loss, \$200,000.

Cle Elum, Wash., June 25—Thirty business and residence blocks burned; loss, \$1,500,000.

Columbia, S. C., May 29—Fire in insane asylum causes loss of sixteen lives.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 13—Hawkins block burned; loss, \$150,000.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2—Munitions plant burned; loss, \$250,000.

March 27—City Garage burned; loss, \$100,000.

Hershey, Pa., Feb. 24—Chocolate plant burned; loss, \$500,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 13—Industrial building burned; loss, \$2,000,000.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 16—L'Engle office and store building burned; loss, \$200,000.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 23—Shoe factory in penitentiary burned; loss, \$250,000.

Jersey City, N. J., March 26—Explosion and fire cause destruction of Jarvis warehouse; loss, \$1,500,000.

Johnstown, Pa., March 17—Business buildings burned; loss, \$500,000.

Kansas City, Mo., April 4—Eighteen business buildings burned; loss, \$2,500,000.

Lima, O., April 25—Lake Erie & Western shops burned; loss, \$500,000.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 13—Nine business buildings burned; loss, \$100,000.

Marble City, Okla., Jan. 12—Thirteen boys burned to death in Indian school.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 29—Pioneer Iron Co.'s chemical plant burned; loss, \$500,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14—Sentinel and other buildings damaged by fire; loss, \$250,000.

Minnesota, Oct. 12—Forest fires in northeastern part of state cause 800 deaths and a property loss of \$25,000,000.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 14—Grey nunnery building burned; fifty-two children lose their lives.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 26—Oil barges and pier burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Sept. 17—Eleven persons die in factory fire.

Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 6—Wharf and warehouses burned; loss, \$500,000.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 9—Five lives lost in burning of sailors' boarding house.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 3—International hotel burned; loss, \$550,000.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 1—Two blocks in business district burned; one life lost; twenty persons injured; property loss, \$2,000,000.

Norman, Okla., April 13—Thirty-six boys burned to death in asylum fire.

Noxen, Pa., June 2—J. K. Mosser Tanning Co.'s plant burned; loss, \$3,000,000.

Ottawa, Ill., March 9—Pianophone factory burned; loss, \$100,000.

Parsons, Pa., April 25—Tretaway Bros.' tin factory burned; loss, \$500,000.

Peabody, Mass., Feb. 23—Nine lives lost in burning of residence.

Peshtigo, Wis., Feb. 2—Times and other buildings burned; loss, \$100,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24—Three firemen killed and fifteen injured in school fire; property loss, \$150,000.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 12—Fire in main building of Vassar college causes loss of \$300,000.

Rondout, Ill., Sept. 5—Meeker mill burned; loss, \$500,000.

Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 15—Business houses burned; loss, \$163,000.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5—Packing company warehouse burned; loss, \$2,000,000.

June 2—Government warehouse burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Werthan Bag company's plant damaged; loss, \$1,000,000.

Toledo, O., Jan. 19—Ohio Dairy company plant burned; loss, \$200,000.

Toronto, Ont., April 16—Harris Abattoir plant burned; loss, \$2,000,000.

Vancouver, B. C., May 15—J. Coughlin & Sons shipyards damaged by fire; loss, \$1,500,000.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14—Part of Washington barracks burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Waukegan, Ill., May 3—Government warehouses burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 14—Stratford Springs hotel burned; loss, \$150,000.

Feb. 4—Street car barn burned; loss, \$200,000.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 11—Enderton building burned; loss, \$750,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

From non-war causes.

Almirante, American steamship, sunk off Jersey coast, Sept. 6—Five lives lost.

Alton, packet, sunk by ice in Ohio river, Jan. 29—Loss, \$100,000; no lives lost.

Ascania, British steamer, wrecked on coast of Newfoundland, June 14—No lives lost.

Aurora, antarctic relief ship, lost at sea some time in fall of 1917—Twenty-two lives lost.

Batiscan, British steamer, lost off Nova Scotia about March 18—Forty-one lives lost.

Bisso, W. A., tug, sunk in collision near New Orleans, La., March 11—Thirteen persons drowned.

Blackford, American steamer, foundered in storm off coast of Lower California, Sept. 17—No lives lost.

Cherokee, U. S. naval tug, lost in storm off Delaware capes, Feb. 26—Twenty-nine lives lost.

Chutai, Chinese gunboat, wrecked in collision off Hankow, April 25.

City of Athens, American steamship, sunk in collision off Delaware coast, May 1—Sixty-six lives lost.

City of Louisville, steamer, sunk by ice gorge at Cincinnati, O., Jan. 30—No lives lost.

Columbia, river steamer, sunk in Illinois river at Wesley City, July 6—Eighty-seven lives lost.

Coo's Bay, American steamer, foundered off coast of Lower California, Sept. 17—No lives lost.

Florizel, Red Cross liner, wrecked near Cape Race, N. F., Feb. 24—Ninety-two lives lost.

Frasch, Herman, American steamer, sunk in collision off Nova Scotia, Oct. 4—Fifty lives lost.

Grey Eagle, packet, sunk by ice in Ohio river, Jan. 29—Loss \$100,000—No lives lost.

Jennings, O. B., American ship, sunk in collision off British coast, March 24—No lives lost.

Kawachi, Japanese battleship, blown up in Tokayama bay, July 12—Five hundred lives lost.

Kiang-Kwan, Chinese steamship, sunk in collision off Hankow, April 25—Five hundred lives lost.

Lake City, American steamer, sunk off Key West, Fla., Oct. 3—Thirty lives lost.

Miguel de Larrinaga, British steamship, sunk in mid-Atlantic, Feb. 6—Ten lives lost.

Onondaga, steamer, strikes reef and sinks off Watch Hill, R. I., June 28.

Peoria, packet, sunk by ice in Ohio river, Jan. 29—Loss, \$100,000; no lives lost.

Poseidon, American steamship, sunk in collision off American coast, July 31—One life lost.

Princess Sophia, Canadian steamship, sunk on coast of Alaska, Oct. 24—Three hundred and forty-three lives lost.

Ravelli, American steamer, burned on Pacific coast, June 14.

San Saba, American steamer, sunk off Barneget, N. J., Oct. 4.

Spread Eagle, packet, sunk by ice in Ohio river, Jan. 29—Loss, \$100,000; no lives lost.

War Knight, British steamer, destroyed in collision off British coast, March 24—Thirty-seven lives lost.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago electric road, in Elmhurst, Ill., June 28—Four men killed and five seriously injured in collision with truck.

Burlington road, near Birdsall siding, Neb., Sept. 10—Twelve persons killed in collision.

Central Vermont line, near Burlington, Vt., June 5—Nine lives lost in collision.

Chelsea, Mich., July 20—Fifteen persons killed in collision between interurban car and freight train.

Illinois Central line, near Granger, Ill., Jan. 28—Three persons killed and forty injured in derailment of train.

Illinois Central line, near Aplington, Iowa, May 29—Eight lives lost.

Houston & Texas Central road, six miles south of Bremond, Tex., Jan. 13—Sixteen persons killed and seventeen injured.

Louisville & Nashville road, Dec. 20, 1917—Forty-one persons killed and thirty-nine injured in collision.

Michigan Central line, at Ivanhoe, Ind., June 22—Sixty-eight lives lost in collision.

Milwaukee road, near Shawmut, Mont., March 4—Five men killed in collision.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, near Nashville, Tenn., July 9—One hundred and fifteen persons killed.

New York Centra' road, near Amsterdam, N. Y., April 8—One killed and twenty injured in collision.

Northwestern road, near Geneva, Ill., Oct. 23—Fifty soldiers injured in derailment of troop train.

North Shore Electric road, near Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 14—Four persons killed and twenty-eight injured in collision between train and truck.

Pennsylvania road, at Bedford, O., Oct. 3—Twenty-two workmen killed by passenger train running into crowd.

St. Louis & San Francisco road, near Marshfield, Mo., Sept. 17—Five soldiers and nine other men killed in collision.

Southern Pacific line, near Lafayette, La., May 29—Forty persons injured.

Southern railway, near Columbia, S. C., Feb. 25—Twelve persons killed and twenty-five hurt in collision.

Sweden, Oct. 2—Ninety lives lost in train wreck near Malmo.

MINE DISASTERS.

Burnett, Wash., Aug. 28—Twenty-seven men killed by explosion in coal mine.

Hanley, England, Jan. 12—One hundred lives lost in mine explosion.

Iron River, Mich., Feb. 21—Fifteen men smothered in Amasa Porter mine.

San Antonio, N. M., Feb. 28—Nine killed by gas in mine.

Royalton, Ill., Sept. 28—Twenty men killed by explosion in coal mine.

Stallarton, Nova Scotia, Jan. 23—Eighty-nine lives lost in coal mine explosion.

Villa, W. Va., May 20—Thirteen miners killed by fire in Mill Creek Cannel Coal Mining company's mine.

Virginia, Minn., Jan. 27—Fifteen men killed in Hanna Co. mine.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Chicago and central west visited by heavy snow and wind storms Jan. 6 and 11-12.

Cowarts, Ala., Jan. 11—Seven persons killed by tornado.

Guam, July 6—Great damage done by typhoon.

Illinois, May 9—Tornadoes cause deaths and injuries at Toulon, Decatur and Franklin.

Iowa, May 9—Tornadoes in Chickasaw and Winneshiek counties kill six persons and injure many.

Iowa, May 21—Tornadoes kill four persons at Boone, two at Newton and one near Denison; property loss, \$1,000,000.

Kansas, May 21—Ten persons killed by tornado in Ellis and Rooks counties.

Lake Charles, La., Aug. 6—Nineteen persons killed and many injured at Gerstner aviation field and elsewhere by tropical hurricane.

Lone Rock, Wis., May 21—Five persons killed and thirty injured by a tornado.

Mackay, Queensland, Jan. 25—Town overwhelmed by cyclone and tidal wave; many lives lost.

Ohio, March 8—Tornado sweeps northwestern part of state; several persons killed in Van Wert county.

Ohio river flood and ice gorge destroy many steamers, Jan. 29—Loss, \$1,000,000.

Tyler, Minn., Aug. 21—Forty persons killed and many injured by cyclone.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.

Argo, Ill., Aug. 4—Five persons killed in collision between street car and train.

Bridgeville, Pa., April 2—Five men killed and fourteen seriously injured by explosion in Flannery bolt plant.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 7—Six persons killed in automobile in collision with train.

Hongkong, China, Feb. 26—Collapse of grand stand at race meeting causes death of 700 persons.

Monongahela City, Pa., May 10—Eight men drowned by overturning of skiff.

Morgan, N. J., Oct. 4—Sixty-three persons killed by series of explosions in shell loading plant of T. A. Gillespie & Co.; property loss, \$15,000,000.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 26—Eight men killed by explosion at U. S. torpedo station.

Pullman, Ill., Sept. 14—Five persons killed and twenty-nine injured in collision between street car and train.

Sioux City, Ia., June 29—Fifty persons killed by collapse of Ruff building.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 2—Sixteen persons killed and 200 injured by explosion of trinitrotoluol at Split Rock.

Winchester, Ky., March 9—Twelve persons killed and twenty-three injured by fall of walls on moving picture theater.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1918.

From Dec. 1, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1918.

UNITED STATES.

- Adams, Charles F. (1842), humorist, in Boston, Mass., March 8.
- Adams, Charles F., lawyer and lecturer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 20.
- Adams, James B. (1842), poet, in Vancouver, Wash., April 23.
- Allis, Charles (1853), manufacturer, in Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.
- Allis, William (1849), manufacturer, in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 10.
- Anderson, Galusha (1832), clergyman and educator, in Wenham, Mass., July 20.
- Arden, Edward H. P., actor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 2.
- Armstrong, David Maitland (1835), artist, May 26.
- Ayer, Frederick F. (1822), manufacturer and financier, in Thomasville, Ga., March 14.
- Barnabee, Henry Jay (1833), opera singer, in Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1917.
- Barnes, Thaddeus Wood (1854), business man, in New York, N. Y., June 27.
- Barron, Walter J. (1847), inventor, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16.
- Barry, Charles H. (1857), insurance official, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 10.
- Barton, E. E. (1852), physician and author, in Lafayette, Ind., April 19.
- Bathrick, Ellsworth B. (1863), congressman, in Akron, O., Dec. 24, 1917.
- Beckler, Jacob P. (1867), ball player, in Kansas City, Mo., June 25.
- Bennett, James Gordon (1841), editor and publisher, in Beanlieu, France, May 14.
- Bidwell, Mrs. Annie E. K. (1840), in Chico, Cal., March 9.
- Blackburn, Joseph S. C. (1838), former U. S. senator, in Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.
- Blaire, Emmons, Jr. (1890), in Lansdowne, Pa., Oct. 9.
- Blankenburg, Rudolph (1843), former mayor of Philadelphia, in Germantown, Pa., April 12.
- Brady, James H. (1861), United States senator, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.
- Bronsgaest, Henry C. A. (1842), priest, in Florissant, Mo., April 18.
- Brooke, Francis Key (1852), bishop, in Chicago, Oct. 22.
- Broussard, Robert F. (1864), United States senator, in New Iberia, La., April 12.
- Brown, Clarence, attorney and publisher, in Toledo, O., July 30.
- Brown, T. Allston (1835), stage historian, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 3.
- Burrows, Leonard S. (1858), naturalist, in Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 17.
- Burt, Mary E. (1848), educator, near New York, N. Y., Oct. 17.
- Butler, John, author and preacher, in Mexico City, Mex., March 17.
- Cameron, J. Donald (1833), former U. S. senator, in Lancaster county, Pa., Aug. 30.
- Castle, Vernon (1887), dancer and aviator, near Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 15.
- Castleman, John B., confederate soldier in civil war, in Louisville, Ky., May 23.
- Cella, Louis A. (1867), capitalist, in St. Louis, Mo., April 29.
- Chaplin, Winfield S. (1846), educator, in St. Louis, Mo., March 12.
- Chatard, Francis S. (1834), bishop, in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7.
- Chester, Mrs. Sam K. (1840), actress, at Actors' home, Staten island, April 2.
- Clarkson, James S. (1842), republican leader, in Newark, N. J., May 31.
- Cole, George L. (1849), archaeologist, in Los Angeles, Cal., May 11.
- Collyer, Dan (Daniel McInerney), actor, in Chicago, March 30.
- Comly, Samuel P. (1849), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 10.
- Converse, Charles C. (1833), hymn writer, in Englewood, N. J., Oct. 18.
- Coolidge, Orville W. (1839), jurist, in Niles, Mich., Oct. 16.
- Corbin, Mrs. Caroline F. (1836), antisuffragist, in Petoskey, Mich., March 27.
- Cosgriff, John B., banker and capitalist, in Denver, Col., June 15.
- Cowan, W. P. (1846), oil company official, in Wheaton, Ill., Aug. 14.
- Coxe, John R. (1829), officer in civil war, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 29.
- Crowninshield, Frederic (1845), artist, at Capri, Italy, Sept. 13.
- Currier, Charles Warren (1857), bishop, on train near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23.
- Cusack, Thomas F. (1860), bishop, in Albany, N. Y., July 12.
- Darling, Grace, actress, in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11.
- Davidson, James H. (1858), congressman, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.
- Davis, Samuel P. (1850), poet and humorist, in Carson City, Nev., March 17.
- Dimock, Anthony W. (1842), financier, in Ulster county, N. Y., Sept. 12.
- Dingwall, Alexander W. (1857), theatrical manager, in New York, N. Y., July 28.
- Dixon, Samuel G. (1852), physician, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26.
- Donovan, Mike (1837), pugilist, in New York, N. Y., March 24.
- Doubleday, Mrs. Frank N., in Canton, China, Feb. 22.
- Dougherty, J. Kane (1878), writer, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.
- Douglas, James (1837), mining engineer, in New York, N. Y., June 25.
- Doyen, Charles A., brigadier-general, U. S. M. C., at Quantico, Va., Oct. 6.
- Eddy, Jerome (1830), press agent, in New York, N. Y., June 7.
- Estabrook, Henry D. (1854), attorney, in Barrytown, N. Y., Dec. 22.
- Ewing, James S. (1835), lawyer, in Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 7.
- Fairbanks, Charles Warren (1852), former vice-president of the United States, in Indianapolis, Ind., June 4.
- Farley, John M. (1842), cardinal, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 17.
- Foley, John Samuel (1834), bishop, in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 5.
- Ford, John D. (1840), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Baltimore, Md., April 8.
- Foy, Mrs. Madeline M., in New Rochelle, N. Y., June 14.
- Fuller, William E. (1846), attorney, in Washington, D. C., April 23.
- Fulton, Charles W. (1854), former U. S. senator, in Portland, Ore., Jan. 27.
- Gallagher, Nicholas A. (1846), bishop, in Galveston, Tex., Jan. 21.
- Gallinger, Jacob H. (1837), U. S. senator, in Franklin, N. H., Aug. 17.
- Gardner, Augustus P. (1865), former congressman, soldier, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., Jan. 14.
- Garfield, Mrs. James A. (1831), widow of former president of the United States, in South Pasadena, Cal., March 13.
- Garlow, Mrs. Irma Cody, at Cody, Wyo., Oct. 15.
- Gilbert, Levi (1852), clergyman and author, in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 24, 1917.
- Gilfoil, Harry, actor, at Bayshore, N. Y., Aug. 10.
- Gilmore, Joseph H. (1834), hymn writer and educator, in Rochester, N. Y., July 23.
- Gladden, Washington (1836), clergyman, in Columbus, O., July 2.
- Gotch, Frank A. (1876), wrestler, in Humboldt, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1917.
- Gullick, Luther H., playground promoter, in South Casco, Me., Aug. 13.
- Hagadorn, Charles E., colonel, U. S. A., at Camp Grant, Ill., Oct. 8.

- Hagar, Edward McKim (1846), president steel corporation, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 18.
- Hale, Eugene (1836), former U. S. senator, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.
- Hale, Walter (1869), actor, artist and writer, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1917.
- Hall, Clifford H. (1856), editor and publisher, in Kansas City, Mo., March 12.
- Hall, George W. (1837), showman, in Evansville, Wis., May 20.
- Hamilton, Franklin, bishop, in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 5.
- Hawks, Mrs. Annie S. (1835), hymn writer, in Bennington, Vt., Jan. 3.
- Held, Anna (1877), actress, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 12.
- Herrick, Mrs. Myron T. (1858), at Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 15.
- Hicks, John (1847), editor and diplomat, in San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 20, 1917.
- Howell, John A. (1840), rear-admiral U. S. N., retired, at The Plains, Va., Jan. 10.
- Hughes, William (1872), United States senator, in Trenton, N. J., Jan. 30.
- Humphrey, J. Otis (1851), judge, in Springfield, Ill., June 14.
- Hunter, Thomas M., actor, in Worcester, Mass., March 4.
- Ireland, John (1838), archbishop, in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25.
- Irwin, Bernard J. D. (1830), soldier, in Coburg, Ont., Dec. 15, 1917.
- James, Ollie M. (1871), U. S. senator, in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28.
- Janeway, Theodore C. (1872), professor of medicine, in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1917.
- Kahn, Leopold ("Admiral Dot"), midget, at White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 26.
- Keane, John Joseph (1839), archbishop, in Dubuque, Iowa, June 22.
- Kearns, Thomas (1862), former U. S. senator, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 18.
- Kearney, Edward W. (1853), horseman, in Saratoga, N. Y., June 27.
- Keith, A. Paul (1875), theater owner in New York, N. Y., Oct. 30.
- Kempster, Walter (1841), alienist, in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 22.
- Kennon, Lyman W. V. (1858), brigadier-general, U. S. A., in New York, N. Y., Sept. 9.
- Kobbe, Gustave (1857), author, at sea, New York, N. Y., July 27.
- Krauthoff, Louis C. (1858), attorney, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 26.
- Landis, John H., physician, in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23.
- Lawrence, Frank R. (1845), lawyer, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 26.
- L'Estrange, Julian (1876), actor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 22.
- L'Hommedieu, Richard H. (1850), railroad official, in Detroit, Mich., March 18.
- Lockwood, Harold (1889), actor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 19.
- Lufkin, Chauncey F. (1834), Standard Oil company official, in Lima, O., Feb. 22.
- Madden, William ("Billy"), sporting manager, in White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 21.
- Mansfield, Henry B. (1846), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17.
- Martin, Don, war correspondent, in Paris, France, Oct. 7.
- Mason, Charles A., comedian, in Mount Clemens, Mich., March 22.
- Martin, Jean Baptiste (1857), restaurateur, in New York, N. Y., June 20.
- Matthews, Robert E. (1873), actor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 19.
- Matthiessen, F. W., pioneer sulphuric acid manufacturer, in LaSalle, Ill., Feb. 11.
- May, Frederick, sportsman, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.
- Mable, Henry Clay (1847), clergyman, in Boston, Mass., April 30.
- Mauzy, William A. (1832), attorney, in Washington, D. C., June 16.
- Maybury, James, athlete, in St. Paul, Minn., March 28.
- Mayer, Marcus (1841), operatic manager, in Amityville, L. I., May 8.
- Mayer, Plus (1840), general of Carmelite order, in Englewood, N. J., April 28.
- McCook, Anson G. (1835), soldier and publisher, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1917.
- McCormick, James (1858), ball player, in Paterson, N. J., March 10.
- McCreary, James B. (1838), former U. S. senator and governor, in Richmond, Ky., Oct. 8.
- McCree, Junie (1865), actor, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 13.
- McDonald, William (1852), Texas ranger and fighter, in Wichita Falls, Tex., Jan. 15.
- McDonald, William C. (1858), former governor, in El Paso, Tex., April 11.
- McGolrick, James (1841), bishop, in Duluth, Minn., Jan. 23.
- McGovern, Terry (1880), pugilist, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 22.
- McKinney, Henry Nelson (1849), advertising expert, in New York, N. Y., April 28.
- Meeker, Jacob E., congressman, in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.
- Merica, Charles O. (1864), editor, in Kendallville, Ind., July 24.
- Meyer, George von L. (1858), former secretary of the navy, in Boston, Mass., March 9.
- Michie, Robert E. L. (1864), brigadier-general, U. S. A., near Rouen, France, June 4.
- Miller, Warner (1839), former U. S. senator, in New York, N. Y., March 21.
- Mitchel, John Purroy (1879), former mayor of New York city, near Lake Charles, La., July 6.
- Mitchell, John A. (1845), founder humorous weekly Life, in Ridgefield, Conn., June 29.
- Mitchell, Maggie (1837), actress, in New York, N. Y., March 22.
- Moore, Rufus Ellis (1840), art collector, in New York, N. Y., March 31.
- Morris, Henry L. (1846), lawyer, in Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 8.
- Mortou, Mrs. Levi P. (1845), at Rhinecliff, N. Y., Aug. 14.
- Munyon, J. M., patent medicine manufacturer, at Palm Beach, Fla., March 10.
- Murphy, William J., editor and publisher, in Chicago, Oct. 24.
- Muschenheim, William C., hotel proprietor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 25.
- Newlands, Francis G. (1848), U. S. senator, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1917.
- Newman, Anna L. (1845), civil war nurse, in Indianapolis, Ind., May 22.
- Newman, William H. (1847), railroad official, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 10.
- Nugent, James G. (1852), merchant, in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.
- O'Rear, John D. (1870), diplomat, in La Paz, Bolivia, July 15.
- Parent, Harry F., opera house manager, in Detroit, Mich., April 8.
- Peabody, Frank E. (1856), banker, in Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 28.
- Peckham, Stephen F. (1836), chemist and author, in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12.
- Perry, Thomas (1844), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Southern Pines, N. C., March 7.
- Peyton, John H. (1864), railroad president, in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 14.
- Pierce, Thomas F. (1830), republican leader, in Kewanee, Ill., Sept. 18.
- Pope, George (1841), manufacturer, in Hartford, Conn., April 19.
- Prendergast, Edmond F. (1843), archbishop, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26.
- Price, Samuel W. (1829), officer in civil war, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.
- Prouty, G. H., former governor of Vermont, near Waterville, Que., Aug. 19.
- Purcell, Royal E. (1849), editor and publisher, in Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 7.
- Puterbaugh, Leslie D. (1858), attorney, in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.
- Randall, George M. (1841), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Denver, Col., June 14.

- Rathbun, Richard (1852), naturalist, in Washington, D. C., July 16.
- Richardson, Leander (1856), critic, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 2.
- Ridgeley, William (1840), banker, in Springfield, Ill., July 20.
- Roberts, Ellis H. (1827), former treasurer of the United States, in Utica, N. Y., Jan. 8.
- Robinson, Douglas, realty dealer, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 12.
- Roebling, Charles G., engineer, in Trenton, N. J., Oct. 5.
- Roosevelt, Quentin (1898), aviator, in France, July 14.
- Russell, Mrs. R. F. (1849), actress, at Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 12.
- Savage, Minot J. (1841), clergyman, in Boston, Mass., May 22.
- Schoeffel, John B., theater manager, in Boston, Mass., Aug. 31.
- Searle, George M. (1839), priest, in New York, N. Y., July 7.
- Sheridan, Martin (1880), athlete, in New York, N. Y., March 27.
- Sheridan, Michael V. (1846), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.
- Shirk, Elbert W. (1858), banker, in Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 14.
- Sibley, Frederick W. (1852), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Ill., Feb. 17.
- Smith, Harry J. (1860), author, at New Westminster, B. C., March 17.
- Smith, Jacob H. (1840), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in San Diego, Cal., March 2.
- Smith, Mary E. (1849), novelist, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23.
- Splan, John (1848), horseman, in Lexington, Ky., May 11.
- Speer, Robert W. (1855), mayor, in Denver, Col., May 14.
- Starrett, Goldwin (1874), architect, in Glenside, N. J., May 10.
- Stead, William H. (1858), former attorney-general of Illinois, in Chicago, April 13.
- Stephenson, Frederick (1863), lumberman, in Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 10.
- Stephenson, Isaac (1829), former United States senator, in Marinette, Wis., March 15.
- Sterling, John A. (1857), congressman, near Pontiac, Ill., Oct. 17.
- Still, Andrew T., founder of osteopathy, in Kirksville, Mo., Dec. 12, 1917.
- Stillman, James (1850), banker, in New York, N. Y., March 15.
- Stokes, James, lawyer and banker, in Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 4.
- Stone, Melville E., Jr. (1874), author and publisher, in Alhambra, Cal., Jan. 4.
- Strom, William Joel (1848), United States senator, in Washington, D. C., April 14.
- Striker, William (1857), publisher, in Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 25.
- Sullivan, John L. (1858), pugilist, in Abington, Mass., Feb. 2.
- Summers, Maddin (1877), consul-general, in Moscow, Russia, May 5.
- Talbot, J. Fred C. (1843), congressman, in Lutherville, Md., Oct. 5.
- Taylor, Albert O. (1834), navigator, in Bayonne, N. Y., April 26.
- Taylor, Thomas W. (1862), railroad official, April 24.
- Thompson, Will H. (1848), author, champion archer, in Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10.
- Thornton, John R. (1846), former United States senator, in Alexandria, La., Dec. 28, 1917.
- Thrall, Leonidas W., clergyman, in Duquoin, Ill., May 21.
- Tillman, Benjamin R. (1847), U. S. senator, in Washington, D. C., July 3.
- Trimble, Harvey M. (1842), veteran of civil war, in Princeton, Ill., Jan. 10.
- Turnbull, Charles S. (1848), eye specialist, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21.
- Waggener, Bailie P. (1848), railway official, in Atchison, Kas., April 28.
- Wagner, Charles (1851), clergyman and author, in Paris, France, May 13.
- Walsb, Redmond D. (1834), philanthropist, in Hammond, Ind., Sept. 6.
- Ward, Aaron (1851), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Roslyn, N. Y., July 5.
- Ward, May Alden (1853), author and lecturer, in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14.
- Welch, Joe (1873), comedian, in Bridgeport, Conn., July 15.
- Westengard, Jens I. (1879), authority on international law, in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 17.
- Wheaton, Lloyd (1838), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17.
- Wheeler, Arthur M. (1836), educator and historian, in Westbrook, Conn., July 17.
- Wheeler, Hamilton K., former congressman, in Kankakee, Ill., July 19.
- Whipple, William J. (1839), editor, in Winona, Minn., Feb. 5.
- White, Jay (1869), consul, in Naples, Italy, May 24.
- Willard, A. M. (1837), artist, in Cleveland, O., Oct. 11.
- Williams, Evan H. (1867), singer, in Akron, O., May 24.
- Williamson, Thom (1833), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Annapolis, Md., March 19.
- Williston, Samuel W. (1852), scientist, in Chicago, Aug. 30.
- Worthington, John (1848), Standard Oil company official, near Altoona, Pa., May 11.
- Wright, Henry Parks (1839), first dean of Yale college, in New Haven, Conn., March 17.
- Young, Alexander, wheel operator, in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 17.

FOREIGN.

- Abdul Hamid (1848), former sultan of Turkey, in Constantinople, Feb. 10.
- Agnew, William L. (1858), art publisher, in London, Feb. 15.
- Aidunate, Santiago, diplomat, in Washington, D. C., April 17.
- Alexander, Sir George (1858), actor, in London, England, March 15.
- Anhalt, Duke Leopold of, in Dessau, Germany, Sept. 13.
- Blake, Sir Henry (1840), colonial official, in Youghal, Ireland, Feb. 24.
- Boito, Arrigo (1842), composer, in Milan, Italy, June 11.
- Brassey, Earl of (1836), naval authority, in London, England, Feb. 23.
- Breshovskaya, Mme. Catherine, revolutionist, in Russia, Sept. 17.
- Brewster, Harlan C. (1870), premier of British Columbia, in Calgary, Alberta, March 1.
- Burge, Dick, boxer and promoter, in London, England, March 15.
- Cameron, Hugh (1835), portrait painter, in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 15.
- Campbell, William W. (1861), poet, at City View, Ont., Jan. 1.
- Cui, Cesar (1835), composer, in Petrograd, Russia, March 14.
- Debussy, Claude C. (1862), composer, in Paris, France, March 26.
- D'Harcourt, Count Eugene, composer and orchestra leader, at Locarno, Switzerland, March 8.
- Diederichs, Admiral von, German naval officer, in Baden Baden, Germany, March 10.
- Duff, Beauchamp (1855), general, in London, England, Jan. 22.
- Dufferin and Ava, marquis of (1867), in London, England, Feb. 7.
- Frederick II., duke (1857), ruler of Anhalt, in Ballenstedt, Germany, April 22.
- Friedrich, Adolf (1882), grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in Neu Strelitz, Germany, Feb. 24.

- Fry, Sir Edward (1827), judge, at Bristol, England, Oct. 18.
- Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Baron von (1851), statesman, in Vienna, April 22.
- Gumet, Emile, museum founder, in Paris, France, Oct. 16.
- Gutschkoff, Alexander J., former minister of war, in Russia; reported Oct. 4.
- Hakky Pasha, diplomat, in Berlin, Germany, July 29.
- Hamilton, Henry, actor and playwright, at Sandgate, England, Sept. 4.
- Hodler, Ferdinand (1853), painter, in Bern, Switzerland, May 21.
- Hofer, Franz von, Austrian field marshal, in Vienna, Jan. 23.
- Jameson, Leander Starr (1853), South African leader, in London, England, Nov. 26, 1917.
- Jamont, Edouard F. (1831), soldier, in Paris, France, Oct. 20.
- Kaempff, Johannes (1842), speaker of reichstag, in Berlin, Germany, May 25.
- Knyvett, Hugh R., Australian soldier and author, in New York, N. Y., April 15.
- Le Band, Paul (1838), educator, in Strassburg, Germany, March 25.
- Lecocq, Charles (1831), composer, in Paris, France, Oct. 25.
- Martinelli, Sebastian (1848), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, July 5.
- Menos, Solon, diplomat, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.
- Mills, Lawrence H. (1837), educator, in London, England, Jan. 31.
- Mirko, Prince (1879), in Vienna, Austria, March 3.
- Mitchell, Charles W. (1861), pugilist, in Brighton, England, April 3.
- Morant, Ernest, military critic, in Berlin, Germany, March 22.
- Mohammed V., sultan of Turkey, in Constantinople, July 3.
- Moscheles, Felix (1833), painter, at Tunbridge Wells, England, Dec. 22, 1917.
- Motono, Ichiro (1862), diplomat, in Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 17.
- Neufeld, Karl, "prisoner of the Mahdi," near Berlin, Germany, July 2.
- Northumberland, duke of (Henry George Percy), (1846), at Alnwick castle, England, May 13.
- O'Brien, Richard Barry (1847), author and barrister, in London, England, March 19.
- Ohnet, Georges (1848), novelist, in Paris, France, May 5.
- Paget, Sir Alfred (1852), vice-admiral, in London, England, June 17.
- Pena, Carlos Maria de (1852), diplomat, in Washington, D. C., April 30.
- Peters, Carl (1856), explorer, in Germany, Sept. 10.
- Phillips-Wolley, Sir Clive (1853), author, at Victoria, B. C., July 8.
- Redmond, John E. (1851), Irish nationalist leader, in London, March 6.
- Reuss, Prince Heinrich of (1858), killed on western front in France, March 25.
- Rodin, Auguste (1840), sculptor, in Paris, France, Nov. 17, 1917.
- Rothschild, Alfred C. de (1842), banker, in London, Jan. 31.
- Schratt, Katharina, actress, in Vienna, Austria, Jan. 11 (announced).
- Serafini, Dominic (1852), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, March 7.
- Spring-Rice, Cecil Arthur (1859), diplomat, in Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 14.
- Stott, Edward, painter, in Amberley, England, March 19.
- Thierry, Joseph, diplomat, in Madrid, Spain, Sept. 23.
- Tisza, Count Koloman (1861), statesman, in Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 1.
- Thomas, David Alfred (Viscount Rhondda), (1856), food controller, in London, England, July 3.
- Valdez, Dr. Ramon, president of Panama, in City of Panama, June 4.

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1918).

- Albany, N. Y.—William H. Murray.
- Atlanta, Ga.—Bolling H. Jones.
- Baltimore, Md.—Sherlock Swann.
- Boston, Mass.—W. E. Hurley (acting).
- Bridgeport, Conn.—Charles F. Greene.
- Buffalo, N. Y.—George J. Meyer.
- Camden, N. J.—Harry M. Knight.
- Charleston, S. C.—Joseph M. Foulnot.
- Chicago, Ill.—William B. Carlile.
- Cincinnati, O.—Joel C. Clore.
- Cleveland, O.—William J. Murphy.
- Columbus, O.—Samuel A. Kinnear.
- Dayton, O.—Forrest L. May.
- Denver, Col.—Benjamin F. Stapleton.
- Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Huffman.
- Detroit, Mich.—William J. Nagel.
- Duluth, Minn.—William E. McEwen.
- Fall River, Mass.—James E. Hoar.
- Fort Wayne, Ind.—Edward C. Miller.
- Galveston, Tex.—E. R. Cheesborough.
- Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles E. Hogadone.
- Hartford, Conn.—David A. Wilson.
- Indianapolis, Ind.—R. E. Springsteen.
- Jersey City, N. J.—Matt Ely.
- Kansas City, Mo.—Bayless Steele.
- Lincoln, Neb.—Samuel Hudson.
- Los Angeles, Cal.—Harrington Brown.
- Louisville, Ky.—E. T. Schmitt.
- Lowell, Mass.—John F. Meehan.
- Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schutz.
- Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward A. Purdy.
- Nashville, Tenn.—Eugene S. Shannon.
- Newark, N. J.—(Vacancy).
- New Haven, Conn.—Philip Troup.
- New Orleans, La.—Charles Janvier.
- New York, N. Y.—Edward M. Morgan.
- Omaha, Neb.—Charles E. Fanning.
- Paterson, N. J.—James F. McNair.
- Peoria, Ill.—Claude U. Stone.
- Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Thornton.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. S. Guffey.
- Portland, Me.—Oscar R. Wish.
- Portland, Ore.—Frank S. Myers.
- Providence, R. I.—Edward F. Carroll.
- Reading, Pa.—Charles N. Seitzinger.
- Richmond, Va.—Hay T. Thornton.
- Rochester, N. Y.—George M. Staud.
- St. Joseph, Mo.—Frank Freytag.
- St. Louis, Mo.—Colin M. Selph.
- St. Paul, Minn.—Otto N. Rath.
- Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
- San Antonio, Tex.—George D. Armistead.
- San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Fay.
- Seattle, Wash.—Edgar H. Battle.
- Schenectady, N. Y.—Edward Clute.
- Springfield, Mass.—Thomas J. Costello.
- Syracuse, N. Y.—John J. Kesel.
- Toledo, O.—George F. Parrish.
- Trenton, N. J.—E. F. Hooper.
- Troy, N. Y.—James H. Burns.
- Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.
- Wilmington, Del.—James J. English.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT DISASTER.

While a five-car train on the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company was running at high speed through the Malbone street tunnel in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the evening of Nov. 1, 1918, it jumped the track on a curve and was dashed against the side

wall, with the result that eighty-nine of the 900 passengers lost their lives, and more than 100 were injured. A strike of motormen and motor switchmen was in progress and the train was in charge of a motorman said to be lacking in experience.

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1916).

Year. Office.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880—President.....		318,037	277,321	440	26,338		622,306
1882—Treasurer.....		250,722	244,585	11,130	15,511		521,948
1884—President.....		337,469	327,351	12,074	10,776		672,670
1886—Treasurer.....		276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821		572,986
1888—President.....		370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134		747,683
1890—Treasurer.....		321,991	331,929	22,236			677,133
1892—President.....		399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207		873,647
1894—Treasurer.....		455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067		858,551
1896—President.....		607,130	464,523	9,796	1,930	1,157	1,080,766
1898—Treasurer.....		448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900—President.....		637,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902—Treasurer.....		450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	859,795
1904—President.....		632,645	327,606	34,770	6,726	73,923	1,076,499
1906—Treasurer.....		417,544	271,984	89,293		45,362	824,583
1908—President.....		629,932	450,310	29,364	633	34,711	1,155,254
1910—Treasurer.....		436,484	376,046	20,013		49,687	882,230
1912—President.....	386,478	253,593	405,048	15,710		85,344	1,146,173
1914—Treasurer.....	95,427	418,336	274,554	7,469		45,549	841,335
1916—President.....		1,152,549	950,229	26,074		63,882	2,192,734

NOTE—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the green-

back party and in 1888 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS, 1880-1916.

1880.	
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.....	314,565
Lyman Trumbull, Dem.....	277,532
A. J. Streeter, Greenback	28,898

1884.	
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	339,234
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., D.	314,635
Jesse Harper, Peo.....	8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro.....	10,905

1888.	
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.....	367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem.....	355,313
David H. Harts, Pro.....	18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L.....	6,394

1892.	
John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.....	402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro.....	24,808
Nathan Barnett, Peo.....	20,108

1896.	
John R. Tanner, Rep.....	587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	474,256
George W. Gere, Pro.....	14,559
Wm. S. Forman, Gold D.....	8,102
C. A. Banstin, Soc. Lab.....	985
J. W. Higgs, Nat.....	723

1900.	
Richard Yates, Rep.....	580,199
Samuel Aitschuler, Dem.....	518,966
V. V. Barnes, Pro.....	15,643
Herman C. Perry, Soc. D.....	8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. Lab.....	1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo.....	1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R.....	650
John Cordingly, U. C.....	334

1904.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	634,029
Lawrence B. Stringer, D.....	334,850
John Collins, Soc.....	59,062
Robert H. Patton, Pro.....	35,440
Philipp Veal, Soc. Lab.....	4,379
James Hogan, Peo.....	4,364
A. G. Specht, Continental	4,860

1908.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.....	526,912
Daniel R. Sheen, Pro.....	33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.....	31,293
Gustav A. Jennings, Soc. L.....	1,526
George W. McCaskrin, Ind.....	10,883

1912.	
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.....	443,120
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	318,469
Edward R. Worrell, Pro.....	15,231

John C. Kennedy, Soc.....	78,679
John M. Francis, Soc. Lab.....	3,980
Frank H. Funk, Prog.....	303,401

1916.	
Frank O. Lowden, Rep.....	696,535
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.....	556,654
Seymour Stedman, Soc.....	52,316
John F. Francis, Soc. Lab.....	1,739
John R. Golden, Pro.....	15,309

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1916.

Minor candidates omitted.	
1880.	
Edward Rutz, Rep.....	317,872
Thos. Butterworth, Dem.....	276,670
J. W. Evans, Greenback.....	26,658

1882.	
John C. Smith, Rep.....	250,722
Alfred Orendorff, Dem.....	244,585
Daniel McLaughlin, Gbk.....	15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro.....	11,130

1884.	
Jacob Gross, Rep.....	338,171
Alfred Orendorff, Dem.....	313,400
B. W. Goodhue, Peo.....	10,451
Uriah Copp, Pro.....	11,119

1886.	
John R. Tanner, Rep.....	276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, Dem.....	240,864
H. W. Auatin, Pro.....	19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab.....	34,701

1888.	
Charles Becker, Rep.....	369,881
Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., D.....	348,834
John W. Hart, Pro.....	21,174
Nathan Barnett, Un. Lab.....	7,491

1890.	
Edwin S. Wilson, Dem.....	331,837
Frank Amberg, Rep.....	321,990
R. R. Link, Pro.....	22,306

1892.	
Rufus N. Ramsay, Dem.....	425,855
Henry L. Hertz, Rep.....	396,318
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro.....	26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo.....	21,579

1894.	
Henry W. Cluff, Rep.....	455,896
B. J. Waggett, Dem.....	322,459
John Randolph, Peo.....	59,793
H. J. Paterbaugh, Pro.....	19,487

1896.	
Henry L. Hertz, Rep.....	589,816
Edw. C. Pace, Dem.....	473,043
E. K. Hayes, Pro.....	11,849
Edward Ridgeley, Gold D.....	8,411

1898.

Floyd K. Whittemore, Rep.....	448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.....	405,490
John W. Heas, Pop.....	7,893
Wm. H. Boies, Pro.....	11,792

1900.

Moses O. Williamson, Rep.....	582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.....	508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro.....	16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc. Dem.....	8,881

1902.

Fred A. Busse, Rep.....	450,685
George Duddleston, Dem.....	360,925
Chas. H. Tuesburg, Pro.....	18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc.....	20,167
Gottlieb Renner, Soc. Lab.....	8,235

1904.

Len Small, Rep.....	610,300
Chas. B. Thomas, Dem.....	353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro.....	35,664
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc.....	62,848

1906.

John F. Smulski, Rep.....	417,544
Nicholas L. Plotrowski, D.....	271,984
William P. Allin, Pro.....	89,292
Wilson E. McDermut, Soc.....	42,005

1908.

Andrew Russel, Rep.....	619,693
John B. Mount, Dem.....	499,978
Albert S. Spalding, Pro.....	31,037
William Cross Lloyd, Soc.....	35,707

1910.

Edward E. Mitchell, Rep.....	436,484
Alpheus K. Hartley, Dem.....	376,046
Lorenzo J. Kendall, Pro.....	20,013
O. T. Fraenkel, Soc.....	49,687

1912.

William Ryan, Jr., Dem.....	402,292
Andrew Russel, Rep.....	321,577
Philipp Decker, Prog.....	310,285
L. F. Haemer, Soc.....	84,031
Frank B. Vennum, Pro.....	15,385

1914.

Andrew Russel, Rep.....	418,336
W. C. Clifford, Dem.....	274,554
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.....	95,427
William Acker, Soc.....	43,154
Gustaf Larson, Soc. Lab.....	2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro.....	7,469

1916.

Len Small, Rep.....	678,404
Arthur W. Charles, Dem.....	566,919
Bert W. Newton, Soc.....	50,324
Jonathan Seaman, Pro.....	9,396
Ignatz Friedman, Soc. Lab.....	1,767

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.	Ira J. Mason, Pro.....	410	John P. Altgeld, M. O....	47,169
Joseph Medill, Rep.....	Charles Orchardson, Soc..	303	John A. Wadhams, Pro....	1,023
Chas. C. P. Holden, Dem.			August Klenkle, Soc. Lab.	1,175
Nov. 4, 1873.	April 7, 1891.		T. G. Kerwin, Soc. Dem..	367
H. D. Colvin, Peo. Party.	Hempst'd Washburne, Rep.	46,957	April 2, 1901.	
L. L. Bond, Law and Order	DeWitt C. Cregler, Dem..	46,588	C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	156,756
July 12, 1876.	G. W. Harrison, Sr., Ind.D.	42,931	Elbridge Hancy, Rep.....	128,413
Monroe Heath, Rep.....	Elmer Washburn, Citizens'	24,027	Avery E. Hoyt, Pro.....	3,328
Mark Kimball, Dem.....	Thomas J. Morgan, Soc..	2,376	Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem.....	2,043
J. J. McGrath, Ind.....	April 4, 1893.		John R. Pepin, Soc. Lab..	679
April 3, 1877.	C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	114,237	Thomas Rhodes, Sin. Tax	1,028
Monroe Heath, Rep.....	S. W. Allerton, Rep.....	93,148	John Collins, Soc.....	5,384
Perry H. Smith, Dem....	DeW. C. Cregler, Un. Cit.	3,033	April 7, 1903.	
April 1, 1879.	J. Ebrepreiss, Soc. Lab..	1,000	C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	146,208
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	Dec. 19, 1893.		Graeme Stewart, Rep.....	138,548
Abner M. Wright, Rep....	Special election to fill vacancy		Thomas L. Haines, Pro....	2,674
Ernst Schmidt, Soc.....	caused by assassination of Car-		Charles L. Breckon, Soc..	11,124
April 5, 1881.	ter H. Harrison, Sr.		Daniel L. Cruice, Ind. Lab.	9,947
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	John P. Hopkins, Dem....	112,969	Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.....	1,014
John M. Clark, Rep.....	George B. Swift, Rep.....	111,669	April 4, 1905.	
Timothy O'Mara, Ind....	Michael Britzius, Soc....	2,964	Edward F. Dunne, Dem....	163,189
George Schilllag, Soc....	Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop...	535	John M. Harlan, Rep.....	138,548
April 3, 1883.	April 2, 1895.		Oliver W. Stewart, Pro...	3,294
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	George B. Swift, Rep.....	143,884	John Collins, Soc.....	23,034
Eugene Cary, Rep.....	Frank Wenter, Dem.....	103,125	April 2, 1907.	
April 7, 1885.	Bayard Holmes, Peo.....	12,882	Fred A. Busse, Rep.....	164,702
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	Arthur J. Bassett, Pro...	994	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	151,779
Sidney Smith, Rep.....	Ebenezer Wakeley, Peo.Sil.	302	W. A. Brubaker, Pro.....	6,039
William H. Bush, Pro...	April 6, 1899.		George Koop, Soc.....	13,429
April 5, 1887.	C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	148,880	April 4, 1911.	
John A. Roche, Rep.....	John M. Harlan, Ind.Rep.	69,730	Carter H. Harrison, Dem.	177,997
Robert L. Nelson, Lab....	Nathaniel C. Sears, Rep.	59,542	Charles E. Merriam, Rep.	160,672
Joseph L. Whitlock, Pro.	Wash. Hesing, Ind. Dem.	15,427	W. A. Brubaker, Pro.....	2,239
April 2, 1889.	John Glambock, Soc. Lab.	1,230	W. E. Rodriguez, Soc....	24,822
DeWitt C. Cregler, Dem..	H. L. Parmelee, Pro.....	910	Anthony Prince, Soc. Lab.	1,058
John A. Roche, Rep.....	J. Irving Pearce, Jr., Ind.	561	April 6, 1915.	
	Frank H. Collier, Ind. Dem.	110	Robert H. Thompson, Rep..	398,538
	April 4, 1899.		W. H. M. Sweitzer, Dem.	251,061
	C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	148,496	Seymour Stedman, Soc....	24,452
	Zina R. Carter, Rep.....	107,437	John Hill, Pro.....	3,974

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....1837-1839	Elliott Anthony.....	1858	George A. Trude.....	1893-1895
Samuel L. Smith.....	George F. Crocker.....	1859	Roy O. West.....	1895-1897
Mark Skluner.....	John Lyle King.....	1860	Miles J. Devine.....	1897-1899
George Manierre.....	Ira W. Buell.....	1861	Andrew J. Ryan.....	1899-1902
Henry Brown.....	George A. Meech.....	1862	John E. Owens.....	1902-1903
Henry W. Clarke.....	Francis Adams.....	1863-1864	John F. Smulski.....	1903-1905
Charles H. Larrabee.....	Daniel D. Driscoll.....	1865-1866	Frank D. Ayers.....	1905-1907
Patrick Ballingall.....	Hasbrouck Davis.....	1867-1869	John R. Caverly.....	1908-1910
Giles Spring.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	1869-1873	Clyde L. Day.....	1910-1911
O. R. W. Lull.....	Robert Jamieson.....	1872-1875	Nicholas L. Piotrowski..	1911-1915
Henry H. Clark.....	R. S. Tutthill.....	1876-1878	Charles R. Francis.....	1915-1917
Arno Voss.....	Julius S. Grinnell.....	1879-1885	William H. Devenish.....	1917
J. A. Thompson.....	Hempstead Washburne...	1885-1889	The city attorneyship became	
J. L. Marsh.....	George F. Sugg.....	1889-1891	an appointive office in 1905.	
John C. Miller.....	Jacob J. Kern.....	1891-1893		

CHICAGO CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

I. N. Arnold.....	1837	Abraham Kohn.....	1860	James R. B. Van Cleave	
George Davis.....	1837-1838	A. J. Marble.....	1861-1862		1891-1893, 1895-1897
William H. Brackett.....	1839	Albert H. Bodman.....	1865-1869	Charles D. Gastfield.....	1893-1895
Thomas Hoyne.....	1840-1841	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	1869-1873	William Loeffler.....	1897-1903
James M. Lowe.....	1843	Joseph K. C. Forrest.....	1873-1875	Fred C. Bender.....	1903-1905
E. A. Rucker.....	1844-1845	Caspar Butz.....	1876-1878	A. C. Anson.....	1905-1907
William S. Brown.....	1845	P. J. Howard.....	1879-1883	John R. McCabe.....	1907-1909
Henry B. Clarke.....	1846-1847	J. G. Neumelster.....	1882-1885	F. D. Connerly.....	1909-1915
Sidney Abell.....	1848-1850	C. Herman Plautz.....	1885-1887	John Siman.....	1915-1917
H. W. Zimmerman.....	1851-56, 1863-64	D. W. Niekerson.....	1887-1889	Joseph Siman.....	1917-1917
H. Kreisman.....	1857-1859	Franz Amberg.....	1889-1891	James T. Igoe.....	1917-

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.	No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
1.	Jonathan N. Bailey.....	1831	1850	15.	Francis T. Sherman.....	1867	1905
2.	John S. C. Coates.....	1832	1868	16.	Francis A. Eastman.....	1869	1918
3.	Sydney Abell.....	1837	1863	17.	John McArthur.....	1872	1906
4.	William Stuart.....	1841	1878	18.	Francis W. Palmer.....	1877	1907
5.	Hart L. Stewart.....	1845	1883	19.	Solomon C. Judd.....	1885	1895
6.	Richard L. Wilson.....	1849	1856	20.	Walt C. Newberry.....	1888	1912
7.	George W. Dole.....	1850	1860	21.	James A. Sexton.....	1889	1899
8.	Isaac Cook.....	1850	1856	22.	Washington Hesing.....	1893	1897
9.	William Price.....	1857	1885	23.	Charles U. Gordon.....	1897	.....
10.	Isaac Cook.....	1858	1886	24.	F. E. Coyne.....	1901	.....
11.	John L. Scripps.....	1861	1866	25.	Fred A. Busse.....	1905	1914
12.	Samuel Hoard.....	1865	1881	26.	Daniel A. Campbell.....	1907	.....
13.	Thomas O. Osborne.....	1866	1904	27.	William B. Carlile.....	1917	.....
14.	Robert A. Gillmore.....	1866	1867				

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1884 TO 1916 IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

1884.		Chicago.	Cook Co.	1904.		Chicago.	Cook Co.
James G. Blaine, Rep.	51,420	69,251		Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	208,689	229,878	
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	48,530	60,609		Alton B. Parker, Dem.	98,765	103,762	
B. F. Butler, Greenback.	540	810		Silas C. Swallow, Pro.	4,652	5,290	
John P. St. John, Pro.	484	997		Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	45,925	47,743	
1888.							
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	60,102	85,307		C. H. Corregan, Soc. Lab.	2,556	2,660	
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	63,706	84,491		Thomas B. Watson, Peo.	3,155	3,223	
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.	1,308	2,577		Austin Holcomb, Cont.	288	319	
Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor.	255	303		1908.			
R. H. Cowdrey, United Labor.	126	149		William H. Taft, Rep.	205,830	230,400	
1892.							
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	136,474	144,604		William J. Bryan, Dem.	143,544	152,990	
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	100,849	111,254		Eugene Chaffin, Pro.	4,982	5,965	
James B. Weaver, Peo.	1,506	1,614		Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	17,712	18,842	
John Bidwell, Pro.	3,029	3,853		Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.	5,633	5,984	
1896.							
William McKinley, Rep.	200,747	221,823		Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr.	169	178	
William J. Bryan, Dem.	144,736	151,910		August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.	616	649	
Joshua Levering, Pro.	1,849	2,149		Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	49	73	
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.	141	163		1912.			
Charles H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727		Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.	144,392	166,061	
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600		Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	120,225	130,702	
1900.							
William McKinley, Rep.	184,786	203,760		William H. Taft, Rep.	87,859	74,851	
William J. Bryan, Dem.	177,165	186,193		Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	49,959	52,859	
John G. Woolley, Pro.	2,977	3,490		Eugene Chaffin, Pro.	2,403	2,737	
Wharton Barker, Peo.	185	211		Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,300	
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752		1916.			
Joseph P. Malloney, Soc. Lab.	410	434		Charles E. Hughes, Rep.	377,201	435,695	
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform.	145	160		Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	351,175	379,438	
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134		Allan L. Benson, Soc.	28,727	32,471	
				J. Frank Hanly, Pro.	1,597	2,309	
				Arthur E. Reimer, Soc.-Lab.	907	1,050	

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1916).

1900—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.		Seymour Stedman, Soc.		O. F. Sorber, Pro.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	205,709	39,736		Wm. Van Bodegraven, Soc.	27,583
Julius Goldzier, Dem.	179,696	2,547		1912—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
Walter Hawk, Pro.	5,236	1,468		Maclay Hoyne, Dem.	122,419
C. H. Becker, Peo.	153			Lewis Rinaker, Rep.	113,181
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc. Dem.	6,227			Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc.	107,647
1902—FOR SHERIFF.		1906—FOR SHERIFF.		Geo. I. Haight, Prog.	93,495
Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.	141,822	Christopher Strassheim, R.	131,608	John H. Hill, Pro.	2,896
Daniel D. Healy, Rep.	135,036	Harry R. Gibbons, Dem.	93,836	1914—FOR SHERIFF.	
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro.	4,840	S. A. Wilson, Pro.	3,745	Frederick S. Oliver, Prog.	50,117
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.	5,973	James P. Larson, Soc.	26,055	John E. Traeger, Dem.	166,335
James P. Larson, Soc.	13,134	Jas. J. Gray, Ind. League	49,296	Geo. K. Schmidt, Rep.	112,502
Thos. Donegan, Single Tax.	908	John Fitzpatrick, Prog. Al.	1,400	B. McMahon, Soc.	23,819
1904—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.		1908—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.		G. W. Hoover, Pro.	1,229
John J. Healy, Rep.	206,497	John E. W. Wayman, Rep.	197,905	1916—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
George A. Trude, Dem.	132,811	Jacob J. Kern, Dem.	146,133	Maclay Hoyne, Dem.	236,324
M. C. Harper, Pro.	5,630	William Street, Pro.	45,523	Harry B. Miller, Rep.	191,456
		Seymour Stedman, Soc.	17,471	William A. Cunnea, Soc.	102,573
		Charles H. Mitchell, Ind.	1,279		
		1910—FOR SHERIFF.			
		Michael Zimmer, Dem.	165,445		
		Frank A. Vogler, Rep.	145,598		

FEDERAL BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner of Mediation—William L. Chambers.
 Assistant Commissioner of Mediation—G. W. W. Hangar.
 Board of Mediation and Conciliation—Martin A. Knapp, chairman; William L. Chambers, G. W. W. Hangar, secretary.
 Secretary—William H. Smith.
 Office—Southern building, Washington, D. C.
 The board of mediation and conciliation, created by act of congress approved July 15, 1913, was established to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration controversies concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employment that may arise between common

carriers engaged in interstate transportation and their employes engaged in train operation or train service. Whenever such a controversy arises, interrupting or threatening to interrupt the operation of trains to the serious detriment of the public interest, upon the request of either party the board of mediation is required to use its best efforts by mediation and conciliation to bring about an agreement. If such efforts are unsuccessful, the board endeavors to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration and, if successful, makes the necessary arrangements for such arbitration. The board is an independent office.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.
 Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
 Chicago—In Lincoln park.
 Cincinnati—Zoological park.
 Los Angeles—In Griffith's park.
 Milwaukee—In West park.
 New York—In Bronx park.
 New York—In Central park.
 Philadelphia—Zoological park.

Pittsburgh—In Schenler park.
 San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
 Washington—National Zoological park.
 EUROPEAN.
 Amsterdam—"Artis."
 Antwerp—Dierentuin.
 Berlin—Zoologischer garten.

Cologne—Zoologischer garten.
 Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
 Dublin—Phoenix park.
 Hamburg—Hagenbeck collection.
 Hamburg—Zoologischer garten.
 Hanover—Zoologischer garten.
 London—In Regents park.
 Manchester—Belle Vue.
 Paris—Jardin d'Acclimatation.

MEMBERS OF THE 51ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1918-1919).

Senators and representatives are paid \$3,500 for term of two years. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.

Republicans, 34; democrats, 17.

- Dist.
1. Francis P. Brady, R., 119 E. 20th-st., Chicago.
2. J. M. Powell, D., 1729 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
3. S. A. Ettelson, R., 3659 Michigan-av., Chicago.
4. Al F. Gorman, D., 5436 Morgan-st., Chicago.
5. M. D. Hull, R., 4855 Woodlawn-av., Chicago.
6. J. J. Barbour, R., 7622 Sheridan-rd., Chicago.
7. F. B. Roos, R., 512 Marengo-av., Forest Park.
8. Rodney B. Swift, R., Libertyville.
9. P. J. Carroll, D., 3533 S. Hermitage-av., Chicago.
10. John A. Atwood, R., Stillman Valley.
11. Frank P. Sadler, R., 6556 Yale-av., Chicago.
12. John G. Turnbaugh, R., Mount Carroll.
13. A. C. Clark, R., 7137 Euclid-av., Chicago.
14. Harold C. Kessinger, R., Aurora.
15. J. J. Boehm, D., 729 W. 18th-st., Chicago.
16. Simon E. Lantz, R., Congerville.
17. E. J. Glackin, D., 745 Lytle-st., Chicago.
18. John Dalley, R., Peoria.
19. J. T. Denvir, D., 1847 S. Crawford-av., Chicago.
20. Edward C. Curtis, R., Grant Park.
21. E. J. Hughes, D., 3838 Fulton-st., Chicago.
22. Martin B. Bailey, R., Danville.
23. Henry W. Austin, R., Oak Park.
24. Henry M. Dunlap, R., Savoy.
25. D. Herlihy, D., 2743 N. Albany-av., Chicago.
26. William H. Wright, R., McLean.
27. J. Broderick, D., 732 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
28. William G. McCullough, D., Decatur.
29. P. J. Sullivan, D., 121 Maple-st., Chicago.
30. Walter I. Manny, D., Mount Sterling.
31. W. H. Cornwell, R., 3825 Alta Vista-ter., Chicago.
32. Clarence F. Buck, R., Monmouth.
33. Martin R. Carlson, R., Moline.
34. John R. Hamilton, R., Mattoon.
35. Adam C. Cliffe, R., Sycamore.
36. Charles R. McNay, D., Ursa.
37. Clayton C. Pervier, R., Sheffield.
38. Stephen D. Canaday, D., Hillsboro.
39. T. G. Essington, R., LaSalle.
40. Frank B. Wendling, D., Shelbyville.
41. Richard J. Barr, R., Joliet.
42. F. C. Campbell, D., Xenia.
43. W. S. Jewell, R., Lewistown.
44. Frank M. Hewitt, R., Carbondale.
45. John A. Wheeler, R., Springfield.
46. Charles L. Wood, R., Keens.
47. J. G. Bardill, R., Highland.
48. Raleigh M. Shaw, D., Lawrenceville.
49. R. E. Duvall, R., Belleville.
50. Sidney B. Miller, R., Cairo.
51. W. A. Spence, R., Metropolis.
- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
- Republicans, 90; democrats, 63.
- Dist.
1. John Griffin, D., 2020 Indiana-av., Chicago.
- W. M. Brinkman, R., 3119 Indiana-av., Chicago.
- S. B. Turner, R., 21 E. 28th-st., Chicago.
2. Frank Ryan, D., 2139 W. 13th-st., Chicago.
- S. E. Weinschenker, D., 1001 S. Ashland-bd., Chicago.
- R. J. Marcy, R., 1953 W. Congress-st., Chicago.
3. A. H. Roberts, R., 3405 Calumet-av., Chicago.
- Warren B. Douglas, R., 3434 Calumet-av., Chicago.
- George G. Noonan, D., 536 W. 31st-st., Chicago.
4. Emil O. Kowalski, R., 50 W. 44th-st., Chicago.
- Frank McDermott, D., 1552 W. Garfield-bd., Chicago.
- James P. Boyle, D., 5448 S. Union-av., Chicago.
5. Sidney Lyon, R., 5250 S. Michigan-av., Chicago.
- Theodore K. Long, R., 4823 Kimbark-av., Chicago.
- Michael L. Igoe, D., 5434 Cornell-av., Chicago.
6. Ralph E. Church, R., 1411 Chicago-av., Evanston.
- Emil A. W. Johnson, R., 2131 Potwync-pl., Chicago.
- Robert E. Wilson, D., 4025 Greenview-av., Chicago.
7. Albert F. Volz, R., Arlington Heights.
- Howard P. Castle, R., Barrington.
- John W. McCarthy, D., Lemont.
8. Edward D. Shurtleff, R., Marengo.
- James H. Vickers, R., Harvard.
- Thomas E. Graham, D., Ingleside.
9. David E. Shanahan, R., 3315 S. Western-bd., Chicago.
- Joseph Placek, D., 2347 S. Kedzie-av., Chicago.
- Thomas A. Doyle, D., 3549 Lowe-av., Chicago.
10. Charles W. Baker, R., Monroe Center.
- H. S. Hicks, R., Rockford.
- Guy W. Ginders, R., Rockford.
11. William H. Cruden, R., 10204 Wallace-st., Chicago.
- Edward B. Lucius, R., 7520 Stewart-av., Chicago.
- Frank J. Ryan, D., 6828 Bishop-st., Chicago.
12. Robert Irwin, R., Mount Carroll.
- Joseph L. Meyers, R., Scioto Mills.
- Charles F. Franz, D., Freeport.
13. C. A. Young, R., 2809 E. 76th-st., Chicago.
- G. A. Dahlberg, R., 147 E. 111th-st., Chicago.
- James W. Ryan, D., 7343 Crandon-av., Chicago.
14. DeGoy B. Ellis, R., Elgin.
- Frank A. McCarthy, R., Elgin.
- Fred B. Shearer, R., Aurora.
15. Thomas Curran, R., 2023 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
- Joseph Perina, D., 1835 Fisk-st., Chicago.
- Peter F. Smith, D., 1608 S. Union-av., Chicago.
16. Charles M. Turner, R., Wenona.
- William H. Bentley, R., Pontiac.
- Michael Fahy, D., Toluca.
17. Edward J. Smejkal, R., 560 Bunker-st., Chicago.
- Charles Cola, D., 817 Forquer-st., Chicago.
- Jacob W. Epstein, D., 1133 Newberry-av., Chicago.
18. Charles W. LaPorte, R., Peoria.
- Charles S. Stubbles, R., Peoria.
- Thomas N. Gorman, D., Peoria.
19. Solomon P. Roderick, R., 3310 Douglas-bd., Chicago.
- J. T. Pregdergast, D., 1233 S. Lawndale-av., Chicago.
- James P. O'Brien, D., 4118 Washington-bd., Chicago.
20. Richard R. Meents, R., Ashkum.
- Israel Dudgeon, R., Morris.
- B. W. Alpiner, D., Kankakee.
21. Frederick J. Bippus, R., 4733 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.
- Michael F. Maher, D., 753 N. Central Park-av., Chicago.
- Benjamin M. Mitchell, D., 3210 Washington-blvd., Chicago.
22. Abraham L. Stanfield, R., Paris.
- William P. Holaday, R., Georgetown.
- Archie M. Vance, D., Paris.

- Dist.
 23. William G. Thon, R., 1220 N. Spaulding-av., Chicago.
 Edward M. Overland, R., 3228 Hirsch-st., Chicago.
 Thomas P. Keane, D., 2705 Iowa-st., Chicago.
 24. William H. Miller, R., Champaign.
 Charles A. Gregory, R., Lovington.
 Jacob R. Drake, D., Lovington.
 25. Charles L. Fieldstack, R., 4016 N. Harding-av., Chicago.
 Theodore R. Steinert, R., 2112 Powell-av., Chicago.
 John G. Jacobson, D., 1646 N. Irving-av., Chicago.
 26. William Rowe, R., Saybrook.
 William Noble, R., Gionson City.
 George E. Dooley, D., Le Roy.
 27. Edward Walz, R., 541 W. Lake-st., Chicago.
 Joseph Patlak, D., 1600 W. North-av., Chicago.
 James M. Donlan, D., 954 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
 28. Orpheus W. Smith, R., Decatur
 Edwin C. Perkins, R., Lincoln.
 Horace W. McDavid, D., Decatur.
 29. Bernard F. Clettenberg, R., 1136 Orleans-st., Chicago.
 Bernard J. Conlon, D., 163 E. Chicago-av., Chicago.
 Lawrence C. O'Brien, D., 1216 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
 30. Homer J. Tice, R., Greenview
 Ben L. Smith, D., Pekin.
 William H. Dieterich, D., Beardstown
 31. Carl Mueller, R., 2143 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.
 James A. Steven, R., 2148 N. Clark-st., Chicago.
 Frank J. Seif, Jr., D., 1529 Orchard-st., Chicago.
 32. James M. Pace, R., Macomb.
 Eollo R. Robbins, R., Augusta.
 Ernest O. Reaugh, D., Carthage.
 33. James A. Wells, R., Aledo.
 Frank E. Abbey, R., Bigsbyville.
 Everett L. Werts, D., Oquawka.
 34. E. Walter Green, R., Hindsboro.
 A. L. Ruffner, R., Marshall.
 Robert Howard, D., Mattoon.
 35. Frederick A. Brewer, R., Tampico.
 A. T. Tourtillott, R., Dixon.
 John P. Devine, D., Dixon.

- Dist.
 36. A. Otis Arnold, R., Quincy
 Henry Bowers, D., Pittsfield.
 Rolland M. Wagner, D., Quincy.
 37. Randolph Boyd, R., Galva.
 John W. Walters, R., Wyoming.
 Frank W. Morray, D., Sheffield.
 38. Otto C. Sonnemann, R., Carlinville.
 Truman A. Snell, D., Carlinville.
 H. A. Shephard, D., Jerseyville.
 39. William A. Scanlan, R., Peru.
 R. G. Soderstrom, R., Sycamore.
 Lee O'Neil Browne, D., Ottawa.
 40. Lincoln Bancroft, D., Greenup.
 Arthur Roe, D., Vandalia.
 John C. Richardson, D., Edenburg.
 41. James R. Bentley, R., New Lenox.
 William B. McCabe, R., Lockport.
 Michael F. Henneby, D., Wilmington.
 42. Charles L. McMackin, R., Salem.
 A. B. Laker, D., Breese.
 John W. Thomason, D., Louisville.
 43. Owen B. West, R., Yates City.
 A. O. Lindstrum, R., Galesburg.
 M. P. Rice, D., Lewistown.
 44. W. George Beever, R., Chester.
 Harry Wilson, R., Pinckneyville.
 James M. Etherton, D., Carbondale.
 45. Jacob Frisch, R., Springfield.
 Fred W. Wanless, R., Riverton.
 Clarence A. Jones, D., Springfield.
 46. W. B. Phillips, R., Mount Vernon.
 Frank Vice, Jr., R., Olney.
 John Kasserman, D., Newton.
 47. Norman G. Flagr, R., Moro.
 Chris Rethmeier, R., Edwardsville.
 Ferdinand A. Garesche, D., Madison.
 48. James A. Watson, R., Elizabethtown.
 Samuel R. Thomas, R., Oblong.
 Rene Havill, D., Mount Carmel.
 49. Charles F. Short, R., East St. Louis.
 James W. Fletcher, R., Belleville.
 Frank Gilton, D., East St. Louis.
 50. James P. Mooneyhan, R., Benton.
 Charles Curren, R., Mound City.
 J. L. Hammond, D., Anna.
 51. Claude F. Lacy, R., Boaz.
 K. C. Ronalds, R., Eldorado.
 John J. Parish, D., Harrisburg.

Summary.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	34	90	124
Democrats	17	63	80

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE VOTE, NOV. 5, 1918.

Those elected are designated by an asterisk (*)

STATE SENATORS.

51st and 52d General Assemblies.

Dist.			
1.	Francis P. Brady,* Rep.	5,140	
	P. H. Geluck, Soc.	147	
3.	Samuel A. Ettelson,* Rep.	7,901	
	William J. Hennessey, Dem.	5,479	
	W. L. Berteau, Soc.	259	
5.	Morton D. Hull,* Rep.	15,827	
	Andy Coleman, Dem.	7,791	
	Leo B. Shire, Soc.	488	
7.	Frederick B. Roos, Rep.	15,308	
	Thomas C. Stobbs, Dem.	8,920	
	William Van Bodegraven, Soc.	1,365	
9.	Frank Trefl, Rep.	4,100	
	Patrick J. Carroll, Dem.	9,563	
	Charles Toepfer, Rep.	548	
11.	Frank P. Sadler,* Rep.	15,774	
	William J. McInerney, Dem.	13,084	
	J. W. Deal, Soc.	1,144	
13.	Albert C. Clark,* Rep.	15,827	
	James J. Mulcaheny, Dem.	12,191	
	Zephire Pepin, Soc.	1,740	
15.	Adolph Blazek, Rep.	2,234	
	John J. Boehm,* Dem.	4,602	
	Joseph Mark, Soc.	213	
17.	Andrew Wright, Rep.	695	
	Edward J. Glackin,* Dem.	3,281	
19.	J. Frank Hemmons, Rep.	11,538	
	John T. Denvir,* Dem.	21,686	
	Daniel A. Uretz, Soc.	2,298	

Dist.

21.	Edwin T. Farrar, Rep.	6,669
	Edward J. Hughes,* Dem.	9,165
	Thomas L. Slater, Soc.	540
23.	Henry W. Austin, Rep.	11,159
	George Bruce, Dem.	9,791
	Theophil F. Lippold, Soc.	2,417
25.	Charles G. Hutchinson, Rep.	17,631
	Daniel Herlihy,* Dem.	18,065
	Carl A. Jubergh, Soc.	4,214
27.	Albert Rostenkowski, Rep.	2,695
	John Broderick,* Dem.	5,085
29.	William F. Peters, Rep.	2,687
	Patrick J. Sullivan,* Dem.	3,692
	George Schmidt, Soc.	238
31.	Willett H. Cornwell,* Rep.	16,671
	Edward J. Flynn, Dem.	9,205
	Robert Norberg, Soc.	1,559
33.	Martin R. Carlson, Rep.	10,208
	Thomas P. Simms, Dem.	5,464
	L. K. England, Soc.	1,436
35.	Adam C. Cliffe,* Rep.	11,767
	N. H. Jensen, Soc.	241
37.	Clayton C. Pervier,* Rep.	10,318
	David W. Davis, Dem.	4,524
	John P. Beck, Soc.	325
39.	Thurlow G. Essington,* Rep.	8,799
	Peter E. Coleman, Dem.	6,493
	John J. Schaulin, Jr., Soc.	429
41.	Richard J. Barr, Rep.	12,660
	Max Hauswald, Soc.	873
43.	William S. Jewell,* Rep.	9,980
	H. V. Johnson, Dem.	4,302
	E. E. Harvey, Soc.	344

Dist.	Name	Party	Value
45.	John A. Wheeler	Rep.	12,047
	Arthur L. Hereford	Dem.	11,030
	Freeman Thompson	Soc.	506
47.	J. G. Bardill	Rep.	9,130
	Herbert G. Giberson	Dem.	6,925
	E. G. Galloway	Soc.	927
49.	R. E. Duvall	Rep.	9,149
	William N. Baltz	Dem.	8,798
	John Lilly	Soc.	1,116
51.	W. A. Spence	Rep.	9,290
	G. K. Farris	Dem.	4,766

REPRESENTATIVES.

51st General Assembly.

1.	William M. Brinkman	Rep.	6,375
	Sheadrick B. Turner	Rep.	5,978
	John Griffin	Dem.	14,320
	C. W. Howorth	Soc.	305
2.	Roger P. Marchy	Rep.	9,019
	Samuel E. Weishenker	Dem.	7,674
	Frank Ryan	Dem.	8,314
	Arthur E. Smith	Soc.	1,770
3.	Adelbert H. Roberts	Rep.	11,509
	Warren D. Douglas	Rep.	10,358
	George Garry Noonan	Dem.	14,897
	H. S. Smith	Soc.	610
4.	Emil O. Kowalski	Rep.	11,397
	James P. Boyle	Dem.	11,495
	Frank McDermott	Dem.	12,467
5.	Sidney Lyons	Rep.	22,209
	Theodore K. Long	Rep.	19,676
	Michael L. Igoe	Dem.	15,536
	John F. Healy	Dem.	12,712
	Orren W. Horton	Soc.	1,106
6.	Ralph E. Church	Rep.	26,812
	Emil A. W. Johnson	Rep.	23,271
	Robert E. Wilson	Dem.	31,378
	Adolph W. Harrack	Soc.	6,185
7.	Albert F. Bolz	Rep.	22,997
	Howard P. Castle	Rep.	35,368
	John W. McCarthy	Dem.	17,732
	Clarence H. Owens	Soc.	3,421
8.	Edward D. Shurtleff	Rep.	17,571
	James H. Vickers	Rep.	14,773
	Thomas E. Graham	Dem.	6,508
	J. W. Freund	Dem.	4,112
	Gust Hausadowski	Soc.	707
9.	David E. Shanahan	Rep.	10,296
	Joseph Placek	Dem.	15,084
	Thomas A. Doyle	Dem.	13,444
	Albert F. Pasch	Soc.	1,873
10.	H. S. Hicks	Rep.	11,889
	Guy W. Ginders	Rep.	10,120
	Charles W. Baker	Rep.	13,142
	Hugh J. Gallagher	Dem.	6,998
	Charles F. Johnson	Soc.	2,568
11.	William H. Crudden	Rep.	23,128
	Edward B. Lucas	Rep.	21,538
	Frank J. Ryan	Dem.	20,920
	William S. Callahan	Dem.	17,593
	Kellam Foster	Soc.	2,781
12.	Robert Irwin	Rep.	13,798
	Joseph L. Meyers	Rep.	12,863
	Charles F. Franz	Dem.	6,664
	E. I. Rubendall	Soc.	1,098
13.	C. A. Young	Rep.	24,350
	Gotthard A. Dahlberg	Rep.	21,009
	James W. Ryan	Dem.	34,206
	Joseph A. Gajeski	Soc.	4,571
14.	DeGoy B. Ellis	Rep.	12,778
	Frank A. McCarthy	Rep.	11,884
	Fred B. Shearen	Rep.	10,700
	R. A. Milroy	Dem.	9,805
	Otto S. Jessen	Soc.	1,010
15.	Thomas Curran	Rep.	4,851
	Peter F. Smith	Dem.	6,669
	Joseph Gerina	Dem.	7,794
	Edward J. Maruska	Soc.	596
16.	Charles M. Turner	Rep.	14,486
	William H. Bentley	Rep.	15,923
	Michael Fahy	Dem.	12,310
	Daniel Reece	Soc.	472
17.	Edward J. Smejkal	Rep.	2,364
	Charles Coia	Dem.	4,891
	Jacob W. Epstein	Dem.	4,620
18.	Charles W. LaPorte	Rep.	15,723
	Charles Summers Stubbles	Rep.	13,839
	Thomas N. Gorman	Dem.	18,824
	R. B. Edwards	Soc.	677

Dist.	Name	Party	Value
19.	Solomon P. Roderick	Rep.	23,171
	James M. Kittman	Rep.	17,621
	James T. Prendergast	Dem.	29,792
	James P. O'Brien	Dem.	28,941
	Frank J. Blahn	Soc.	6,328
20.	Richard B. Meents	Rep.	13,795
	Israel Dudgeon	Rep.	14,182
	B. W. Alpiner	Dem.	11,639
21.	Frederick J. Bippus	Rep.	12,260
	Thomas P. Devereux	Rep.	10,866
	Michael F. Maher	Dem.	13,740
	Benjamin M. Mitchell	Dem.	11,197
	H. W. Harris	Soc.	1,409
22.	William F. Holaday	Rep.	13,728
	Abraham L. Stanfield	Rep.	14,320
	Archie M. Vance	Dem.	15,853
	P. J. Breen	Dem.	12,009
	Edward M. Methe	Soc.	438
23.	William G. Thon	Rep.	17,914
	Edward M. Overland	Rep.	16,257
	Thomas P. Keane	Dem.	26,329
	William Mack	Soc.	7,188
24.	William H. Miller	Rep.	13,717
	Charles A. Gregory	Rep.	13,264
	Joseph R. Drake	Dem.	14,032
	Eugene Knox	Soc.	277
25.	Charles L. Fieldstack	Rep.	28,735
	Theodore R. Steinart	Rep.	27,903
	John G. Jacobson	Dem.	46,640
	Albert Germer	Soc.	11,456
26.	William Rowe	Rep.	11,698
	William Noble	Rep.	11,594
	George E. Doolley	Dem.	9,292
	James J. Nevin	Ind. Labor.	5,694
27.	Edwin Walz	Rep.	3,790
	James M. Donlan	Dem.	7,684
	Joseph Petlak	Dem.	9,197
28.	Edward C. Perkins	Rep.	14,490
	Orpheus W. Smith	Rep.	15,274
	Horace W. McDavid	Dem.	13,563
	Peter Murphy	Dem.	10,521
	J. E. Deverell	Soc.	7,732
29.	Bernard F. Clettenberg	Rep.	6,981
	Bernard J. Conlon	Dem.	5,131
	Lawrence C. O'Brien	Dem.	4,588
	Evar Anderson	Soc.	652
30.	Homer J. Tice	Rep.	26,279
	William H. Dieterich	Dem.	14,556
	Ben Smith	Dem.	14,642
	Earl Meixell	Soc.	501
31.	Carl Mueller	Rep.	22,752
	James A. Stevens	Rep.	21,455
	Frank J. Seif	Dem.	15,773
	John J. Kelly	Dem.	14,517
	Arthur F. Almgren	Soc.	3,172
32.	James M. Pae	Rep.	13,564
	Rollo R. Robbins	Rep.	13,188
	Ernest O. Reaugh	Dem.	9,836
	John W. Lusk	Dem.	9,563
	C. M. Burnham	Soc.	417
33.	Frank E. Abbey	Rep.	15,108
	James A. Wells	Rep.	15,372
	Everett L. Werts	Dem.	13,646
	Edgar Owens	Soc.	4,604
	William C. Maucker	Ind.	5,296
34.	E. Walter Green	Rep.	1,127
	William R. Ruffner	Rep.	13,476
	Robert Howard	Dem.	10,172
	J. A. Sweet	Dem.	9,099
35.	Frederick A. Brewer	Rep.	17,609
	Albert T. Tourtillot	Rep.	17,156
	John P. Devine	Dem.	9,751
	H. F. Gehnt	Soc.	754
36.	A. Otis Arnold	Rep.	20,149
	Henry Bowers	Dem.	14,616
	Roland W. Wagner	Dem.	13,899
	George B. Landweher	Soc.	851
37.	Randolph Boyd	Rep.	14,024
	John W. Walters	Rep.	13,808
	Frank W. Morassy	Dem.	1,165
	William J. McGuire	Dem.	7,041
	Frank A. Castle	Soc.	761
38.	Otto C. Sonnemann	Rep.	24,352
	Truman A. Snell	Dem.	16,085
	H. A. Shepard	Dem.	15,114
	J. C. Schrock	Soc.	1,114
39.	William M. Scanlan	Rep.	14,829
	R. G. Soderstrom	Rep.	14,790
	Lee O'Neil Browne	Dem.	16,690
	Joseph McCabe	Soc.	1,325

Dist.	Name	Party	Count
40.	Lincoln Bancroft.	Rep.	26,045
	Arthur Roe.	Dem.	14,041
	John C. Richardson.	Dem.	13,544
	James Haynes.	Soc.	568
41.	James R. Bentley.	Rep.	19,171
	William B. McCabe.	Rep.	18,577
	Michael F. Hennebray.	Dem.	15,962
	Henry Murray.	Soc.	2,188
42.	Charles L. McMackin.	Rep.	12,303
	G. O. Lewis.	Rep.	11,091
	A. B. Large.	Dem.	13,084
	John W. Thomason.	Dem.	11,369
	Henry Gerling.	Soc.	467
43.	Owen B. West.	Rep.	13,215
	A. O. Lindstrum.	Rep.	12,690
	Patrick W. Gallagher.	Dem.	9,222
	M. P. Rice.	dem.	9,317
	A. C. Butler.	Soc.	818
44.	Harry Wilson.	Rep.	18,888
	W. George Beaver.	Rep.	19,758
	James M. Etherton.	Dem.	13,413
	Lewis Tebeau.	Dem.	10,953
	J. G. Lane.	Soc.	784
45.	Jacob Frisch.	Rep.	19,960
	Fred W. Wanless.	Rep.	19,849
	Clarence A. Jones.	Dem.	16,596
	Henry J. Rodgers.	Dem.	14,398
	Dr. G. J. Mautz.	Soc.	1,162

Dist.	Name	Party	Count
46.	Frank Vice.	Rep.	11,178
	W. B. Phillips.	Rep.	14,146
	John Kaesman.	Dem.	10,138
	John L. Cooper.	Dem.	10,949
47.	Norman G. Flagg.	Rep.	13,961
	Chris Bethmeier.	Rep.	13,425
	Ferdinand A. Garesche.	Dem.	9,923
	William Dickman.	Dem.	7,459
	Ernest L. Rose.	Dem.	5,207
	Dan H. Slinger.	Soc.	2,600
48.	James A. Watson.	Rep.	16,028
	Samuel R. Thomas.	Rep.	15,594
	Rene Havill.	Dem.	14,517
	Jerome Harrell.	Dem.	13,971
	W. H. Spaulding.	Soc.	349
49.	James W. Rentschler.	Rep.	13,196
	Charles F. Short.	Rep.	13,732
	Fred J. Kern.	Dem.	12,968
	Frank Holton.	Dem.	13,303
	Fred J. Neegen.	Soc.	5,026
50.	Charles Curren.	Rep.	18,712
	James P. Mooneyhan.	Rep.	20,545
	James H. Felts.	Dem.	12,192
	J. L. Hammond.	Dem.	13,140
	Earl Baumgardner.	Soc.	1,015
51.	Claude F. Lacy.	Rep.	13,347
	K. C. Ronalds.	Rep.	12,950
	John J. Parish.	Dem.	12,907
	Bert Tavenner.	Soc.	595

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CHICAGO.

REVISED FIGURES (SPRING).

Ward.	August, 1918.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.	12,233	3,322	15,555
2.	17,014	9,776	26,790
3.	16,091	11,322	27,413
4.	8,223	4,942	13,865
5.	11,192	5,341	16,533
6.	18,312	13,184	31,496
7.	20,786	15,402	36,188
8.	11,752	6,700	18,432
9.	12,931	7,606	20,537
10.	6,292	3,359	9,651
11.	7,757	4,046	11,803
12.	10,139	6,680	15,819
13.	16,051	10,721	26,772
14.	11,878	7,420	19,298
15.	14,202	7,009	21,211
16.	7,019	3,363	10,382
17.	5,581	2,202	7,783
18.	12,353	5,705	18,058
19.	6,703	2,461	9,164
20.	5,237	2,447	7,684
21.	17,005	6,266	23,271
22.	7,180	3,291	10,471
23.	14,613	9,185	23,798
24.	11,794	5,832	17,626
25.	25,420	18,784	44,206
26.	20,389	12,284	32,673
27.	27,078	14,441	41,519
28.	12,692	6,577	19,269
29.	16,160	8,150	24,310
30.	10,896	5,950	16,846
31.	15,433	10,965	26,398
32.	24,029	16,463	40,492
33.	23,469	14,581	38,050
34.	17,862	8,805	26,667
35.	21,112	13,050	34,162
Totals	493,578	286,634	780,212

In Previous Years.

Ward.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
1.	14,374	14,113	17,002	15,445
2.	24,441	21,996	28,381	23,617
3.	27,933	25,703	28,131	24,983
4.	13,562	14,745	14,688	11,573
5.	16,023	16,009	16,967	15,136
6.	34,183	29,048	31,181	28,408
7.	37,874	31,721	32,738	29,560
8.	18,762	18,657	18,517	18,844
9.	19,830	18,783	19,200	16,364
10.	9,414	9,819	10,205	10,691
11.	11,588	12,349	12,682	11,604
12.	16,274	15,871	16,737	15,195
13.	29,343	27,330	29,670	24,481

Ward.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
14.	19,868	19,484	21,203	18,809
15.	21,731	20,430	21,009	18,876
16.	10,927	11,186	11,613	10,525
17.	7,811	8,162	8,359	8,057
18.	20,095	21,040	23,591	18,554
19.	9,148	9,727	10,460	9,367
20.	7,233	7,790	8,072	7,947
21.	20,550	19,881	21,866	18,898
22.	10,520	11,594	12,051	12,241
23.	35,383	23,039	25,441	33,209
24.	17,582	17,525	17,804	15,826
25.	46,120	35,697	38,104	33,388
26.	32,327	27,664	29,124	25,738
27.	38,825	32,378	33,862	27,664
28.	19,575	19,407	20,580	19,063
29.	23,662	22,515	20,612	17,284
30.	17,098	17,529	17,876	15,974
31.	26,494	25,393	26,325	27,378
32.	40,538	36,322	37,478	29,952
33.	37,229	31,711	31,319	27,378
34.	27,241	25,411	26,296	22,136
35.	34,957	30,900	31,962	26,042
Totals	788,535	731,201	769,106	672,897
*Men.	490,604		490,604	
Women.		240,597	278,502	182,000

REVISED FIGURES (FALL).

Ward.	October, 1918.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.	8,671	2,038	10,709
2.	12,887	5,742	18,629
3.	12,309	7,445	19,754
4.	6,811	3,853	10,664
5.	8,145	3,823	11,968
6.	15,503	8,860	24,363
7.	16,933	9,995	26,928
8.	9,474	4,478	13,952
9.	9,719	4,458	14,177
10.	4,886	2,359	7,245
11.	5,905	2,930	8,835
12.	8,640	4,761	13,401
13.	12,679	7,022	19,701
14.	9,686	5,388	15,074
15.	10,863	4,647	15,510
16.	5,262	2,451	7,713
17.	3,896	1,655	5,551
18.	10,193	3,971	14,164
19.	4,681	1,417	6,098
20.	3,932	1,780	5,712
21.	9,641	3,624	13,265
22.	5,291	1,886	7,177
23.	12,465	6,515	18,980
24.	9,142	3,806	12,948
25.	21,446	12,622	34,068
26.	16,656	7,592	24,248

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
27.....	22,453	8,847	31,300
28.....	9,882	4,746	14,628
29.....	12,094	4,936	17,030
30.....	7,900	3,960	11,860
31.....	12,015	7,820	19,835
32.....	19,107	11,004	30,111
33.....	18,608	8,998	27,606
34.....	18,202	5,903	20,105
35.....	17,085	8,866	25,951
Cicero.....	5,334	2,544	7,878
Totals.....	393,796	192,772	586,568

In Previous Years.

Ward.	1910.	*1912.	1914.	1916.
1.....	7,335	12,366	11,528	15,199
2.....	10,176	15,420	18,778	26,750
3.....	9,917	16,118	19,046	29,882
4.....	7,236	8,847	11,493	13,838
5.....	8,423	9,601	13,543	16,051
6.....	15,342	17,006	22,767	36,014
7.....	19,242	17,479	24,931	38,316
8.....	9,201	10,238	13,174	19,056
9.....	4,320	10,838	13,869	20,040
10.....	4,873	6,770	8,179	9,278
11.....	6,695	8,227	10,317	11,749
12.....	12,474	9,888	13,566	16,521
13.....	12,872	16,016	19,744	30,033

Ward.	1910.	*1912.	1914.	1916.
14.....	9,893	12,727	15,139	20,750
15.....	9,889	12,949	15,780	21,963
16.....	7,028	7,530	8,907	10,802
17.....	6,243	6,150	6,670	7,804
18.....	7,352	15,733	15,226	22,337
19.....	5,894	7,235	7,336	9,307
20.....	11,117	5,158	6,646	7,206
21.....	10,038	15,239	15,994	22,549
22.....	6,760	8,652	9,018	10,610
23.....	8,294	15,520	19,214	26,508
24.....	8,983	11,426	12,516	17,486
25.....	22,012	18,995	27,435	47,696
26.....	15,360	15,946	20,539	33,142
27.....	19,115	15,541	22,238	39,233
28.....	11,973	12,178	15,488	19,901
29.....	9,645	10,610	14,088	22,829
30.....	9,555	10,908	13,231	17,678
31.....	14,503	14,374	19,599	26,881
32.....	14,244	18,069	26,615	41,240
33.....	11,081	16,775	22,351	37,036
34.....	13,504	14,140	19,248	27,062
35.....	11,777	15,705	21,850	35,212
Cicero.....	1,835	3,147	4,994	9,033
Totals ...	375,146	448,062	560,967	817,152

*Ward boundaries changed Dec. 4, 1911.
†Men, 510,425; women, 306,727.

CITY PRIMARY ELECTION FEB. 28, 1918.

Returns are given only in cases where there were fairly close contests.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Tot.
2—Republican.	2,406	1,645	4,051
Oscar De Priest.....	2,800	1,749	4,549
5—Democratic.	2,314	1,292	3,606
Robert J. Mulcahy.....	1,565	838	2,403
Frank A. Mulholland.....	1,907	1,805	3,712
7—Republican.	3,319	2,446	5,765
William F. Mulvihill.....	1,141	461	1,602
Guy Guernsey.....	1,025	425	1,460
11—Democratic.	1,655	823	2,478
Herman Krumdick.....	2,676	1,322	3,998
18—Democratic.	1,033	530	1,563
Martin Walsh.....	989	404	1,393
Wm. F. Kavanagh.....	1,033	530	1,563
22—Democratic.	1,033	530	1,563
John H. Bauler.....	989	404	1,393
Frank J. Seif, Jr.....			

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Tot.
27—Democratic.	489	86	566
John M. McGowan.....	713	200	913
James L. Doherty.....			
29—Republican.	716	351	1,067
Richard Farrell.....	600	240	840
R. G. Hunter.....			
31—Republican.	1,278	906	2,184
Robert R. Pegram.....	1,421	1,091	2,512
Chas. A. Nicholls.....			
33—Democratic.	917	457	1,374
Christian Hede.....	635	262	897
Frank M. Padden.....			
33—Republican.	2,049	994	3,043
J. W. Nielsen.....	2,396	1,223	3,619
A. O. Anderson.....			

CITY ELECTION APRIL 2, 1918.

	Men.	Women.	Tot.
1. John J. Coughlin, Dem.....	5,725	981	6,706
Walker E. Whitley, Rep.....	881	156	1,037
P. H. Geluk, Soc.....	191	33	224
2. Clem Kuehne, Dem.....	2,208	979	3,187
Robert R. Jackson, Rep.....	3,960	2,709	6,669
Arthur E. Halm, Soc.....	230	82	312
Oscar De Priest, Ind.....	3,313	2,708	6,021
3. U. S. Schwartz, Dem.....	5,102	3,258	8,360
Felix A. Norden, Rep.....	3,118	2,419	5,537
Joseph H. Greer, Soc.....	299	110	409
4. John A. Richert, Dem.....	3,398	1,245	4,643
Adolph Petratis, Soc.....	582	86	668
5. Robert J. Mulcahy, Dem.....	3,772	1,703	5,475
John P. Norton, Rep.....	2,273	923	3,194
Fred'k G. Wellman, Soc.....	623	142	765
6. Willis O. Nance, Rep.....	4,130	1,853	5,983
Leo B. Shire, Soc.....	434	119	553
7. George B. McCable, Dem.....	1,236	314	1,550
Guy Guernsey, Rep.....	5,165	2,740	7,905
Clarence W. Shaw, Soc.....	879	250	1,129
8. Martin S. Furman, Dem.....	4,076	2,149	6,225
Ernest M. Cross, Rep.....	3,390	1,839	5,229
George W. Kohler, Soc.....	649	180	829
9. Sheldon W. Govier, Dem.....	3,262	1,573	4,835
Oscar R. Hillstrom, Rep.....	2,476	1,730	4,206
Zephire Pepin, Soc.....	2,897	1,210	4,107
10. James McNicholas, Dem.....	2,779	1,470	4,249
Joseph Celovsky, Rep.....	979	357	1,336
Stefan Gilla, Soc.....	467	162	629
11. Herman Krumdick, Dem.....	2,491	994	3,485

	Men.	Women.	Tot.
John C. Kruse, Rep.....	1,833	705	2,538
W. Van Bodengraven, Soc.....	803	164	967
12. Joseph I. Novak, Dem.....	4,314	2,005	6,319
William P. Holden, Rep.....	1,545	519	2,064
Charles H. Beranek, Soc.....	1,083	362	1,445
13. John G. Horne, Dem.....	4,580	2,446	7,026
William F. Kramer, Rep.....	3,270	1,617	4,887
Charles H. Hair, Soc.....	914	280	1,194
14. Joseph H. Smith, Dem.....	3,890	1,831	5,721
Wm. J. H. Schultz, Rep.....	2,695	1,630	4,325
H. W. Harris, Soc.....	673	259	932
15. C. L. Wroblewski, Dem.....	1,439	503	1,942
Oscar H. Olsen, Rep.....	3,978	1,753	5,731
Wm. E. Rodriguez, Soc.....	4,039	1,478	5,517
16. J. A. Piotrowski, Dem.....	3,096	999	4,095
Peter Stravinski, Rep.....	445	90	535
Saul A. Koppnagle, Soc.....	427	93	520
17. S. S. Walkowiak, Dem.....	1,938	955	2,893
Stanley J. Wolski, Rep.....	1,638	573	2,211
18. M. F. Kavanagh, Dem.....	4,928	1,961	6,889
John J. Gorman, Rep.....	3,417	1,849	5,266
Marion Wiley, Soc.....	659	206	865
19. James B. Bowler, Dem.....	3,443	902	4,345
F. A. Pellegrino, Soc.....	31	11	42
20. Matt Franz, Dem.....	2,839	1,158	3,997
Joseph Bacher, Rep.....	440	157	597
Edwin H. Wieman, Soc.....	314	90	404
21. William Reardon, Dem.....	1,493	310	1,803
Earl J. Walker, Rep.....	3,294	1,328	4,622
George G. Schmidt, Soc.....	794	134	928

	Men.	Women.	Tot.
22. John H. Bauler, Dem.	2,609	1,198	3,807
Henry C. Jacobsen, Rep.	370	122	492
Andrew Laffin, Soc.	2,112	685	2,797
23. Walter F. Steffen, Rep.	4,950	1,909	6,859
Charles Krumbein, Soc.	1,972	467	2,439
24. John Haderlein, Dem.	3,044	1,379	4,423
Alex. J. Resa, Rep.	2,396	1,223	3,619
A. W. Harrack, Soc.	2,778	833	3,611
25. Joseph Hopp, Dem.	3,007	1,239	4,246
Frank J. Link, Rep.	5,918	2,518	8,436
Gilbert F. Collins, Soc.	1,025	272	1,297
26. William H. Pontow, Dem.	4,379	1,902	6,281
George Pretzel, Rep.	4,745	2,555	7,300
James Marshall, Soc.	2,822	814	3,636
27. James L. Doherty, Dem.	1,246	279	1,525
Oliver L. Watson, Rep.	8,288	4,291	12,579
Carl D. Thompson, Soc.	6,739	2,215	8,954
28. Max Adamowski, Dem.	4,328	1,813	6,141
A. A. C. Mayer, Rep.	1,823	791	2,614
Frank Shielsmith, Soc.	2,049	677	2,726
29. Thomas F. Byrne, Dem.	4,659	2,031	6,690
Richard Farrell, Rep.	2,279	850	3,129
Joseph A. Ambroz, Soc.	2,371	654	3,025
30. Wm. R. O'Toole, Dem.	3,016	1,085	4,101
Otto Teschner, Rep.	1,953	975	2,928
Aaron Henry, Soc.	297	60	357
31. Terence F. Moran, Dem.	4,743	3,288	8,031
Chas. A. Nicholls, Rep.	3,652	2,723	6,375
Chas. F. Woerner, Soc.	1,191	450	1,641
32. E. J. Tobin, Dem.	3,112	929	4,041
John H. Lyle, Rep.	5,311	3,057	8,368
Joseph W. Morris, Soc.	2,263	543	2,806

	Men.	Women.	Tot.
33. Christian Hede, Dem.	4,103	1,631	5,744
Albert O. Anderson, Rep.	6,975	3,761	10,736
Walter Huggins, Soc.	2,845	827	3,672
34. John Toman, Dem.	7,197	2,641	9,838
J. J. Merensky, Rep.	1,605	525	2,130
Daniel A. Uretz, Soc.	2,306	657	2,963
35. Thomas J. Lynch, Dem.	7,162	2,985	10,147
Harry R. Jackson, Rep.	1,863	578	2,441
Albert C. Kalak, Soc.	2,165	510	2,675

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 4TH DISTRICT.
To fill vacancy.
John W. Rainey, Dem. 13,094
O. W. Christopher, Rep. 4,366
Kasimir P. Gugis, Soc. 2,530

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.
Proposed annexation of the village of Elmwood Park to the city of Chicago.
For—Men, 109,591; women, 27,186; total, 136,777.
Against—Men, 49,081; women, 10,996; total, 60,077.
Elmwood Park voted April 16 against annexation, 203 to 131, and the proposition failed.
Proposed annexation of portion of the town of Norwood Park to the city of Chicago.
For—Men, 135,389; women, 44,168; total, 179,557.
Against—Men, 67,114; women, 20,370; total, 87,481.
Not having received a majority of the total number of votes cast the proposition failed.

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPT. 11, 1918.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Alfred E. Case, Rep.	5,075
George Edmund Foss, Rep.	62,040
Medill McCormick, Rep.	192,222
Patrick H. O'Donnell, Rep.	7,535
William Hale Thompson, Rep.	132,511
James Hamilton Lewis, Dem.	169,552
James O. Monroe, Dem.	21,288
James Traynor, Dem.	17,523
William Gross Lloyd, Soc.	1,801

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Fred E. Sterling, Rep.	217,942
Charles F. White, Rep.	114,668
James J. Brady, Dem.	100,331
William M. Carr, Dem.	40,580
John Downey, Dem.	47,915
Robert L. Harvey, Soc.	1,695

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Frank Hall Childs, Rep.	34,759
William E. Mason, Rep.	160,791
Lin William Price, Rep.	27,241
Henry R. Rathbone, Rep.	113,120
William Grant Webster, Rep.	41,151
Richard Yates, Rep.	210,392
Michael H. Cleary, Dem.	92,713
Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Dem.	61,651
William Elza Williams, Dem.	120,001
Clarence C. Brooks, Soc.	1,628
Frank Watts, Soc.	1,544

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Francis G. Blair, Rep.	201,251
Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Rep.	124,526
Edwin Strauss, Dem.	5,354
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.	1,555
Robert C. Moors, Dem.	139
O. F. Weber, Dem.	65
Emma Pischel, Soc.	1,660

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION IN COOK COUNTY, SEPT. 11, 1918.

Those nominated are indicated by an asterick (*) and those renominated or re-elected by a dagger (†).

TOTAL VOTE CAST.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.	2,773	309	3,082
2.	7,950	2,846	10,796
3.	5,687	2,114	7,801
4.	1,253	473	1,726
5.	1,923	803	2,726
6.	7,509	2,238	9,747
7.	8,200	2,408	10,608
8.	3,640	1,424	5,064
9.	3,576	1,188	4,764
10.	907	247	1,154
11.	1,598	782	2,380
12.	1,292	375	1,667
13.	3,901	1,081	4,982
14.	3,394	1,633	5,027
15.	3,514	1,092	4,606
16.	773	217	990
17.	1,005	294	1,299
18.	2,802	790	3,592
19.	800	235	1,035
20.	1,086	255	1,341
21.	3,847	810	4,657

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
22.	1,379	149	1,528
23.	6,267	1,746	8,013
24.	2,536	903	3,439
25.	10,710	2,703	13,413
26.	7,236	1,491	8,727
27.	8,475	1,677	10,152
28.	3,173	894	4,067
29.	3,102	809	3,911
30.	4,285	1,227	5,512
31.	4,942	2,912	7,854
32.	8,900	2,886	11,786
33.	9,534	1,927	11,461
34.	3,739	964	4,703
35.	5,192	1,080	6,272
Chicago	144,899	43,082	187,981
Country	25,303	3,222	28,525
Total	170,202	46,304	216,506

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

City of Chicago.	Medill McCormick.	Wm. Hale Geo. E. Thompson.	Foss.
Ward.	1.	385	2,132
	2.	1,001	6,064
			109
			282

City of Chicago. Ward.	Medill McCormick.	Wm.Hale Thompson.	Geo.E. Foss.	Medill McCormick.	Wm.Hale Thompson.	Geo.E. Foss.	
3.....	2292	2625	500	New Trier.....	1248	254	515
4.....	320	731	74	Niles.....	33	395	71
5.....	425	1173	131	Northfield.....	55	197	28
6.....	4136	2224	833	Norwood Park.....	32	103	7
7.....	4455	2574	976	Oak Park.....	2262	867	714
8.....	1586	1631	205	Orland.....	31	60	5
9.....	1456	1795	183	Palatine.....	58	195	57
10.....	83	750	30	Falos.....	24	49	7
11.....	663	748	73	Proviso.....	875	1379	526
12.....	355	738	106	River Forest.....	240	167	90
13.....	1527	1725	407	Rich.....	21	126	12
14.....	1006	1925	235	Riverside.....	148	42	51
15.....	1054	2007	281	Schaumburg.....	0	95	1
16.....	206	406	90	Stickney.....	0	26	6
17.....	341	464	52	Thornton.....	626	493	209
18.....	1212	1252	201	Wheeling.....	60	272	62
19.....	148	496	72	Worth.....	363	403	79
20.....	95	918	19				
21.....	1795	1535	336	Total country....	11021	8700	4091
22.....	468	711	83	Total Chicago....	52721	70782	14737
23.....	2605	2763	711				
24.....	879	1316	225	Grand total.....	63742	79482	18828
25.....	5438	3083	2022	Patrick H. O'Donnell received in Chicago, 1266; in the country towns, 226; in Cook county, 1492. Alfred E. Case received in Chicago, 891; in the country towns, 133; in Cook county, 1024.			
26.....	2577	3455	1047				
27.....	3138	4019	1061				
28.....	885	1741	340				
29.....	929	1675	228				
30.....	349	1515	186				
31.....	1194	2966	486				
32.....	4087	3393	1117				
33.....	3137	4963	1137				
34.....	1007	2143	314				
35.....	1486	3125	478				
Total Chicago.....	52721	70782	14737				

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Barrington.....	69	114	55
Berwyn.....	381	227	126
Bloom.....	469	412	273
Bremen.....	58	178	21
Calumet.....	131	104	20
Cicero.....	705	500	142
Elk Grove.....	19	179	5
Evanston.....	1701	674	846
Hanover.....	15	134	6
Lemont.....	78	49	26
Leyden.....	75	219	34
Lyons.....	737	289	173
Maine.....	496	498	124

PRESIDENT SANITARY DISTRICT.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Alexander N. Todd*.....	58,933	18,692	6,306	799	84,430
Walter G. Davis.....	51,344	16,275	7,140	971	75,730*

TRUSTEES SANITARY DISTRICT.

Three to be nominated.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Harry E. Littler*.....	47,270	14,149	5,306	603	67,328
William G. Healy*.....	48,516	12,892	6,954	1,295	69,657
Frank A. Vogler.....	40,155	11,264	5,583	1,189	58,191
Charles Vavrik.....	23,883	10,312	1,629	206	36,030
James P. Bowler.....	32,686	10,950	2,409	266	46,311
James L. Perry.....	20,283	9,271	2,371	369	32,294
Alexander N. Todd.....	41,376	14,250	4,003	481	60,110
Willis O. Nance*.....	46,209	13,104	6,547	1,195	67,055
Walter G. Davis.....	40,812	13,890	6,048	798	61,548

COUNTY JUDGE.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Allan J. Carter.....	35,109	8,037	43,146
Edwin A. Olson*.....	49,803	8,797	58,600
Frank S. Righelmer.....	36,589	4,028	40,617

PROBATE JUDGE.

Frederic R. DeYoung*.....	47,447	10,916	58,363
Ninian H. Welch.....	31,878	5,021	36,899
Edgar A. Jonas.....	35,745	3,926	39,371

COUNTY TREASURER.

Edwin K. Walker.....	32,228	6,095	38,323
Bernard W. Snow*.....	39,273	8,248	47,521
Percy B. Coffin.....	32,213	3,551	35,764
E. F. Rennacker.....	11,637	2,543	14,180

SHERIFF.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Henry C. Beitler.....	33,714	6,496	40,210
George Hitzman.....	52,173	3,937	56,110
Charles W. Peters*.....	30,828	10,151	60,979

COUNTY CLERK.

Andrew C. Metzger.....	45,547	6,666	52,213
Charles G. Blake*.....	44,558	10,209	54,767
Robert E. Barbee.....	20,780	2,999	23,779

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

John F. Devine*.....	37,090	6,163	43,253
George E. Nye.....	33,897	3,648	37,545
LeRoy Millner.....	30,357	6,834	37,191
William J. Fleming.....	12,568	2,845	15,413

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Morris Eller	48,495	5,694	54,189
William R. Parker*	48,021	10,063	58,084
Joseph H. McCauley	16,412	3,324	19,736

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
A. O. Coddington*	43,207	9,065	52,272
John B. Strasburger	39,459	4,727	44,186
William W. Lewton	28,481	5,274	33,755

MEMBERS BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Two to be nominated.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Charles Krutckoff*	46,852	14,143	9,549	1,705	72,249
Thomas A. Boyer	28,594	10,225	5,121	543	44,483
Paul H. Wiedel	26,848	10,527	3,710	444	41,529
Bert J. Evans	34,510	12,729	4,789	500	52,528
James Rea	29,941	11,614	2,714	294	44,563
Charles Ringer*	42,305	12,237	8,569	1,572	64,683
James E. McLaughlin	10,476	2,250	2,450	272	15,448

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
William H. Reid*	50,378	16,897	6,503	545	74,323
Perkins B. Bass	38,188	12,097	9,922	2,038	62,245
Lewis D. Sitts	27,036	9,312	2,997	283	39,628

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

To fill vacancy.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Charles V. Barrett*	57,533	16,355	14,580	2,007	90,475
Earl O'Neill	20,679	9,021	2,669	326	32,695
Andrew Ringman	37,185	11,920	4,030	256	53,391

PRESIDENT COUNTY BOARD.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.		Chicago.	Country.	Total.
William McLaren	36,454	9,183	45,637	P. H. Moynihan	24,990	2,024	27,014
Charles N. Goodnow*	47,964	7,233	55,197	B. W. Krejci	3,792	766	4,558

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FROM CHICAGO.

Ten to be nominated.

Charles N. Goodnow*	63,255	Tom Murray*	37,120	F. Bowden DeForest	22,866
Patrick H. Moynihan*	40,464	Louis P. Piquett	25,130	John B. French	26,928
James H. Johnson*	48,502	Charles S. Eaton	22,411	Jacob Gartenstun	24,486
Alexander J. Johnson*	47,458	Hector Durante	18,406	Edwin C. Masters	24,608
Joseph Rolnick	35,799	Frank Sampson	28,452	Morris F. Arkush	11,030
William McLaren*	49,665	C. August Youngquist	22,356	Bohumil W. Krejci	4,491
Louis H. Mack*	47,873	Nicholas B. Brown	24,124	John J. Lally	6,707
George Seebacher*	41,377	John A. Fishleigh	14,629	Ben Segal	8,559
Charles A. Griffin*	43,650	Peter A. Wendling	24,314	Richard Parker	11,705
Emil Jenisch	32,336	Daniel J. Gannon	10,036	Daniel J. Horan	7,090
John R. Palandech	28,095	James J. McComb	24,956	Herbert Whittaker	11,675
Ernest M. Cross*	36,802	John T. Nebeck	22,740	John B. Ferrus	12,605
Paul F. Schaefer	32,326	Charles S. Rasmussen	31,523		

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Five to be nominated.

William Busse*†	14,729	William J. Cameron	4,646	Clarence F. Woodard	2,952
George A. Miller*†	13,161	Henry A. Sellen	2,431	Henry A. Cotton	3,709
William H. MacLean*†	11,253	A. W. Timmerman	3,972	Samuel Harrison	2,950
Dudley D. Pierson*†	10,213	Albert W. Lambert	4,560	Joseph Haas	3,051
Joseph Carolan*†	10,743	John A. Bell	3,999	Milton Beattie	1,113
Martin Follrath	1,709	Joseph J. Langer	1,613	Willi Fernandis	672

BAILIFF MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

William J. Umbach*	44,272	Peter C. Nix	31,809	George W. Underwood	40,495
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CLERK MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

John A. Pelka	34,913	James A. Kearns*	40,507	William H. Wesbey	38,598
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CHIEF JUSTICE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Harry Olson*†	86,606	H. T. Chace, Jr.	28,755
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ASSOCIATE JUDGES MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Ten to be nominated.

Earl C. Hales*	44,398	Paul A. Hazard	30,271	John F. Tyrrell	24,511
Daniel P. Trude*	57,837	Benton F. Kleeman	33,123	William N. Gemmill*†	40,841
Bernard P. Barasa*†	58,591	James W. Breen	31,495	Otto F. Ring	32,285
Robert E. Gentzel	37,258	Ray S. Gaskill	28,189	Stephen A. Thieda	21,463
Charles F. McKinley*	55,657	George W. Ellis	36,079	Meyer Rossen	25,366
James F. Burns*	40,751	George B. Holmes	33,564	Hector A. Brouillet	19,950
Clarence S. Piggott*	39,880	William W. Maxwell	34,950	Daniel G. Gerst	23,286
Thomas J. Graydon*	41,470	Leo L. Brunhild	20,452	Frank Peska	20,322
Wm. Karr Steele*	46,489	Michael F. Girten	21,255	Albert E. Icely	4,212
Edward Berkson	38,170	Arnold Heap*	39,008	Rolla R. Longenecker	17,463
John J. Beilman	34,813	Louis Pinderski	15,224	August F. W. Siebel	14,354

ASSOCIATE JUDGE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

To fill vacancy.

Irwin R. Hazen*.....59,132 Otto L. Kolar.....28,649 M. E. Libonati.....21,088

CONGRESSMEN FROM COOK COUNTY.

Dist.	Name	Count
1.	Martin B. Madden*†	7,621
	James A. Scott	3,514
2.	James R. Mann*†	21,278
3.	William W. Wilson*†	12,397
	Harry E. Atwood	5,572
4.	Richard S. Zalewski*	2,752
5.	Louis C. Mau*	1,982
	Harry Schanzo	946
6.	Harvey C. Foster*	8,194
	Adelbert McPherson	2,872
	Fred A. Rowe	7,416
7.	William H. Malone	7,259
	M. A. Michaelson	10,208
	Niels Juul*†	11,579
8.	Max K. Kaczmarek	523
	Dan Parrillo*	1,242
	James Hodgson	837
9.	Fred A. Britten*†	6,660
	John B. Skinner	1,174
	Fletcher Dobyns	2,925
10.	Carl R. Chindblom*	7,847
	William G. Webster	2,446
	Fred C. DeLang	929
	Albert W. J. Johnsen	1,169
	M. A. Whipple	2,337
	Charles M. Moderwell	6,607

(Lake county missing.)

STATE COMMITTEEMEN.

Dist.	Name	Count
Elected at primary.		
1.	Adolph Marks*†	4,832
	W. E. Tagg	1,742
	J. T. Brewington, Jr.	1,292
	John L. Fry	1,193
2.	Charles H. Serkel*	11,714
	Abel Davis	7,710
	George F. Fitzgerald	1,569
3.	Harry A. Lewis*†	9,017
	Charles E. Shearman	7,458
4.	Thomas J. Fmucane*†	1,740
	Albert C. Heiser	1,199
	Otto H. Techner	1,165
5.	William Sikyta	1,233
	Herman E. Miller*	1,277
	Abram J. Harris	819
6.	Leland S. Rapp*†	10,590
	Helmer C. Patterson	7,444
7.	John P. Garner*	11,955
	Emil J. Wentzlaft	6,427
	William C. Eggert	7,273
8.	Lee A. Dunne	906
	William J. Anderson*	1,557
9.	Fred W. Upham*	6,667
	William A. Heuser	3,078
10.	George W. Paullin*†	14,223
	William J. Petry	5,726

(Lake county missing.)

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION IN COOK COUNTY, SEPT. 11, 1918.

Candidates nominated marked with asterisks (*), those renominated with daggers (†).

TOTAL VOTE CAST.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	4,085	409	4,494
2	1,472	491	1,963
3	3,108	1,243	4,351
4	3,923	1,794	5,717
5	4,270	1,767	6,037
6	2,742	661	3,403
7	3,163	971	4,134
8	2,617	758	3,375
9	2,076	771	2,847
10	2,738	612	3,350
11	2,747	760	3,507
12	4,263	1,683	5,946
13	4,826	1,727	6,553
14	3,359	1,642	5,001
15	3,267	928	4,195
16	3,344	910	4,254
17	1,977	664	2,641
18	4,825	1,113	5,938
19	3,149	380	3,529
20	2,163	614	2,777
21	2,844	501	3,345
22	1,837	474	2,311
23	1,892	592	2,414
24	2,951	919	3,870
25	3,783	1,200	4,983
26	2,906	769	3,675
27	4,111	742	4,853
28	2,744	945	3,689
29	5,023	1,301	6,324
30	3,904	1,120	5,024
31	3,893	2,164	6,057
32	3,872	1,197	5,069

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
33	2,849	1,086	3,935
34	5,064	1,263	6,327
35	5,907	2,581	8,488
Chicago	117,794	36,684	154,478
Country	6,022	610	6,632
Total	123,816	37,294	161,110

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Name	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
James Hamilton Lewis	95,524	4,925	100,449
James O. Monroe	5,061	303	5,364
James Traynor	5,635	191	5,826

STATE TREASURER.

Name	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
William M. Carr	15,506	805	16,311
John Downey	26,750	824	27,574
James J. Brady	55,888	3,214	59,102

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Name	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Thomas J. Walsh	1,554	1	1,555
Edwin Strauss	5,326	28	5,354
P. J. Simmons	169	10	179

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Name	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
Two to be nominated.			
Michael H. Cleary	51,694	3,088	54,782
Benjamin J. Rosenthal	35,514	1,850	37,364
Wm. Elza Williams	49,500	2,543	52,043

PRESIDENT SANITARY DISTRICT.

Name	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
James M. Dailey*	70,057	26,201	2,560	303	99,121
Timothy L. Connolly	20,427	4,954	682	84	26,147

TRUSTEES SANITARY DISTRICT.

Three to be nominated.

Name	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
James M. Dailey*†	66,101	24,838	2,290	308	93,537
Fred D. Breit*†	40,865	18,195	1,281	213	60,554
Charles E. Reading*†	38,852	17,107	1,322	221	57,502

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Michael McInerney.....	24,653	5,956	703	52	31,364
Charles A. Steffens.....	4,157	648	268	24	5,097
Oscar W. Billson.....	3,396	477	136	16	4,024
Maurice O'Brien.....	12,966	2,700	506	46	16,218
William Kelly.....	8,157	1,603	297	30	10,087
David C. Lewis.....	5,738	974	348	26	7,086
Michael H. Foley.....	5,369	1,115	253	36	6,773
Timothy L. Connolly.....	9,313	2,855	304	38	12,510
Charles C. Hawley.....	2,255	463	149	10	2,877
Felix B. Janovsky.....	17,281	4,524	808	72	22,685
Peter J. Brady.....	14,104	3,963	394	34	18,495
Stanley Kuflewski.....	19,651	5,064	831	83	25,629

COUNTY JUDGE.

Chicago. Country.		Total.	Chicago. Country.		Total.
Thomas F. Scully*†.....	74,164	3,479	77,643	69	1,244
John E. Owens.....	27,380	1,431	28,811	867	27,352
Julius Jaffe.....	2,787	165	2,952	608	45
				1,208	84
					1,292

PROBATE JUDGE.

Henry Horner*†.....	69,055	3,409	72,464	Robert M. Sweitzer*†.....	75,717	4,161	79,878
Daniel J. O'Connor.....	27,876	1,340	29,216	Richard J. McGrath.....	20,696	851	21,547

COUNTY TREASURER.

Harry R. Gibbons.....	64,908	3,181	68,089	Frank J. Walsh.....	68,281	3,602	71,883
Fred W. Blocki.....	28,054	1,635	29,689	Roy J. Barnett.....	19,699	964	20,663

SHERIFF.

Anton J. Cermak*.....	63,602	3,623	67,225	James M. Whalen*.....	63,161	3,220	66,381
John C. Moran.....	2,974	176	3,150	James Hyland.....	24,958	1,275	26,233
Matthew Meyers.....	1,596	137	1,733	Edward J. Tobin*†.....	65,422	3,410	68,832
Daniel J. Morrissey.....	844	62	906	Charles E. Lang.....	20,103	1,158	21,261
Anton J. Cermak.....	1,258	61	1,319				

COUNTY CLERK.

Robert M. Sweitzer*†.....	75,717	4,161	79,878
Richard J. McGrath.....	20,696	851	21,547

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Frank J. Walsh.....	68,281	3,602	71,883
Roy J. Barnett.....	19,699	964	20,663

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

James M. Whalen*.....	63,161	3,220	66,381
James Hyland.....	24,958	1,275	26,233
Edward J. Tobin*†.....	65,422	3,410	68,832
Charles E. Lang.....	20,103	1,158	21,261

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Edward J. Tobin*†.....	65,422	3,410	68,832
Charles E. Lang.....	20,103	1,158	21,261

MEMBERS BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Two to be nominated.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Michael K. Sheridan*†.....	70,637	26,635	3,383	392	101,047
John A. Cervena*.....	56,200	22,260	3,164	356	81,980
Martin Neimes.....	8,900	1,815	561	49	11,325
Edward Cohen.....	15,098	3,748	557	36	19,439
Joseph Pionke, Jr.....	15,579	4,726	649	73	21,027

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
P. A. Nash*.....	68,759	25,740	3,124	331	97,954
William C. Snyder.....	9,379	1,750	657	62	11,848
William F. Grower.....	14,319	3,478	648	58	18,503

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

To fill vacancy.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
William P. Feeney*.....	64,590	23,584	2,983	325	91,482
John J. Phelan.....	28,984	6,911	1,270	118	37,283

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FROM CHICAGO.

Ten to be nominated.

Peter Reinberg*†.....	64,861	Thomas R. Caspers.....	4,613	Dan Sullivan.....	6,669
John Budinger*.....	43,857	Richard H. Kelly.....	7,075	Leonold J. Arnstein.....	3,189
Frank J. Wilson*.....	47,166	Anthony A. Polczynski.....	9,512	Joseph Farrell.....	2,727
Albert Nowak*†.....	48,955	John F. O'Connor.....	9,671	Stanley Herold.....	1,457
Jos. M. Fitzgerald*†.....	52,077	Joseph Blaha.....	8,872	Stanley Kwiatkowski.....	8,590
Bartley Burg.....	47,820	Frank Griffin.....	5,205	Patrick Flanagan.....	5,362
Thomas Kasperski*†.....	43,387	Anthony J. Alexa.....	9,136	Clifford L. Evans.....	2,300
Emmett Wacalan*.....	43,741	Louis Lippert.....	3,613	Edward Galloway.....	2,172
Daniel Ryan*†.....	46,768	James H. Veldon.....	1,644	Joseph M. Coffey.....	12,676
Robert W. McKinlay*.....	34,164	Joseph C. Flaherty.....	9,964	Pelz Gorski.....	10,478
George F. Ruh.....	9,074	John W. Wynants.....	2,205	Charles C. Andersen.....	8,171
Anthony D'Andrea.....	13,205	John F. Higgins.....	5,017	Maurice T. Cullerton.....	14,951
Joseph E. Flanagan.....	15,316	Frank Ragen.....	28,852	M. J. O'Leary.....	3,993
Peter Bartzan.....	28,547	Joseph Cohen.....	5,466	Ernis E. Feeney.....	2,651
Thomas J. McMahon.....	14,926	Daniel J. Considine.....	5,222	Thomas V. Carroll.....	3,241
Owen O'Malley.....	17,694	Patrick Quinn.....	6,464	Joseph G. Anderson.....	3,122
James V. Merrion.....	5,237	Michael J. Casey.....	4,417	Arthur Leonard.....	2,873
John W. McNeal.....	7,315	Robert W. Figg.....	3,159	John Conley.....	3,695
James Hart.....	6,722	Gustave C. Trapp.....	3,254	Morris Klein.....	4,631
Thomas P. McGrath.....	12,127	William M. Price.....	3,153	James Garvey.....	5,918
William D. Scott.....	18,289				

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Five to be nominated.

James G. Wolcott*.....3,379	John Augushine.....1,521	Frank J. Wizbanski....937
Anton Maciejewski*.....2,573	Frank Chyna.....1,483	Frederick Peake.....1,117
Paul M. Kamradt*.....2,372	James M. Lynch*.....1,896	Rudolph J. Hurt.....1,724
James H. Wells*.....2,805		

BAILIFF MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Dennis J. Egan*.....71,012	Frank A. Drab.....2,903	Peter Rockstaler.....2,499
George Kuehner.....3,590	George W. McGurn.....20,144	

CLERK MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Frank X. Rydzewski*.....43,051	Dennis A. Horan.....22,091	Charles D. O'Kane.....1,406
Frank D. O'Connell.....17,148	T. Biegranowski.....1,249	John R. Horan.....6,906
William H. Devitt.....4,104		

CHIEF JUSTICE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Hugh J. Kearns.....38,519	Michael F. Sullivan*.....47,214	Edward H. White.....7,940
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ASSOCIATE JUDGES MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Ten to be nominated.

Charles A. Williams*.....54,070	Joseph A. Weber.....32,178	LeRoy Hackett.....21,967
Rocco DeStefano*.....46,440	Edward T. Wade.....36,178	John Prystalski.....20,274
John K. Prindville*†.....58,523	John J. Rooney*.....43,379	James C. O'Brien.....28,664
Stanley S. Walkowiak*.....43,451	John Courtney.....30,686	James C. Martin.....21,687
John F. Bolton*.....43,642	John A. Ulrich.....15,270	Henry Eckhardt.....13,271
Harry M. Fisher*.....50,118	Edward J. Queney.....8,847	John P. Moran.....22,281
Joseph P. Rafferty*†.....53,966	Edmund J. Rice.....11,406	James McCarthy.....19,867
John A. Mahoney*†.....57,417	Edward J. Carey.....14,045	John R. Herren.....10,414
Joseph S. LaBuy*†.....53,220	Henry Berger.....18,096	

ASSOCIATE JUDGE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

To fill vacancy.

Daniel J. McMahon*.....64,065	James R. Considine.....26,142
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CONGRESSMEN FROM CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

Dist.	Dist.
1. George Mayer*.....4,963	10. Philip J. Finnegan*.....4,602
James T. Patterson.....1,652	Malcolm B. Sterrett.....1,613
Thor J. Benson.....317	Samuel C. Herren.....998
2. Leo S. LeBosky*.....4,138	(Lake county missing.)
Louis M. Gordon.....1,656	DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEEMEN.
Joseph Frank.....555	Dist. Elected at primary.
Thomas McCall.....2,627	1. John J. Coughlin*†.....6,661
3. Fred J. Crowley*.....5,917	2. James J. Kelly.....8,107
John A. Daly.....2,789	3. Terence F. Moran*†.....10,119
A. F. Robinson.....811	4. Michael J. Donkin*†.....6,635
James G. Skinner.....713	Joseph Janowski.....3,207
Joseph E. Fleming.....1,140	5. Barth P. Collins*†.....5,766
4. John W. Rainey*†.....8,952	6. Stephen D. Griffin*†.....11,094
James T. McDermott.....2,097	7. William Kells*.....8,594
5. A. J. Sabath*†.....6,366	John P. Mason.....4,586
6. James McAndrews*†.....15,249	8. James O'Connor*.....4,235
7. Frank M. Padden*†.....8,442	Michael Palese.....2,595
J. E. Clancy.....5,509	9. Edmond L. Mulcahy*†.....3,156
8. Thomas Gallagher*†.....3,401	Stephen Carroll.....1,608
Frank W. Koraleski.....2,862	10. John P. Dougherty*.....4,854
9. James H. Poage*.....965	John A. McGarry.....2,458
James M. P. Brennan.....1,369	
Eugene L. McGarry.....1,369	

PRESIDENT COUNTY BOARD.

	Chicago. Country. Total.		Chicago. Country. Total.
Peter Reinberg*†.....51,611	2,661	54,272	Frank Ragen.....27,580
Thomas P. McGrath.....8,783	582	9,365	Peter Bartzten.....13,002
			851
			13,853

SENATORIAL COMMITTEEMEN IN COOK COUNTY.

Elected at primaries of Sept. 11, 1918.

DEMOCRATIC.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Samuel W. Arrand.	7. McLaren Christie.
Owen J. McMahon.	John A. Stout.
James Duffey.	John Patton.
2. John C. Conlon.	9. Leo Piotrowski.
George W. Stauffer.	Emmet McGrath.
John Griffin.	John T. Fahey.
3. William Shanahan.	11. James Walsh.
Joseph Mammoser.	John J. McGuire.
Frank Downs.	Hugh Brady.
4. Richard Froelich.	13. C. A. Lundgren.
P. J. McMahon.	John J. Crane.
E. J. Kean.	John J. Daly.
5. Daniel Sullivan.	15. Charles Reese.
Joseph Honan.	Ludwig Pinc.
A. J. McVady.	Frank Vanecek.
6. August Dettloff.	17. Leonard Girard.
Peter Werdell.	Edward J. Marek.
Joseph Kerz.	Matt. O'Leary.

Dist.	Dist.
19. B. S. Cunningham.	Dist.
David Mulrooney.	John Hickey.
Richard P. Hickey.	27. Robert J. Walsh.
21. T. L. Connolly.	Walter Kwilinski.
Edward J. Kelly.	Joseph Gorecki.
J. T. O'Halloran.	29. Patk. J. Sheehan.
23. N. A. Waterloo.	Thomas Hanley.
A. Wiederrecht.	William Reardon.
25. Thomas J. Kelly.	31. Wolfgang Mertel.
Chas. A. Readins.	Mathias Wagner.
	John J. Elliott.

REPUBLICAN.

1. George Parker.	3. John Bell.
Guy Bentivenga.	Harold E. Tillman.
Louis B. Anderson.	Morris Lewis.
2. Charles Davison.	4. Michael Whalen.
Cesaire Gareau.	Charles Ziemer.
Theo. Echendorf.	Jesse H. Jackson.

Dist. 5. M. P. Delano, Elmer A. Springer, Max A. Wolf.	Dist. 11. George H. Wylie, J. Chas. Hackland, John H. Kidd.	Dist. 19. Charles Heehler, Hervey C. Foster, Charles M. Hovey, Thos. M. Hurley.	Dist. 27. Arthur L. Hansen, Aug. J. Hoffmann, Joseph F. Murray, A. O. Galvin, Albert Menkicksi.
6. Edw. J. Bartelme, Ferd. W. Scherer, John J. O'Connell.	13. Beni A. Anderson, Frank N. Hillis, John R. Hill.	21. George Walker, A. C. Anderson, Edward Todd.	29. John R. Peterson, Frank C. Smith, Chas. F. Blaine.
7. John C. Plagge, John J. Holland, John L. Beer.	15. Charles Ponshe, Matt. Kuhn, Edward Schalk.	23. William Stocker, M. E. Robinson, David A. Russell.	31. Herm. L. Palmer, Peter Seese, Fred A. Wieland.
9. Robert E. Rodgers, Frank J. Otto, Frank F. Jones.	17. Fred C. Shaw, Adolph Herrmann.	25. Alfred E. Curtis.	

VOTE OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY AT GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 5, 1918.

Candidates marked with asterisk (*) elected, those with dagger (†) re-elected.

TOTAL VOTE IN CHICAGO BY WARDS.				CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.			
Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Chicago	For.	Against.	
1.....	7,425	1,392	8,817	Country	227,389	66,268	
2.....	9,948	4,147	14,095		32,526	4,782	
3.....	10,698	5,485	16,183	Total	259,915	71,050	
4.....	6,199	3,089	9,288	GOOD ROADS \$60,000,000 BOND ISSUE.			
5.....	7,319	3,011	10,330	Chicago	226,681	63,731	
6.....	13,680	6,632	20,312	Country	35,416	3,183	
7.....	15,209	7,279	22,488	Total	261,767	70,861	
8.....	8,543	3,543	12,086	ANTI-PRIVATE-BANK ACT.			
9.....	8,614	3,415	12,029	Chicago	164,164	24,458	
10.....	4,530	1,822	6,352	Country	28,921	2,546	
11.....	5,542	2,365	7,907	Total	193,085	27,004	
12.....	8,127	3,997	12,124	TRACTION ORDINANCE.			
13.....	11,636	5,448	17,084	Chicago only.			
14.....	8,583	4,374	12,957	For	Men. 145,826	Women. 63,856	Total. 209,682
15.....	9,976	3,651	13,627	Against	174,725	68,609	243,334
16.....	4,828	1,859	6,687	MICHIGAN AVENUE BOND ISSUE.			
17.....	3,614	1,368	4,982	Chicago only.			
18.....	8,972	3,180	12,152	For	205,986	80,848	286,834
19.....	3,928	969	4,897	Against	93,131	39,549	132,680
20.....	3,646	1,450	5,096	STATE TREASURER.			
21.....	8,581	2,791	11,372	J. J. Brady, Dem.	150,235	12,645	162,880
22.....	4,794	1,442	6,236	F. E. Sterling, Rep.	155,320	26,045	181,965
23.....	11,471	5,071	16,542	R. L. Harvey, Soc.	18,278	2,213	20,491
24.....	8,267	2,956	11,223	S. J. French, S. L.	1,672	111	1,783
25.....	19,515	9,466	28,981	O. L. Dayton, Pro.	331	102	433
26.....	15,068	5,652	20,720	STATE SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
27.....	20,107	6,539	26,646	E. Strauss, Dem.	146,319	12,091	158,410
28.....	9,155	3,964	13,119	F. G. Blair, Rep.	154,900	26,859	181,759
29.....	10,779	3,692	14,471	E. Pischel, Soc.	21,005	2,136	23,141
30.....	6,936	3,051	9,987	E. Horr, Soc. Lab.	1,620	109	1,729
31.....	10,776	6,434	17,210	E. G. Burritt, Pro.	391	105	496
32.....	17,100	8,471	25,571				
33.....	16,932	6,758	23,690				
34.....	13,198	4,826	18,024				
35.....	15,645	7,110	22,755				
Total.....	349,350	146,399	495,749				

In Cicero the vote cast was: Men, 5,019; women, 1,743; total, 6,762.

TRUSTEES UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Three to be elected.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
John M. Crebs, Dem.....	146,074	59,959	12,441	3,292	221,766
S. B. Montgomery, Dem.....	144,997	57,414	12,502	3,230	218,143
Mrs. Mary N. Gallery, Dem.....	143,153	61,291	12,721	3,444	220,609
C. A. Trimble, Rep.....	148,611	61,138	26,228	6,262	242,239
J. M. Herbert, Rep.....	145,736	58,056	25,684	6,041	235,517
Mrs. M. D. Blake, Rep.....	144,412	62,219	25,882	6,386	238,899
Ellen Persons, Soc.....	18,552	6,662	2,207	374	27,795
Mary O'Reilly, Soc.....	18,162	6,463	2,172	375	27,172
Antoinette R. Young, Soc.....	18,128	6,618	2,196	380	27,322
Mrs. Emma B. Denney, Soc.-Lab.....	1,723	770	102	50	2,645
Gustave Jenni g. Soc.-Lab.....	1,665	612	116	29	2,422
Mrs. Gertrude Carm. Soc.-Lab.....	1,577	633	111	25	2,346
Mary Whittemore, Pro.....	613	1,049	131	185	1,978
W. M. Hamilton, Pro.....	601	844	123	153	1,721
Carrie V. Hoff, Pro.....	519	740	117	138	1,514

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Two to be elected.

	Chicago.	Country.	Total.		Chicago.	Country.	Total.
W. E. Williams, D.....	147,746	13,394	161,140	Frank Watts, S.....	17,148	2,073	19,221
M. H. Cleary, D.....	148,502	13,650	162,152	Wm. Hartness, S. L.	1,597	109	1,706
Richard Yates, R.....	153,350	26,249	179,599	Jos. Hamrle, S. L.	1,492	103	1,595
Wm. E. Mason, R.....	145,570	24,304	169,874	C. P. Corson, P.....	386	130	516
C. C. Brooks, S.....	18,227	2,168	20,395	E. E. Blake, P.....	502	153	655

COUNTY JUDGE.

Chicago.	Country.	Total.
T. F. Scully,*† D.106,195	14,047	180,242
Edw. A. Olson, R.142,302	25,330	167,632
Wm. A. Cunnea, S. 21,842	2,381	24,223

PROBATE JUDGE.

H. Horner,*† D....178,994	15,819	194,813
F. R. DeYoung, R.123,827	23,252	147,079
Carl Strover, S.... 18,601	2,114	20,715

SHERIFF.

Ant. J. Cermak, D.160,514	14,315	174,829
C. W. Peters,* R.151,911	26,001	177,912
Adolph Dreifuss, S. 17,554	2,018	19,572

COUNTY TREASURER.

H. R. Gibbons,* D.163,834	13,680	177,514
B. W. Snow, R....141,616	25,441	167,057
K.F.M. Sandberg, S. 19,174	2,208	21,382

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
P. A. Nash,* Dem.....	163,778	66,400	14,566	3,697	248,441
William H. Reid, Rep.....	138,942	60,222	24,169	6,033	229,366
Adolph Bayer, Soc.....	18,855	6,068	2,146	379	27,448

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

To fill vacancy.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
William P. Feeney, Dem.....	146,134	60,111	12,480	3,293	222,018
Charles V. Barrett,* Rep.....	153,583	64,299	26,323	6,433	250,638

MEMBERS BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Two to be elected.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Michael K. Sheridan,*† Dem.....	156,420	64,256	13,977	3,453	237,506
John A. Cervenka, Dem.....	149,310	60,037	13,106	3,381	225,834
Charles Krutckoff,* Rep.....	147,967	62,491	25,679	6,294	242,431
Charles Ringer, Rep.....	144,692	60,265	25,441	6,262	236,660
George Koop, Soc.....	18,942	5,961	2,195	385	27,483
F. G. Wellman, Soc.....	17,875	5,812	2,103	376	26,166

PRESIDENT SANITARY DISTRICT.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
James M. Dailey, Dem.....	154,230	62,725	10,402	3,067	230,424
Alexander N. Todd, Rep.....	143,385	60,393	18,125	5,058	226,961
C. W. Shaw, Soc.....	18,726	6,005	1,638	333	26,702

TRUSTEES SANITARY DISTRICT.

Three to be elected.

	Chicago.		Country.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
James M. Dailey, Dem.....	152,806	62,211	10,434	3,015	228,466
Fred D. Breit, Dem.....	146,120	58,519	10,048	2,924	217,611
Charles E. Reading, Dem.....	145,306	58,558	10,036	2,945	216,845
William J. Healy,* Rep.....	150,900	63,634	18,620	5,207	238,361
Harry E. Littler,* Rep.....	147,085	62,037	18,511	5,153	232,786
Willis O. Nance,* Rep.....	149,140	62,743	18,795	5,229	235,907
Marion Wiley, Soc.....	18,359	5,965	1,630	349	26,303
C. W. Shaw, Soc.....	18,487	5,801	1,634	336	26,258
R. C. Densmore, Soc.....	18,151	5,600	1,621	331	25,703

PRESIDENT COUNTY BOARD.

Chicago.	Country.	Total.	Chicago.	Country.	Total.
P. Reinberg,*† D.165,450	15,888	181,338	John C. Flora, S., 17,429	2,082	19,511
C. Goodnow, R....137,730	23,424	161,154			

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FROM CHICAGO.

Ten to be elected.

Peter Reinberg,*† D....172,196	William McLaren, R.143,998	Joseph H. Greer, S... 18,651
J. M. Fitzgerald,*† D.150,170	James H. Johnson, R.144,392	M. Silverman, S..... 18,387
Albert Nowak,*† D....153,221	Louis H. Mack, R....145,196	Clarence W. Strom, S. 18,764
Bartley Burg,*† D....149,101	Alex. J. Johnson, R....138,654	J. H. Rappaport, S.... 18,222
Frank J. Wilson,* D....150,829	Chas. A. Griffin, R....138,420	H. Groenier, S..... 18,322
Daniel Ryan,*† D....152,652	George Seebacher, R.139,253	John M. Feigh, S..... 18,175
John Budinger,* D....148,024	Patk. H. Moynihan, R.135,218	A. C. Harms, S..... 18,504
Emmett Whealan,* D.149,301	Tom Murray, R.....146,217	John C. Flora, S..... 18,241
Thomas Kasperski, D.143,881	Ernest M. Cross, R....138,480	Abe Basofin, S..... 17,797
R. W. McKintay,* D.152,926	Joseph M. Mason, S.... 18,927	John F. Scanlan, Ind. 253
Chas. N. Goodnow,* R.154,406		

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Five to be elected from country.

James M. Wells, D.....12,858	Dudley D. Pierson,*† R.26,164	H. J. Moeller, S..... 2,187
Anton Maciejewski, D.....11,944	George A. Miller,*† R.26,581	P. Van Bodegraven, S... 2,134
Paul Kamradt, D.....11,984	Wm. H. Maclean,*† R.26,220	Otto Wolf, S..... 2,174
James M. Lynch, D.....12,182	Joseph Carolan,*† R.26,260	H. Luensman, S..... 2,141
James G. Wolcott, D.....13,123	Charles Zweilly, S..... 2,171	Samuel Harrison, Ind... 98
William Busse,*† R.....26,420		

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Chief Justice.

Michael F. Sullivan, D.138,429
Harry Olson,*† R.....150,681
Samuel Block, S..... 20,564

Bailiff.

Dennis J. Egan,* D....156,866
William J. Umbach, R.145,749
John S. Peterson, S..... 19,080

Clerk.

F. X. Rydzewski, D.....139,871
James A. Kearns,* R.159,868
Andrew Laffin, S..... 18,910

Associate Judges.

Ten to be elected.

J. K. Prindiville,*† D.161,169	B. P. Barasa,*† R.....177,890	John La Duce, S..... 21,600
John A. Mahoney, D.....142,618	Daniel P. Trude,*† R.157,403	Bernard Berlyn, S..... 21,664
Chas. A. Williams,* D.144,219	Chas. F. McInley,* R.144,693	N. J. Christensen, S..... 22,594
Jos. P. Rafferty, D.....141,797	William K. Steele, R.....139,653	Victor Koehler, S..... 22,280
Joseph S. LaBuy,*† D.147,057	Earl C. Hales, R.....131,423	Benjamin Cossman, S..... 21,353
Harry M. Fisher,*† D.140,843	Thos. J. Graydon, R.....131,318	Joseph Morris, S..... 21,354
Rocco de Stefano, D.....131,828	Wm. M. Gemmill,*† R.152,816	H. O. Forsberg, S..... 22,372
John F. Bolton, D.....129,741	James F. Burns, R.....130,785	J. G. Fay, S..... 21,263
S. S. Walkowiak, D.....132,512	Clarence S. Piggott, R.126,320	C. Freiman, S..... 21,512
John J. Rooney,* D.....151,005	Arnold Heap,* R.....147,631	J. W. Lafferty, S..... 21,077

Associate Judge.

To fill vacancy.

Daniel J. McMahon, D.....124,342	Irwin R. Hazen,* R.....127,429
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VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

Nov. 5, 1918.

Vote by Wards.

Nominees: James Hamilton Lewis, democrat; Medill McCormick, republican; William Gross Lloyd, socialist; John M. Francis, socialist labor; Frank B. Vennum, prohibition.

Ward.	Lewis, McCormick, Lloyd.
1.....	5,194 1,988 101
2.....	3,682 6,488 188
3.....	4,933 5,287 185
4.....	4,349 1,485 150
5.....	4,668 2,132 247
6.....	5,857 7,325 379
7.....	7,150 7,480 361
8.....	4,743 3,160 348
9.....	3,994 3,338 930
10.....	3,104 928 286
11.....	3,328 1,592 366
12.....	5,703 1,723 428
13.....	7,256 3,674 495
14.....	4,820 3,178 295
15.....	5,211 2,879 1,588
16.....	3,641 770 189
17.....	2,496 847 96
18.....	5,819 2,582 393
19.....	2,955 763 107
20.....	2,839 558 136
21.....	4,603 3,258 388
22.....	2,336 1,582 596
23.....	4,818 5,374 936
24.....	3,989 3,026 955
25.....	8,224 10,444 553
26.....	6,181 7,169 1,415
27.....	9,491 8,136 2,033
28.....	4,961 3,010 862
29.....	6,442 3,412 561
30.....	4,280 2,262 181
31.....	5,905 4,141 466
32.....	7,715 8,467 606
33.....	7,480 7,721 1,342
34.....	8,226 3,471 1,123
35.....	9,569 4,731 1,052

Total Chicago.....185,162 134,541 20,237

COUNTRY TOWNS OF COOK COUNTY.

Barrington..... 37	220	20
Berwyn..... 945	781	110
Bloom..... 921	1,074	127
Bremen..... 128	280	26
Calumet..... 338	339	51
Cicero..... 3,110	1,452	328

Elk Grove.....	23	233	15
Evanston.....	1,247	3,103	152
Hanover.....	46	149	18
Lemont.....	368	284	7
Leiden.....	233	285	49
Lyons.....	801	1,346	68
Maine.....	370	1,047	78
New Trier.....	787	2,091	134
Niles.....	196	364	45
Northfield.....	129	268	54
Norwood Park.....	100	152	35
Oak Park.....	2,007	3,895	157
Orland.....	83	148	6
Palatine.....	105	279	16
Palos.....	78	115	11
Proviso.....	1,718	2,407	416
River Forest.....	151	468	28
Rich.....	81	142	15
Riverside.....	197	260	15
Schaumburg.....	13	87	15
Stickney.....	45	27	8
Thornton.....	1,281	1,703	195
Wheeling.....	124	402	51
Worth.....	440	941	76

Country towns.....	16,052	24,342	2,326
Chicago.....	185,162	134,541	20,237

Cook county total, 201,214 158,883 22,563

Frank B. Vennum (Pro.), received in Chicago, 355; in the country towns, 83; a total in Cook county of 438. John F. Francis (Soc.-Lab.), received in Chicago, 1,735; in the country towns, 117; a total in Cook county of 1,852.

Chicago Vote by Precincts.

Pct.	I. Lewis, McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis, McC'k.
1.....	143	50	12..... 152
2.....	223	63	13..... 98
3.....	154	12	14..... 88
4.....	212	18	15..... 119
5.....	128	4	16..... 78
6.....	126	30	17..... 200
7.....	94	10	18..... 230
8.....	138	21	19..... 80
9.....	91	37	20..... 98
10.....	239	16	21..... 140
11.....	92	31	22..... 332
			23..... 106
			24..... 97
			25..... 70
			26..... 21
			27..... 44

Lewis, McC'k.		Lewis, McC'k.		Lewis, McC'k.		VI.					
Pct.	Lewis, McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis, McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis, McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis, McC'k.				
24.....	160	17	69.....	38	103	4.....	122	39	1.....	34	57
25.....	101	25	70.....	45	136	5.....	110	21	2.....	40	87
26.....	96	32	71.....	64	60	6.....	91	59	3.....	41	104
27.....	143	34	72.....	85	55	7.....	102	33	4.....	30	98
28.....	49	75	73.....	69	45	8.....	106	42	5.....	35	70
29.....	97	44	74.....	64	66	9.....	115	42	6.....	31	97
30.....	67	90	Total....	2682	6488	10.....	109	15	7.....	42	86
31.....	75	75				11.....	73	31	8.....	55	113
32.....	143	75				12.....	101	28	9.....	70	167
33.....	89	45	III.			13.....	107	43	10.....	44	93
34.....	21	48	1.....	86	76	14.....	75	36	11.....	77	80
35.....	60	21	2.....	71	55	15.....	102	53	12.....	42	95
36.....	229	9	3.....	58	80	16.....	125	45	13.....	30	71
37.....	145	54	4.....	69	40	17.....	113	44	14.....	49	109
38.....	76	37	5.....	49	75	18.....	154	34	15.....	25	107
39.....	88	37	6.....	73	60	19.....	74	46	16.....	51	58
40.....	80	34	7.....	67	67	20.....	88	48	17.....	52	89
41.....	95	54	8.....	49	62	21.....	111	28	18.....	89	88
42.....	70	34	9.....	73	97	22.....	106	30	19.....	115	118
43.....	54	53	10.....	45	56	23.....	89	25	20.....	98	57
44.....	71	81	11.....	55	49	24.....	107	36	21.....	75	75
Total....	5194	1988	12.....	48	86	25.....	115	42	22.....	97	75
			13.....	77	64	26.....	118	26	23.....	84	53
			14.....	48	86	27.....	160	15	24.....	26	60
			15.....	73	48	28.....	143	35	25.....	97	89
			16.....	60	80	29.....	128	53	26.....	66	76
			17.....	44	63	30.....	82	67	27.....	88	85
			18.....	53	63	31.....	111	43	28.....	69	59
			19.....	71	68	32.....	126	48	29.....	59	58
			20.....	45	84	33.....	107	37	30.....	51	128
			21.....	31	68	34.....	80	29	31.....	54	64
			22.....	70	53	35.....	99	22	32.....	94	72
			23.....	62	48	36.....	111	37	33.....	88	105
			24.....	93	42	37.....	122	24	34.....	60	60
			25.....	42	67	38.....	112	27	35.....	73	86
			26.....	42	109	39.....	93	17	36.....	71	70
			27.....	17	66	40.....	98	55	37.....	99	75
			28.....	46	96	41.....	72	57	38.....	88	105
			29.....	61	52	Total....	4349	1485	39.....	100	60
			30.....	19	78				40.....	73	86
			31.....	19	14				41.....	42	105
			32.....	22	67				42.....	71	70
			33.....	68	15	V.			43.....	99	75
			34.....	68	48	1.....	92	51	44.....	88	122
			35.....	30	80	2.....	92	3	45.....	94	68
			36.....	63	80	3.....	73	14	46.....	80	80
			37.....	35	110	4.....	138	10	47.....	96	76
			38.....	91	52	5.....	111	12	48.....	76	91
			39.....	39	69	6.....	131	11	49.....	60	121
			40.....	40	98	7.....	129	35	50.....	73	111
			41.....	41	49	8.....	116	7	51.....	49	78
			42.....	43	48	9.....	97	30	52.....	59	65
			43.....	43	50	10.....	113	27	53.....	51	83
			44.....	45	96	11.....	94	60	54.....	39	65
			45.....	45	65	12.....	130	23	55.....	41	79
			46.....	46	51	13.....	104	49	56.....	52	128
			47.....	47	83	14.....	61	96	57.....	46	149
			48.....	48	89	15.....	37	108	58.....	46	112
			49.....	49	94	16.....	66	48	59.....	61	40
			50.....	50	46	17.....	68	30	60.....	37	94
			51.....	51	56	18.....	112	66	61.....	57	61
			52.....	52	36	19.....	91	39	62.....	35	81
			53.....	53	85	20.....	125	24	63.....	42	78
			54.....	54	75	21.....	80	37	64.....	41	69
			55.....	55	50	22.....	97	24	65.....	33	85
			56.....	56	93	23.....	97	24	66.....	59	75
			57.....	57	73	24.....	108	36	67.....	31	53
			58.....	58	49	25.....	111	61	68.....	99	72
			59.....	59	48	26.....	76	67	69.....	67	74
			60.....	60	74	27.....	58	65	70.....	69	78
			61.....	61	55	28.....	68	58	71.....	80	88
			62.....	62	44	29.....	97	59	72.....	70	61
			63.....	63	92	30.....	103	49	73.....	79	79
			64.....	64	65	31.....	126	32	74.....	74	71
			65.....	65	55	32.....	141	51	75.....	51	89
			66.....	66	54	33.....	85	56	76.....	83	79
			67.....	67	67	34.....	83	35	77.....	67	63
			68.....	68	97	35.....	111	33	78.....	93	102
			69.....	69	109	36.....	88	56	79.....	79	78
			70.....	70	63	37.....	149	70	80.....	69	52
			71.....	71	52	38.....	114	91	81.....	105	101
			72.....	72	85	39.....	62	164	82.....	77	61
			73.....	73	100	40.....	109	166	83.....	96	52
			74.....	74	101	41.....	74	27	84.....	102	73
			75.....	75	55	42.....	92	93	85.....	100	92
			76.....	76	87	43.....	145	28	86.....	53	89
			77.....	77	25	44.....	47	17	87.....	40	72
			Total....	4933	5287	45.....	127	7	88.....	40	72
			IV.			46.....	111	16			
			1.....	92	24	47.....	111	16			
			2.....	104	38	Total....	4668	2132	Total....	5857	7325
			3.....	96	25						

Pct.	VII.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.
1	84	83	87	26	88	26	110	26	110
2	81	94	61	27	102	27	110	27	110
3	110	95	118	28	81	28	77	28	77
4	64	96	55	29	55	29	62	29	62
5	63	97	78	30	53	30	72	30	72
6	65	Total ..7150 7480		31	67	31	63	31	63
7	57	VIII.		32	117	32	83	32	83
8	77	1	49	33	53	33	54	33	54
9	88	2	74	34	63	34	44	34	44
10	45	3	79	35	87	35	52	35	52
11	107	4	90	36	57	36	41	36	41
12	62	5	109	37	60	37	57	37	57
13	67	6	94	38	45	38	61	38	61
14	72	7	73	39	47	39	77	39	77
15	76	8	67	40	84	40	59	40	59
16	41	9	82	41	71	41	30	41	30
17	44	10	78	42	57	42	31	42	31
18	59	11	65	43	44	43	19	43	19
19	65	12	61	44	58	44	42	44	42
20	62	13	80	45	91	45	43	45	43
21	71	14	71	46	79	46	83	46	83
22	57	15	100	47	63	47	70	47	70
23	57	16	186	48	36	48	75	48	75
24	57	17	13	49	36	49	86	49	86
25	50	18	145	50	57	50	69	50	69
26	91	19	168	51	55	51	96	51	96
27	57	20	138	52	42	52	73	52	73
28	90	21	20	53	42	53	102	53	102
29	62	22	55	54	49	54	98	54	98
30	59	23	54	55	56	55	54	55	54
31	81	24	83	56	57	56	70	56	70
32	56	25	95	57	58	57	63	57	63
33	81	26	85	58	100	58	63	58	63
34	77	27	90	Total ..3994 3338		X.		Total ..5703 1723	
35	49	28	90	1	84	1	89	1	89
36	58	29	67	2	35	2	51	2	51
37	69	30	97	3	68	3	100	3	100
38	54	31	123	4	102	4	57	4	57
39	60	32	152	5	99	5	30	5	30
40	49	33	139	6	98	6	60	6	60
41	94	34	171	7	94	7	119	7	119
42	49	35	58	8	66	8	48	8	48
43	72	36	46	9	185	9	51	9	51
44	59	37	46	10	80	10	39	10	39
45	98	38	77	11	102	11	139	11	139
46	93	39	61	12	82	12	44	12	44
47	99	40	52	13	74	13	37	13	37
48	63	41	38	14	146	14	103	14	103
49	74	42	38	15	108	15	106	15	106
50	107	43	31	16	128	16	99	16	99
51	100	44	53	17	119	17	85	17	85
52	57	45	79	18	116	18	96	18	96
53	92	46	70	19	144	19	119	19	119
54	90	47	65	20	159	20	72	20	72
55	78	48	60	21	129	21	88	21	88
56	86	49	73	22	109	22	101	22	101
57	86	50	71	23	143	23	69	23	69
58	91	51	60	24	110	24	75	24	75
59	49	52	59	25	167	25	105	25	105
60	69	53	66	26	30	26	77	26	77
61	105	54	80	27	150	27	64	27	64
62	100	55	64	Total...3104 928		XIII.		Total...5703 1723	
63	76	56	64	1	96	1	89	1	89
64	81	Total ..4743 3160		2	30	2	51	2	51
65	87	IX.		3	86	3	100	3	100
66	92	1	68	4	89	4	57	4	57
67	111	2	76	5	80	5	30	5	30
68	87	3	80	6	97	6	60	6	60
69	98	4	99	7	40	7	119	7	119
70	57	5	85	8	90	8	98	8	98
71	74	6	108	9	104	9	51	9	51
72	43	7	95	10	83	10	69	10	69
73	64	8	84	11	69	11	43	11	43
74	85	9	81	12	78	12	85	12	85
75	77	10	75	13	115	13	78	13	78
76	79	11	68	14	115	14	82	14	82
77	58	12	46	15	113	15	79	15	79
78	83	13	55	16	103	16	67	16	67
79	79	14	68	17	104	17	70	17	70
80	84	15	37	18	118	18	63	18	63
81	80	16	57	19	112	19	56	19	56
82	83	17	42	20	135	20	71	20	71
83	61	18	46	21	104	21	89	21	89
84	65	19	71	22	129	22	72	22	72
85	65	20	70	23	66	23	104	23	104
86	45	21	48	24	114	24	56	24	56
87	68	22	72	25	89	25	30	25	30
88	66	23	41	26	71	26	67	26	67
89	54	24	50	27	96	27	78	27	78
90	78	25	83						
91	90								
92	67								

Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	XXIV.		Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.
17.....	107 32	19.....	73 46	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	35.....	54 78
18.....	121 33	20.....	63 39	1.....	75 80	36.....	84 91
19.....	127 36	21.....	61 46	2.....	63 63	37.....	76 72
20.....	130 15	22.....	60 43	3.....	43 43	38.....	73 69
21.....	137 22	23.....	57 48	4.....	79 79	39.....	52 97
22.....	94 54	24.....	47 24	5.....	71 71	40.....	78 108
23.....	91 48	25.....	64 75	6.....	59 65	41.....	57 109
Total...2839	558	26.....	59 70	7.....	64 62	42.....	111 97
XXI.		27.....	42 36	8.....	57 71	43.....	82 78
1.....	60 96	28.....	60 36	9.....	43 64	44.....	60 89
2.....	83 65	29.....	63 44	10.....	54 74	45.....	63 95
3.....	69 55	30.....	51 53	11.....	80 53	46.....	82 92
4.....	73 89	31.....	51 36	12.....	82 67	47.....	114 140
5.....	59 75	32.....	51 47	13.....	77 99	48.....	77 128
6.....	85 45	33.....	75 28	14.....	64 97	49.....	81 71
7.....	82 56	34.....	51 47	15.....	87 86	50.....	74 111
8.....	88 73	Total...2336	1582	16.....	89 41	51.....	85 114
9.....	76 52	XXIII.		17.....	64 97	52.....	94 106
10.....	94 57	1.....	64 100	18.....	49 53	53.....	80 105
11.....	82 74	2.....	58 88	19.....	72 81	54.....	70 115
12.....	72 52	3.....	87 88	20.....	81 108	55.....	75 97
13.....	78 53	4.....	93 87	21.....	76 68	56.....	88 108
14.....	50 51	5.....	87 97	22.....	71 48	57.....	84 94
15.....	71 80	6.....	53 58	23.....	94 48	58.....	71 77
16.....	80 40	7.....	120 120	24.....	70 55	59.....	53 76
17.....	56 40	8.....	64 86	25.....	78 57	60.....	69 140
18.....	40 104	9.....	63 102	26.....	75 44	61.....	69 96
19.....	67 70	10.....	67 58	27.....	81 41	62.....	86 86
20.....	23 84	11.....	48 83	28.....	93 36	63.....	70 111
21.....	51 59	12.....	13 83	29.....	75 61	64.....	85 127
22.....	50 81	13.....	57 86	30.....	89 75	65.....	62 98
23.....	51 59	14.....	109 110	31.....	105 78	66.....	52 113
24.....	61 78	15.....	58 100	32.....	70 41	67.....	50 116
25.....	60 61	16.....	48 63	33.....	72 85	68.....	46 75
26.....	98 69	17.....	87 83	34.....	116 38	69.....	69 90
27.....	98 61	18.....	67 64	35.....	86 63	70.....	73 93
28.....	44 61	19.....	94 89	36.....	108 47	71.....	82 120
29.....	82 53	20.....	51 85	37.....	106 42	72.....	76 95
30.....	72 59	21.....	63 102	38.....	119 36	73.....	85 92
31.....	67 45	22.....	61 81	39.....	100 62	74.....	44 109
32.....	81 47	23.....	73 92	40.....	84 48	75.....	125 137
33.....	36 36	24.....	75 70	41.....	68 39	76.....	65 77
34.....	115 49	25.....	56 69	42.....	103 43	77.....	79 104
35.....	93 40	26.....	67 69	43.....	69 53	78.....	80 59
36.....	62 45	27.....	87 84	44.....	81 83	79.....	88 93
37.....	80 33	28.....	65 69	45.....	60 58	80.....	76 98
38.....	57 33	29.....	39 59	46.....	73 51	81.....	82 95
39.....	73 36	30.....	59 69	47.....	91 38	82.....	59 100
40.....	85 53	31.....	52 117	48.....	100 36	83.....	63 90
41.....	93 39	32.....	52 114	49.....	85 46	84.....	95 102
42.....	85 44	33.....	58 91	50.....	74 48	85.....	85 61
43.....	93 39	34.....	81 97	51.....	69 57	86.....	114 63
44.....	85 44	35.....	73 93	Total...3989	3026	87.....	88 72
45.....	86 56	36.....	57 84	XXV.		88.....	90 68
46.....	71 48	37.....	85 52	1.....	91 108	89.....	67 98
47.....	78 66	38.....	62 58	2.....	80 78	90.....	91 96
48.....	74 60	39.....	91 128	3.....	65 97	91.....	71 131
49.....	70 19	40.....	78 72	4.....	59 94	92.....	51 100
50.....	96 37	41.....	64 81	5.....	85 79	93.....	68 87
51.....	83 113	42.....	78 76	6.....	79 96	94.....	49 76
52.....	89 76	43.....	63 64	7.....	85 79	95.....	73 92
53.....	89 50	44.....	55 60	8.....	79 69	96.....	58 57
54.....	85 50	45.....	73 72	9.....	79 69	97.....	69 79
55.....	110 59	46.....	85 63	10.....	107 72	98.....	61 133
56.....	86 36	47.....	67 59	11.....	57 83	99.....	64 131
57.....	149 45	48.....	63 50	12.....	55 56	100.....	57 125
58.....	108 66	49.....	47 52	13.....	62 64	101.....	51 100
59.....	89 86	50.....	97 70	14.....	83 74	102.....	100 100
60.....	94 36	51.....	65 78	15.....	76 76	103.....	58 110
Total...4803	3258	52.....	82 82	16.....	95 116	104.....	59 63
XXII.		53.....	56 88	17.....	90 106	105.....	93 77
1.....	82 59	54.....	78 70	18.....	58 75	106.....	101 99
2.....	91 34	55.....	65 88	19.....	58 85	107.....	74 82
3.....	58 44	56.....	55 54	20.....	58 79	108.....	45 94
4.....	44 56	57.....	54 54	21.....	56 91	109.....	78 117
5.....	56 53	58.....	58 54	22.....	50 52	110.....	78 78
6.....	77 70	59.....	63 58	23.....	52 56	111.....	40 40
7.....	66 56	60.....	83 80	Total...8224	10444	XXVI.	
8.....	58 62	61.....	91 65	1.....	50 79	1.....	50 79
9.....	58 46	62.....	83 55	2.....	57 52	2.....	112 138
10.....	71 37	63.....	76 85	3.....	72 72	3.....	74 86
11.....	109 67	64.....	83 57	4.....	123 123	4.....	59 68
12.....	69 55	65.....	75 81	5.....	114 114	5.....	43 63
13.....	96 40	66.....	70 48	6.....	112 112	6.....	94 98
14.....	79 45	67.....	78 65	7.....	100 100	7.....	54 85
15.....	85 47	68.....	71 62	8.....	68 68	8.....	85 47
16.....	89 32	69.....	70 74	9.....	110 110	9.....	84 68
17.....	79 33	70.....	100 74	10.....	105 105	10.....	76 51
18.....	73 42	Total...4818	5534				

Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	
11.	65	92	14.	83	57	106.	63	103
12.	54	82	15.	66	107	107.	85	68
13.	75	111	16.	73	78	108.	90	88
14.	56	74	17.	72	71	109.	75	81
15.	58	97	18.	53	76			
16.	93	65	19.	77	78			
17.	45	73	20.	78	75			
18.	71	87	21.	74	68			
19.	71	97	22.	79	79			
20.	66	77	23.	82	74	1.	74	42
21.	75	81	24.	76	84	2.	81	52
22.	88	79	25.	85	73	3.	101	49
23.	48	53	26.	104	59	4.	60	38
24.	54	73	27.	118	69	5.	68	49
25.	94	66	28.	92	67	6.	77	49
26.	89	94	29.	95	73	7.	85	54
27.	92	63	30.	91	60	8.	57	50
28.	59	78	31.	81	64	9.	63	62
29.	88	88	32.	43	56	10.	51	62
30.	88	33	33.	47	77	11.	73	63
31.	84	88	34.	59	12	12.	67	50
32.	64	76	35.	65	83	13.	79	59
33.	94	75	36.	81	59	14.	69	50
34.	71	71	37.	81	107	15.	68	51
35.	63	80	38.	56	76	16.	61	49
36.	59	103	39.	64	102	17.	55	53
37.	37	61	40.	78	66	18.	131	36
38.	67	41	41.	65	70	19.	69	43
39.	50	82	42.	66	65	20.	121	32
40.	49	126	43.	95	100	21.	88	26
41.	65	102	44.	71	83	22.	106	38
42.	53	63	45.	62	78	23.	118	13
43.	46	83	46.	62	97	24.	98	34
44.	48	72	47.	61	77	25.	101	40
45.	57	96	48.	82	86	26.	132	15
46.	84	47	49.	66	88	27.	112	20
47.	50	62	50.	79	85	28.	39	17
48.	63	77	51.	76	109	29.	123	32
49.	54	71	52.	89	78	30.	123	34
50.	46	75	53.	116	105	31.	185	59
51.	55	77	54.	96	65	32.	86	46
52.	73	87	55.	79	77	33.	88	66
53.	114	78	56.	76	108	34.	74	73
54.	90	87	57.	76	69	35.	88	52
55.	61	101	58.	119	54	36.	71	61
56.	89	89	59.	110	82	37.	85	44
57.	65	65	60.	110	82	38.	62	33
58.	68	74	61.	89	82	39.	69	56
59.	62	70	62.	61	65	40.	92	53
60.	84	91	63.	133	37	41.	90	55
61.	69	71	64.	129	80	42.	78	64
62.	58	62	65.	99	93	43.	57	59
63.	52	84	66.	67	64	44.	44	72
64.	83	82	67.	138	41	45.	79	72
65.	78	110	68.	99	50	46.	86	67
66.	62	116	69.	87	70	47.	86	74
67.	100	100	70.	100	74	48.	90	55
68.	52	120	71.	84	61	49.	87	41
69.	53	128	72.	72	62	50.	125	59
70.	38	99	73.	56	85	51.	62	77
71.	79	122	74.	77	63	52.	81	57
72.	95	65	75.	69	76	53.	74	91
73.	108	75	76.	66	61	54.	80	81
74.	99	74	77.	63	54	55.	74	66
75.	80	73	78.	60	62	56.	85	47
76.	71	77	79.	86	69	57.	96	58
77.	98	97	80.	73	77	58.	86	56
78.	93	78	81.	114	37	59.	64	65
79.	87	90	82.	128	28			
80.	96	100	83.	130	33			
81.	113	92	84.	144	66			
82.	107	94	85.	147	66			
83.	56	71	86.	147	33	1.	62	22
84.	109	93	87.	150	30	2.	79	23
85.	86	69	88.	163	20	3.	43	24
86.	106	115	89.	123	33	4.	122	25
			90.	106	33	5.	77	26
			91.	51	83	6.	52	27
			92.	105	85	7.	129	28
			93.	140	74	8.	77	29
			94.	89	89	9.	111	30
			95.	51	83	10.	122	31
			96.	95	98	11.	127	32
			97.	89	87	12.	115	33
			98.	65	87	13.	145	34
			99.	90	60	14.	110	35
			100.	64	66	15.	112	36
			101.	82	69	16.	67	37
			102.	74	105	17.	66	38
			103.	77	79	18.	73	39
			104.	67	94	19.	84	40
			105.	57	90	20.	83	41
				94	80	21.	70	42

Total. 9491 8136

XXVIII.

Total. 6442 3412

XXX.

Total. 4961 3010

XXIX.

Pet.	Lewis, McC'k.	Pet.	Lewis, McC'k.	Pet.	Lewis, McC'k.	Pet.	Lewis, McC'k.
43.	97	4	45	97.	36	68.	47
44.	110	5.	47	98.	30	69.	54
45.	129	6.	120	99.	55	70.	41
46.	111	7.	36	100.	90	71.	65
47.	106	8.	47	101.	55	72.	65
48.	116	9.	61	102.	37	73.	56
49.	143	10.	49	103.	49	74.	64
Total ...	4280	11.	59	104.	20	75.	73
XXXI.		12.	56	105.	46	76.	68
1.	37	13.	67	106.	40	77.	47
2.	22	14.	64	107.	19	78.	75
3.	100	15.	68	108.	36	79.	95
4.	88	16.	71	109.	32	80.	91
5.	81	17.	80	110.	31	81.	79
6.	59	18.	78	111.	26	82.	102
7.	92	19.	86	112.	18	83.	99
8.	63	20.	46	113.	68	84.	60
9.	106	21.	73	Total ...	77	85.	89
10.	34	22.	52	Total ...	7715	86.	69
11.	62	23.	67	XXXIII.		87.	48
12.	46	24.	90	1.	103	88.	88
13.	48	25.	59	2.	80	89.	81
14.	64	26.	64	3.	83	90.	61
15.	65	27.	89	4.	70	91.	57
16.	54	28.	84	5.	68	92.	60
17.	62	29.	91	6.	93	93.	81
18.	65	30.	79	7.	76	94.	77
19.	62	31.	74	8.	91	95.	82
20.	75	32.	43	9.	100	96.	64
21.	88	33.	96	10.	74	97.	74
22.	59	34.	49	11.	64	Total ...	7480
23.	50	35.	72	12.	50	XXXIV.	
24.	36	36.	59	13.	92	1.	136
25.	57	37.	65	14.	73	2.	130
26.	58	38.	70	15.	120	3.	92
27.	52	39.	45	16.	64	4.	144
28.	77	40.	71	17.	74	5.	136
29.	82	41.	64	18.	55	6.	113
30.	72	42.	58	19.	76	7.	113
31.	68	43.	61	20.	66	8.	103
32.	95	44.	55	21.	53	9.	102
33.	86	45.	92	22.	77	10.	88
34.	126	46.	81	23.	98	11.	61
35.	138	47.	85	24.	63	12.	134
36.	101	48.	95	25.	91	13.	125
37.	98	49.	82	26.	83	14.	90
38.	119	50.	58	27.	102	15.	50
39.	110	51.	89	28.	67	16.	89
40.	115	52.	73	29.	83	17.	74
41.	119	53.	63	30.	79	18.	93
42.	103	54.	86	31.	68	19.	82
43.	78	55.	56	32.	66	20.	86
44.	64	56.	82	33.	53	21.	108
45.	113	57.	68	34.	65	22.	102
46.	67	58.	51	35.	24	23.	72
47.	43	59.	99	36.	94	24.	112
48.	63	60.	57	37.	107	25.	103
49.	66	61.	69	38.	86	26.	50
50.	78	62.	97	39.	66	27.	79
51.	89	63.	77	40.	60	28.	57
52.	63	64.	66	41.	86	29.	49
53.	52	65.	65	42.	73	30.	95
54.	43	66.	60	43.	33	31.	71
55.	45	67.	95	44.	66	32.	65
56.	92	68.	117	45.	74	33.	77
57.	120	69.	113	46.	110	34.	36
58.	83	70.	86	47.	97	35.	46
59.	123	71.	93	48.	100	36.	92
60.	87	72.	72	49.	70	37.	48
61.	77	73.	65	50.	147	38.	93
62.	103	74.	44	51.	128	39.	41
63.	85	75.	74	52.	96	40.	30
64.	95	76.	110	53.	85	41.	46
65.	118	77.	95	54.	158	42.	77
66.	96	78.	126	55.	104	43.	31
67.	71	79.	109	56.	58	44.	38
68.	111	80.	76	57.	47	45.	41
69.	80	81.	60	58.	51	46.	55
70.	121	82.	117	59.	68	47.	111
71.	89	83.	86	60.	76	48.	113
72.	106	84.	98	61.	97	49.	93
73.	91	85.	98	62.	108	50.	108
74.	11	86.	126	63.	130	51.	93
Total ...	5905	87.	90	64.	114	52.	149
XXXII.		88.	94	65.	120	53.	139
1.	65	89.	93	66.	83	54.	141
2.	62	90.	60	67.	55	55.	115
3.	46	91.	58	68.	78	56.	83
		92.	77	69.	46	57.	98
		93.	81	70.	78		
		94.	77	71.	66		
		95.	72	72.	102		
			64	73.	70		
			04	74.	90		
			06	75.	107		
			113	76.	71		
			93	77.	100		
				78	98		
				82	131		
				85	110		
				88	54		
				90	57		
				92	82		
				95	82		
				98	52		
				99	67		
				100	67		
				101	67		
				102	43		
				103	44		
				104	43		
				105	44		
				106	46		
				107	43		
				108	44		
				109	44		
				110	45		
				111	46		
				112	47		
				113	48		
				114	49		
				115	50		
				116	51		
				117	52		
				118	53		
				119	54		
				120	55		
				121	56		
				122	57		
				123	58		
				124	59		
				125	60		
				126	61		
				127	62		
				128	63		
				129	64		
				130	65		
				131	66		
				132	67		
				133	68		
				134	69		
				135	70		
				136	71		
				137	72		
				138	73		
				139	74		
				140	75		
				141	76		
				142	77		
				143	78		
				144	79		
				145	80		
				146	81		
				147	82		
				148	83		
				149	84		
				150	85		
				151	86		
				152	87		
				153	88		
				154	89		
				155	90		
				156	91		
				157	92		
				158	93		
				159	94		
				160	95		
				161	96		
				162	97		
				163	98		
				164	99		
				165	100		

Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.	Pct.	Lewis,McC'k.				
50.....	81	77	25.....	148	39	73.....	97	41	83.....	105	38
59.....	127	28	26.....	127	46	74.....	97	72	80.....	141	65
60.....	125	55	27.....	126	52	75.....	106	48	85.....	134	40
61.....	83	61	28.....	136	51	76.....	133	26	86.....	158	91
62.....	178	46	29.....	134	59	77.....	155	63	87.....	169	72
63.....	118	29	30.....	100	50	78.....	105	52	88.....	165	71
64.....	129	48	31.....	99	70	79.....	135	85	89.....	99	60
65.....	89	16	32.....	79	47	80.....	150	68	90.....	108	50
66.....	143	30	33.....	104	59	81.....	71	47			
67.....	117	36	34.....	115	65	82.....	103	61	Total	.9569	4731
68.....	99	69	35.....	88	80						
69.....	105	39	36.....	157	77						
70.....	107	24	37.....	109	35						
71.....	118	14	38.....	90	43						
72.....	206	28	39.....	110	28						
73.....	170	42	40.....	122	54						
74.....	74	85	41.....	153	46						
75.....	131	75	42.....	89	43						
76.....	72	73	43.....	131	51						
77.....	124	45	44.....	104	38						
			45.....	100	31						
			46.....	118	54						
			47.....	123	40						
			48.....	85	49						
			49.....	110	48						
			50.....	88	47						
			51.....	85	45						
			52.....	101	42						
			53.....	91	43						
			54.....	89	41						
			55.....	94	41						
			56.....	108	62						
			57.....	126	57						
			58.....	86	41						
			59.....	107	52						
			60.....	132	48						
			61.....	77	51						
			62.....	77	50						
			63.....	80	39						
			64.....	115	46						
			65.....	112	33						
			66.....	108	37						
			67.....	146	44						
			68.....	107	33						
			69.....	74	35						
			70.....	121	37						
			71.....	81	32						
			72.....	144	69						
Total	.8226	3471									
	XXXV.										
1.....	88	87	49.....	85	49						
2.....	78	50	50.....	110	48						
3.....	86	60	51.....	88	47						
4.....	107	55	52.....	85	45						
5.....	73	75	53.....	101	42						
6.....	89	46	54.....	91	43						
7.....	68	51	55.....	89	41						
8.....	74	47	56.....	94	41						
9.....	77	48	57.....	108	62						
10.....	68	55	58.....	126	57						
11.....	85	69	59.....	86	41						
12.....	68	49	60.....	107	52						
13.....	55	49	61.....	132	48						
14.....	78	46	62.....	77	51						
15.....	61	65	63.....	77	50						
16.....	64	61	64.....	80	39						
17.....	104	65	65.....	115	46						
18.....	127	65	66.....	112	33						
19.....	105	54	67.....	108	37						
20.....	109	49	68.....	146	44						
21.....	87	54	69.....	107	33						
22.....	103	60	70.....	74	35						
23.....	114	62	71.....	121	37						
24.....	126	68	72.....	81	32						
	111	50		144	69						

PRIMARY AND ELECTION CALENDAR FOR CHICAGO IN 1919.

FOR PRIMARY—FEB. 25, 1919.

- Jan. 27—First day to file with city clerk petitions for mayor, city treasurer, city clerk, alderman and municipal judge.
Feb. 5—Last day to file petitions with city clerk.
Feb. 5—Last day to withdraw petitions from city clerk.
Feb. 4—Registration day.
Feb. 5, 6—Canvass of precincts.
Feb. 8—Revision night.

FOR ELECTION—APRIL 1, 1919.

- March 1—Last day to file with county clerk petitions for park commissioners and Superior court judge.
March 7—Last day to file independent petitions with city clerk.
March 19—Last day to withdraw petitions from city clerk or county clerk.
March 11—Registration day.
March 12, 13—Canvass of precincts.
March 15—Revision night.

OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED.

- Mayor of Chicago.
City clerk of Chicago.
City treasurer of Chicago.
Aldermen from thirty-five wards.
Judge of Superior court.
Judge of Municipal court (to fill vacancy).
Commissioners of small park districts.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Salary of members, \$7,500.

Chairman—Prof. Frank W. Taussig, Dem., Mass.
David J. Lewis, Dem., Md.
William Kent, Ind., Cal.
Thomas W. Page, Dem., Va.
E. P. Costigan, Prog., Col.
W. S. Culberson, Rep., Kas.

It is the duty of the commission to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the custom laws; the relations between the rates of duties on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of compound specific duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws and their effect upon the industries and labor of the

country. The commission has power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production. The commission is required to place its information at the disposal of the president, the committee of ways and means of the house and the finance committee of the senate and to make such investigations and reports as may be called for by the president and these committees.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY.

Organized in 1910.

Trustees—Julius Rosenwald, chairman; Alfred L. Baker, treasurer; Onward Bates, George G. Tunell, Walter L. Fisher, A. B. Pond, Victor Elting, George H. Mead.
Director—Harris S. Keeler.

Headquarters—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court.

The purposes of the organization are:

- (1) To scrutinize the systems of accounting in the eight local governments of Chicago.
- (2) To examine the methods of purchasing materials and supplies and letting and executing construction contracts in these bodies.
- (3) To examine the pay rolls of these local governing bodies with a view of determining the efficiency of such expenditures.
- (4) To make constructive suggestions for improvements in the directions indicated under 1.

2 and 3, and to co-operate with public officials in the installation of these improved methods.

(5) To furnish the public with exact information regarding public revenues and expenditures and thereby promote efficiency and economy in the public service.

DISPLAY OF RED FLAG IN CHICAGO BARRED.

By a vote of 62 to 2 the city council of Chicago passed an ordinance Dec. 2, 1918, prohibiting the display of the red flag, the symbol of anarchism, in Chicago. Those who voted against it were Ald. John C. Kennedy and Ald. Charles V. Johnson, both socialists. Violation of the ordinance is punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$200.

ILLINOIS CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

Enacted March 7, 1917.

The act, which is officially known as "The civil administrative code of Illinois," creates the following departments of state government: Finance, agriculture, labor, mines and minerals, public works and buildings, public welfare, public health, trade and commerce, registration and education. Each department shall have at its head an officer who shall be known as a director, who shall execute the powers and discharge the duties vested by law in his department. In addition to the office of director the following offices are created:

Department of Finance.

Assistant director of finance.
Administrative auditor.
Superintendent of budget.
Superintendent of department reports.

Department of Agriculture.

Assistant director of agriculture.
General manager of the state fair.
Superintendent of foods and dairies.
Superintendent of animal industry.
Superintendent of plant industry.
Chief veterinarian.
Chief game and fish warden.
Food standard commission to consist of superintendent of foods and dairies and two food standard officers.

Department of Labor.

Assistant director of labor.
Chief factory inspector.
Superintendent of free employment offices.
Chief inspector of private employment agencies.
Industrial commission to consist of five industrial officers.

Department of Mines and Minerals.

Assistant director of mines and minerals.
Mining board to consist of four mining officers and the director of the department.
Miners' examining board to consist of four miners' examining officers.

Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Assistant director of public works and buildings.
Superintendent of highways.
Chief highway engineer.
Supervising architect.
Supervising engineer.
Superintendent of waterways.
Superintendent of printing.
Superintendent of purchases and supplies.
Superintendent of parks.

Department of Public Welfare.

Assistant director of public welfare.
Alienist.
Criminologist.
Fiscal supervisor.
Superintendent of charities.
Superintendent of prisons.
Superintendent of pardons and paroles.

Department of Public Health.

Assistant director of public health.
Superintendent of lodging house inspection.

Department of Trade and Commerce.

Assistant director of trade and commerce.
Superintendent of insurance.
Fire marshal.
Superintendent of standards.
Chief grain inspector.
Public utilities commission to consist of five public utility commissioners.
Secretary of the public utilities commission.

Department of Registration and Education.

Assistant director of registration and education.
Superintendent of registration.
Normal school board to consist of nine officers, together with the director of the department and the superintendent of public instruction.
Advisory and nonexecutive boards are created as follows:

Department of Agriculture.

A board of fifteen agricultural advisers and a board of nine state fair advisers, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from any one county.

Department of Labor.

A board of five free employment office advisers.
A board of local free employment advisers for each free employment office composed of five persons on each local board.

Department of Public Works.

A board of eight art advisers.
A board of five water resource advisers.
A board of five highway advisers.
A board of five parks and buildings advisers.

Department of Public Welfare.

A board of five public welfare commissioners.

Department of Public Health.

A board of five public health advisers.

Department of Registration and Education.

A board of seven natural resources and conservation advisers.
A board of five state museum advisers.

One food standard officer shall represent the Illinois food manufacturing industries and the other shall be an expert food chemist.

The fifteen agricultural advisers shall be persons engaged in agricultural industries.

Of the industrial officers two shall be representative citizens of the employing class operating under the workmen's compensation act, two shall be representative citizens chosen from the employes operating under the same act and the other shall be a representative citizen not identified with either the employing or employe class.

Of the free employment advisers two shall be representatives of employers, two of organized labor and one citizen who is neither an employer nor an employe. The local employment office advisers shall have the same qualifications as the state free employment advisers.

The director of mines and minerals shall be a person conversant with the theory and practice of coal mining, but not identified with the operators or miners. Two of the mine officers shall be coal operators and two practical coal miners.

Each of the three miners' examining officers shall have had at least five years' practical and continuous experience as a coal miner and shall have been engaged as a miner in this state continuously for twelve months next preceding his appointment.

Of the art commissioners two shall be painters, two sculptors, two architects and two neither painters, sculptors nor architects.

The director of public health shall be a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state, with five years' practical experience in Illinois and at least six years' practical experience in public health work.

The assistant director of public health shall be a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois, with five years' experience in such practice in the state and three years' experience in public health work.

No public utility commissioner or employe of the commission shall be connected with any corporation or person subject to regulation by the commission or shall be financially interested in any such corporation.

The chief grain inspector shall be a person who is not interested in any warehouse in the state and who is not a member of any board of trade.

No director nor any other officer of the department of registration and education shall be affiliated with any college or school of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing, optometry, embalming, barbering, veterinary medicine and surgery, architecture or structural engineering, either as teacher, officer or stockholder, nor shall

he hold a license to practice any of the professions, trades or occupations regulated.

No more than two members of the normal school board shall be residents of any one congressional district.

The board of natural resources and conservation shall be composed of the director of registration and education, who shall be ex-officio chairman thereof, the president of the University of Illinois or his representative, and one expert each in biology, geology, engineering, chemistry and forestry, qualified by ten years' experience in practicing or teaching their several professions.

The board of state museum advisers shall be composed of one expert each in botany, ethnology, zoology, manufacture and museum administration.

Each advisory and nonexecutive board shall have the following powers and duties with respect to its field of work:

1. To consider and study the entire field; to advise the executive officers of the department upon their request; to recommend on its own initiative policies and practices, which the executive officers of the department shall duly consider, and to give advice or make recommendations to the governor and the general assembly.

2. To investigate the work of the department with which it is associated, and for this purpose to have access to all books, papers, documents and records belonging thereto and to require written or oral information from any officer or employe thereof.

3. To adopt rules for its internal control and management.

4. To hold meetings not less frequently than quarterly.

5. To act by a subcommittee or by a majority of the board if the rules so prescribe.

6. To keep minutes of the transactions of each session, which shall be public records and filed with the director of the department.

7. To give notice to the governor and to the director of the department of the time and place of every meeting and to permit them to be present and to be heard upon any matter coming before such board.

No member of any advisory and nonexecutive board shall receive any compensation.

Each officer whose office is created by the act shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

Each officer whose office is created by the act, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall hold office for four years from the second Monday in January next after the election of governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Three members of the normal school board first appointed shall hold office until the second Monday in January, 1919; three until the second Monday in January, 1921; and three until the second Monday in January, 1923. Thereafter the terms of all the members shall be six years.

Each officer is required to take the constitutional oath of office and give a bond.

Each department shall maintain a central office in the capitol in Springfield, but the director, with the approval of the governor, may maintain branch offices in other places.

All employes shall render not less than seven and a half hours of labor a day, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, so declared by the negotiable instrument act, excepted.

Each employe shall be entitled to fourteen days' leave of absence annually with full pay.

Nothing in the act shall be construed to amend, modify or repeal the state civil service law or to extend its application to any position created by the act where the duties to be performed do not now exist or are performed by an officer or employe not in the classified civil service of the state. Every officer and employe in the classified civil service at the time this act takes effect shall be assigned to a position in the proper department created by the act and shall be employes in the classified civil

service of the state with the same standing or grade as they had in the institution from which they were transferred. This section shall not be construed to require the retention of more employes than are necessary.

Each director of a department shall annually on or before Dec. 1, and at such other times as the governor may require, report in writing to the governor on the condition, management and financial transactions of the department. They shall also make the semiannual and biennial reports provided by the constitution.

The directors of departments shall devise working bases for co-operation and co-ordination of work, eliminating duplication and overlapping of functions.

The gross amount of money received by every department belonging to the state shall be paid into the state treasury without delay, not later in any event than ten days after the receipt of the same, without any deduction whatever.

Contracts for construction work exceeding \$1,000 in value shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Supplies, except in emergencies or in the case of perishable goods, shall be purchased in large quantities and the contracts therefor shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Advertisements for construction work or furnishing supplies shall be published for at least three days, the first and last at least ten days apart, in one or more newspapers of general circulation in each of the seven largest cities in the state and also in one secular English newspaper selected by the department of public works and buildings by competitive bidding and designated as the "official newspaper," such newspaper to continue to be the official newspaper for one year.

All supplies of fuel for the departments shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder and contracts shall be made subject to the approval of the governor. The price paid for fuel shall not exceed \$12 a ton for anthracite coal; \$9 for Pennsylvania bituminous, Pocahontas and West Virginia smokeless and eastern Kentucky and Ohio coals, all of the bituminous type; \$7 for Illinois, Indiana, western Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa coals and other types of bituminous coals.

Rights, powers and duties transferred from the former offices, boards, commissions, etc., to a department created by this act shall be vested in and exercised by that department and every act done in the exercise of such rights, powers and duties shall have the same legal effect as if done by the former officer, board, commission, institution or department.

Offices Abolished.

The following offices, boards, commissions, arms and agencies of the state government heretofore created by law are abolished: Superintendent of printing, board of live stock commissioners and its secretary, state veterinarian, board of veterinary examiners, stallion registration board and its secretary, board of examiners of horseshoers and its secretary, state inspector of apiaries, state game and fish commission with wardens and deputy wardens, advisory board of managers of free employment offices, local boards of managers of free employment offices; general superintendent, assistant superintendent and clerks of free employment offices in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants; chief inspector and assistant inspectors of private employment agencies; chief state factory inspector, assistant chief factory inspector, physician for chief factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors; state board of arbitration and conciliation and its secretary, industrial board and its secretary, state mining board and its chief clerk, state mine inspectors, miners' examining commissioners, mine fire fighting and rescue station commissions, superintendents and assistant superintendents of mine fire fighting and rescue stations, state highway department and commission, chief and assistant state highway engineer, canal commissioners, rivers and lakes commission, Illinois waterway commission.

Illinois park commission, Fort Massac and Lincoln homestead trustees, state boards of examiners of architects and structural engineers and their secretaries, state inspector and assistant inspectors of masonry, public buildings and works; board of administration, state deportation agent and assistant agent, state agent for visitation of children placed in family homes, commissioners, wardens, deputy wardens, chaplains, physicians of the state penitentiaries and state reformatory; board of prison industries, board of classification, board of pardons and its clerk and stenographer, state board of health and its secretary and executive officer, board of pharmacy and its secretary, state board of dental examiners and its secretary, state board of nurse examiners and its secretary, state board of optometry and its secretary, board of barber examiners and its secretary and treasurer, state food commissioner, assistant state food commissioner, state analyst, chief clerk, assistant clerk, stenographers, bacteriologist, analytical chemists and laboratory janitor of the state food commissioner, food standard commission, state public utilities commission and its secretary, chief inspector of grain, deputy grain inspectors, deputy chief inspector of grain of the East St. Louis district, warehouse registrar, assistant warehouse registrars, state weighmasters, registrar of grain inspection department, inspectors of automatic couplers, power brakes or hand holds on railroad locomotives, tenders, cars and similar vehicles; insurance superintendent, state fire marshal, first deputy and second deputy state fire marshal, chief deputy fire marshal, deputy and assistant fire marshals, board of education of Illinois, boards of trustees of normal university and normal schools.

Powers of Finance Department.

The department of finance shall have power—

1. To prescribe the installation of a uniform system of bookkeeping, accounting and reporting for the several departments.
2. To prescribe forms for accounts, financial reports and statements for the several departments.
3. To supervise the accounts of the departments.
4. To examine into accuracy and legality of the financial accounts and the use of public property by the several departments.
5. To keep such summary and controlling accounts as may be necessary to determine the accuracy of the detail accounts from the departments and to prescribe the method of certifying that funds are adequate to meet all obligations.
6. To prescribe uniform rules governing specifications for purchases of supplies, advertisements for proposals, opening of bids and making of awards, to keep a catalogue of prices current and to tabulate and analyze prices paid and quantities purchased.
7. To examine accounts of private institutions receiving appropriations from the general assembly.
8. To report to the attorney-general illegal expenditures or misappropriation of public money or property.
9. To examine and approve or disapprove vouchers, bills and claims of the departments.
10. To prescribe the form of receipt, voucher, bill or claim to be filed with it by the departments.
11. To inquire into and inspect articles and materials furnished or work and labor performed so as to ascertain that all requirements have been complied with.
12. To prepare and report to the governor, when requested, estimates of the income and revenues of the state.
13. To prepare biennially and submit to the governor a state budget not later than the first day of January preceding the convening of the general assembly.
14. To prepare bulletins of the work of the government.

15. To formulate plans for better co-ordination of departments.

The method of preparing the state budget is given in detail. The governor is required to submit the budget to the general assembly not later than four weeks after its organization, together with an estimate of receipts and expenditures.

Powers of Agricultural Department.

The department of agriculture shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of live stock commissioners.
 2. State veterinarian.
 3. Stallion registration board.
 4. State inspector of aparies.
 5. State game and fish commission.
 6. State food commissioner and food standard commission.
 7. State entomologist.
 8. To prevent fraud in manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.
 9. To encourage agriculture, horticulture, live stock industry, dairying, cheese making, poultry, bee keeping, forestry, fishing, wool industry and all allied industries.
 10. To promote improved methods of conducting these industries so as to increase production and facilitate distribution.
 11. To collect and distribute statistics relating to crop production and marketing and the marketing of agricultural products.
 12. To encourage tree and shrub planting and the improvement of farm homes.
 13. To manufacture and distribute to live stock producers at cost biological products.
 14. To seek means for the prevention and cure of diseases among domestic animals.
 15. To take measures for the preservation and restoration of fish, game birds and wild birds.
 16. To be custodian of fair grounds and buildings and to maintain them.
 17. To hold a state fair annually.
 18. To adopt rules for the holding of the state fair.
 19. To police and protect the state fair grounds.
 20. To assist farmers' institutes and societies and the holding of fairs, fat stock shows and similar exhibits.
 21. To see that money appropriated for county fairs and farmers' institutes is lawfully applied.
 22. To see that live stock at stockyards, breweries, distilleries and other places is properly cared for.
- #### *Powers of Labor Department.*
- The department of labor shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—
1. Commissioners of labor.
 2. Superintendents and advisory boards of free employment offices.
 3. Chief inspector and inspectors of private employment agencies.
 4. Chief factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors.
 5. State board of arbitration and conciliation.
 6. Industrial board.
 7. To promote the welfare of wage earners.
 8. To improve working conditions.
 9. To advance opportunities for profitable employment.
 10. To collect labor statistics.
 11. To collect and systematize statistical details of the manufacturing industries and commerce of the state.
 12. To acquire and diffuse useful information on subjects connected with labor.
 13. To acquire and diffuse useful information concerning means of promoting the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of laboring men and women.
 14. To acquire information and report upon the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the state.
 15. To acquire and diffuse information as to the conditions of employment.

16. To acquire and diffuse information in relation to the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases.

The department of labor shall exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in the industrial board under the workmen's compensation act. That act shall be administered by the industrial commission created by this act without any control by the director of labor. The same commission shall administer the arbitration and conciliation act.

Powers of Mines and Minerals Department.

The department of mines and minerals shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State mining board.
2. State mine inspectors.
3. Miners' examining commission.
4. Mine fire fighting and rescue station commission, superintendents and assistant superintendents.
5. To acquire and diffuse information concerning the nature, causes and prevention of mine accidents.
6. To acquire and diffuse information concerning improved methods, conditions and equipment of mines with reference to health, safety and conservation of mineral resources.
7. To inquire into economic conditions affecting mining and related industries.
8. To promote technical efficiency of miners by providing traveling libraries, lectures and correspondence work.

Powers of Public Works and Buildings Department.

The department of public works and buildings shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State highway department, state highway commission and state highway engineer.
2. Canal commissions.
3. Rivers and lakes commission.
4. Illinois waterway commission.
5. Illinois park commission.
6. Fort Massac trustees.
7. Lincoln homestead trustees.
8. Commissioners of Lincoln monument.
9. Superintendent of printing.
10. To make contracts for and supervise telephone and telegraph service for the several departments.

11. To purchase and supply fuel, light, water and other office and building services for the departments, except where they are now supplied by the secretary of state.

12. To supply all general office equipment and supplies (other than stationery and office supplies issued by the secretary of state) needed by the several departments.

13. To procure and supply all clothing, instruments and apparatus, subsistence and provisions for the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions.

14. To procure and supply all cots, beds, bedding, general room and cell equipment, table, kitchen and laundry equipment, agricultural implements, harness, stable and garage supplies, household supplies, periodicals, machinery and tools, medicines and medical supplies, plumbing, light and engine supplies, wagons and other vehicles and workshop supplies needed by the several departments.

15. To purchase and supply necessary tools, machinery, supplies and materials to be used by the state in or about constructing or maintaining state highways.

16. To prepare general plans and estimates for public buildings.

17. To have general supervision over the erection of public buildings.

18. To make contracts for and supervise the construction and repair of buildings under control of any department.

19. To prepare and suggest comprehensive plans for the development of grounds and buildings under the control of any department.

20. To provide plans for all systems of sewerage, drainage and plumbing for state buildings and grounds.

21. To erect, supervise and maintain public monuments and memorials erected by the state, except where the supervision and maintenance thereof are otherwise provided by law.

22. To lease for not exceeding two years storage accommodations for the departments.

23. To lease for not more than two years unused lands under the control of any department, unless longer leases are expressly authorized by law.

24. To lease for not more than two years office space in buildings for the use of the departments.

25. To have general care and supervision of storerooms and offices leased for the use of the departments.

The advisory and nonexecutive boards in the department of public works shall have the following functions:

The board of art advisers shall advise relative to the artistic character of state buildings, works and monuments.

The board of water resource advisers shall advise relative to the riparian rights of the state and the conservation, use and development of water resources.

The board of highway advisers shall advise relative to the construction, improvement and maintenance of state highways.

The board of parks and buildings advisers shall advise relative to the construction, improvement and maintenance of state parks, buildings and monuments.

Powers of Public Welfare Department.

The department of public welfare shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of administration.
2. State deportation agents.
3. State agent for visitation of children.
4. Commissioners and warden of state penitentiary at Joliet.
5. Commissioners and warden of southern Illinois penitentiary.
6. Board of managers and superintendent of Illinois state reformatory.
7. Board of prison industries.
8. Board of classification.
9. Board of pardons.

In addition to the power vested by this act in advisory and nonexecutive boards, the board of public welfare commissioners shall have the power—

1. To investigate into the condition and management of the whole system of charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the state.

2. To investigate, when directed by the governor, into any or all phases of the equipment, management or policy of any state charitable, penal or reformatory institution and report to the governor.

3. To inquire into the equipment, management and policies of all institutions and organizations coming under the supervision of the department of public welfare.

4. To collect and publish annually statistics relating to insanity and crime.

Powers of Public Health Department.

The department of public health shall have power—

1. To exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in the state board of health, except those under the act to regulate the practice of medicine and embalming.

2. To have general supervision of the health and lives of the people of the state.

3. To act in an advisory capacity relative to public water supplies, sewerage systems and sewage treatment works.

4. To make sanitary investigations.

5. To investigate nuisances affecting life and health in any locality in the state.

6. To maintain chemical, bacteriological and biological laboratories and make examinations of

milk, water, sewage, wastes and other substances and to make diagnoses of such diseases as may be necessary for the protection of the people.

7. To purchase and distribute free of charge to citizens of the state diphtheria antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, smallpox vaccine and other similar preparations of recognized efficiency in the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases.

8. To collect and preserve such information relative to mortality, morbidity, disease and health as may be useful in the discharge of its duties.

9. To make investigations with respect to causes of disease, especially epidemics, the causes of mortality and the effect of localities upon the public health.

10. To keep informed of the work of local health officers and agencies in the state.

11. To inform the general public in all public health matters.

12. To assist local health authorities in the administration of health laws.

13. To enlist the co-operation of organizations of physicians and other agencies for the promotion of public health.

14. To make sanitary, sewage, health and other inspections for the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and normal schools.

15. To inspect hospitals, sanitarium and other institutions conducted by county, city, village or township authorities and to report thereon.

16. To print and distribute documents, reports, bulletins and other matter relating to the prevention of diseases and to the health of the state.

Powers of Trade and Commerce Department.

The department of trade and commerce shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State public utilities commission.
2. Insurance superintendent.
3. Chief grain inspector, warehouse registrar, state weighmasters.

4. Inspectors of automatic couplers, brakes, etc.

5. State fire marshal and inspectors.

6. To administer all laws relating to weights and measures.

7. To administer all laws relating to the safety and purity of illuminating oils and gasoline.

Powers of Registration and Education Department.

The department of registration and education shall have the power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of education of the state of Illinois and boards of trustees of state normal schools.
2. State board of veterinary examiners.

3. Board of examiners of horsehoers.
4. State board of examiners of architects.

5. State board of examiners of structural engineers.

6. State board of health relating to practice of medicine.

7. State board of health relating to embalming.

8. State board of pharmacy.

9. State board of dental examiners.

10. State board of nurse examiners.

11. State board of optometry.

12. State board of barber examiners.

13. To study the natural resources of the state and to prepare plans for their conservation and development.

14. To co-operate with departments having administrative powers relating to the natural resources of the state and with similar departments in other states and with the federal government.

15. To conduct a natural history survey of the state.

16. To publish reports on the zoology and botany of the state.

17. To maintain a state museum and to col-

lect and preserve objects of scientific and artistic value.

18. To supply natural history specimens to state educational institutions and public schools.

19. To investigate the entomology of the state.

20. To investigate all insects injurious to crops, plants, live stock, trees, etc., and to public health.

21. To experiment with methods for the prevention, abatement and control of injurious insects.

22. To instruct the people in the best methods of preventing injury by insects.

23. To publish articles on the injurious and beneficial insects of the state.

24. To study the geological formation of the state with reference to its mineral and other products.

25. To publish maps to illustrate the resources of the state.

26. To publish bulletins on the geological and mineral resources of the state.

27. To co-operate with the United States geological survey on the preparation of a contour topographical survey and map.

28. To collect facts and data concerning the water resources of the state.

29. To determine standards of purity of drinking water for the various sections of the state.

30. To publish reports on the waters of the state so that they may become better known and more available.

31. To make analyses of samples of water from municipal and private sources.

32. To distribute to the various educational institutions of the state specimens, samples and materials collected by it after the same have served the purposes of the department.

The normal school board, of which the director of registration and education shall be chairman and ex officio member and of which the superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio a member and shall be secretary, shall have power, independently of the officers of the department of registration and education, to make rules for the management of the state normal schools, to visit them, to regulate the courses of study and to employ officers, teaching staffs and assistants and to fix their salaries.

The department of registration and education shall, whenever the several laws regulating professions, trades and occupations which are devolved upon the department for administration so require, exercise in its name, but subject to the provisions of the act, the following powers:

1. Conduct examinations to ascertain the qualifications of applicants to exercise the profession, trade or occupation for which an examination is held, and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for reciprocal licenses, certificates and authorities.

2. Prescribe rules for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination of candidates to exercise the respective professions, trades and occupations.

3. Prescribe rules defining what shall constitute a school, college or university, or department of a university, or other institutions, and to determine their reputability and good standing by reference to a compliance with such rules.

4. Adopt rules establishing a uniform and reasonable standard of maintenance, instruction and training to be observed by all schools for nurses.

5. Establish a standard of preliminary education deemed requisite to admission to a school, college or university and to require satisfactory proof of the enforcement of such standard.

6. Conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke or refuse renewal of licenses, certificates or authorities of persons exercising the respective professions, trades or occupations, and to revoke or to refuse to renew such licenses, certificates or authorities.

7. Formulate rules when required in any act to be administered.

None of the above enumerated functions and duties shall be exercised by the department of

registration and education, except upon the action and report in writing of persons designated by the director of the department to take such action and to make such report for the respective professions, trades and occupations, as follows:

For the veterinary practitioners, three competent veterinary surgeons, not more than two of whom shall be from the same college and neither of whom shall be connected with any veterinary college.

For the horseshoers, three practical horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers with at least three years' experience in this state.

For the architects, five persons, one of whom shall be member of the faculty of the University of Illinois and the other four of whom shall be architects living in the state and with ten years' experience.

For the structural engineers, five persons, of whom one shall be a professor in the civil engineering department of the University of Illinois and the others of whom shall be structural engineers of recognized standing, with not less than ten years' experience.

For medical practitioners, embalmers and midwives, five reputable physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the state and not connected with any medical college or institution.

For the pharmacists, five registered pharmacists with ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions since registration.

For the dentists, five licensed practitioners of dentistry or dental surgery, with five years' experience and not connected with or interested in any dental school.

For the registered nurses, five registered nurses who have been graduated at least five years

from a school for nurses and during the course of training have served two years in a general hospital and three of whom shall have had at least two years' experience in educational work among nurses.

For the optometrists, five practicing optometrists with at least five years' experience and not connected with any optical school or firm.

For the barbers, three practical barbers with five years' experience in the state.

Unless otherwise provided by law the duties formerly exercised by the state entomologist, state laboratory of natural history, state water survey and the state geological survey, vested by this act in the department of registration and education, shall continue to be exercised at the University of Illinois.

The board of natural resources and conservation, acting through five or more subcommittees, each of whom shall be composed of the director of registration and education, the president of the University of Illinois, or his representative, and the expert adviser specially qualified in each of the fields of investigation, shall—

1. Consider and decide all matters pertaining to natural history, geology, water and water resources, forestry and allied research, investigational and scientific work.

2. Select and appoint, without reference to the state civil service law, members of the scientific staff, prosecuting such research, investigational and scientific work.

3. Co-operate with the University of Illinois in the use of scientific staff and equipment.

4. Co-operate with the various departments in research, investigational and scientific work useful in the prosecution of the work in any department.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are repealed. (Approved March 7, 1917.)

ILLINOIS HARD ROADS PLAN.

The act passed by the state legislature and approved by Gov. Lowden June 22, 1917, provides that a statewide system of durable hard-surfaced roads be constructed by the state of Illinois, as soon as practicable, upon public highways of the state along described routes, as near as may be, and that the state (acting through its officers) is authorized and empowered to issue and sell, and provide for the retirement of, bonds of the state of Illinois to the amount of \$60,000,000 for the purpose of providing means for the payment of the cost of the construction of the system of roads: Provided, however, that before this law, which authorizes such debt to be contracted and levies the tax for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds to be issued as an evidence of such debt, shall go into full force and effect it shall, at the general election in November, 1918, be submitted to the people and receive a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election.

The issuance, sale and retirement of the bonds and the construction of the roads and all work incidental thereto shall be under the general supervision and control of the department of public works and buildings, subject to the approval of the governor of this state; and that department is authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary to cause the bonds to be issued and sold and to cause the roads to be constructed at the earliest possible time, consistent with good business management, after this act becomes fully operative. The department of public works and buildings shall have power to make and shall make all final decisions affecting the work, and all the rules and regulations it may deem necessary for the proper management and conduct of the work and for carrying out all of the provisions of this act in such manner as shall be to the best interest and advantage of the people of this state. The director of public works and buildings shall make it the special duty of the

superintendent of highways to see that such provisions are so carried out in good faith. The department of public works and buildings is given power to purchase and supply any labor, tools, machinery, supplies and materials needed for the work. All contracts let for the construction of the work shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, and all of the state bonds shall be sold to the highest and best bidder, or bidders, by the department of public works and buildings, on such terms and conditions, and on open competitive bidding after public advertisement in such manner and for such times as may be prescribed by the department, subject to the approval of the department of finance.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$60,000,000, to be derived from the sale of the bonds, is appropriated to the department of public works and buildings, such money to be payable out of the state bond road fund; for the purpose of raising the sum so appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act, the bonds of the state of Illinois to an amount not exceeding \$60,000,000 shall be issued and sold; the bonds shall bear interest, payable annually, from the date of their issue, at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, unless financial conditions make a different rate advisable, in which case the department of public works and buildings may, with the governor's approval, issue part or all of said bonds at any other rate of interest not exceeding four per centum per annum; that the bonds shall be serial bonds and be dated, issued and sold from time to time as the road building work progresses and in such amounts as may be necessary to provide sufficient money to pay for the work and the expenses incidental thereto; each one of the bonds shall be made payable within twenty years from the date of its issue. Each one of the bonds shall be in the denomination of \$500 or some multiple thereof. The bonds shall be deposited, until sold, with the state treas-

urer; and when sold, the proceeds of the bonds shall be paid into the state treasury and be kept in a separate fund which shall be known as the state bond fund.

Each year, after this act becomes fully operative and until all of the bonds shall have been retired, there shall be included in and added to the tax levied for state purposes a direct annual tax for such amount as shall be necessary and sufficient to pay the interest annually, as it shall accrue, on each and every bond issued under the provisions of this act, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such bonds at par value, as such bonds respectively fall due; and the respective amounts of such direct annual tax are appropriated for that specific purpose: Provided, however, that moneys in the "road fund" created under the provisions of the motor vehicle law of this state, approved June 10, 1911, and all acts amendatory thereof, shall first be appropriated and used for the purpose of paying and discharging annually the principal and interest on such bonded indebtedness then due and payable. The required rate of such direct annual tax shall be fixed each year by the officers charged by law with fixing the rate for state tax on the valuation of real and personal property in this state subject to taxation, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such cases: Provided, however, that if money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated and set apart for the same purpose for which the direct annual tax is levied and imposed, then the officers shall, in fixing the rate of the direct annual tax, make proper allowance and reduction for any such money so appropriated and set apart from other sources of revenue. The direct annual tax shall be levied and imposed and such direct annual tax shall be assessed, levied and collected in the manner prescribed by law in the case of general state taxes, and shall be paid into the treasury of the state by the officers legally entrusted with the duty of collecting and accounting for such general state taxes: Provided, however, that no such direct annual tax shall be levied for any year in which a sufficient amount of money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated and set apart to pay the interest, as it shall accrue, on the bonds for that year and also to pay and discharge the principal of any of the bonds falling due during such year.

The proposed statewide system of roads shall be constructed in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, estimates of cost and contracts of the department of public works and buildings. The department shall construct upon and along said roads durable hard-surfaced roadways which will remain in good condition, with low reasonable maintenance cost, until after all of the state bonds have matured. The hard-surfaced parts of the roads shall be constructed of sufficient widths to meet the requirements of the reasonably expected traffic thereon, such widths, except in extreme cases, to be not less than ten feet nor more than eighteen feet. Provided, where the contour of the surface permits and is practicable that in making fills, excavations and gradings for and in construction of such hard-surfaced roads, the surface of the earth alongside shall be so left that vehicles may drive over same and such surface shall be of such grade that vehicles can turn on or off such hard-surfaced roads with safety and convenience. The old bridges which form parts of the present roads shall, wherever such bridges are in proper condition, be used in the proposed system.

The department of public works and buildings shall divide the roads into convenient sections for construction purposes, and shall make all reasonable efforts to have the entire statewide system of roads completed within five years after the first construction contracts therefor are awarded. The construction work shall, so far as practically possible, be commenced in the different sections of the state at approximately

the same time and be carried on continuously until all work is completed.

The general location of the routes upon and along which the proposed roads are to be constructed shall be substantially as hereafter described, so as to connect with each other the different communities and the principal cities of the state: Provided, however, that the department shall have the right to make such minor changes in the location of the routes as may become necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this act; and provided, also, that the department shall not improve any road or part thereof which lies within any incorporated city, town or village in which the building of state aid roads may be prohibited by the act of this state entitled, "An act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges," approved June 27, 1913, and the amendments thereto. Following are the proposed routes:

Route No. 1.—Beginning in a public highway at the southern limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Metropolis, affording Chicago, Chicago Heights, Waukegan, Danville, Paris, Marshall, Robinson, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel, Alton, Grayville, Carmi, Harrisburg, Vienna, Metropolis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 2.—Beginning in a public highway near Beloit, Wis., and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Cairo, affording Rockford, Oregon, Dixon, Mendota, Peru, LaSalle, El Paso, Bloomington, Clinton, Decatur, Pana, Vandalia, Centralia, Duquoin, Carbondale, Anna, Cairo and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 3.—Beginning in a public highway at Morrison and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Chester, affording Morrison, Prophetstown, Moline, Rock Island, Aledo, Monmouth, Macomb, Rushville, Beardstown, Virginia, Ashland, Alexander (running over Route No. 10 between Alexander and Jacksonville), Jacksonville, White Hall, Carrollton, Jerseyville, Alton, East St. Louis, Waterloo, Chester and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 4.—Beginning at the intersection of 48th and Ogden avenues in the town of Cicero, Cook county, and running in a general southwesterly direction to East St. Louis, affording Chicago, Cicero, Berwyn, Riverside, Lyons, Joliet, Dwight, Pontiac, Bloomington, Lincoln, Elkhart, Williamsville, Springfield, Carlinville, Edwardsville, Granite City, East St. Louis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 5.—Beginning in a public highway at the northwesterly limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general northwesterly direction to East Dubuque, affording Chicago, Elgin, Marcngo, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, East Dubuque and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 6.—Beginning in a public highway at the westerly limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Fulton, affording Chicago, Wheaton, Geneva, Elburn, De Kalb, Rochelle, Dixon, Sterling, Morrison, Fulton and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 7.—Beginning in a public highway at Joliet and running along such highway in a westerly direction to East Moline, affording Joliet, Morris, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peru, DePue, Princeton, Geneseo, East Moline and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 8.—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Sheldon and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to the Mississippi river opposite Burlington, Iowa, affording Waukegan, Chenoa, El Paso, Eureka, Peoria, Farmington, Elmwood, Yates City, Galesburg, Monmouth and the inter-

vening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 9—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Hoopeston and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Route No. 24, on the east side of the Illinois river between Pekin and East Peoria, thence over Route No. 24 to Peoria, and thence in a westerly direction to Hamilton, affording Hoopeston, Paxton, Bloomington, Carlock, Goodfield, Deer Creek, Morton, Peoria, Canton, Prairie City, Bushnell, Macomb, Carthage, Hamilton and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 10—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Danville and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Jacksonville, affording Danville, Urbana, Champaign, Monticello, Bement, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 11—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Marshall and running along such highway in a general southwesterly direction to East St. Louis, affording Marshall, Greenup, Effingham, Vandalia, Greenville, Baden Baden, Highland, East St. Louis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 12—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Lawrenceville and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to East St. Louis, affording Lawrenceville, Olney, Flora, Salem, Carlyle, Lebanon, East St. Louis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 13—Beginning in a public highway at Shawneetown and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Murphysboro, thence in a northwesterly direction to East St. Louis, affording Shawneetown, Harrisburg, Marion, Carbondale, Murphysboro, Pinckneyville, Sparta, Belleville, East St. Louis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 14—Beginning in a public highway at Carmi and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Duquoin, affording Carmi, McLeansboro, Benton, Christopher, Duquoin and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 15—Beginning in a public highway at Albion and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Belleville, affording Albion, Fairfield, Mount Vernon, Ashley, Nashville, Okawville, Belleville and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 16—Beginning in a public highway at Paris and running along such highway in a general southwesterly direction to Route 4 at or near Staunton, affording Paris, Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville, Pana, Hillsboro, Litchfield, Mount Olive, Staunton and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 17—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Grant Park and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Lacon, affording Grant Park, Momence, Kankakee, Dwight, Streator, Eagle Church Corners, Garfield, Wenona, Custer, Varma and Lacon and intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 18—Beginning in a public highway at the western limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a southwesterly direction to Princeton, affording Chicago, Aurora, Oswego, Yorkville, Plano, Sandwich, Earlville, Meadota, Princeton and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 19—Beginning in a public highway at the westerly limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general northwesterly direction to Harvard, affording Chicago, Barrington, Woodstock, Harvard and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 20—Beginning in a public highway

at the west limits of the city of Waukegan at the end of Belvidere street and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Woodstock, affording Waukegan, Grays Lake, McHenry and Woodstock and intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 21—Beginning in a public highway at the northerly limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general northwesterly direction to the Wisconsin state line, affording Chicago, Libertyville, Antioch and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 22—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Chicago Heights and running along such highway to Lake Forest, affording Chicago Heights, Joliet, Aurora, Geneva, Elgin, Dundee, Carpenterville, Barrington, Lake Forest and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 23—Beginning in a public highway at the Wisconsin state line north of Harvard and running along such highway in a general southerly and southwesterly direction to Streator, affording Harvard, Marengo, Sycamore, DeKalb, Ottawa, Streator and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 24—Beginning in a public highway at Peoria and running along such highway in a general southerly and southeasterly direction to Pana, affording Peoria, Pekin, Green Valley, Mason City, Greenview, Athens, Springfield, Pana and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 25—Beginning in a public highway at Kankakee and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Fairfield, affording Kankakee, Gilman, Paxton, Champaign, Tuscola, Mattoon, Effingham, Toltiver, Louisville, Flora, Fairfield and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 26—Beginning in a public highway at Freeport and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Dixon, affording Freeport, Polo, Dixon and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 27—Beginning in a public highway at Polo and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Savanna, affording Polo, Mount Carroll, Savanna and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 28—Beginning in a public highway at Galesburg and running along such highway in a general northeasterly direction to Sheffield, affording Galesburg, Kewanee, Sheffield and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 29—Beginning in a public highway at Peoria and running in a northerly direction to DePue, affording Peoria, Hillcothe, Henry, DePue and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 30—Beginning in a public highway at Peoria and running in a northwesterly direction to Galva, affording Peoria, Princeville, Wyoming, Galva and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 31—Beginning in a public highway at Canton and running in a southwesterly direction to Quincy, affording Canton, Lewis-town, Rushville, Mount Sterling, Quincy and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 32—Beginning in a public highway at Windsor and running in a northerly direction to Cerro Gordo, affording Windsor, Sullivan, Lovington, Ulrich, Station, Lake City, Cerro Gordo and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 33—Beginning in a public highway at Effingham and running to Robinson, affording Effingham, Newton, Robinson and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 34—Beginning in a public highway

at Harrisburg and running through Herod and thence along the most practical route to the road leading from Elizabethtown to Golconda, with branches into Elizabethtown and Golconda, giving Elizabethtown and Golconda connection with each other and each of said towns connection with Harrisburg.

Route No. 35—Beginning in a public highway at Route No. 2 north of Cairo and extending in an easterly direction to Mound City, affording Mounds, Mound City and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 36—Beginning in a public highway at Carthage and running in a southerly and easterly direction to Jacksonville, affording Carthage, Bowen, Ursa, Quincy, Payson, Barry, Pittsfield, Winchester, Jacksonville and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 37—Beginning in a public highway at Mount Vernon and extending in a southerly direction to Marion, affording Mount Vernon, Benton, Marion and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 38—Beginning in a public highway at Jerseyville and running along such highway in a westerly direction to a public highway on the east side of the Illinois river opposite the city of Hardin and then beginning at Hardin and running in a northerly direction to Kampsville, affording Jerseyville, Hardin, Kampsville and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 39—Beginning in a public highway at Champaign and running in a northwesterly direction to Bloomington, affording Champaign, Mahomet, Mansfield, Farmer City, Leroy, Bloomington and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 40—Beginning in a public highway on the north line of the city of Sterling and running in a northwesterly direction to Milledgeville, thence to Chadwick, thence north to connect with Route No. 27, and beginning at a highway on the north line of the city of Mount Carroll and running north to Stockton.

Route No. 41—Beginning in a public highway at Galesburg, and connecting with Route No. 8 therein, and running thence in a southerly direction to Abingdon, thence in a southerly direction to Avon, thence in a southerly direction, connecting with Route No. 9 at or near Prairie City, affording Galesburg, Abingdon, Avon, Prairie City and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 42—Beginning in a public highway at the northern limits of the city of Chicago and running along Sheridan road in a general northerly direction to the Wisconsin state line, affording Chicago, Waukegan, Zion City and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 43—Beginning in a public highway at Havana and running in an easterly direction to Route No. 24 at Mason City, affording Havana, Mason City and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 43a—Beginning in a public highway at Petersburg and running easterly to and connecting with Route No. 24.

Route No. 44—Beginning in a public highway at Joliet and running to Kankakee via Manhattan and Wilton Center so as to afford the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 45—Beginning in a public highway in Route No. 17 at a point at Garfield and running due south to Dana.

Route No. 46—Beginning in a public highway at the eastern limits of Arlington Heights, thence running in a southeasterly direction to Oak Lawn, affording Arlington Heights, Mount Prospect, Des Plaines, Franklin Park, River Grove, Maywood, Broadview, LaGrange Park, LaGrange, Lyons, Summit, Oak Lawn and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

If any available money from any source re-

mains in the state bond fund after the above described roads are completed and paid for, the department of public works and buildings shall use such money to construct other similar roads so as to extend said system in such a way as to be of the greatest benefit to the people of the state.

Wherever one of the above described roads runs through or into a county over a paved road that has been constructed by such county and the state, jointly, or by such county alone and accepted by the state, then the department shall, if such paved road is of proper durable hard-surfaced type to make it practicable to do so, utilize such paved road in the state-wide system of roads. The actual cost of the paved road shall be determined, and an amount of money equivalent to the share of such cost that was paid by such county shall be set apart and allotted by the department to such county to be used, at the option of such county, either in the payment of any county bonds issued by such county and used to improve its state aid roads, or in the improvement of any one or more of its improved or unimproved state aid roads, by constructing thereon a durable hard-surfaced road, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the department of public works and buildings.

This act shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1918; the act shall be so submitted on a separate ballot, which shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall an act of the general assembly of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the construction by the state of Illinois of a state-wide system of durable hard-surfaced roads upon public highways of the state and the provision of means for the payment of the cost thereof by an issue of bonds of the state of Illinois," which, in substance, provides for construction by the state, acting through its department of public works and buildings, subject to the governor's approval, of a state-wide system of hard roads or routes described; for control and maintenance, and for conditional compensation for roads already paved; gives such department full power to execute act; authorizes state to contract a debt, for such purpose and to issue \$60,000,000 of serial bonds, bearing interest annually at not to exceed 4%; appropriates said sum to said department; levies a tax sufficient to pay said interest annually, as it shall accrue, and to pay off said bonds within twenty years from issuance, but provides that such payments may be made from other sources of revenue and requires moneys in the motor vehicle law "road fund" to be first used for such payments and such direct tax to be omitted in any year in which sufficient money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated to meet such payments for such year; provides for publication and for submission to the people; makes the provisions for payment of such interest and bonds irrevocable; and pledges the faith of the state to the making of such payments; go into full force and effect? The secretary of state is authorized and directed to cause publication of this act to be made once each week, for three months at least before the vote of the people shall be taken upon such act; and such publication shall be made in at least two daily newspapers, one of which shall be published in the city of Springfield and one in the city of Chicago. [The act was submitted at the election of Nov. 5, 1918, and was approved by the voters of the state. It is therefore a law.]

The provisions in this act for the payment of the principal of the bonds at maturity and of the interest thereon annually, as it shall accrue, by a direct annual tax which has been levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue appropriated for that purpose, shall be irrevocable until such debt and interest be paid in full, and for the making of such payment the faith of the state of Illinois is hereby pledged.

AMERICAN RED CROSS—CHICAGO CHAPTER.

Statistical resume of chapter activities from the beginning of war to Oct. 31, 1918. By John W. Champion, executive secretary.

Production.

Knitted garments.....	531,669
Surgical dressings.....	9,065,912
Comfort kits: Army.....	19,053
Navy.....	47,614
Christmas packages (this does not include 15,000 shipped in November, 1918).....	40,852
Hospital supplies and garments..	359,193
Refugee supplies.....	322,032
Supplies for Italian relief: Items	54,615

Resume of Production.

Total number of items.....	10,440,940
Cost of materials.....	\$1,266,401.16
Estimated value.....	\$3,977,250.00

Used Clothing for Belgium Relief.

Number of items (estimated)...	456,932
Estimated value.....	\$335,000.00
Grand total of items shipped.....	10,897,872
Total number of carloads.....	126
Men canteened.....	500,000

Civilian Relief.

Number of families taken care of	12,886
Money expended for these families: Financial aid.....	\$442,925.50
Cost of service given.....	\$100,025.56

Medical Service.

Value of service rendered (less than 1% paid).....	\$165,700.00
Number physicians volunteering.	1,760
Number of dentists volunteering.	1,248
Number of ambulance men volunteering.....	22
Doctors (calls).....	41,257
Cases hospitalized.....	1,396

Legal Aid Committee of Chicago Bar Association.

Number of cases handled.....	10,000
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Speakers' Bureau.

Speaking assignments.....	699
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Branches and Auxiliaries.

Number of active auxiliaries, Oct. 31, 1918.....	570
Number of active branches, Oct. 31, 1918.....	30
Auxiliary and branch workers...	65,500

Bureau of Investigation.

Total number of cases investigated.....	537
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Military Relief.

Number of cases handled.....	1,980
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Department of Instruction.

Total number of classes conducted.....	687
Total number of students instructed.....	14,017

Nursing Service.

Total number of nurses enrolled	1,667
Number of nurses serving in American camps.....	657
Number of nurses serving overseas.....	459

Salvage and Conservation Bureau.

Gross returns from salvage (impossible to estimate amount of material saved by Chicago people as a result of conservation campaign promoted throughout the chapter jurisdiction).....	\$15,083.52
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Motor Corps.

Present enrollment, Oct. 31, 1918	156
Total number of calls.....	10,344
Mileage.....	56,900

Department of Relations to Exemption Boards.

Total number of letters distributed.....	13,000
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Memberships.

Total number of memberships secured by Chicago chapter to June 15, 1918 (since June 15 no effort has been made to secure renewal of annual members).....	544,823
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War Fund.

Total amount secured or pledged to second war fund.....	\$6,700,000.00
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Base Hospital and Ambulance Companies.

Number of base hospitals organized and equipped.....	4
Personnel recruited by the chapter for these hospitals.....	1,346
Number of hospital beds (about)	6,000
Ambulance companies organized	2
Men recruited and trained for same.....	360
Total number of ambulances supplied by or through the Chicago chapter.....	65
Kitchen trailers.....	15

Chapter Bulletin.

Circulation of Chapter Bulletin	10,000
Total disbursements of Chicago chapter for all purposes.....	\$2,549,690.62

Junior Red Cross.

Membership enrollment.....	350,000
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LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS:

Anti-Cruelty Society and Refuge—President, L. E. Meyers; secretary, H. L. Roberts, 155 West Grand avenue.

Anti-Saloon League of Illinois—1200, 189 West Madison street (Security building); superintendent, F. Scott McBride.

Chicago Law and Order League—President, Arthur Burrage Farwell; secretary, Rev. Herbert B. Gwyn, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.

Chicago Penny Savings Society—538, 608 South Dearborn street; president, William C. Hollister; secretary, Orris J. Milliken.

Citizens' Association—1417, 11 South LaSalle street; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, S. M. Singleton.

Citizens' League of Chicago for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards—428, 155 North Clark street; president, Richmond Dean; secretary, William C. Hollister; superintendent, Henry King Grose.

Englewood Law and Order League—6504 Harvard avenue; attorney, John H. Lyle.

Garfield Park Protective Association—President, E. Worthing; secretary, William Waters, 4147 West Congress street.

Hyde Park Protective Association—Secretary, Arthur Burrage Farwell, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.

Illinois Humane Society—1145 South Wabash avenue; president, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott.

CHICAGO STREET GRADES.

The grade of the streets in the central portion of Chicago has been raised three times. In 1855 it was raised from 2½ to 3 feet above the then existing surface, and it was again raised

by about the same amount in 1857 and 1872, making the present level fourteen feet above "city datum," which is the low-water mark of the lake in 1847.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1.	333 S. Wells-st.	44.	3123 W. Lake street.	87.	8701 Escanaba-av.	2.	640 W. Washington-st.
2.	2421 Lowe avenue.	45.	4602 Cottage Grove.	88.	3500 W. 60th street.	3.	158 West Erie street.
3.	855 West Erie street.	46.	9321-23 S. Chicago-av.	89.	4456 N. Knox avenue.	4.	214 West 22d street.
4.	1244 N. Halsted street.	47.	7541 Dobson avenue.	90.	1016 W. Division-st.	5.	1125 West 12th street.
5.	328 S. Jefferson street.	48.	4005 Dearborn street.	91.	3000 Elbridge avenue.	6.	117 N. Franklin-st.
6.	535 Maxwell street.	49.	1642 W. 47th street.	92.	Fullerton-av. bridge.	7.	455 N. Lincoln street.
7.	636 Blue Island-av.	50.	4649 Wentworth-av.	93.	331 South Wells-st.	8.	2865 S. Loomis street.
8.	2931 Archer avenue.	51.	6345 Wentworth-av.	94.	326 S. Jefferson-st.	9.	61 E. South Water-st.
9.	1827 Cottage Grove-av.	52.	4714 S. Elizabeth-st.	95.	4000 Wilcox street.	10.	1613 Hudson avenue.
10.	733 S. LaSalle-st.	53.	40th and Packers-av.	96.	439 N. Waller-av.	11.	9 East 36th place.
11.	10 E. Austin avenue.	54.	8023 Eberhart-av.	97.	13359 Superior-av.	12.	2256 W. 13th street.
12.	1641 W. Lake street.	55.	2740 Sheffield avenue.	98.	202 E. Chicago-av.	13.	2756 N. Fairfield-av.
13.	209 N. Dearborn-st.	56.	2214 Barry avenue.	99.	3042 S. Kedvale-av.	14.	918-West 19th street.
14.	509 W. Chicago-av.	57.	2412 Haddon avenue.	100.	6843 Rosalie-av.	15.	4600 Cottage Grove.
15.	1154 W. 22d street.	58.	92d street bridge.	101.	6900 Justine street.	16.	1405 East 62d place.
16.	23 West 31st street.	59.	326 Exchange avenue.	102.	7077 N. Clark street.	17.	9323 S. Chicago-av.
17.	558 W. Lake street.	60.	1315 E. 55th street.	103.	1459 W. Harrison-st.	18.	4738 Halsted street.
18.	1123 W. 12th street.	61.	6300 Wentworth-av.	104.	1401 Michigan-av.	19.	1129 W. Chicago-av.
19.	3444 Rhodes avenue.	62.	34 E. 114th street.	105.	2337 W. Erie street.	20.	446 West 69th street.
20.	1318 Rawson street.	63.	6328-30 Maryland-av.	106.	2754 N. Fairfield-av.	21.	1529 Belmont avenue.
21.	14 W. Taylor street.	64.	6244 Larkin street.	107.	2253 W. 13th street.	22.	2545 Foster avenue.
22.	520 Webster avenue.	65.	2714 W. 39th street.	108.	4335 Lippa avenue.	23.	4837 Linn avenue.
23.	1702 West 21st place.	66.	2356 Fillmore street.	109.	2338 S. Whipple-st.	24.	1040 Vincennes road.
24.	2447 Warren avenue.	67.	4666 Fulton street.	110.	2250 Foster avenue.	25.	7077 N. Clark-st.
25.	1975 Canalport-av.	68.	1642 N. Kostner-av.	111.	1701 North Wash- naw avenue.	26.	4002 Wilcox street.
26.	451 N. Lincoln street.	69.	4017 N. Tripp-av.	112.	1732 Byron street.	27.	30 East 114th street.
27.	1244 N. Wells-st.	70.	2100 Eastwood-av.	113.	4658 Lexington-st.	28.	1621 N. Robey street.
28.	2867 Loomis street.	71.	Weed-st. bridge (fire- boat Chicago).	114.	3542 Fullerton-av.	29.	441 N. Waller avenue.
29.	740 West 35th street.	72.	7914 Burnham-av.	115.	11940 S. Peoria-st.	30.	6017 S. State street.
30.	1125 N. Ashland-av.	73.	8630 Emerald avenue.	116.	5929 S. Wood street.	31.	1401 Michigan-av.
31.	2012 W. Congress-st.	74.	10615 Ewing avenue.	117.	316 N. Laramie-av.	32.	2360 S. Whipple-st.
32.	59 E. South Water-st.	75.	12054-56 Wallace-st.	118.	13401 Indiana-av.	33.	4467 Marshfield-av.
33.	2208 Clybourn-av.	76.	3519 Cortland street.	119.	6080 Avondale-av.	34.	1024 East 73d street.
34.	114 N. Curtis street.	77.	1224 S. Kaskaskia-av.	120.	11035 Homewood-av.		
35.	1625 N. Robey street.	78.	1052 Waveland-av.	121.	35th and Charles.		
36.	2946 W. 25th street.	79.	5358 N. Ashland-av.	122.	6856 Indiana-av.		
37.	Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart).	80.	623 East 108th street.	123.	3218 S. Western-av.		
38.	2246 S. Ridgeway-av.	81.	10458 Hoxie avenue.	124.	44 N. Kedzie-av.		
39.	1818 West 33d place.	82.	761 East 95th street.	125.	2329 N. Natchez-av.		
40.	119 N. Franklin-st.	83.	1219 Lafayette place.				
41.	Throop street bridge.	84.	5721 S. Halsted-st.				
42.	230 W. Illinois-st.	85.	3700 W. Huron-st.				
43.	2183 Stave street.	86.	2414 Cuyler avenue.				

FIRE INSURANCE PATROLS.

No.	Location.
1.	179 W. Monroe street.
2.	111 South Green-st.
3.	15 West 23d street.
4.	Union stockyards.
5.	221 Whiting street.
6.	234 S. Howe avenue.
7.	1828 W. Division-st.
8.	324 N. Michigan-av.

RATES OF FARE FOR TAXICABS.

Fixed by Chicago city ordinances. Sight-seeing cars and autobuses having a capacity of eight persons or more not included.

I. Rates by Distance.

For first half-mile (or fraction thereof)	for one person.....	40 cents
For each succeeding quarter-mile (or fraction thereof).....		10 cents
For each additional person for the whole journey.....		25 cents
For each four minutes of waiting (or fraction thereof).....		10 cents

Waiting time shall include (a) the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning ten minutes after call time at the place to which it has been called; (b) the time consumed by unavoidable delay at street crossings or bridges, and (c) the time consumed while standing at the direction of the passenger.

No charge shall be made (a) for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator, or (b) for time consumed by the premature arrival in response to a call.

II. Hour Rates.

For trip of two miles or more.

Car seating two persons, \$2.50; minimum charge for trip, \$1.

Seating three to five persons, \$3.50; minimum charge for trip, \$1.50.

Seating more than five persons, \$4.50; minimum charge for trip, \$2.

Where the trip is for two miles or more and the passenger at the time of hiring any such vehicle expressly elects, as such passenger may

do, to pay therefor by the hour, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall supply the passenger with a card upon which shall appear the name of the owner, the name and license number of the operator and the exact time of the hiring, and the charge for such service, in the absence of such express agreement, shall not exceed the rates prescribed above as the "hour rate."

The rate of fare to be asked or demanded for such vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the time in which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the service.

In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the said capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicle.

No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without extra charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the vehicle bureau, department of police, in the city hall.

UNITED CHARITIES OF CHICAGO.

168 North Michigan avenue.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles W. Folds.
 First Vice-President—Julius Rosenwald.
 Second Vice-President—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.
 Secretary—Charles A. Munroe.
 Treasurer—David R. Forgan.
 Acting General Superintendent—Wilfred S. Reynolds.

Directors Representing the Community at Large.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, William McCormick Blair, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Walter S. Brewster, Wm. H. Bush, Marquis Eaton, Howard Eiting, Charles W. Folds, David R. Forgan, L. A. Goddard, N. B. Higbie, Mrs. James L. Houghteling, Otis McG. Howard, George T. Kelly, Nathan W. MacChesney, B. H. Marshall, L. Wilbur Messer, Charles A. Munroe, Potter Palmer, Jr., Herbert F. Perkins, Julius Rosenwald, Howard Van D. Shaw, Harry A. Wheeler, Harold F. White.

Directors Representing the Districts.

Thomas Allinson, the Rev. Floyd I. Beckwith, Mrs. Ralph Bourne, Miss Naomi Donnelley, Mrs. William Hubbard, Judge Edmund Ja-recki, the Rev. Fred A. Moore, Angus Roy Shannon, Mrs. A. J. Sittig, Mrs. Dunlap Smith.

Executive Staff, 1917-1918.

Acting General Superintendent—W. S. Reynolds.
 Financial Secretary—Bernard C. Roloff.
 Director, Intercity Inquiries—Miss Lulu Parks.
 Cashier—Miss Bess G. Davies.
 Registrar, Registration Bureau—Miss Helen M. Crittenden.

Statistical Department—Miss Elizabeth B. Hughes.

STATISTICS, 1917-1918.

Families Dealt With.

New (families asking aid from us for the first time)..... 4,718
 Old (i. e., known to U. C. in other years)..... 6,951
 Families under care with plans for rehabilitation..... 7,507
 Families counseled with or reported on but not needing treatment..... 4,162
 Total different families..... 11,669
 Number of persons in total families... 52,011

Employment Secured.

Temporary, odd or day jobs, times..... 536
 Employment that should be regular, instances..... 270
 Relief work devised and paid for by U. C., as a substitute for direct relief (number of persons)..... 720

Legal Aid Secured for Families.

Police (persons)..... 72
 Lawyers (families)..... 6
 Societies (families)..... 388
 Courts (adults)..... 111
 Courts (children)..... 268

Medical Aid Secured.

From.	Persons.
Ambulance service.....	35
Health department.....	67
Nurses.....	1,576
County doctor.....	785
Private physician.....	1,498
Dispensaries.....	2,477
Hospitals or convalescent homes.....	1,696

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO (7TH DISTRICT).

79 West Monroe street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (1918).

Class A—George M. Reynolds, Chicago.
 James B. Forgan, Chicago.
 E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa.
 Class B—John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 A. H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.
 (Vacancy)
 Class C—E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa.
 James Simpson, Chicago, Ill.
 William A. Heath, Evanston, Ill.

OFFICERS.

W. A. Heath, federal reserve agent and chairman.
 James Simpson, deputy chairman.
 W. F. McLallen, secretary and assistant federal reserve agent.
 W. H. White, assistant federal reserve agent and manager department of examinations.
 F. R. Burgess, auditor.
 W. A. Hopkins, assistant auditor.
 L. A. Walton, secretary subcapital issues committee.
 James B. McDougal, governor.
 C. R. McKay, deputy governor.
 B. G. McCloud, cashier.

S. B. Cramer, assistant cashier.
 Clarke Washburne, assistant cashier.
 F. J. Carr, assistant cashier.
 K. C. Childs, assistant cashier.
 J. H. Dillard, assistant cashier.
 F. Bateman, assistant cashier.
 O. J. Netterstrom, assistant cashier.
 Frank R. Hanrahan, assistant cashier.
 Frank A. Lindsten, assistant cashier.

Bond Department.

D. A. Jones, assistant cashier.
 A. H. Voght, acting assistant cashier.
 Herbert G. Kaiser, assistant auditor.

DETROIT BRANCH.

Directors.

John Ballantyne, Detroit; Emory W. Clark, Detroit; Julius H. Haass, Detroit; Charles H. Hodges, Detroit; Robert B. Locke, Detroit.

Officers.

R. B. Locke, manager and chairman of board; J. G. Baskin, assistant federal reserve agent; William R. Cation, cashier; J. B. Dew, assistant cashier.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE G. A. R.

Department Officers (1918-1919).

Commander—Joseph W. Fifer, Bloomington.
 Senior Vice-Commander—Edwin N. Armstrong, Peoria.
 Junior Vice-Commander—Henry K. Wolcott, Batavia.
 Medical Director—W. M. Hanna, Aurora.
 Chaplain—Rev. W. J. Libberton, Chicago.
 Council of Administration—William Andrews, Rockford; A. D. Cadwallader, Lincoln; A. S. Wright, Woodstock; James M. Taylor, Taylorville; R. M. Campbell, Peoria.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
 Patriotic Instructor—E. J. Ingersoll, Carbon-dale.
 Judge Advocate—James M. Taylor, Taylorville.
 Chief of Staff—W. H. Moore, Bloomington.
 Chief Mustering Officer—Philip Smith, Peoria.
 Inspector—John W. Arnold, Lockport.
 Headquarters—Memorial hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard. Postmaster, William B. Carille; room 353.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman streets; appraiser, W. H. Clare.

Department of Commerce—Room 629; radio inspector, Robert E. Earle.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Room 503; George W. Doonan, commercial agent.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector (vacancy); special deputy collector, John R. Ford; naval officer, William Brown; special deputy naval officer, Edgar C. Hawley.

Hydrographic Office—Room 528; Lieut. A. M. Steckel in charge.

Immigration Bureau—Pontiac building, Dearborn and Harrison streets; inspector in charge, H. R. Landis.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; William Nicholas and John F. Hanson.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, Julius F. Smietanka; chief deputy, Charles P. McNamara.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, Dr. J. O. Cobb.

Postoffice Inspector—Room 330; James E. Stuart in charge.

Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing; Frank McFarland, superintendent.

United States District Attorney—Room 826; Charles F. Clynne; chief clerk, William A. Snaull.

United States Engineer—Room 508; officer in charge, Lieut.-Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, John J. Bradley; chief deputy, Joseph F. Ryan.

United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, chief operator.

United States Subtreasury—First floor, northwest section; assistant treasurer, Robert I. Hunt; cashier, Frank C. Russell.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; meteorologist in charge, Henry J. Cox.

SALARIES OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS.

District attorney.....	\$10,000
Postmaster	8,000
Collector of customs.....	7,000
Treasurer	5,000
Marshal	5,000
Naval officer.....	5,000
Internal revenue collector.....	4,500
United States engineer.....	3,500
Appraiser	4,500
Meteorologist (weather).....	4,000

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO.

Argentine Republic—Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., 811, 79 West Monroe street.

Austria-Hungary—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.

Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 431, 108 N. State street.

Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1612, 105 S. LaSalle-st.

Brazil—S. R. Alexander, 10, 183 N. Wabash-av.

Chile—M. H. Ehlert, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.

Colombia—Joaquin A. Saavedra, 1136 Otis bldg.

Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle-st.

Cuba—P. Caballero, 5 North LaSalle street.

Denmark—B. F. Falkenstjerne, 921, 326 W. Madison street.

Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.

Ecuador—Fruitos T. Plaza, 912 Lakeside place.

France—Antonin Barthelemy, 225-227, 108 South LaSalle street.

Germany—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.

Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 807 Pullman building.

Greece—Constantine Xanthopoulos (consul-general), 147 North Dearborn street.

Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.

Honduras—Jule F. Brower (consul-general), 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.

Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 1446, 72 West Adams street.

Japan—Saburo Kurusu, 929, 122 S. Michigan-av.

Mexico—Col. Edmundo E. Martinez, suite 820, 608 South Dearborn street.

Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 1407, 140 South Dearborn street.

Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle-st.

Norway—Olaf Bernits (acting), 723, 30 North LaSalle street.

Panama—E. A. Navarro, 303, 608 S. Dearborn-st.

Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 5241 Carmen-av.

Peru—(Vacancy).

Peru—Hiram J. Siffer, 860, 209 S. LaSalle street.

Portugal—(Vacancy).

Russia—Antoine Valkoff (consul-general), 616, 29 South LaSalle street.

Salvador—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle-st.

Siam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.

Spain—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.

Sweden—Sigurd T. Goes, 402, 108 S. LaSalle-st.

Switzerland—Henry Nussle, 310, 11 S. LaSalle-st.

Turkey—(Vacancy).

Uruguay—R. Charles Liebrecht, 822, 608 S. Dearborn street.

Venezuela—Blaine J. Brickwood, 811, 79 West Monroe street.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

Acacia—5719 Kenwood avenue.

Alpha Delta Phi—1005 East 57th street.

Alpha Kappa Kappa—1832 West Adams street.

Alpha Tau Omega—823 East 60th street.

Beta Theta Pi—5535 Woodlawn avenue.

Chi Psi—5735 University avenue.

Delta Chi—5125 Kimbark avenue.

Delta Kappa Epsilon—5754 Woodlawn avenue.

Delta Sigma Phi—5804 Blackstone avenue.

Delta Tau Delta—5607 University avenue.

Delta Upsilon—5747 Blackstone avenue.

Gamma Alpha—5520 Blackstone avenue.

Phi Alpha Delta—2913 South Michigan avenue.

Phi Delta Theta—935 East 60th street.

Phi Gamma Delta—975 East 60th street.

Phi Kappa Psi—5635 University avenue.

Phi Kappa Sigma—5733 University avenue.

Psi Upsilon—5639 University avenue.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—5817 Kenwood avenue.

Sigma Chi—5823 Woodlawn avenue.

Sigma Nu—5824 Woodlawn avenue.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY.

	1917.	1916.
Operating revenue.....	\$25,351,585	\$22,863,118
Operating expense.....	13,791,636	11,907,879
Net revenue	8,723,702	8,133,072
Net income	4,877,077	4,399,413
Surplus	6,184,990	732,301
Assets	117,169,846	107,512,366

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—John J. Fitzpatrick.

Vice-President—Oscar F. Nelson.

Secretary—E. N. Nockels.

Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hoop.

Treasurer—Thomas F. Kennedy.

Headquarters—166 West Washington street.

MILITARY FORCES OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander in Chief—Gov. Frank O. Lowden.
The Adjt.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
Adjt.-Gen.—Col. Richings J. Shand.
Inspector-General—Col. Stephen O. Tripp.
Inspector-General—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Chicago.
Chief of Ordnance—(Vacancy).
Assistant Chief of Ordnance—(Vacancy).
Judge Advocate—(Vacancy).
Surgeon-General—Col. Jacob Frank, Chicago.



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BRIG.-GEN.
F. S. DICKSON.

IN FRANCE.

First Brigade (headquarters, Chicago), now 66th Brigade Headquarters, Infantry—Brig.-Gen. Paul A. Wolf (R. A.)
First Infantry (headquarters, Chicago), now the 131st Regiment Infantry, United States Army—Col. Joseph B. Sanborn.
Second Infantry (headquarters, Chicago), now the 132d Regiment Infantry, United States Army—Col. Abel Davis.
Seventh Infantry (headquarters, Chicago), now the Military Trains and Military Police of the 33d Division—Col. Charles D. Center.
Sixth Infantry (headquarters, Geneseo), now the 123d Field Artillery, United States Army—Col. Charles G. Davis.
Third Infantry (headquarters, Aurora), now the 129th Regiment Infantry, United States Army—Col. Regent Myers.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Quincy), now the 65th Brigade Headquarters, Infantry.
Fourth Infantry (headquarters, Paris), now the 130th Regiment Infantry, United States Army—Col. John V. Clinnin.
Fifth Infantry (headquarters, Quincy), now the 122d Machine Gun Battalion, 33d Division—Lieut.-Col. David R. Swaim.
Eighth Infantry (headquarters, Chicago), now the 370th Infantry, United States Army (colored)—Col. Thomas A. Roberts (R. A.).
First Field Artillery (headquarters, Chicago), now the 149th Field Artillery, United States Army—Col. Henry J. Reilly.
Second Field Artillery (formerly the First Cavalry, headquarters, Chicago), now the 122d Field Artillery, United States Army—Col. Milton J. Foreman.
Third Field Artillery (headquarters, East St. Louis), now the 124th Field Artillery, United States Army—Col. Horatio B. Hackett.
Company A, Signal Corps (headquarters, Chicago), now the 108th Field Signal Battalion—Major Karl Truesdell.
First Regiment Engineers (headquarters, Chicago), now the 108th Regiment Engineers, United States Army—Col. Henry A. Allen.
Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Ambulance Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 108th Sanitary Trains—Maj. Harry D. Orr.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

First Brigade (headquarters, Springfield)—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson commanding.
Ninth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Springfield)—Col. Frank L. Taylor com-

manding; Lieut.-Col. Samuel N. Hunter, Maj. Wilbur E. Satterfield, Maj. Charles W. Russell, Maj. Claude E. Smith.
Tenth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Danville)—Col. Oscar Phillip Yeager commanding; Lieut.-Col. John H. Lewman, Maj. John O. Smith, Maj. Henry C. Hill, Maj. J. Richard Boyer.
Eleventh Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. James E. Stuart commanding; Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Vincent, Maj. Herbert A. Fife, Maj. Britton A. Budd, Maj. Samuel H. Vowell.

ILLINOIS RESERVE MILITIA.

First Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. Leroy T. Steward, commanding; Maj. Alvar N. Bournique, adjutant-general; Maj. C. C. Daughaday, inspector-general; Maj. George R. Linn, quartermaster-general; Maj. William T. Church, ordnance officer and inspector of small arms; Lieut.-Col. Julius R. Kline, judge-advocate.
First Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. William N. Pelouze commanding; Lieut.-Col. Antone F. Lorensen; Maj. Lucius A. Hine, Maj. Nicholas J. Budinger, Maj. Benjamin Zweig.
Second Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Joseph C. Wilson commanding; Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Alsip, Maj. Edgar Rice Burroughs, Maj. John P. Hobbs, Maj. Archibald MacLeisch.
Third Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. A. L. Bolte commanding; Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Howe, Maj. Joseph M. Allen, Maj. R. Scott Miner, Maj. Fred J. Phillips.
Fourth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. William C. Beckman commanding; Lieut.-Col. (vacancy), Maj. J. H. Ireland, Maj. Walter S. Cadwell, Maj. M. J. Weiland.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Springfield)—Brig.-Gen. Frank P. Wells commanding.
Fifth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Springfield)—Col. Charles P. Summers commanding; Lieut.-Col. (vacancy); Maj. Frank R. Simmons, Maj. Homer D. Junkin, Maj. Max Hurd.
Sixth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Oregon)—Col. Franc Bacon commanding; Lieut.-Col. William H. Brogner, Maj. Charles S. Harkison, Maj. Fred L. Dewey, Pontiac.
Seventh Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Springfield)—Maj. Hal M. Smith, Maj. Harry M. Powell.
Eighth Regiment, Depot Organization (headquarters, Quincy)—Col. J. E. Caldwell, Lieut.-Col. Clare Irwin, Maj. John M. Huns-gate.
First Separate Battalion (colored), (headquarters, Chicago)—Maj. John R. Marshall commanding.
Supply Company (headquarters, Chicago)—Capt. William O. Lee, 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Campbell.
Medical Corps (headquarters, Chicago)—1st Lieut. Claude Runyon, 1st Lieut. George Elwood Pumphrey.

ILLINOIS MEN IN WAR.

The state of Illinois furnished 308,240 men in the United States army and navy for the war with Germany. The state furnished 256,181 men for the federal army and navy in the civil war. Of this number probably 50,000 were re-enlistments.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lloyd.....1837-1838	A. Gilbert.....	1849	D. J. Swente....	1858	Wm. H. Musham,1901-1904
A. Calhoun.....	C. P. Bradley.....1850-1851	1839	U. P. Harries....	1859-1867	John Camplon.,1904-1906
L. Nichol.....	U. P. Harries....	1854	R. A. Williams,1867-1873		James Horan.....1906-1910
A. Sherman.....1841-1843	J. M. Donnelly..	1854	Matt. Benner, 1873-1879		C. F. Seyferlich,1910-1914
S. F. Gale.....1844-1846	S. McBride.....	1855-1857	D. J. Swente...1879-1901		Thos. O'Connor. 1914
C. E. Peck.....1847-1848					

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

In spite of the great war in Europe, which absorbed the greater part of the energy of the citizens of Illinois in 1918, the program arranged by the centennial commission was carried through with remarkable success. In many of the counties local organizations were formed which arranged celebrations at various times and places with appropriate exercises. At the state capital, on April 17 and 18, there was a meeting of the Illinois Historical society in observance of the centennial of the adoption of the enabling act; on Aug. 9-26 the state fair and centennial exposition; Oct. 1-6, state centennial pageant with unveiling of statues of Lincoln and Douglas, and on Dec. 3 the final observance under the auspices of the centennial commission and State Historical society.

The official centennial celebration held in Springfield Oct. 1 to 6 was one of the most impressive of the year. Aside from a historical pageant, in which more than 1,000 persons appeared, the features were the laying of the corner stone of the memorial building and the dedication of statues of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln on Saturday, Oct. 5.

The corner stone was laid at 10:30 in the forenoon, the Douglas statue dedicated at 11 a. m., and the Lincoln statue at 2:30 p. m. The principal address at the Douglas ceremony was made by Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, while at the dedication of the Lincoln statue Lord Charnwood of England was the orator. Both the speakers were introduced by Gov. Frank O. Lowden.

The Lincoln statue, which is the work of Andrew O'Connor, an eminent eastern sculptor, looks down Capitol avenue from the east entrance to the statehouse. It stands on a large base approached by granite steps, and as a background there is a huge granite slab, on the back of which is carved Lincoln's farewell address to Springfield as he departed for Washington.

The Douglas statue, made by the Chicago sculptor, Gilbert P. Riswold, stands on a smaller base at the left of the Lincoln statue and just in front of the space formerly occupied by the Menard group. This group has been moved to the southeast corner of the capitol grounds and to the right of the Lincoln statue, thus balancing the arrangement.

The celebration of the adoption of the first constitution of Illinois, held at Springfield on Aug. 26, was also notable. Former President Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker. Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Bishop Samuel Fallows and others took part in the exercises, which were held in the state fair grounds. There also, in the coliseum, was presented "The Masque of Illinois," by Wallace Rice of Chicago. Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of the governor, acted the part of "Illinois."

CHICAGO CELEBRATION.

Chicago held its centennial celebration Oct. 8 to 13. A pageant written by Arthur Herzog was given at the Auditorium on the evenings of Oct. 9, 10 and 11, and on the afternoon of Oct. 12. It was produced under the direction of Mr. Herzog, pageant master, and Mrs. Lillian Fitch and Bertha L. Iles, assistants. One scene was produced by the Drama league under the direction of Mrs. A. Starr Best. The musical directors of the pageant were Daniel Protheroe and William

Well. The dances were arranged and directed by Marie Yung.

August M. Eigen was stage director, with Thomas Phillips assistant. The pageant opened with the Indian period and then followed the history of the territory and state, on down to the present, showing the arrival of Marquette and Joliet, the settlement of Kaskaskia, the Fort Dearborn massacre, the admission of the state into the union, the reception of Lafayette, the development of the state prior to the civil war, the civil war, the Chicago fire, the world's fair, and finally the call to arms in the war against Germany and Austria. A striking feature was the roll call of nations, each dressed in a costume of the nation represented, and showing the national flag.

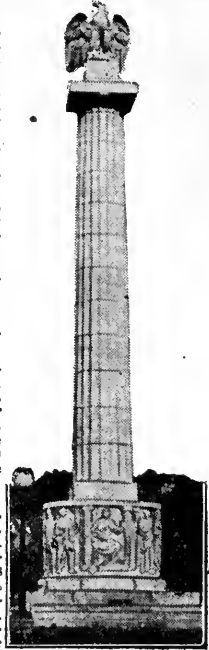
The Illinois Centennial monument was dedicated in Logan square at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, with appropriate exercises. W. Tudor ApMadoc presided. The dedication was under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial committee of Chicago. The Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., delivered the invocation and Gov. Frank O. Lowden delivered the address. The presentation of the monument was by Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute of Chicago, and the acceptance by Jens C. Hansen,



NY Herald Service.
LINCOLN STATUE.



DOUGLAS STATUE.



Behm Photo.

CENTENNIAL MONUMENT, CHICAGO.

member of the West Chicago park commission. The monument was erected with money provided by the Benjamin Franklin Ferguson fund, a bequest providing an income which is to be expended by the trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago in the erection and maintenance of enduring statuary and monuments in Chicago in commemoration of worthy men or women, or important events of American history.

Among other notable centennial celebrations in the course of the year were those at Chester and Fort Gage (Kaskaskia), Starved Rock, Jacksonville, St. Charles, Rockford, Anna, Hoopeston and Carthage on July 4; New Salem, Aug. 16; Vandalia, the second capital of Illinois, Sept. 24-26; Belleville, Sept. 11-13; Alton, Sept. 18; Alton, Sept. 25-27.

The centennial half dollar, coined under an act of congress, was distributed on a pro rata basis by Hugh S. Magill, Jr., director of the centennial celebration, and sold at the uniform price of \$1. The coinage was limited to 100,000 pieces, and the money made was used for the payment of celebration expenses.

The "Centennial Bulletin," published in Springfield, gave full reports of the various events, as well as advance information as to the program of celebrations. From this publication, which will be of value to future historians of Illinois, most of the foregoing facts were taken.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Illinois Centennial commission, under the direction or auspices of which the celebrations

were held, was, in November, 1918, as follows: Chairman—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, 38 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

Secretary—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, state capitol, Springfield.

Dr. Edward Bowe, Jacksonville; Hon. John J. Brown, Vandalia; Hon. John W. Bunn, Springfield; Hon. William Butterworth, Moline; Hon. Leon A. Colp, Marion; Rev. R. W. Ennis, Mason City; Prof. E. B. Greene, 315 Lincoln hall, Urbana; President Edmund J. James, University of Illinois, Urbana; Hon. George Pasfield, Jr., Springfield; Hon. William N. Pelouze, 12 West Delaware place, Chicago; Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr., Fairfield; Judge Thomas F. Scully, county building, Chicago; Rev. Frederic Siedenburgh, S. J., 617 Ashland block, Chicago.

Director of the Centennial Celebration—Hugh S. Magill, Jr., state capitol, Springfield.

Assistant Director Centennial Celebration—Horace H. Bancroft, state capitol, Springfield.

Pageant Writer and Lecturer—Wallace Rice, 2701 Best avenue, Chicago.

Manager of Publicity—Halbert O. Crews, state capitol, Springfield.

Editor Centennial Memorial History—Prof. Clarence Walworth Alvord, University of Illinois.

Pageant Master—Frederick Bruegger, 5420 Cornell avenue, Chicago.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln—Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue; secretary, James P. Hall, Association House—2150 West North avenue; Miss Winifred Salisbury.

Bohemian Settlement House—1831 South Racine avenue; Miss Gertrude Ray.

Chicago Commons—109 North Morgan street and Grand avenue; Graham Taylor.

Chicago Hebrew Institute—West Taylor and Lytle streets; superintendent, Philip L. Seman.

Christopher House—2507 Greenwood avenue; Miss Ora E. Edmonds.

Ell Bates House—621 West Elm street; Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt.

Emerson—1746 Emerson avenue; Mrs. Rhoda A. Leach.

Fellowship House—831 West 33d place; Mrs. Elliott W. Davis.

Forward Movement—109 North Dearborn street; Glenwood Preble, executive secretary.

Frederick Douglass—3032 Wabash avenue; Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley.

Gads Hill Center—1919 West 20th street; Miss Ruth Austin.

Halsted Street Institutional Church Settlement—1955 South Halsted street; Rev. R. Stephenson.

Henry Booth House—701 West 14th place; Mrs. M. R. Kultechar.

Hull House—800 South Halsted street; Miss Jane Addams.

Institutional Church—3225 Dearborn street; Rev. M. J. Carey.

Little Wanderer Day Nursery and Settlement House—2118 West Chicago avenue; Mrs. Mary A. Cook.

Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; Miss Anna Heistad, R. N.

Maxwell Settlement—1214 South Clinton street, Miss Ernestine Heller.

National Park Seminary and Settlement—239 West 24th street; Mrs. E. Martin.

Neighborhood House—6710 South May street; Mrs. H. M. Van Der Vaart and S. Grace Nicholes.

Northwestern University—Augusta and Noble streets; Miss Harriet E. Vittum.

Olivet Institute—1500 Hudson avenue; Rev. Norman E. Barr.

St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street; Mrs. May Moore.

Samaritan House—2601 West Superior street; Margaret Lindesmith.

Sinal Social Center—4622 Grand boulevard; S. D. Schwartz.

South Dearborn Neighborhood Center—10441 Hoxie avenue; Ernest J. Morris.

Union Home—2932 Groveland avenue; Mrs. Hilda N. Johnson-Haskins.

University of Chicago—4630 Gross avenue; Miss Mary E. McDowell.

Wendell Phillips—2009 Walnut street; Mrs. Laura E. Miller.

CHICAGO'S FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Operated by the health department; Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging houses. Names and locations of baths: Carter H. Harrison—759 Mather street.

Martin B. Madden—3825 Wentworth avenue.

William Mavor—4647 Gross avenue.

Robert A. Waller—19 South Peoria street.

Kosciuszko—1444 Holt street.

DeWitt C. Cregier—1155 Cambridge avenue.

John Wentworth—2839 South Halsted street.

Theodore T. Gurney—1139 West Chicago avenue.

William B. Ogden—3346 Emerald avenue.

Joseph Medill—2138 Grand avenue.

Thomas Gahan—4226 Wallace street.

Pilsen—1849 Throop street.

Fernand Henrotin—2415 North Marshfield avenue.

William Loeffler—1217 South Union street.

Simon Baruch—1911 West 20th street.

Graeme Stewart—1642 West 35th street.

Fourteenth Street Bath—14th street pumping station, 1832 Indiana avenue.

Twenty-Second Street Bath—22d street pumping station, Ashland avenue near 22d street.

Lincoln—1019 North Lincoln street.

Public Bath—Polk and Paulina streets.

Public Bath—Kedzie avenue and 24th street.

The Carter H. Harrison bath, opened in January, 1904, is said to have been the first free public bath in the United States. Similar baths in Vienna charged a fee of 2 cents and those in New York 5 cents. The average cost of each plant has been between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and the average annual cost of maintenance \$1,000.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1918 consult index.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1912.
Area .....sq. miles	14.0	17.9	35.6	35.6	179.1	190.6		
Population	28,269	109,206	298,977	503,298	1,099,850	1,698,579	2,185,283	
Valuation .....dols.	7,220,249	37,053,512	275,986,559	117,133,726	219,354,363	276,555,889	*848,994,536	
Tax levy .....dols.	25,271	373,315	4,139,790	3,899,127	9,558,335	19,384,185	23,485,533	
Bonded debt.....dols.	93,395	2,326,000	11,041,000	12,752,000	18,545,400	16,328,400	26,229,642	
Receipts—Flour, brls.		713,348	1,766,937	3,215,389	4,338,058	9,313,591	8,006,233	
Wheat .....bu.	1,687,465	14,927,083	17,394,409	23,541,607	14,248,770	48,048,298	27,540,100	
Corn .....bu.	2,869,339	15,862,394	20,189,775	97,272,844	91,387,754	134,663,456	102,592,850	
Total grain.....bu.	6,928,459	37,235,207	60,432,574	165,855,370	219,052,518	349,637,295	294,858,724	
Cattle .....No.			532,964	1,382,477	3,484,280	3,039,206	3,052,953	
Shipments—								
Flour .....brls.	100,871	698,132	1,705,977	2,862,737	4,134,586	7,396,697	7,038,351	
Wheat .....bu.	883,644	12,402,197	16,432,585	22,736,288	11,975,276	36,649,956	18,679,100	
Corn .....bu.	262,013	13,700,113	17,777,377	93,572,934	90,574,379	111,099,653	78,623,100	
Total grain.....bu.	1,830,968	31,108,759	54,745,903	154,377,115	204,674,918	265,552,246	214,601,080	
Hogs, packed.....No.	20,000	151,339	688,149	4,680,637	4,473,467	7,119,440	5,161,552	
Imports, value, dols.				6,955,234	15,406,786	15,441,320	28,281,331	
Vessel arrivals, tons			3,049,265	4,616,969	5,138,253	7,044,995	9,439,074	
Clearances, tons			2,983,842	4,537,382	5,150,665	7,141,105	9,470,572	
Manufactures, value								
.....dols.		20,000,000	92,518,742	243,022,948	664,567,927	888,945,311	11,231,313,000	
Bank clearings, dols.			810,678,036	1,725,634,894	4,093,145,904	6,799,535,598	13,939,639,984.43	
Internal revenue collections .....dols.			8,395,132	8,936,615	13,518,996	13,391,410	11,652,567.87	
National bank deposits .....dols.			16,774,514	64,764,000	105,785,470	231,386,146	403,941,474	
State bank deposits .....dols.					41,670,296	153,238,138	430,468,405	
Postoffice rcpts., dols.			1,071,842	1,446,014	3,318,989	7,063,704	18,502,854	
Water used per day								
.....gals.	590,000	4,703,525	21,766,260	57,384,376	152,372,288	322,599,630	517,117,000	
Pipe .....miles	30.0	91.0	272.4	455.4	1,205.0	1,872.0	2,272	
Revenue .....dols.		131,162	539,180	865,618	2,109,508	3,250,461	5,685,006	
Policemen .....No.	9	100	274	473	1,900	2,800	4,260	
Schools .....No.	7	14	59	73	233	323	280	
Teachers .....No.	35	123	572	898	2,711	5,521	6,383	
Pupils .....No.	3,000	14,199	40,832	59,562	135,541	255,861	300,893	

*One-third full value. †in 1909.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow-gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of, permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel systems had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1899, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1898 by A. G. Wheeler and associates for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The

tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is \$53,000,000.

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Washington Street—BUILT 1867-1869; length, 1,805 feet; cost \$517,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.

LaSalle Street—BUILT 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost \$566,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost \$1,200,000.

Van Buren Street—BUILT 1891-1892; length, 1,514 feet; cost \$1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.

All used for street railway purposes.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1918.

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prg.	Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prg.
1900-1.	Harrison	Dem.	27	39	4	..	1910-11.	Busse	Rep.	38	32	..	..
1901-2.	Harrison	Dem.	29	38	3	..	1911-12.	Harrison	Dem.	42	28	..	..
1902-3.	Harrison	Dem.	30	39	1	..	1912-13.	Harrison	Dem.	45	24	..	..
1903-4.	Harrison	Dem.	32	36	1	..	1913-14.	Harrison	Dem.	45	21	1	..
1904-5.	Harrison	Dem.	32	35	2	..	1914-15.	Harrison	Dem.	39	21	4	..
1905-6.	Dunne	Dem.	32	37	1	..	1915-16.	Thompson	Rep.	27	36	3	2
1906-7.	Dunne	Dem.	36	34	..	..	1916-17.	Thompson	Rep.	32	36	..	2
1907-8.	Busse	Rep.	36	34	..	..	1917-18.	Thompson	Rep.	42	24	1	3
1908-9.	Busse	Rep.	26	43	1	..	1918-19.	Thompson	Rep.	45	22	1	2
1909-10.	Busse	Rep.	20	41	..	..					

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners of Cook county by virtue of their office also serve as commissioners of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914. The commissioners Aug. 1, 1918, were: Peter Reinberg, Bartley Burg, William Busse, Joseph Carolan, Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Thomas Kasperski, William H. Maclean, George A. Miller, Daniel Moriarty, Albert Nowak, Owen O'Malley, Dudley D. Pierson, Frank Ragen, Daniel Ryan, William D. Scott.

OFFICERS.

President—Peter Reinberg.
Treasurer—Oscar F. Mayer.
Secretary—Peter J. Ellert.
Comptroller—Roy J. Barnett.
Attorney—Adolph D. Weiner.
Real Estate Agent—Henry P. Kransz.
Forester—Ransom E. Kennicott.

FOREST PRESERVE PROPERTY.

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County on Aug. 1, 1918, held title to 12,575 acres in the district. Some details as to the various preserves follow:

Palatine Preserve—1,150 acres of hilly wooded land; 850 acres set aside and fenced for deer; twenty-five acres of artificial lake, which has developed into a home for water fowl.

Elk Grove Preserve—1,600 acres of virgin timber land; has lily ponds and bird refuges. Des Plaines River Valley Preserve—667 acres (Wheeling tract); old grove portage of Indian days and scene of reception given Father Marquette, French explorer, who surprised the Pottawattonie Indians here; the white man's first visit to Cook county, 1673; Northwestern park tract, extending from the town of Des Plaines to Higgins road, containing tracts of natural forests and sites of half a dozen Indian villages.

North Branch Chicago River Valley Preserve—Includes Indian reservation, Forest Glen,

Turnbull, Badek and Glenview tracts; Indian reservation contains all the forest land awarded to Billy Caldwell, the old Indian chief; Turnbull tract contains old Turnbull homestead, established by one of Cook county's pioneers in Indian days; Badek tract, another favorite Indian haunt.

Thatcher Park Preserve—Contains also Steele tract; preserve consists of hundreds of acres of oak and maple forest.

Salt Creek Valley Preserve—On both banks of Salt creek from the Des Plaines river to the west county line; picturesque river valley with splendid timber land.

Beverly Hills Preserve—Promontory of rock on the south side long used as picnic grounds.

Palos Hills Preserve—Contains more than 7,000 acres of hilly forest land extending along the drainage canal and back into the Sag district.

Chicago Heights Preserve—Forest tract with small bodies of water and streams; located at junction of Lincoln and Dixie highways.

Thornton and Glenwood Preserves—Adjoining tracts; fine forest land; said to have been site of a battle between Americans and British in the revolutionary war.

All of the forest preserves may be reached by automobile and many of them by street car or railroad. The accompanying map will show in what direction they lie from the central part of the city. Some of the tracts have been improved with paths and roads and a variety of accommodations for visitors, but the idea followed in all cases has been to retain the natural wild beauty of the scenery and not to introduce artificial features such as are found in city parks.

An idea of the extent to which the preserves are used by the public may be had from the recorded attendances during the months of May, June and July of 1918, which, however, does not include single visitors or family gatherings. These records show the following attendance: May, 24,560 persons; June, 71,831 persons; July, 97,089 persons; total for three months, 193,480 persons.

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed.....	60	Cranberries	33	Orchard grass seed..	14	Rough rice.....	45
Apples, green.....	50	Cucumbers	48	Osage orange seed..	33	Rutabagas	50
Apples, dried.....	24	Emmer	40	Parsnips	50	Rye meal.....	56
Barley	48	Flax seed.....	56	Peaches	48	Rye	56
Beans, green or string.....	24	Flour, wheat, barrel..	196	Peaches, dried.....	33	Salt, coarse.....	55
Beans, wax.....	24	Half barrel.....	98	Peanuts, green.....	22	Salt, fine.....	50
Beans, white.....	60	Quarter barrel sack	49	Peanuts, roasted....	20	Shorts	20
Beans, castor.....	46	Eighth barrel sack	24½	Pears	58	Sorghum seed....	50
Beets	60	Gooseberries	40	Peas, dried.....	60	Spelt	40
Blue grass seed....	14	Hair, plastering, unwashed	8	Peas, green, in pod.	32	Spinach	12
Bran	20	Washed	4	Popcorn, in ear....	70	Sweet clover seed,	
Buckwheat	52	Hemp seed.....	44	Popcorn, shelled..	56	unhulled	33
Carrots	50	Hickory nuts.....	50	Potatoes, Irish.....	60	Timothy seed....	45
Charcoal	20	Hungary grass seed	50	Potatoes, sweet....	50	Tomatoes	56
Clover seed.....	60	Indian corn or maize	56	Quinces	48	Turnips	55
Coal	80	Lime	80	Rape seed.....	50	Walnuts	50
Coke	40	Malt	38	Red top seed.....	14	Wheat	60
Corn seed, broom..	48	Millet	50				
Corn meal, unbolted	48	Millet, Japanese....	35				
Corn in ear.....	70	Oats	32				
Corn, kafir.....	56	Onions	57				
Corn, shelled.....	56	Onion sets, top.....	30				
Cotton seed.....	33	Onion sets, bottom..	32				

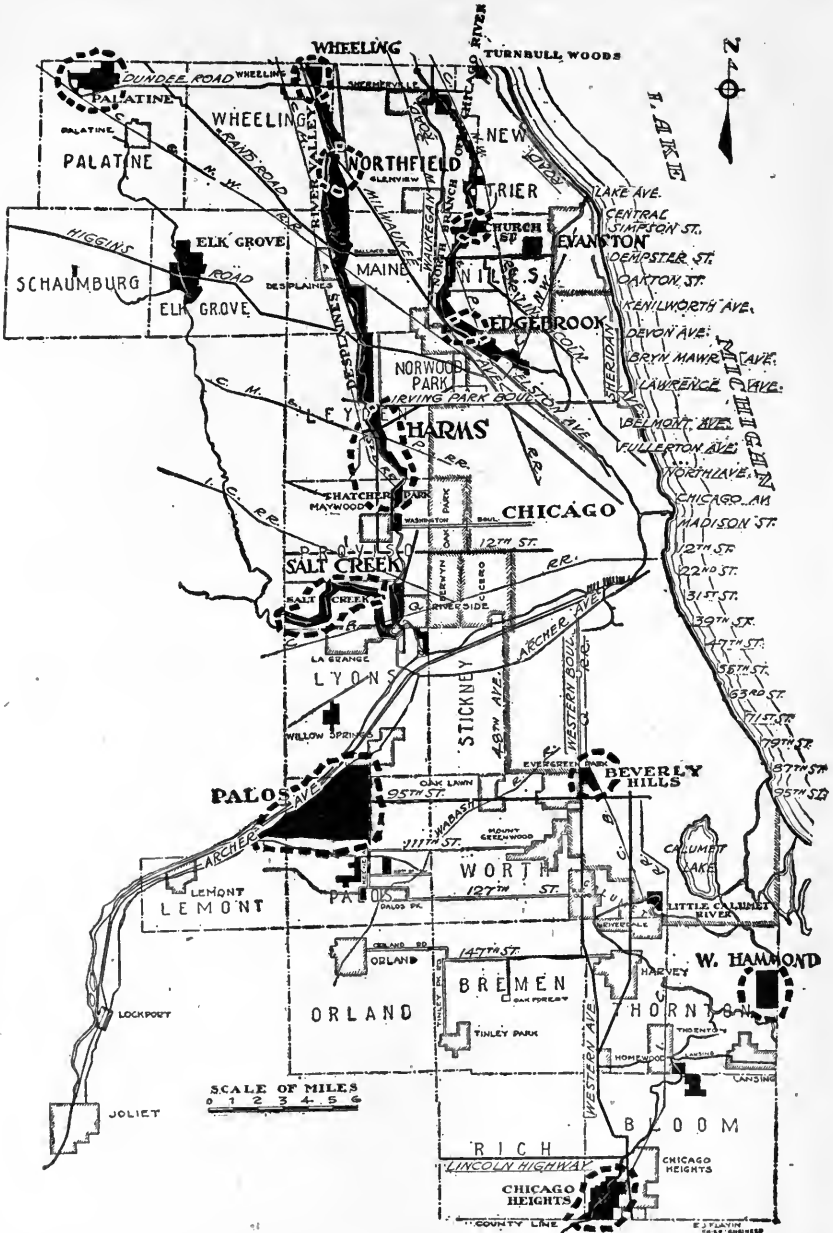
Whenever any of the following articles are sold by the cubic yard and the same are weighed, the following weights shall govern:
Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1896.....	6,444	\$22,730,615	1904.....	7,151	\$44,724,790	1912.....	11,325	\$88,786,960
1 37.....	5,294	21,777,230	1905.....	8,442	63,970,950	1913.....	10,792	89,668,427
1898.....	4,067	21,294,325	1906.....	10,629	64,822,030	1914.....	9,938	83,261,710
1899.....	3,794	20,856,750	1907.....	9,352	59,093,080	1915.....	10,340	97,291,480
1900.....	3,554	19,100,050	1908.....	10,771	68,203,920	1916.....	10,277	112,835,150
1901.....	6,053	34,962,075	1909.....	11,241	90,559,580	1917.....	4,933	64,244,450
1902.....	6,074	48,070,399	1910.....	11,409	96,387,700	1918*	2,341	28,406,450
1903.....	6,221	37,447,175	1911.....	11,106	105,269,700			

*First ten months.



FOREST PRESERVES OF COOK COUNTY.

Areas shown in black had been purchased up to Aug. 1, 1918; shaded areas indicate tracts recommended for purchase; dotted areas show new public golf grounds in forest preserves.

CHICAGO'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Following is a list of soldiers, marines and sailors from Chicago and vicinity who were killed or mortally wounded on the battle fields of France or at sea in 1918 while taking part in the world war for freedom. The dates in most cases are those on which the deaths were officially or privately announced. The list extends to Nov. 26, 1918, only.

Ackerman, Isadore, 1139 Winchester avenue; Oct. 12.
 Acontius, Corp. George, 2622 North Hamlin avenue; Nov. 25.
 Adams, Ernest J., Evanston; July 6.
 Adams, Joseph, 1438 Mohawk street; Sept. 1.
 Adamski, William, 1430 Insurance Exchange building; Nov. 24.
 Alborg, Harold H., 1416 Kolin avenue; Aug. 5.
 Allison, Lyman J., 608 East Marquette road; Sept. 5.
 Almanovicz, Kastis, 2127 W. 21st-st.; Aug. 13.
 Anagnostopoulos, George, 452 North Green st.; Nov. 20.
 Anderson, Allyn T., Wilmette; July 9.
 Anderson, Andrew, 3420 Florence street, Steger; Oct. 11.
 Anderson, Ewald L., 3723 Greenview avenue; Sept. 27.
 Anderson, Gustav H., 620 E. 35th-st.; Aug. 22.
 Anderson, Sergt. H. W., 110 West 111th place; July 6.
 Anderson, Sergt. Oskar, 3345 Seminary avenue; July 29.
 Anderson, Victor C., 4951 Potomac avenue.
 Andorf, Dietrich F., Hinsdale; Nov. 23.
 Anrzealczyk, Andrew, 226 W. 21st-pl.; Aug. 21.
 Ash, Alan; July 8.
 Augustiak, Sergt. Walter, 4826 South Lawndale avenue; Sept. 23.
 Backstrom, Sergt. Robert E., 85 West 21st street, Chicago Heights; Nov. 3.
 Baczynske, Andy, 814 Dempster street, Evanston; Nov. 17.
 Bagniewski, Michael J., 1551 North Ashland avenue; Nov. 21.
 Bailey, Sergt. Alfred, 9 E. 12th-st.; Nov. 21.
 Baldwin, George, 39 West 33d street; July 3.
 Baldwin, Capt. William W., 4153 Ellis avenue; Aug. 1.
 Bantowski, Frank, 8830 Brandon-av.; Aug. 21.
 Baranowski, Walter, 1521 Noble-st.; Nov. 26.
 Barber, Capt. Timothy L., 851 Farwell avenue; Nov. 15.
 Barnes, Bruno, 2518 S. Western-av.; July 15.
 Barr, Melvin A., 622 W. 79th-st.; July 4.
 Barton, Lieut. Lester C., New York Life building; Oct. 4.
 Basel, Charles, 5706 Honore street; June 25.
 Basone, Samuel, 919 Cambridge-av.; Nov. 9.
 Batten, Roy C., 1507 Ardmore-av.; Sept. 19.
 Baumgart, William C., 1838 Melrose street; Sept. 27.
 Bayne, Lieut. J. Alexander, 7645 Bosworth avenue; May 8.
 Bazurek, Stanley F., 656 North Spaulding avenue; Sept. 25.
 Bealin, Edward Paul, 1400 Belle Plaine avenue; Nov. 9.
 Beckford, Stephen McKinley, 6147 University avenue; June 16.
 Becking, Alvin T., 3652 North Hermitage avenue; Sept. 17.
 Beebe, La Grande, 435 South Oakley boulevard; Aug. 11.
 Behm, Edward F., 2418 Surrey-ct.; Nov. 7.
 Behrentz, Corp. Helmar J., Jr., 3237 Pierce avenue; Oct. 2.
 Belfry, Sergt. Earl, 4202 Prairie-av.; June 18.
 Bell, Leo, Joliet; July 24.
 Bellows, Lieut. Franklin B., 1204 Ashland avenue, Wilmette; Oct. 6.
 Bemberg, Henry, 2046 Howe street; July 16.
 Benischek, James A., 1912 W. 21st-st.; Oct. 1.
 Benson, Corp. Edward, 6215 Laffin street; Sept. 11.
 Bentowski, David S., 1020 South Ashland avenue; Nov. 14.

Beran, James J., 658 N. Oakley-blvd.; July 4.
 Berg, Corp. Carl G., 5239 W. 22d-pl.; Nov. 18.
 Berg, Jack, 417 East 46th place; Nov. 5.
 Berg, Sergt. Robert A., 1365 E. 63d-st.; Oct. 2.
 Berggren, Carl E., 6555 Langley-av.; Aug. 20.
 Bernhardt, Corp. Joseph, 1824 Cleveland avenue; Nov. 15.
 Berhinsky, Victor, 62 10th street; Sept. 29.
 Bertz, Joseph, 436 East 115th street; Oct. 1.
 Beyer, Arthur A., 1401 Cornelia-st.; Nov. 20.
 Billmeyer, Clarence A., 2201 North Kenneth avenue; Nov. 19.
 Binckley, Herbert L., 4150 West Monroe street; Sept. 11.
 Birland, Walter B., 9220 Pleasant avenue; Nov. 12.
 Bischoff, Sergt. Elmer Joy, 307 North Cuyler avenue; Sept. 5.
 Bixler, Corp. Wallace M., 1500 Main street, Evanston; Sept. 10.
 Blanchard, Lieut. Merrill, Evanston; Nov. 12.
 Blasius, John Jr., 1937 North Keystone avenue; July 24.
 Blaszyk, Sergt. John, 2312 S. Troy-st.; Aug. 27.
 Blaul, Frank, 1936 Wolfram street; Aug. 25.
 Blaszak, Walter, 8347 South Shore drive; Aug. 30.
 Blesenthal, Arthur, 2134 Crescent-pl.; Aug. 15.
 Blum, Lieut. Herbert C., 4436 North Kildare avenue; July 18.
 Blumenthal, Alabel, 6130 Evans-av.; Aug. 10.
 Bockman, Harry S., 2812 E. 76th-st.; Nov. 1.
 Bogard, Corp. Adrian, 132 West 118th street; Nov. 16.
 Bonner, Charles F., Hotel LaSalle; Oct. 14.
 Borst, Albert, 1126 Lyman avenue; Sept. 22.
 Boswell, Harold, 908 Montrose-av.; July 24.
 Boyd, Lieut. Gordon, 6615 Greenview avenue; Nov. 16.
 Boyer, Merrill E., 142 Elgin avenue, Forest Park; Oct. 14.
 Bracken, Harold A., 431 Rush street; July 17.
 Bradshaw, Fred, 458 Fullerton plwy.; Aug. 8.
 Brand, William C., 2129 Armitage-av.; Oct. 14.
 Brandt, Walter B., 4838 W. 23d-st.; Nov. 16.
 Brassel, John R., 6227 Langley-av.; Nov. 9.
 Breckenridge, Charles S., 1043 East 65th street; Aug. 12.
 Brick, Corp. Charles, 1310 West 14th street; Oct. 27.
 Brooks, Phillips, 6401 Kimbark-av.; July 29.
 Brophy, Lieut. James G., 5500 West Adams street; Nov. 12.
 Brosius, Sergt. Lloyd; Sept. 7.
 Brown, Corp. Conrad, 6213 South Morgan street; Nov. 26.
 Brown, Frank Joseph, 3733 South Hermitage avenue; Aug. 3.
 Brown, Lieut. Glenn L., 5527 Kimbark avenue; Oct. 14.
 Brown, Waldo, Niles Center; Nov. 5.
 Brzyski, Joseph S., 3304 S. Wells-st.; Aug. 12.
 Buckheister, Ernest L., 910 Fullerton avenue; July 16.
 Burda, Ben, 2847 South Spaulding avenue; Nov. 23.
 Bugala, Stanley F., 640 W. 12th-st.; Sept. 29.
 Burke, Lester M., 3643 W. Polk-st.; Sept. 10.
 Burkhardt, Edward J., 910 W. 74th-st.; Nov. 16.
 Burns, John W., 1024 Sholto street; July 3.
 Burr, Lieut. Alexander, Chicago Beach Hotel; Oct. 12.
 Burwan, Andrew, Melrose Park; Sept. 5.
 Butskas, Joseph, 4334 Union avenue; Sept. 27.
 Byron, Edward J., 5807 Emerald-av.; Nov. 9.
 Cantwell, Corp. Joseph R., 2316 Flournoy street; Nov. 26.
 Capoun, James V., 2831 S. Homan-av.; Oct. 6.
 Capsack, Michael D., 5004 South Hermitage avenue; June 14.
 Carlson, Frank S., Sycamore, Ill.; July 24.
 Carlson, John E., 3504 N. Clark-st.; Nov. 12.
 Carr, Chasles, 7847 Normal avenue; Nov. 14.
 Carravatta, Pasquale, 836 Garibaldi place; Sept. 5.
 Carroll, Philip M., 2226 East 70th-st.; Nov. 9.
 Casey, Emmett M., 1304 St. Charles road, Maywood; Aug. 30.

- Cassin, Matthew J., 1648 North Central Park avenue; Nov. 21.
- Catalano, James, 116 S. Sangamon-st.; Sept. 8.
- Cates, Sergt. Martin, 2637 Rice-st.; July 3.
- Charleston, Edward, 3441 Greshaw street; Oct. 16.
- Chartier, Louis, 3525 South Wells-st.; July 6.
- Cherrie, Corp. Geo. R., 1718 West 34th street; Oct. 21.
- Choitz, Charles John, 4349 South Troy street; Oct. 14.
- Cieplinski, Vincent, 1130 Clove street; Nov. 6.
- Cina, Corp. Andrew, 1755 Ashland avenue; Nov. 9.
- Cipanski, Frank, 1361 Noble-st.; Nov. 21.
- Clausen, Harry E., 1851 North Kimball avenue; July 17.
- Clemenson, Otto C., 1346 North Kildare avenue; Oct. 30.
- Cody, James, 738 S. Washtenaw-av.; Nov. 13.
- Coc, Trumpeter Charles C., 7340 Stewart avenue, June 13.
- Collins, William V., 1831 Eddy-st.; Nov. 8.
- Conway, Martin, 1413 North State-st.; Aug. 7.
- Conway, Sergt. Peter, 2637 Rice-st.; July 3.
- Cook, Arthur S., 822 S. Wabash-av.; May 28.
- Cookson, Sergt. Ralph R., 545 Arlington place; Nov. 5.
- Cooper, Hedley, Riverside; July 4.
- Cope, Lawrence J., 626 Buckingham place; Nov. 14.
- Corbett, John F. Jr., 2428 North Talman avenue; Aug. 15.
- Corcoran, James, 4723 Walton street; Oct. 6.
- Cores, Lieut. Paul H.; Sept. 12.
- Corsiglia, Charles J., 2742 North Sacramento avenue; Nov. 9.
- Cotter, James T., 1822 Elston avenue; Sept. 5.
- Coughlin, William H., 2330 Indiana avenue; July 11.
- Cowan, Lieut. John W., 6935 Chappell avenue; July 27.
- Cox, Lieut. Paul G., 5220 Blackstone avenue; Aug. 9.
- Craig, Lieut. Harry, Evanston; Sept. 4.
- Crane, Edward B., 542 N. Homan-av.; Mar. 6.
- Crocker, 2d Lieut. Alvah, Winnetka; June 30.
- Croft, Corp. Glen A., 1732 Roscoe street; Nov. 16.
- Cunningham, Corp. Martin J., 6124 South May street; Aug. 12.
- Cunningham, Lieut. Oliver B., 1318 Forest avenue, Evanston; Sept. 17.
- Cusack, James, Melrose Park; June 27.
- Cuza, Nick, 248 Alexander street; Aug. 20.
- Czarniewski, Isadore; June 25.
- Dahl, Gunnar, 130 N. Ridgeland-av.; July 9.
- Daniels, Edward, 719 W. Congress-st.; Oct. 6.
- Daniels, Frank, Highland Park; July 3.
- Danielson, Joseph, 4315 North Central Park avenue; July 19.
- Danche, Capt. H. A. (chaplain), Notre Dame church, Chicago; June 24.
- Davidoff, Bernard, 1412 South St. Louis avenue; June 22.
- Davies, John R., 833 Windsor-av.; Sept. 10.
- Davis, Benjamin S., 2048 Park-av.; Nov. 10.
- D'Avolio, Guerrini, 1110 S. Morgan-st.; Aug. 1.
- Dax, Frank J., 2230 N. Halsted-st.; Aug. 9.
- Dean, Lieut. Charles A., 5809 West Ohio street; July 8.
- Decowski, Edward, 1706 West Superior street; Nov. 26.
- DeHaven, Sergt. Walter, 160 North Long avenue; Nov. 12.
- Deley, Capt. Paul C., 1754 North Western avenue; Nov. 7.
- Delhant, Sergt. Leslie E., 5820 Race avenue; Nov. 12.
- Dempsey, Bruno S., 6448 South Sangamon street; Sept. 27.
- Dempsey, Harry, 443 S. Clark-st.; Nov. 8.
- Deary, Hubert A., 5492 Ellis-av.; Oct. 12.
- DeRoo, Floyd, 2631 W. Lake-st.; June 19.
- DeVaney, Lieut. Frank, 724 Roscoe street; Aug. 9.
- Dickey, George, 6203 Princeton-av.; Nov. 15.
- Dieball, Corp. Arthur, 2911 North Washtenaw avenue; July 28.
- Dieterle, Michael, 1620 Orchard-st.; Nov. 13.
- Dingle, William, Oak Park; June 18.
- Dobinski, Sylvester, 8809 Houston avenue; Nov. 26.
- Dodson, Ray R., 4818 Prairie-av.; Oct. 9.
- Domiane, Charles, 1008 Cambridge avenue; Nov. 19.
- Dorion, Charles, 2937 West Van Buren street; Nov. 19.
- Doris, Max, 1501 Greenleaf avenue, Evanston; Aug. 27.
- Dougherty, Edward D., 5624 South Halsted street; Sept. 25.
- Dowdle, Corp. William L., 1739 West Adams street; July 11.
- Drabek, Jerry, 2536 South 58th street, Cicero; Sept. 10.
- Drisch, Bugler Edward S., 2222 South Lawdale avenue; Nov. 7.
- Dublis, Frank D., Summit; Oct. 14.
- Duca, Sergt. Walter F., 1715 North Winchester avenue; June 29.
- Duffy, Edward, 233 N. Fairfield-av.; Oct. 29.
- Duffy, Peter J., 3915 Altgeld-st.; Nov. 21.
- Duggan, Harold H., 3737 Herndon-st.; Nov. 7.
- Duncan, Lieut. James M., 922 Fullerton avenue; Aug. 5.
- Dunlavy, Frank O., 5142 Parkside avenue; Sept. 17.
- Dunne, James, 2154 W. Coulter-st.; Oct. 27.
- Durand, Lieut. Elliott, 5712 Harper avenue; Oct. 30.
- Eagle, Corp. Clarence E., 3007 West 63d street; Sept. 21.
- Eames, Raymond B., Oak Park; July 12.
- Eddy, Charles L., 1942 W. 102d-st.; Aug. 22.
- Eisenberg, David, 3137 Carlisle place; Nov. 14.
- Ely, Lieut. Dinsmore, Winnetka; April 21.
- Erdman, Sergt. Rudolph, 2431 North Racine avenue; Nov. 5.
- Essenbacher, John, 1741 W. Huron-st.; Nov. 19.
- Ewing, A. W., 4900 Lexington street; July 20.
- Fairfax, Francis L., 8515 South Morgan street; Sept. 30.
- Fardy, James D., 101 S. Mason-st.; Sept. 26.
- Felt, Ivan L., 6124 University-av.; Oct. 17.
- Feniter, John J., 4091 S. Wells-st.; Oct. 14.
- Ferry, J. J., 4091 S. Wells-st.; Nov. 15.
- Fetscher, Valentine, 1101 Michigan avenue; Oct. 19.
- Field, Arthur B., 3525 Drake-av.; Nov. 19.
- Figenbaum, Donald L., Harvey; July 17.
- Fillici, Fiori, 9370 Anthony avenue, South Chicago; Oct. 9.
- Finerty, Thomas A., 1112 Clark street, Evanston; Sept. 3.
- Fisher, Richard A., 3318 Crystal-st.; Nov. 20.
- Fitzner, Paul, 2227 Fletcher street; Nov. 5.
- Flansburg, Lieut. Robert H.; June 26.
- Florian, Otto J., 2451 S. Turner-av.; Nov. 12.
- Fogelstad, Elmer, 3745 Palmer-st.; July 5.
- Folten, Corp. John, 2612 Cortez-st.; Nov. 16.
- Fontana, F., 734 East 104th street; Sept. 28.
- Foster, Guy O., 6527 Evans-av.; Oct. 19.
- Fox, Corp. Frederick H., 418 West 67th place; July 25.
- Francis, Bugler Charles H., 516 East 61st street; Aug. 9.
- Francisco, Alfred T., Wilmette; June 8.
- Frank, Samuel, 2636 W. Monroe-st.; June 22.
- Frank, Edwin V., 5831 Calumet-av.; Oct. 14.
- Froehde, Julius O., 4412 N. Robey-st.; Oct. 11.
- Fuller, Lieut. Roswell H., Winnetka; Sept. 29.
- Fulton, Corp. Lawrence D., 6604 South Halsted street; Nov. 15.
- Fustos, Joseph, 11922 Eggleston-av.; Nov. 25.
- Gadbois, Edward J., 1813 North Tripp avenue; Aug. 12.
- Gall, Paul W., Dolton; July 3.
- Gambrill, Glenn E., 334 E. 56th-st.; Nov. 13.
- Ganski, Eggi, 1449 W. 17th-st.; July 22.
- Gansloser, Frank A., 4724 West Monroe street; Oct. 14.
- Geary, Edward U., 1911 Sedgwick-st.; Nov. 9.
- Gerdin, Lieut. Andrew J., 3822 Alta Vista terrace; Oct. 27.
- Gardner, Vernon; June 27.
- Geisert, Victor J., 714 W. 59th-st.; July 13.

- Gelombicki, Jacob, 3454 South Morgan street; Nov. 26.
 George, Mike, 738 West 51st street; Aug. 27.
 Gerke, Walter, 6346 Greenwood-av.; Sept. 28.
 Gilliland, Floyd W., 840 Butler-st.; July 15.
 Goettler, Lieut. Harold, 4630 Dover-st.; Oct. 6.
 Goddried, Frank, 1648 S. Throop-st.; Nov. 23.
 Gordon, Hugh A., 3115 Arthington-st.; Sept. 5.
 Gordon, Philip; correct street address not given; July 22.
 Groat, Thomas, 3810 Grand-blvd.; Nov. 19.
 Gould, Lieut. Melville, 544 East 51st street; Nov. 23.
 Grace, George, 904 Townsend street; Oct. 13.
 Graves, William, 1448 W. 11th-pl.; Aug. 28.
 Greco, Joseph, 505 S. Campbell-av.; Oct. 26.
 Greenwood, Ernest, Maywood; Oct. 26.
 Grib, Corp. Stephen P., 4014 Montgomery avenue; July 23.
 Gross, Lieut. Harry A., Jr., 1019 Randolph street, Oak Park; Sept. 8.
 Grossman, Corp. Homer, 1133 Columbia avenue; June 11.
 Guido, Fred, 1452 Komensky-st.; Sept. 5.
 Gulbrandsen, Lieut. William, 2212 North Keystone avenue; Nov. 18.
 Gundelach, Andre H., 1819 West 39th street; Sept. 12.
 Gustafson, Lieut. George P., 944 North Parkside avenue; June 18.
 Hackett, Lieut. Harry E., 1415 East 47th street; Aug. 25.
 Hahn, Walter, 1040 W. 32d-pl.; Sept. 17.
 Hahney, Corp. Henry, 6977 Anthony avenue; Oct. 9.
 Hain, Edwin, 1714 Fletcher street; Oct. 15.
 Halecki, Frank, 9322 University-av.; Nov. 16.
 Hall, George W., 5709 W. Giddings-st.; Oct. 21.
 Hall, Lieut. Gordon, 11 W. Walton-pl.; Sept. 18.
 Halper, Corp. Seth J., 1511 South Harvey avenue, Oak Park; Sept. 25.
 Halvorsen, Henry O., 4345 McLean avenue; July 13.
 Hankow, Henry, 7718 Keeler-av.; July 3.
 Hannah, Elmer E., 1716 Leland-av.; Nov. 23.
 Hansen, Corp. Oscar R., 1054 North California avenue; Nov. 24.
 Hanus, Corp. John, 1338 W. 18th-pl.; Oct. 11.
 Hardies, William A., 2231 Cortez-st.; Nov. 26.
 Haries, George, 7401 Parkhurst-av.; Nov. 26.
 Harris, Edward, 1825 South St. Louis avenue; Aug. 12.
 Hart, Frank, 1720 West Madison-st.; Oct. 24.
 Hasewer, Rudolph, 4716 Dorchester avenue; Aug. 9.
 Haunstrup, Corporal Holger, Jr., 4058 Waveland avenue; Nov. 19.
 Hayden, Corp. William W., 6519 Wilcox street; Nov. 8.
 Hellman, Fred W., 4032 Greenview avenue; Sept. 30.
 Henn, Peter N., 3843 North Claremont avenue; Nov. 12.
 Henshaw, Corp. Willis, 1850 North Richmond street; Nov. 16.
 Hereley, Emmett C., 2836 Indiana-av.; Nov. 3.
 Heap, Harold, Joliet; July 4.
 Hefferan, Lieut. Thomas, 6631 Harvard avenue; Sept. 17.
 Heller, Lieut. Mark E., 808 Elmwood avenue; Sept. 14.
 Heligen, Corp. Martin, 9025 South Throop street; July 31.
 Herben, Henry G., 1427 Central-av.; Nov. 21.
 Hredend, Erich, 4699 Hanson-av.; Nov. 25.
 Herman, Mathew A., 2742 Southport avenue; Oct. 4.
 Heur, Edward L., 1300 N. Kedzie-av.; Oct. 13.
 Hickey, Edward F., 7346 S. Morgan-st.; Oct. 6.
 Hill, Richard, 3114 Moffatt street; Nov. 9.
 Hioupe, Stanley, 2245 South Clifton Park avenue; Aug. 7.
 Hipsman, Anton, 1905 6th-st., Cicero; Oct. 21.
 Hirschert, Edward C., 3215 W. 23d-st.; Nov. 15.
 Hochstrasser, George, 12³/₄ South 5th avenue, Maywood; Oct. 1.
 Hoff, Walter A. O., 2513 Burling-st.; Oct. 29.
 Hofferrica, John, 2310 S. Robey-st.; Aug. 5.
 Hoffman, Charles V., 3359 Warren-av.; Oct. 15.
 Hogan, John J., 2730 W. Polk-st.; July 4.
 Hollingsworth, Lieut. Frank E., 1057 Balmoral avenue; Oct. 30.
 Howard, Lieut. Herbert W., 6448 Yale avenue; Nov. 12.
 Howe, Bernard J., 6943 S. Lavin-st.; Oct. 27.
 Hubick, Henry J., 322 North Washtenaw avenue; Sept. 18.
 Hughes, Sergt. Edward A., 218 North Oakley avenue; Nov. 16.
 Hughes, Frank, 3800 Wallace-st.; Nov. 22.
 Hughes, Sergt. John R., 3905 West 14th street; Nov. 9.
 Hutchins, Creighton McVean, 2153 West Jackson boulevard; Sept. 21.
 Hyde, Sergt. Allen K., 1446 Jarvis avenue; Aug. 27.
 Inman, Arthur J., 1107 Massasoit-av.; Aug. 27.
 Jacobson, Nels N., 3135 Edgewood avenue; Sept. 21.
 Jancius, Joseph, 4147 South Campbell avenue; Nov. 9.
 Janeck, Joseph, 1422 Dickson street; Nov. 9.
 Janiszewski, Corp. John V., 2028 Thomas street; Sept. 25.
 Jankowski, Sergt. Jan, 4524 Fulton street; Nov. 26.
 Jauch, Howard W., 1129 South Euclid avenue, Oak Park; Sept. 5.
 Jaworsky, Nikolay, 922 North Lincoln street; June 14.
 Jedynak, Andrew P., 1338 Crittenden street; Sept. 29.
 Jendrosrak, Steve, 1215 Fry street; Aug. 3.
 Jensen, Harry W., 3629 Palmer-st.; Nov. 13.
 Jensen, Lieut. Louis B., 6130 South Lavin street; Nov. 25.
 Johnson, Corp. David A., 7311 Cottage Grove avenue; June 28.
 Johnson, Emil H., 1720 North Maplewood avenue; Oct. 29.
 Johnson, Sergt. Walter E., 4153 Crystal street; Nov. 8.
 Jones, Lieut. Eugene B., Wilmette; Sept. 13.
 Kahn, George, 514 N. Troy-st.; Aug. 22.
 Kakaczynski, Alexander J., 1430 Emma street; Nov. 9.
 Kales, Gust, 3208 Wall street; June 10.
 Kapschull, Wm. M., 2231 W. 21st-st.; Sept. 26.
 Karabatsos, Tom, 728 S. Halsted-st.; Oct. 13.
 Kartheiser, Corp. William N., 4704 Magnolia avenue; Nov. 25.
 Kasper, Joe, 115 Bunker street; June 25.
 Kater, George V., 3444 W. North-av.; Sept. 26.
 Keachie, Corp. Edwin S., 7142 Parnell avenue; Nov. 18.
 Keane, William F., 1145 W. 61st-st.; Nov. 25.
 Keep, Capt. Henry Blair, 1200 Lake Shore drive; Oct. 5.
 Keil, Charles L., 5404 Justine-st.; Sept. 21.
 Keiser, Lieut. Harry M., 242 West 73d street; Sept. 4.
 Keller, Harry L., South Chicago; July 29.
 Kelley, John M.; Oct. 3.
 Kellum, Charles S., 111 Home avenue, Oak Park; July 30.
 Kelly, Joseph, 1733 May street; Sept. 6.
 Kelly, Patrick J., 2318 S. Oakley-av.; Sept. 26.
 Kendall, Walter R., 936 Irving Park boulevard; Oct. 5.
 Kendrick, Bugler P. J., 6816 Olcott avenue; Nov. 4.
 Kerscht, Adam B., Niles Center; June 18.
 Kerze, John, 1621 W. Division street; Oct. 5.
 Kester, Capt. Thomas P., 217 South Harvey avenue, Oak Park; Aug. 23.
 Ketteving, Corp. James B., 1463 Berwyn avenue; Sept. 27.
 Kindelan, Thomas, 105 S. LaSalle-st.; Nov. 26.
 Kirk, Robert B., 1019 North Dearborn street; July 15.
 Kirchner, Sergt. Roy F., 29 South Aberdeen street; Nov. 6.
 Klimowecz, Edward, 700 E. 92d-pl.; Sept. 11.
 Klonder, Walter, 1622 North Marshfield avenue; Sept. 18.
 Klopp, Herman C., 431 Broadway, Blue Island; Nov. 11.
 Klopp, Peter J., 1129 Felton court; Oct. 5.

- Knoss, Edwin G., 2102 Morse-av.; Nov. 10.
 Knoll, William C., 851 North Fairfield avenue;
 Aug. 4.
- Koelstra, Samuel, 325 W. 104th-pl.; Oct. 1.
 Kohoska, Michael, 2122 W. 18th-pl.; Aug. 11.
 Kohoska, Paul, 2069 N. Long-av.; July 11.
 Kolar, Corp. Gust., 1701 W. 18th-pl.; July 23.
 Kolin, Emil A., 6511 Ashland-av.; Nov. 17.
 Komski, William, 1820 W. 46th-st.; Oct. 2.
 Kool, William P., Dolton, Ill.; July 29.
 Kopanski, Fred, 2150 W. 13th-st.; July 3.
 Korekcek, Frank, 1518 W. 18th-st.; Aug. 21.
 Korsysko, George, 8419 Brandon-av.; Nov. 4.
 Krak, Joseph, Gary, Ind.; Oct. 5.
 Kral, Sergt. Charles J., 1927 South May street;
 Nov. 14.
- Krengel, Irving H., Elgin; Oct. 22.
 Kreuger, Charles, 1501 Dayton-st.; Nov. 6.
 Kucera, Corp. Jerome E., 1152 West 61st
 street; Aug. 22.
- Kueoss, Edwin G., 2102 Morse-av.; Nov. 8.
 Kwiatkowski, Joseph, 10406 100th avenue,
 South Chicago; Oct. 13.
- Ladjeunesse, Henry, 331 N. Austin-av.; Oct. 14.
 Lambert, William B., 3351 North Troy
 street; Oct. 12.
- Lamont, Corp. John F., 2713 Jackson-blvd.
 Langley, Corp., 1953 Iowa-st.; Nov. 23.
 Larma, Floyd M., 2536 Wabash-av.; Oct. 6.
 Larson, Clarence A., Lemont; June 27.
 Larson, John S., 1202 E. 55th-st.; May 23.
 Laskowski, Frank L., 861 N. May-st.; Sept. 26.
 Lawrence, Lieut. Edgar A., 2461 Lincoln ave-
 nue; June 4.
- Leblanc, Corp. Napoleon J., 3252 Franklin
 boulevard; July 3.
- Ledecki, Otto, 1528 W. 20th-st.; Sept. 21.
 Lee, Sergt. George W., 4517 Wallace street;
 Nov. 24.
- Lee, Henry V., 2137 Sedgwick-st.; Nov. 9.
 Lee, Lieut. John C., 5437 Kenmore avenue;
 Aug. 24.
- Lee, Wilfred, 2636 S. Karlov-av.; Sept. 17.
 Lehman, Kerlin L., 1418 Bryn Mawr avenue;
 Aug. 5.
- Leitner, Anton L., 2340 S. Troy-st.; Aug. 5.
 Levinsky, Samuel, 3437 W. 13th-pl.; Nov. 18.
 Lewis, Louis; Aug. 4.
- Lewandowski, Frank, 4728 Seeley-av.; May 23.
 Lillis, Frank P., 4345 Greshaw-st.; Oct. 14.
 Lindgren, Fred V., 4201 Oakenwald avenue;
 Oct. 3.
- Linn, Chaplain John L., 7731 Marshfield ave-
 nue; Oct. 19.
- Linton, John Dennis, 3520 W. 60th place;
 April 28.
- Liquorish, Edward, 2317 Cambridge avenue;
 Oct. 19.
- Lisewski, Casimir, 2146 Haddon-av.; Oct. 2.
 Lisiecki, Joseph, 3126 South Winchester ave-
 nue; Nov. 14.
- Lizdas, Martin, Waukegan; June 5.
- Long, Sergt. Tim, 343 W. 65th-st.; June 1.
 Lovett, Lieut. Robert M., 1718 East 56th
 street; July 23.
- Lowen, Capt. Jesse, 4866 Broadway; June 22.
 Lubeck, Tony, 1218 Claver street; June 28.
 Lubiewski, Anthony; June 27.
- Lukasias, Gus, 5004 Justine-st.; Oct. 2.
 Lulay, Frank J., 815 N. Avers-av.; Sept. 30.
 Lulewicz, Alexander, 22 42d-st.; Nov. 13.
- Luksha, William, 1428 Erie-st.; Nov. 25.
 Lundell, Anton W., 9717 Avenue M., South
 Chicago; May 23.
- Lundy, Sergt. Charles D., 3158 Jackson boule-
 vard; Nov. 26.
- Luther, Olin C., 6208 Eberhart-av.; Oct. 14.
 Lynch, John E., 1335 North Dearborn street;
 Sept. 12.
- Lyng, Alfred, 1440 N. Larrabee-st.; July 24.
 Lynch, John J., 6646 South Sangamon street;
 Oct. 7.
- Magniske, Sergt. T. J., 3513 Melrose-st.; June 18.
 Malinowski, Alex., 8710 Buffalo-av.; Oct. 27.
 Malz, Corp. William, 1918 S. Loeffler-ct.; Oct. 9.
 Malzahn, Conrad G., 4023 Kamerling avenue;
 June 22.
- Manguso, James, 1162 W. Erie-st.; Nov. 24.
 Mann, Willard, 4131 N. Lawndale-av.; Oct. 5.
- Marchant, Lieut. John, 618 Fair Oaks-av.,
 Oak Park; Nov. 6.
- Marchie, Tony, 3208 Wall-st.; July 3.
- Marchlewski, F., 1441 Eureka-st.; Aug. 27.
- Marckie, Tonia, 4522 Marshfield-av.; June 22.
- Marinie, Charlie, 3110 Cottage Grove-av.;
 Sept. 10.
- Martensen, Irwin, Anchor, Ill.; June 15.
- Marvan, James, 2636 Luther-st.; Nov. 20.
- Mateuszky, John, 3325 Fifth-ct.; Aug. 20.
- Mayer, Sergt. Charles H., 4425 N. Kimball-av.;
 July 3.
- Mayo, Albert H., 640 S. Scoville-av.; Oak
 Park; Nov. 16.
- Mayulers, Joseph, June 27.
- Mazzali, John, 332 W. Chicago-av.; Nov. 20.
- McAllister, Harry E., Hinsdale, Ill.; July 29.
- McAndrew, Sergt. Edward W., 4751 W. Austin-
 av.; Nov. 3.
- McAvoy, Joseph L., 3048 E. 79th-pl.; June 20.
- McCarthy, Sergt. James J., 1922 N. Wash-
 ington-av.; Sept. 11.
- McCormack, Corp. Thomas, 1314 W. Congress-
 st.; Oct. 19.
- McCormick, Lieut. Alexander A., aviator, 5816
 Blackstone-av.; Sept. 24.
- McCurdy, Elwood, 717 Belden-av.; Nov. 21.
- McCullaugh, Lieut. LeRoy A., 4744 Sheridan-
 rd.; Nov. 16.
- McCutcheon, Clifford, 2444 Aubert-av.; Nov. 24.
- McCutcheon, Sergt. Ivan, 2646 Washing-
 ton-bd.; Aug. 22.
- McGlone, Felix W.; Aug. 26.
- McGrath, James, 1910 Hoyne-av.; Oct. 21.
- McGraw, Thomas, 4805 Marshfield-av.; Nov.
 18.
- McGraw, Thomas Francis, 5016 Calumet-av.;
 Nov. 14.
- McKinlock, Lieut. George A., Lakr Forest;
 Nov. 20.
- McLaughlin, Capt. R. H., 5609 Woodlawn-av.;
 Nov. 8.
- McQuaid, Lieut. Arthur F., 5417 Drexel-bd.;
 Nov. 15.
- McShane, Sergt.-Maj. John J., 1229 E. 46th-
 st.; Nov. 1.
- Mee, Jeremiah, 1200 Lake Shore drive; Nov.
 15.
- Melnichuk, S., 632 O'Brien-st.; Sept. 7.
- Messina, Joseph, Kankakee; July 26.
- Meyer, Corp. Bernard A., 2443 Berceau ave-
 nue; Nov. 20.
- Meyer, Sergt. Charles H., 4318 N. Sawyer-av.;
 June 21.
- Meyer, Corp. Henry, 2822 North Sacramento
 avenue; Nov. 19.
- Miecznikowski, Frank, 8706 Exchange-av.,
 South Chicago; Oct. 13.
- Mier, Carl B., 266 Cleveland-av., Batavia;
 Oct. 12.
- Milkowski, John, 3627 Oakdale-av.; Nov. 15.
- Milloy, Sergt. Jack L., 157 N. Lamont-av.;
 Nov. 18.
- Miller, George F., 3030 South Komensky ave-
 nue; Nov. 23.
- Miller, Corp. Walter C., 4737 West North
 avenue; Nov. 24.
- Milloy, Sergt. Jack L., 157 North Lamont ave-
 nue; Nov. 20.
- Miozi, Ignazio, 655 Vedder-st.; Nov. 16.
- Misciewicz, Z., 166 Milwanke-av.; Nov. 16.
- Minor, Sergt. James C., 15 West 26th place;
 Nov. 24.
- Moran, Corp. Joe A., 2143 Humboldt-bd.;
 Sept. 11.
- Needel, Raymond T., 5837 Forrestville-av.;
 Sept. 24.
- Nelson, Edward H., 2010 W. Ohio-st.; Aug. 9.
- Nelson, Harry T., 3914 Montrose-av.; Nov. 13.
- Nerad, Antonio, 1910 S. Loomis-st.; Nov. 7.
- Nevara, Sergt. Joseph, 3052 South St. Louis
 avenue; Nov. 20.
- Newman, Edward J., 6843 Ada-st.; Oct. 18.
- Niczyporek, Joseph, 2840 Lowell-av.; Aug. 29.
- Noonan, John, 5249 Princeton-av.; Sept. 26.
- Noone, John, 4451 Lowe-av.; Sept. 26.
- Notarodano, Louis, 448 N. Curtis-st.; Nov. 18.
- Oblewicz, Micael, 1542 Wabansia avenue;
 Nov. 26.

- O'Connell, Corp. Emmett P., 4140 Taylor-st.; Oct. 23.
 O'Connell, Patrick W., 169 North Curtis street; Nov. 22.
 O'Connor, Corp. John C., 2626 S. Wells-st.; Nov. 9.
 Oepen, Ralph, 745 N. Trumbull-av.; Sept. 12.
 Oftedahl, Norman E., 3557 W. Chicago-av.; Sept. 18.
 Oldstrom, Arthur H., 5037 N. Sawyer-av.; July 30.
 Oles, Steve, 2019 W. 19th-st.; Nov. 9.
 Olesch, Charles G., 1927 W. 23d-st.; Nov. 11.
 O'Laughlin, Alphonso J., 612 W. Marquette-
 rd.; Oct. 29.
 O'Neill, Arthur C.; Nov. 5.
 Orr, Logan G., 421 Wrightwood-av.; Aug. 23.
 Osborne, Wheedon E., 4427 N. Racine-av.;
 July 11.
 Osborne, William M., 210 E. 78th-pl.; Sept. 2.
 Ostrowski, Sergt. Stanley C., 2236 Sacra-
 mento-av.; July 2.
 Oszuscik, George, 1623 N. Hermitage-av.;
 Nov. 17.
 Otto, Corp. William, 2121 Addison-st.; July
 30.
 Owsiany, Casimir, 823 Kostner-av.; Sept. 26.
 Pagers, Alfred, 2504 Thomas-st.; Oct. 2.
 Pankow, Henry, 2718 S. Keeler-av.; July 3.
 Panozza, Domenic, Kankakee, Ill.; July 31.
 Papas, John, 1734 W. Division-st.; Sept. 25.
 Papavasiliou, James, 1824 W. Harrison-st.;
 July 4.
 Pargawski, Tony, 821 W. 33d-st.; Oct. 6.
 Partner, Barnet, 1322 S. Lawndale-av.; Sept.
 23.
 Paske, Lawrence H., 2427 N. Maplewood-av.;
 Nov. 12.
 Passow, William F., 7263 Rogers-av.; Nov.
 15.
 Patrick, Frank; Nov. 10.
 Pawloski, Frank, 3141 N. St. Louis-av.;
 Nov. 9.
 Peo, Emil A., 2436 Surrey-ct.; Nov. 12.
 Perrotet, LaVerne W., Wheaton, Ill.; July 9.
 Peterka, Joseph J., 5504 W. 24th-pl.; Nov. 18.
 Peters, Erwin A., 2638 Jackson-blvd.; Nov. 23.
 Peters, Corp. Louis, 1642 Julian-st.; July 3.
 Peterson, Arthur H., 1918 Foster-av.; Oct. 12.
 Peterson, Corp. Louis, 1849 W. Chicago-av.;
 June 14.
 Peterson, Lieut. William C., North Crystal
 Lake; July 10.
 Petroski, John, 1444 S. Jefferson-st.; Oct. 10.
 Phillip, Edward, 2136 Haddon-av.; Sept. 18.
 Phillips, Edgar B., 4726 Indiana-av.; Nov. 16.
 Pickartz, Walter B., 1304 Nelson-st.; July 11.
 Pieshki, Anton, 2018 W. 18th-st.; Oct. 28.
 Pierson, Walter E., 1637 Catalpa-av.; Aug. 5.
 Piarucce, Joseph, 1367 Fulton-st.; Nov. 4.
 Pische, Stanley, 209 Mayfield-av.; Nov. 16.
 Platt, Louis, 451 E. 45th-st.; Nov. 16.
 Poague, Lieut. Walter S., 5100 Kimbark-av.;
 Nov. 8.
 Posedal, John J., Downers Grove.; June 18.
 Potampa, Frank B., 2712 South Kildare ave-
 nue; Nov. 24.
 Powers, John J., 5416 Indiana-av.; Aug. 30.
 Prchal, William, 2012 S. Throop-st.; July 9.
 Probert, Francis, 312 S. Whipple-st.; Sept. 26.
 Preston, Lieut. Raymond, 4406 Calumet-av.;
 Sept. 14.
 Priddy, Lieut. Welborn S., 1650 E. 53d-st.;
 June 7.
 Pudlke, Felix, 3227 South Fisk-st.; Nov. 23.
 Purdon, Sergt. James A., 3159 Washington
 boulevard; Nov. 20.
 Queenan, Joseph P., 6832 Yale-av.; Nov. 12.
 Quilter, James J., 3326 Walnut-st.; June 13.
 Ramires, Joseph C., 42 W. 38th-st.; Oct. 13.
 Randell, Edward C., 6139 Aberdeen-st.; Sept.
 19.
 Raymond, Corp. Jack D., care Armour & Co.;
 Nov. 14.
 Reeves, Edward R., 702 Sheridan-av.; Nov. 12.
 Reichard, Wilbur L., 310 W. 65th-st.; Sept.
 21.
 Reichling, Nick, 5316 S. Talman-av.; July 3.
 Reid, Willard, 1455 W. 55th-st.; Aug. 18.
 Regan, Corp. Thomas, 6843 Laffin-st.; Oct. 13.
 Renault, Giorgio, sculptor, Oct. 10.
 Reninger, Arnold S., 2856 N. Rockwell-st.;
 July 4.
 Reyfelta, Charles P., 7435 Champlain-av.; Oct.
 17.
 Reynolds, Steward, 5216 S. Wells-st.; Aug. 11.
 Reschl, George R., 1205 Warren-av.; Nov. 25.
 Riffle, Lloyd H., 2116 Belle Plaine-av.; Sept.
 10.
 Rindlish, Corp. Elmer L., 7345 Clayton-ct.;
 Sept. 30.
 Ring, Louis, 858 Fletcher-st.; Sept. 10.
 Rivet, Maj. James Douglas, 226 S. Grove-av.,
 Oak Park; Nov. 14.
 Robacek, Sergt. Martin J., 4922 W. Monroe-
 st.; July 18.
 Robinson, Sergt. Franklin S., 11 Honore-st.;
 Nov. 3.
 Rochford, Corp. William F., 3119 S. Komen-
 sky-av.; Aug. 19.
 Rodalski, John, 3339 S. Mossprat-st.; Aug. 8.
 Rodalski, Thomas, 1720 W. 23d-st.; July 24.
 Rosenstreter, William R., 3446 Evergreen-av.;
 Sept. 17.
 Rosequist, Lieut. Carl O., 1914 Jackson-bd.;
 July 3.
 Roskowski, John, 1443 Augusta-st.; Oct. 16.
 Ross, Clarence J., 1961 Lincoln-av.; Sept. 7.
 Ross, James, 1108 S. Racine-av.; Sept. 13.
 Rosenberg, Samuel, 1722 Flournoy-st.; Sept.
 25.
 Ruhnke, Leslie C., 344 S. Kostner-av.; June
 26.
 Rubenstein, Corp. Sam, 925 N. Mozart-st.;
 Oct. 2.
 Rumbaugh, George H., 3753 Byron-st.; Sept.
 18.
 Rupnik, Adolfo, 4344 S. Hunter-av.; Nov. 23.
 Sackett, Capt. George W., 414 Forest avenue,
 Oak Park; Oct. 15.
 Saffore, Thomas, 3723 S. State-st.; Nov. 10.
 Sajnal, Michael, 2816 W. 23d-st.; Aug. 18.
 Sammler, L. J., 1622 Mohawk-st.; Sept. 27.
 Sandler, Philip, 1429 S. St. Louis-av.; Nov. 9.
 Sandstrom, Carl E., 7353 Eberhart-av.; Oct.
 26.
 Sandy, William J., Lake Forest; Oct. 27.
 Sannes, Edward M., 2051 Birchwood-av.;
 Nov. 8.
 Sasek, James, 1831 S. Laffin-st.; Sept. 18.
 Sazma, Vincent, 4912 S. Honore-st.; Aug. 4.
 Scalzitti, John C., 2426 N. Tripp-av.; Nov. 17.
 Scarritt, Patrick, 2231 Ford-av.; Nov. 25.
 Schack, Thomas, 1509 Fry-st.; Oct. 3.
 Schafein, Christian W., 6240 S. Aberdeen-
 st.; Sept. 18.
 Schaffner, Clifford L., 5031 Michigan-av.; Oct.
 28.
 Scheffer, Joseph, Sept. 6.
 Schlingski, Joseph, 4356 S. Wood-st.; Nov. 5.
 Schmidt, Leslie H., 1239 Winona-av.; July 19.
 Schmidt, Paul B., 5431 S. May-st.; Nov. 18.
 Schneider, Corp. Harold M., 6422 Kimbark-
 av.; Nov. 14.
 Schulkin, David, 1534 W. Taylor-st.; Nov. 23.
 Schultz, Charles, 830 Noble-st.; Oct. 27.
 Schultz, Charles F., 1657 Melrose-st.; Oct. 10.
 Schultz, Frank, 853 N. Wood-st.; Aug. 3.
 Schultze, R. Walter, 2254 N. Lawndale-av.;
 Sept. 13.
 Schwenkler, Peter P., 2253 Fullerton-av.;
 Oct. 2.
 Sears, Sergt. Earl I., 2654 N. Racine-av.;
 Nov. 4.
 Sedlock, George, 1416 Kostner-av.; Aug. 27.
 Selle, Herbert, 5242 W. Quincy-st.; Sept. 28.
 Sells, Charles H., 749 Parnell-av.; Sept. 19.
 Sendebry, Sergt. Ben, 2022 S. Leavitt-st.;
 Nov. 16.
 Sercomb, Capt. Albert A., 5 N. Wabash-av.;
 Nov. 11.
 Seskarski, Corp. William J., 1530 W. Supe-
 rior-st.; Sept. 17.
 Shimko, Demosthenes, 2626 Evergreen-av.;
 Shelton, John H., 2740 W. Lake-st.; Nov. 20.
 Sept. 6.
 Short, Edward, 2511 Wilcox-st.; Nov. 15.
 Shufeldt, Harry C., 7736 Union-av.; Nov. 7.

- Shull, Lieut. Laurens C., Sioux City, Iowa; Aug. 15.
- Shuonwich, John, 730 Barber-st.; Oct. 28.
- Siegel, Jacob, 1451 N. Leavitt-st.; Nov. 23.
- Sieradi, Xavier, 1735 Wabansia-av.; Nov. 26.
- Sikorski, Adam G., 5126 South Hermitage avenue; Nov. 24.
- Simaitis, Anton, 1504 S. Wells-st.; Nov. 12.
- Simons, Abraham D., 1316 Independence-blvd.; June 22.
- Singleton, Lieut. J. F., Evanston, Ill.; died in France July 5.
- Skrabicki, Joseph, 3217 50th-ct.; Nov. 18.
- Slonke, Walter, 957 N. Homan-av.; June 21.
- Smerlin, Andrew J., 2154 South Western-av.
- Smith, Clara, 6939 Indiana-av.; Oct. 16.
- Smith, Irving, 3816 Park-av.; Nov. 4.
- Snow, George D., 6341 Eggleston-av.; July 5.
- Sobanski, John, 2037 W. 18th-st.; Sept. 19.
- Sockel, Frank, 1255 W. 12th-st.; Sept. 11.
- Sohrauer, Lieut. Maurice V., 6411 Ellis-av.; Sept. 26.
- Sprague, Ensign William G., 2745 Hampden ave.; Nov. 1.
- Srebro, Stanley, 3014 W. 20th-st.; July 25.
- Stack, Corp. Fred S., 23 W. 43d-st.; Sept. 3.
- Stanhope, John D., 38 W. 52d-st.; Nov. 24.
- Stanic, F., 1717 S. Jefferson-st.; Nov. 24.
- Stankowicz, M., 4516 S. Paulina-av.; July 4.
- Stankus, Gustave, 4612 S. Western-av.; Aug. 11.
- Starr, 1st Lieut. Philip C., Winnetka; Feb. 20.
- Stavely, William A., 933 W. 54th-pl.; Aug. 7.
- Steiber, Joseph F., 4103 W. 23d-st.; Nov. 7.
- Steilmach, Andrew, 1509 Tell-st.; Nov. 20.
- Steilmazek, Walter, 8347 Mackinaw avenue; June 20.
- Stevenson, John, 2535 Warren-av.; June 20.
- Stier, Sergt. Alvin C., 1019 North Western avenue; Aug. 8.
- Stoll, Corp. George A., 620 North Racine avenue; Nov. 15.
- Stone, John A., 4825 W. Austin-av.; Nov. 15.
- Straka, Joseph, 4231 W. 21st-st.; Oct. 22.
- Strippo, Steve, 502 Evelyn place, South Chicago; Sept. 13.
- Stromberg, David, 8101 Burnham-av.; June 6.
- Strutek, John; Nov. 4.
- Sturtevant, Lieut. Frank A., 412 Wesley avenue, Oak Park; Nov. 20.
- Sullivan, James J., 1449 West Marquette road; Sept. 28.
- Sullivan, Sergt. Stanley F., 5841 South Artesian avenue; Sept. 24.
- Sutherland, Sergt. James, 728 W. 51st street; Nov. 26.
- Swanson, Otto E., 6346 Ingleside-av.; Aug. 22.
- Swentek, Eugene, 9142 Mackinaw-av.; Oct. 9.
- Swift, Bugler Frank B., 664 Circle avenue, Forest Park; Sept. 21.
- Taggart, David A., Oak Park; June 12.
- Taracka, John, Oak Park; June 27.
- Tarowski, Corp. John C., 239 Greenview avenue; Nov. 16.
- Tenka, Frank G., 4805 South Winchester avenue; Nov. 7.
- Terman, Samuel M., 1214 North Oakley avenue; Oct. 24.
- Tentones, Carl J., East Chicago, Ind.; July 24.
- Thomas, Walter E., 314 South Euclid avenue, Oak Park; Sept. 8.
- Thor, Corp. David L., 624 North Humphrey avenue, Oak Park; July 9.
- Tidball, Lieut. Zan Linn, Jr., 7336 Yates avenue; Nov. 11.
- Tigan, Lieut. Walter, Rochelle; Aug. 24.
- Timmons, Lieut. Carl H., 6480 University avenue; Sept. 23.
- Tomaka, George, 8810 Houston-av.; June 29.
- Toon, George W., 1415 E. 61st-pl.; Nov. 2.
- Topinka, 2734 South Avers-av.; July 3.
- Totterdell, George A., 639 Wellington avenue; Nov. 13.
- Tracy, Frank, 1716 W. 35th-st.; Nov. 6.
- Tracy, Timothy F., Oct. 30.
- Treadman, William, 743 South Desplaines street; July 26.
- Turngren, Gustave A., 5710 South Morgan street; Aug. 23.
- Urban, William, 2057 Evergreen-av.; Nov. 2.
- Urbanski, Joseph A., Niles; July 26.
- Utnik, Jacob T., 5529 Broadway; Nov. 13.
- Vail, Corp. George W.; Sept. 4.
- Vandegarde, Corporal Joseph; Oct. 14.
- Vankorkon, Corporal Francis W., 610 East 34th street; Sept. 23.
- Vanhecke, Edward, 527 W. 28th-pl.; Sept. 1.
- Van Sandt, William, Harvey; Sept. 10.
- Vaughan, Corp. Hazen A., Oak Park; Aug. 8.
- Vavrosky, Robert, 3025 South Springfield avenue; June 30.
- Veasey, Lieut. Edward J., 39 South LaSalle street; July 18.
- Velle, Harry, 928 Lawrence-av.; July 3.
- Verbiscar, Corporal Louis, 2111 Coulter street; Oct. 19.
- Vesely, Bohuvil, 4830 Cottage Grove avenue; Oct. 4.
- Vidal, Arthur, 831 N. St. Louis-av.; Aug. 3.
- Vilim, Frederick G., 155 East Ontario street; Nov. 24.
- Vedicka, George, 1033 N. Mozart-av.; Sept. 20.
- Vogt, Joseph P., 2033 Throop-st.; Nov. 24.
- Vogt, Sergt. Robert H., 4118 Broadway; Nov. 12.
- Vondalos, Aristo S., 2717 Calumet avenue; Nov. 15.
- Votaw, Corp. Howard R., 7433 Indiana avenue; Oct. 3.
- Vuvie, Jerry, 5233 S. Albany-av.; July 21.
- Walker, William J., 3608 South Marshfield avenue; July 10.
- Wallace, Henry R., 1807 North Mozart street; Sept. 17.
- Wallace, Sergt. Royce V., 2317 North Keeler avenue; Nov. 17.
- Walsh, Corporal James A., 520 Laramie avenue; Aug. 5.
- Walters, R., 3812 Michigan-av.; July 22.
- Warburton, Gregory, 6423 South Oakley avenue; Sept. 24.
- Ward, Sergt. Oliver G., 513 Fullerton parkway; Oct. 8.
- Warsawsky, Srool B., 1405 South Harding avenue; Oct. 17.
- Washa, Michael, 1320 S. Tripp-av.; Nov. 15.
- Waver, Ralph, 1017 Townsend-st.; Nov. 26.
- Wegner, William E., 3308 North Oakley avenue; Oct. 15.
- Weiberg, Corp. Fred, 1732 Farragut avenue; Oct. 2.
- Wendel, 25 North Lorel avenue; July 11.
- Wesolowski, Jozef, 2244 Lincoln-av.; Aug. 26.
- West, Lieut. George O., 4072 Sheridan road; Oct. 10.
- West, Ralph; Aug. 26.
- Whately, James T., 3821 Wentworth avenue; Oct. 19.
- White, Nathaniel C., 2638 Dearborn avenue; Oct. 19.
- Whitson, Corp. Lester O., Edison Park; Oct. 25.
- Wielacz, Barney, 1415 Dickson-st.; Sept. 22.
- Wier, James P., 4358 Vincennes-av.; Aug. 7.
- Wierzbicki, John J., 2341 Albany-av.; Nov. 16.
- Wilder, Bugler Ernest, 3147 West Monroe street; Oct. 27.
- Wilhelm, Howard J.; Nov. 7.
- Willert, Sergt. Walter W., 1939 Addison street; July 29.
- Williams, Corp. John D., 1527 Vincennes avenue; Oct. 22.
- Wilson, Berne, 4404 Indiana-av.; July 3.
- Wilson, Corp. John W., 3138 South Wells street; Aug. 6.
- Winandi, Joseph John, 6137 Ravenswood avenue; Sept. 21.
- Winced, Edward L., 2726 Southport avenue; July 25.
- Winter, Wallace C., Jr., 1447 Astor-st.; July 3.
- Wirkitis, Peter, 2310 Leavitt-st.; Sept. 1.
- Wirth, Joseph F., 6103 S. Racine-av.; Nov. 16.
- Wise, Alois, 1615 Elston-av.; Oct. 3.
- Wisnoeski, John W., 1608 W. 17th-st.; Nov. 20.
- Wissmuller, Henry, 3249 North Ashland avenue; Nov. 23.
- Witowski, Frank S., 5514 South Lincoln street; Aug. 25.
- Wittman, Albert F., 206 North Halsted street; Nov. 23.
- Witzel, Joseph J., 1732 W. 14th-st.; Aug. 26.

Wohl, Lieut. Benjamin, 5904 Midway park; Oct. 28.
 Wojtalewicz, Peter, 1730 W. 15th-pl.; July 3.
 Wolfe, Corporal Lawrence R., 3003 Elmh avenue, Zion City; Aug. 20.
 Wood, Capt. Franklin, 1018 East 42d street; Nov. 15.
 Worden, Alex., 3936 W. Monroe-st.; Nov. 26.
 Wravakis, Sergt. Alex. 835 West 16th street; Nov. 15.
 Wright, Lieut. Gustave, Oak Park; Oct. 8.
 Wroble, Joseph, 1742 W. 48th-st.; Nov. 15.
 Wynt, Max, 8849 Burley-av.; Aug. 27.

Wyrzkowski, Albert F., 1318 Crittenden street; Nov. 20.
 Yarmo, Sergt. Robert, 503 Independence boulevard; Oct. 4.
 Yench, Harry, 3019 Roscoe-st.; Nov. 21.
 Zedig, Charles, 651 Center-st.; Aug. 25.
 Zajicek, Oscar, 1851 Millard-av.; Oct. 13.
 Zalabak, William J., 2317 West 19th street; Nov. 24.
 Zeman, Ignatz H., 2235 Trumbull-av.; Oct. 3.
 Zierke, William R., South Elgin; Sept. 5.
 Zuccherro, N., 611 Sholto-st.; Nov. 16.
 Zullo, Antonio, 1142 W. Taylor-st.; Aug. 31.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American National Red Cross Society (Illinois branch)—Secretary, W. L. Sullivan, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, Orson Smith, 112 West Adams street.
 Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—President, D. E. Bensinger; secretary, Louis M. Cahn.
 Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association—President, Adolf Kraus; secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, 1230, 7 South Dearborn street.
 Bohemian Charitable Association—2603 South Kedzie avenue; secretary, Joseph Bolek.
 Chicago Community Trust—Executive secretary, Rev. Arthur J. Francis.
 Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, William A. Strong; Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.
 Children's Benefit League—President, Mrs. Charles E. Frankenthal; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Salmon, 6236 Perry avenue.
 Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court, sixth floor; director, Sherman C. Kingsley.
 Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, Julius Rosenwald; secretary, Max Shulman.
 Frances Juvenile Aid Association—President, Mrs. Anne X. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick G. Harris.
 Friendly Aid Society—President, Mrs. Edward Tilden; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred K. Hilgic.
 German Society of Chicago—217, 100 North Wells street; manager, F. von W. Wysco.
 Hungarian Charity Society of Chicago—President, Max Sobel; secretary, Alex. Sobel.
 Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—President, R. J. Bennett; secretary and superin-

tendent, Wilfred S. Reynolds, 1818, 209 South State street.
 Illinois Charitable Relief Corps—President, Edward Carey; secretary, Miss Annie O'Connor, 3763 Ellis avenue.
 Infants' Welfare Society—President, Lucius Teter; secretary, George L. Eurlich, 830, 140 South Michigan avenue.
 Italian Ladies' Charitable Association—President, Mrs. V. Licci; secretary, Miss Tillie Russo.
 Jewish Aid Society—1800 Selden; president, Morton D. Cahn; secretary, A. Richard Frank.
 Legal Aid Society of Chicago—230, 31 West Lake street; secretaries, Mrs. Thomas J. Dee and Miss Marian F. Kaufman.
 Mothers' Relief Association—President, Mrs. D. Harry Hammer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William P. MacCracken.
 Societe Francaise de Secours Mutuels—President, A. Campton; secretary, Charles Leroy, 1215 West Congress street.
 United Charities of Chicago—President, Charles W. Folds; secretary, Charles A. Munroe; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; superintendent, Wilfrid S. Reynolds (acting).
 Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—830, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Arthur Aldis; secretary, Mrs. Robert McGann; superintendent, Miss Edna L. Foley.
 Woman's Protective Association—President, Miss Nellie Carlin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick D. Wood.
 Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities—President, Hugo Pam; secretary, Monte H. Sadler.
 Young Men's Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, Archie H. Cohen; recording secretary, Rudolph A. Morrison.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITHIN CHICAGO.

[From report of Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.]

There are twenty-two distinct governing agencies in the territory that Chicago comprises, most of them absolutely independent of one another. They are:

City of Chicago.
 Board of education.
 Library board.
 Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.
 Cook county.
 Sanitary district of Chicago.
 South park commissioners.
 West Chicago park commissioners.
 Lincoln park commissioners.
 Ridge avenue park commissioners.
 North shore park commissioners.
 Calumet park commissioners.
 Fernwood park commissioners.
 Ridge park commissioners.
 Irving park commissioners.
 Northwest park commissioners.
 Old Portage park commissioners.

Edison park commissioners.
 West Pullman park commissioners.
 Ravenswood Manor-Gardens park commissioners.
 River park commissioners.
 Commissioners of the first park district of the city of Evanston.

The board of education, the library board and the tuberculosis sanitarium, while having their separate tax levies, are subject to a degree of control by the mayor and city council. The other bodies named are independent of one another. The state public utilities commission, though not a taxing body, is, in a sense, another governmental agency in the city.

If account were taken of the eight towns lying wholly within the city of Chicago (Lake View, North Chicago, Jefferson, West Chicago, South Chicago, Hyde Park, Lake and Evanston), which still have legal existence, the number of governing bodies comprised in the city would be thirty, instead of twenty-two.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.

President—H. H. Merrick.
 Vice-President—Elmer T. Stevens.
 Vice-President Interstate and Foreign Trade Division—J. Harry Selz.
 Vice-President Civic Industrial Division—Louis T. Jamme.
 Vice-President Local Division—Wyllis W. Baird.
 General Secretary—Joseph H. Dion.
 General Treasurer—Robert J. McKay.

Official Staff.

Business Manager—Robert R. Beach.
 Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper.
 Traffic Director—H. C. Barlow.
 Manager Convention Bureau—George M. Spangler, Jr.
 Foreign Trade Commissioner—H. H. Garver.

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1914 AND 1909.

	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.
Establishments	18,388	18,026	Capital	\$1,943,836,000	\$1,548,171,000
Persons in industry.....	617,920	561,044	Salaries	128,478,000	91,449,000
Firm members	15,847	17,357	Wages	340,910,000	276,180,000
Salaried employes.....	95,130	77,923	Cost of materials.....	1,340,183,000	1,153,066,000
Wage earners (average) ..	506,943	465,784	Value of products.....	2,247,323,000	1,919,277,000
Primary horse power....	1,305,930	1,013,071	Value added	907,140,000	761,211,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF ILLINOIS (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establish-ments.	Persons.	Wage earn-ers.†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Agricultural implements....	75	21,511	19,241	\$110,605,187	\$11,718,354	\$44,348,098	\$57,268,325
Artificial flowers, etc.....	25	338	284	174,548	85,975	332,502	406,030
Artificial stone.....	366	1,312	785	1,236,408	439,214	1,123,179	1,488,299
Automobiles and parts.....	65	2,804	2,382	4,083,973	1,653,186	6,774,357	7,153,818
Babbitt metal, solder.....	19	291	183	1,409,799	108,517	3,817,757	4,145,789
Bags, other than paper....	6	213	189	575,574	175,042	895,618	965,442
Bags, paper.....	4	231	194	1,690,925	98,899	1,028,829	1,123,610
Baking powders, yeast....	24	1,133	657	6,115,498	346,259	6,017,782	7,632,603
Belting, leather.....	11	403	233	1,279,476	164,636	2,051,612	2,187,555
Bicycles, motorcycles.....	14	1,005	910	1,276,356	600,233	1,755,516	1,177,464
Billiard tables, materials..	8	204	167	381,023	87,690	395,957	403,163
Blacking, etc.....	58	407	236	516,683	122,922	997,542	1,229,961
Bluing.....	10	28	18	15,277	7,862	52,649	66,949
Boots and shoes.....	53	6,392	792	7,569,620	3,142,912	15,485,947	16,754,704
Boxes, cigar.....	18	463	404	358,050	158,099	581,630	664,469
Boxes, fancy and paper....	61	4,509	4,085	3,813,498	1,501,273	5,650,611	6,349,621
Brass and bronze products.	79	2,052	1,688	4,055,923	1,136,179	6,180,929	6,841,735
Bread and bakery products	2,099	12,566	8,611	24,224,216	4,594,607	30,899,184	36,117,986
Brick and tile.....	340	7,347	6,574	18,495,247	4,386,001	8,285,610	9,765,010
Brooms.....	87	632	494	722,783	235,069	1,248,515	1,464,896
Brushes.....	32	389	326	497,181	180,370	874,123	964,850
Butter, cheese, cond'sed milk	295	3,000	1,732	7,819,996	942,206	16,485,553	17,798,278
Buttons.....	23	623	548	262,034	246,892	557,542	675,981
Calcium lights.....	3	12	7	5,295	5,292	29,285	36,759
Canning and preserving....	118	2,800	2,383	5,629,637	903,632	6,704,951	7,619,556
Carpets, rag.....	67	366	266	173,701	115,229	249,365	340,799
Carriages and wagons.....	325	6,746	5,852	17,858,798	3,598,016	14,810,098	16,831,283
Cars, by steam roads.....	73	24,406	23,131	18,722,336	15,287,571	32,229,134	32,229,134
Cars, street railroads.....	30	2,364	2,240	3,885,611	1,395,029	3,439,334	3,450,643
Cars, for steam roads.....	28	11,782	10,945	37,934,778	7,823,919	25,685,563	27,001,092
Cement.....	6	1,536	1,395	6,686,567	854,797	3,197,435	4,087,507
Chemicals.....	19	972	836	4,639,170	531,315	3,927,458	4,656,274
Clocks and watches.....	19	5,883	5,665	12,411,573	3,217,149	5,819,648	7,045,275
Cloth, sponging, etc.....	6	106	91	30,806	51,824	93,072	119,296
Clothing, men's.....	715	41,122	36,152	38,762,929	16,580,002	80,393,885	89,472,755
Clothing, women's.....	221	7,279	6,151	5,567,194	1,351,998	14,916,514	16,635,236
Coffee and spice roast'g, etc.	35	1,792	1,018	8,751,861	524,869	18,352,146	19,751,188
Collins, etc.....	21	924	732	2,088,863	405,910	2,042,393	2,259,783
Confectionery.....	140	4,622	3,799	6,094,450	1,428,645	11,214,390	12,798,077
Cooperage, wooden goods....	80	2,617	2,388	4,452,842	1,126,890	6,137,357	6,610,969
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	483	8,897	7,473	31,018,411	4,314,684	20,390,274	22,822,810
Cordage.....	4	1,884	1,799	13,014,494	658,584	6,888,306	8,237,165
Cork, cutting.....	4	112	102	180,918	44,071	207,433	238,468
Corsets.....	16	1,663	1,502	1,806,114	524,530	2,280,612	2,711,213
Cotton goods.....	5	1,397	1,319	1,879,075	522,073	1,896,952	2,111,208
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s..	80	4,661	4,322	2,455,288	760,385	2,393,064	2,757,762
Dairymen's supplies, etc....	29	427	323	859,129	178,333	978,164	1,130,892
Dentists' materials.....	10	85	48	71,764	36,043	201,740	231,884
Electrical machinery.....	143	11,854	9,643	24,201,532	6,412,671	24,937,852	26,826,177
Electroplating.....	43	457	375	289,762	245,432	562,107	696,572
Emery wheels, etc.....	4	67	41	84,866	19,784	119,118	155,318
Enameling and japanning..	5	35	29	14,066	14,745	40,230	45,058
Explosives.....	8	327	290	1,561,612	189,558	1,250,894	1,469,469
Fancy articles, n. e. s.....	44	613	444	659,251	221,757	1,119,375	1,319,861
Files.....	4	85	76	84,200	49,081	86,973	95,522
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	28	109,771	14,596	142,098	164,437
Fireworks.....	6	114	98	180,844	38,548	142,939	142,973
Flags, regalia, etc.....	24	376	293	383,331	111,923	576,368	675,845
Flour mill products.....	482	3,634	2,464	18,453,727	1,271,182	48,522,744	51,110,681
Foundry products.....	1,178	61,303	52,266	143,276,987	33,156,824	123,396,892	138,578,993
Fur goods.....	63	473	319	971,515	229,532	1,584,835	1,929,470
Furnishing goods, men's....	61	3,116	2,688	2,881,103	1,014,719	6,726,981	7,213,437
Furniture.....	267	15,240	13,575	22,383,174	8,099,683	25,169,453	27,900,262
Gas and electric fixtures....	78	2,619	2,090	3,657,369	1,184,283	5,102,485	5,797,373
Gas, illuminating, heating..	78	8,020	6,301	131,789,840	2,967,842	13,938,452	21,052,100
Glass.....	11	3,386	3,507	7,738,236	2,181,683	4,664,447	5,042,363
Gloves, leather.....	29	1,463	1,309	1,093,490	518,862	2,331,900	2,577,752
Gold and silver leaf and foil.	6	159	143	65,747	61,183	909,833	1,255,306
Grease and tallow.....	36	969	778	2,852,246	531,365	5,976,472	5,589,617
Hand stamps, stencils.....	33	284	176	295,106	102,930	376,473	478,911
Hats, caps, other than felt	38	574	463	279,637	266,879	902,607	1,046,485
Hats, fur-felt.....	10	123	99	70,007	70,990	250,898	286,721

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.*	Wage earners.†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Hosiery, knit goods.....	43	3,141	2,913	\$5,115,992	\$1,116,476	\$4,938,859	\$5,946,737
Ice, manufactured.....	83	1,013	804	5,574,739	534,166	1,424,435	1,928,323
Ink, printing.....	7	86	38	254,387	25,508	316,499	415,026
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	6	2,927	2,493	52,389,822	1,792,965	34,196,011	38,239,897
Iron and steel, rolling mills	24	19,437	17,584	69,682,495	12,962,087	75,221,710	86,608,137
Jewelry.....	67	1,280	990	1,822,666	650,233	2,358,271	2,779,962
Kaolin, ground earths.....	7	123	76	687,177	37,193	368,440	431,352
Lapidary work.....	7	18	14	34,067	12,974	70,525	87,383
Leather goods.....	163	3,569	2,949	5,359,975	1,633,407	7,995,071	8,948,324
Leather, tanned, etc.....	29	3,194	3,001	15,974,832	1,582,030	14,736,180	14,911,782
Lime.....	16	572	511	1,258,141	288,967	591,605	687,976
Liquors, distilled.....	9	851	750	7,500,330	473,685	53,219,662	55,199,874
Liquors, malt.....	106	5,361	4,398	56,141,165	3,478,309	23,618,940	28,449,148
Liquors, vinous.....	12	17	3	34,150	1,989	15,846	28,711
Lumber products.....	814	19,025	16,567	29,777,623	9,109,584	41,125,568	44,951,804
Marble and stone work.....	278	2,821	2,226	4,689,083	1,766,107	5,667,371	6,770,996
Mattresses, spring beds.....	86	1,036	831	1,150,945	447,691	2,503,832	2,860,042
Millinery and lace goods.....	103	3,987	3,228	2,188,576	1,383,832	6,444,318	7,281,914
Mirrors.....	10	396	353	447,280	231,681	992,144	1,106,480
Models, patterns, not paper	81	585	426	520,739	308,255	701,416	889,437
Musical instruments, n. e. s.	30	425	336	511,662	200,606	502,478	629,163
Pianos, organs.....	68	9,628	8,777	27,718,851	5,009,042	16,686,065	19,176,328
Paint and varnish.....	74	2,906	1,792	15,725,376	1,114,298	17,926,283	20,434,291
Paper and wood pulp.....	19	1,542	1,317	8,400,333	727,420	4,567,670	4,983,075
Paper goods, n. e. s.....	46	1,659	1,397	2,260,405	546,165	3,435,708	3,779,297
Patent medicines, etc.....	359	3,902	1,869	7,988,944	804,761	10,742,989	13,114,307
Peas, fountain, gold.....	7	65	35	117,164	23,224	141,815	170,467
Photographic apparatus.....	13	356	284	708,269	156,562	642,709	739,857
Photo engraving.....	27	1,561	1,114	1,300,856	949,109	2,268,578	2,678,304
Pottery, terra cotta, etc.....	59	3,474	3,157	14,900,981	1,884,879	3,946,183	4,614,728
Printing and publishing.....	2,608	43,074	28,644	60,984,133	18,436,924	73,964,422	87,247,090
Pumps, not steam.....	24	348	232	664,736	179,136	641,106	658,554
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	13	145	104	251,977	52,875	323,629	383,363
Scales and balances.....	13	306	248	615,477	151,376	528,831	574,420
Sewing machines, etc.....	7	2,073	1,713	4,430,468	1,113,885	3,306,833	3,621,554
Ship and boat building.....	23	470	413	2,060,884	251,594	532,277	583,783
Showcases.....	16	442	386	539,256	247,869	691,413	829,472
Signs.....	51	1,835	1,290	2,693,629	750,349	2,915,025	3,271,331
Slaughtering, packing.....	109	32,642	26,705	131,026,247	14,601,961	378,189,429	389,594,906
Smelting, zinc.....	5	2,034	1,922	7,596,278	1,275,162	8,409,661	9,003,624
Smelting, not from ore.....	11	423	369	1,605,000	206,679	3,638,984	3,929,755
Soap.....	34	3,408	2,188	11,693,653	1,052,620	18,835,398	20,180,799
Steam packing.....	15	160	108	156,862	61,942	355,569	407,890
Stereotyping, electrotyping.	21	747	592	777,366	472,376	1,156,678	1,282,292
Stoves and furnaces.....	71	5,223	4,499	9,862,626	2,957,046	9,025,626	10,287,335
Surgical appliances.....	29	820	536	1,673,702	284,612	1,855,796	2,098,942
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,944	10,707	8,034	12,794,393	4,215,848	18,230,593	21,870,252
Typefoundry, etc.....	19	588	438	1,852,184	302,566	1,188,289	1,247,937
Wall paper.....	5	389	290	1,139,847	173,127	1,168,877	1,366,763
Wall plaster.....	6	92	80	261,035	33,361	177,930	203,312
Woolen goods.....	9	543	499	1,063,075	236,760	1,190,230	1,314,100
All other industries.....	1,397	44,544	35,794	169,900,392	20,944,403	181,930,730	205,467,461
Total.....	18,026	561,044	465,764	1,548,170,701	273,319,005	1,733,327,352	1,919,276,594

*Persons engaged in industry; includes proprietors, firm members, salaried employes and wage earners. †Average number employes.

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO.

[From reports of bureau of the census.]

Summary for 1914 and 1909.

	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.
Establishments.....	10,114	9,656	Capital.....	\$1,189,976,000	\$971,841,000
Persons engaged.....	386,794	356,954	Salaries.....	90,279,000	65,925,000
Firm members.....	8,184	8,156	Wages.....	213,351,000	176,973,000
Salaried employes.....	65,408	54,821	Cost of materials.....	901,658,000	790,609,000
Wage earners (average)	313,202	293,977	Value of products.....	1,482,814,000	1,281,171,000
Primary horse power..	680,453	525,236	Value added.....	581,156,000	490,562,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF CHICAGO (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Artificial stone.....	19	192	150	\$240,000	\$104,000	\$146,000	\$356,000
Automobiles.....	41	1,725	1,460	2,094,000	1,131,000	1,707,000	3,940,000
Bags, other than paper.....	6	213	189	578,000	175,000	685,000	965,000
Baking powders, yeast.....	16	940	522	5,873,000	304,000	2,888,000	7,009,000
Baskets, willow ware.....	11	62	41	29,000	165,000	34,000	81,000
Belting, leather.....	31	403	233	1,279,000	1,220,000	1,385,000	2,138,000
Boots and shoes.....	31	3,326	3,027	3,881,000	1,920,000	6,045,000	9,855,000
Boxes, cigar.....	9	348	304	292,000	125,000	258,000	541,000
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	48	3,984	3,609	3,118,000	1,311,000	2,232,000	5,044,000
Brass and bronze products.	56	1,430	1,167	2,492,000	810,000	3,266,000	5,131,000
Bread and bakery products	1,177	8,842	6,437	20,600,000	4,146,000	16,280,000	26,908,000
Brick and tile.....	7	657	612	2,210,000	659,000	210,000	1,172,000
Brooms and brushes.....	56	616	497	690,000	281,000	918,000	1,560,900

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earnings.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Buttans	13	231	190	\$51,000	\$72,000	\$139,000	\$325,000
Calcium lights	3	12	7	29,000	5,000	19,000	27,000
Canning and preserving	47	1,107	904	2,058,000	395,000	2,533,000	3,827,000
Carpets, rag	25	205	163	87,000	68,000	43,000	206,000
Carriages and wagons	126	2,263	1,965	7,616,000	1,253,000	2,602,000	5,203,000
Cars, by steam roads	22	11,562	11,059	9,558,000	7,305,000	7,310,000	15,359,000
Cars, by street railways	7	1,721	1,164	3,061,000	1,069,000	1,520,000	2,758,000
Cars for steam roads	13	9,226	8,553	29,730,000	6,387,000	11,620,000	20,892,000
Chemicals	10	218	143	587,000	92,000	538,000	1,149,000
Clocks and watches	5	145	109	421,000	60,000	232,000	445,000
Cloth, sponging, etc.	6	106	91	31,000	52,000	1,000	119,000
Clothing, men's, shirts	678	38,307	33,615	36,521,000	15,777,000	42,776,000	85,296,000
Clothing, women's, etc.	204	6,666	5,615	5,133,000	2,397,000	8,658,000	15,677,000
Coffee and spice, roast'g, etc.	32	1,775	1,006	8,696,000	521,000	14,969,000	15,533,000
Coffins, etc.	13	733	576	1,721,000	339,000	764,000	1,338,000
Confectionery	87	3,865	3,241	5,275,000	1,250,000	6,703,000	11,222,000
Cooperage goods, n. e. s.	37	1,269	1,166	1,860,000	601,000	2,188,000	3,368,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	263	4,610	3,859	12,216,000	2,472,000	6,463,000	12,242,000
Corsets	10	1,124	1,005	925,000	240,000	705,000	1,779,000
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s.	53	1,167	982	1,796,000	554,000	680,000	1,895,000
Dairymen's supplies	7	70	49	179,000	37,000	147,000	340,000
Dentists' materials	10	85	48	72,000	36,000	115,000	232,000
Electrical machinery	123	7,333	6,096	16,624,000	3,860,000	11,405,000	20,669,000
Electroplating	34	374	310	181,000	214,000	107,000	454,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	40	603	438	641,000	218,000	568,000	1,289,000
Fire extinguishers, chemical	6	54	28	110,000	15,000	62,000	164,000
Foundry products	969	36,868	31,055	90,050,000	20,490,000	40,755,000	89,669,000
Fur goods	59	455	308	359,000	225,000	1,060,000	1,903,000
Furnishing goods, men's	38	2,273	1,905	2,340,000	820,000	3,877,000	6,122,000
Furniture	202	11,097	9,876	16,373,000	6,026,000	9,096,000	20,512,000
Gas and electric fixtures	63	2,068	1,602	2,706,000	914,000	2,124,000	4,683,000
Gloves, leather	25	1,223	1,109	900,000	441,000	1,308,000	2,181,000
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	7	159	143	66,000	61,000	128,000	226,000
Grease and tallow	10	773	649	2,181,000	452,000	3,781,000	4,948,000
Hand stamps, stencils	27	273	172	287,000	101,000	167,000	467,000
Hats and caps, not felt	38	273	463	280,000	267,000	479,000	1,046,000
Hosiery knit goods	29	837	743	908,000	289,000	783,000	1,477,000
Ice, manufactured	6	229	206	1,136,000	153,000	126,000	569,000
Ink, printing	7	86	38	254,000	26,000	164,000	415,000
Iron and steel, mills	6	7,689	6,983	32,577,000	5,603,000	29,023,000	45,984,000
Jewelry	55	1,169	910	1,574,000	606,000	1,218,000	2,635,000
Lapidary work	3	18	14	34,000	13,000	53,000	88,000
Leather goods	99	2,581	2,178	2,877,000	1,174,000	3,280,000	5,861,000
Leather, tanned, etc.	24	2,841	2,674	14,486,000	1,418,000	10,788,000	13,244,000
Liquors, malt	45	3,450	2,867	29,385,000	2,378,000	4,850,000	19,512,000
Lumber products	195	11,680	10,462	17,685,000	6,149,000	20,768,000	32,709,000
Marble and stone work	107	1,640	1,388	2,557,000	1,137,000	1,714,000	3,330,000
Mattresses, spring beds	58	835	683	837,000	371,000	1,349,000	2,377,000
Models and patt'ns, not paper	56	435	322	362,000	227,000	161,000	687,000
Musical instruments n. e. s.	27	418	232	502,000	199,000	172,000	614,000
Pianos and organs	37	5,792	5,209	17,335,000	3,034,000	4,848,000	11,487,000
Paint and varnish	61	2,667	1,606	13,830,000	996,000	11,845,000	18,842,000
Paper goods, n. e. s.	41	1,255	957	1,367,000	410,000	1,393,000	2,831,000
Patent medicines, etc.	273	3,011	1,361	5,377,000	632,000	3,216,000	10,360,000
Photographic goods	13	356	284	708,000	157,000	318,000	740,000
Photo engraving	21	1,186	878	902,000	648,000	422,000	2,156,000
Printing and publishing	1,395	33,439	22,326	47,882,000	15,077,000	21,256,000	74,211,000
Pumps, not steam	6	74	52	84,000	35,000	72,000	179,000
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	13	145	104	252,000	53,000	200,000	331,000
Shin and boat building	8	306	282	1,858,000	174,000	108,000	359,000
Slaughtering	67	27,147	22,064	115,312,000	11,985,000	285,250,000	326,062,000
Smelting, not ore	7	127	91	816,000	63,000	2,237,000	2,574,000
Soap	27	3,329	2,139	11,474,000	1,035,000	13,787,000	19,939,000
Steam packing	15	160	108	157,000	62,000	194,000	408,000
Stereotyping, electrotyping	21	747	592	777,000	472,000	316,000	1,282,000
Stoves and furnaces	23	1,263	1,048	2,546,000	726,000	1,157,000	3,183,000
Surgical appliances	24	807	529	1,658,000	279,000	917,000	2,075,000
Tobacco manufactures	1,050	6,758	5,220	10,331,000	2,785,000	6,722,000	16,633,000
Typefoundry, etc.	19	588	438	1,852,000	303,000	375,000	1,248,000
All other industries	1,305	60,504	50,477	326,874,000	28,397,000	142,590,000	234,104,000
Total	9,656	356,954	293,977	971,841,000	174,112,000	793,470,000	1,281,171,000

MANUFACTURES IN OTHER ILLINOIS CITIES (1914).

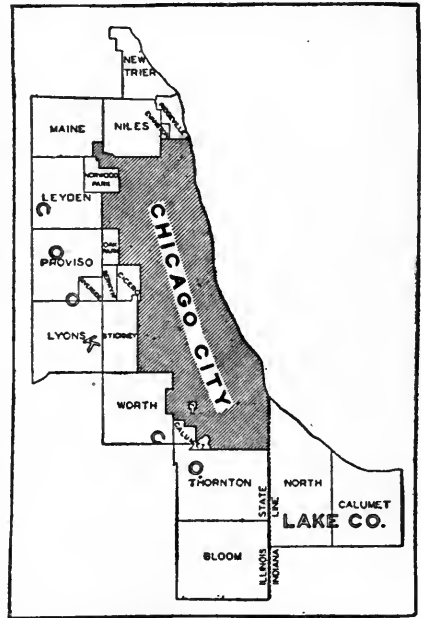
City.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earnings.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Alton	76	3,061	2,662	\$8,685,000	\$1,758,000	\$8,604,000	\$12,865,000
Atlanta	140	5,497	4,778	14,866,000	3,033,000	5,259,000	10,789,000
Belleville	130	2,869	2,451	5,018,000	1,411,000	2,045,000	5,759,000
Bloomington	100	2,831	2,386	5,485,000	1,540,000	2,046,000	4,960,000
Calumet	61	1,769	1,522	3,474,000	853,000	3,045,000	4,584,000
Canton	34	1,113	922	9,733,000	529,000	1,126,000	2,577,000
Centralia	30	809	237	661,000	123,000	445,000	768,000
Champaign	59	549	382	971,000	243,000	633,000	1,245,000
Chicago Heights	77	5,018	4,285	20,350,000	2,947,000	7,865,000	14,486,000
Danville	100	2,481	2,109	5,020,000	1,345,000	2,923,000	5,291,000

City.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Decatur	126	4,988	4,003	\$12,550,000	\$2,326,000	\$6,666,000	\$11,957,000
East St. Louis	125	6,795	5,863	28,322,000	4,369,000	17,423,000	26,905,000
Elgin	91	5,974	5,259	17,371,000	3,320,000	4,271,000	10,482,000
Evanston	49	1,153	924	2,617,000	656,000	2,439,000	3,985,000
Freeport	63	3,013	2,566	11,227,000	1,661,000	3,910,000	7,447,000
Galesburg	60	1,709	1,399	2,483,000	941,000	1,515,000	3,192,000
Granite City	39	5,658	5,050	18,867,000	3,994,000	9,845,000	17,903,000
Jacksonville	63	1,162	932	1,780,000	500,000	1,360,000	2,355,000
Joliet	136	5,922	4,999	25,814,000	3,569,000	20,026,000	20,091,000
Kankakee	53	1,574	1,430	3,988,000	763,000	1,704,000	3,193,000
Kewanee	31	3,261	2,837	8,446,000	1,576,000	2,686,000	5,447,000
LaSalle	30	1,311	1,214	4,753,000	817,000	3,484,000	5,246,000
Lincoln	40	327	239	867,000	134,000	284,000	561,000
Mattoon	47	857	735	1,064,000	471,000	693,000	1,544,000
Moline	108	5,811	5,083	34,179,000	2,510,000	10,987,000	19,925,000
Oak Park	47	366	268	5,155,000	241,000	492,000	1,555,000
Pekin	44	860	584	6,607,000	482,000	3,972,000	9,610,000
Peoria	283	7,981	6,285	32,509,000	4,144,000	21,289,000	64,689,000
Quincy	194	3,983	3,067	11,421,000	1,822,000	4,485,000	9,557,000
Rock Island	106	2,321	1,837	13,851,000	1,377,000	3,411,000	6,488,000
Rockford	265	11,564	10,208	38,853,000	6,629,000	13,414,000	26,371,000
Springfield	188	5,064	4,143	9,078,000	2,527,000	6,874,000	11,753,000
Streator	60	1,918	1,770	6,093,000	1,045,000	1,762,000	3,887,000
Waukegan	48	2,744	2,276	16,010,000	1,777,000	7,630,000	12,439,000

LEADING ILLINOIS INDUSTRIES IN 1914.

Slaughtering and meat packing	\$410,709,225
Printing and publishing	97,506,966
Foundry and machine shop products	85,359,436
Clothing, men's, including shirts	84,339,611
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	50,930,691
Bread and other bakery products	34,217,248
Liquors, malt	28,933,286
Lumber and timber products	28,711,190
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	27,001,775
Furniture and refrigerators	24,132,848
Paint and varnish	22,810,675
Tobacco manufactures	21,460,007
Soap	21,255,430
Confectionery	20,348,661
Clothing, women's	19,211,137
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	17,568,424
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	16,687,929
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	15,662,742
Copper, tin and sheet iron products	13,236,073
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials	12,670,705
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	10,808,693

the persons employed 362,355 were wage earners. These establishments manufactured products to the value of \$1,734,736,737, to produce which



CHICAGO METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

materials were used costing \$1,055,945,118. The value added by manufacture was therefore \$678,791,619.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT MANUFACTURES.

The Chicago metropolitan district embraces 409,687 acres, of which 120,210 acres represent the area of Chicago, and 288,877 acres the outside territory. The estimated population of Chicago in 1914 was 2,397,600, and that of the outside territory 308,824, the total for the district being 2,706,424. The district comprises, in addition to the city of Chicago, the townships of Berwyn, Bloom, Calumet, Cicero, Evanston, LeYden, Lyons, Maine, New Trier, Niles, Norwood Park, Oak Park, Proviso, Ridgeville, Riverside, Stickney, Thornton and Worth, all in Cook county, Illinois, and Calumet and North townships in Lake county, Indiana. Within these townships, or co-extensive with them, there are seven incorporated places of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

In 1914 the metropolitan district had 10,945 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to 444,876 persons during the year and paid out \$353,484,061 in salaries and wages. Of

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated November, 1898.

President—J. Seymour Currey.
 Vice-President—Frank R. Grover.
 Treasurer—John F. Hahn.
 Secretary—William C. Levere.

The Evanston Historical society has rooms in the Public Library building there. It has a library of 2,000 volumes, 1,000 pamphlets and a large amount of historical data.

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, both elected by the people. The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which elects a senator and three representatives. The general assembly makes laws and appropriates money for the government of the state and in general stands in the same relation to the state as congress does to all the states as a whole. The powers and duties of the chief executive officers are as follows:

Governor—The governor is vested with the chief executive power of the state. He is the commander in chief of the military and naval forces and may call out the militia to maintain the peace. He is required to inform the general assembly, by message, of the condition of affairs of the state and to recommend needed legislation. He may, by proclamation, call a special session of the assembly or adjourn it in case of disagreement between the two houses. He has the power to appoint certain officers and during a recess of the senate may fill vacancies or remove certain officers and may call special elections to fill vacancies in certain offices. He may make requisitions upon the governors of other states for the return of fugitives from justice or offer rewards for the arrest of offenders against the laws of the state. He exercises a general supervision over the penitentiaries and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons and may restore the rights of citizenship to ex-convicts. He may approve acts of the legislature and exercise the veto power.

Lieutenant-Governor—This officer is ex officio president of the senate and has the power to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state or other disability on the part of the governor, the lieutenant-governor succeeds to the office to the close of the term.

Secretary of State—The secretary of state is charged with the safekeeping of the original laws and resolutions of the general assembly; with all books, bills and documents deposited with him by either house, and with all bonds, records and papers filed in his office. He keeps a record of the official acts of the governor; furnishes certified copies of the same to the assembly on request and certified copies of any of the records of his office on the payment of the statutory fees. He countersigns and affixes the seal of the state to all proclamations and

commissions issued by the governor; issues licenses for incorporations and certificates of organization to cities and villages and incorporated towns. He has charge of most of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state in Springfield, furnishes supplies for the general assembly and supervises the printing and distribution of all the public documents of the state. He calls the house of representatives to order at the beginning of each general assembly and presides over the same until the election of a speaker. He is the keeper of the great seal of the state and is the custodian and sealer of weights and measures.

Auditor—The auditor is required to keep all the accounts of the state; to audit the accounts of all officers or other persons authorized to receive moneys from the state treasury; to personally sign all warrants drawn on the treasury; to institute suits wherein the state is a plaintiff, and to make a biennial report of the business of his office to the governor. With the governor and treasurer he determines the state tax rate. He exercises a general supervision over state banks, building, loan and homestead associations.

State Treasurer—The state treasurer is custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the state. He must make monthly settlements with the auditor and a biennial report to the governor.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—The superintendent exercises a general supervision over all the public schools of the state. He is the general and legal adviser of the county superintendents and must report biennially to the governor the general condition of all the schools of the state, the amount raised by taxation for school purposes and the manner of its expenditure and the general condition of all the school funds. He may grant state certificates to teachers or cause them to be withheld and must visit charitable institutions which are educational in character.

Attorney-General—It is the duty of the attorney-general to represent the state in the Supreme court in all cases in which the state is interested; to act as counsel for all state officials; to be the legal adviser of the governor and other state officers, in matters relating to their official duties, and, on request, to furnish them as well as either branch of the general assembly, with written opinions upon constitutional or legal questions.

PAUPERS IN ILLINOIS ALMSHOUSES.

[U. S. census report.]

Enumerated Jan 1, 1910.

Total number	5,421
Male	4,021
Female	1,400
White—Native	2,562
Foreign-born	2,639
Nativity unknown	17
Colored	143

Admitted in 1910.

Total number	5,590
Male	4,607
Female	983
White—Native	2,685
Foreign-born	2,626
Nativity unknown	75
Colored	204

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Total number	3,334
Male	2,288
Female	1,056
Insane	324
Feeble-minded	539
Epileptic	121
Deaf mute	37
Blind	137

Crippled	604
Old and infirm	738
Bedridden	189
Paralytic	310
Two or more defects	285
Admitted in 1910.	
Total number	1,616
Male	1,265
Female	351
Insane	97
Feeble-minded	180
Epileptic	38
Deaf mute	14
Blind	55
Crippled	520
Old and infirm	478
Bedridden	184
Two or more defects	50

INSANE IN ILLINOIS HOSPITALS.

[U. S. census report.]

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Anna state hospital	1,478
Chester state hospital	215
Elgin state hospital	1,334
Jacksonville state hospital	1,440

Kankakee state hospital	2,549
Peoria state hospital	2,107
Watertown state hospital	1,412
Cook county hos. (Dunning)	2,174
Madison Co. poor farm	4
Bellevue Place sanitarium*	31
Maplewood, Jacksonville*	20
Oak Lawn, Jacksonville*	16
Ransom sanitar., Rockford*	9
Total	12,839
Male	6,846
Female	5,993
Admitted in 1910	4,053
Male	2,319
Female	1,734
*Private Institution.	

Feeble-minded in Institutions.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Lincoln State school	1,221
Beverly farm, Godfrey*	44
Total	1,265
Male	718
Female	547
*Private.	

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS. Appel- late.	Su- preme.
Adams.....	Quincy.....	36	15	8	3	4
Alexander.....	Cairo.....	50	25	1	4	1
Bond.....	Greenville.....	47	22	3	4	2
Boone.....	Belvidere.....	8	12	17	2	6
Brown.....	Mount Sterling.....	30	20	8	3	4
Bureau.....	Princeton.....	37	16	13	2	5
Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	36	20	8	3	2
Carroll.....	Mount Carroll.....	12	13	15	3	6
Cass.....	Virginia.....	30	20	8	3	2
Champaign.....	Urbana.....	24	19	6	3	3
Christian.....	Taylorville.....	40	21	4	3	2
Clark.....	Marshall.....	34	18	5	3	2
Clay.....	Louisville.....	42	24	4	4	2
Clinton.....	Carlyle.....	42	23	4	4	1
Coles.....	Charleston.....	34	19	5	3	3
Cook.....	Chicago.....	1,2,3,4,5,6 7,8,11,13,15 17,19,21,23 25,27,29,31	1,2,3,4,5 6,7,8,9,10	Not num- bered	1	7
Crawford.....	Robinson.....	48	23	2	4	2
Cumberland.....	Toledo.....	40	18	5	3	6
DeKalb.....	Sycamore.....	35	12	6	3	3
DeWitt.....	Clinton.....	28	19	6	3	3
Douglas.....	Tuscola.....	34	19	6	3	3
DuPage.....	Wheaton.....	41	11	16	2	7
Edgar.....	Paris.....	22	18	5	3	3
Edwards.....	Albion.....	43	24	2	4	1
Effingham.....	Effingham.....	42	23	4	4	2
Fayette.....	Vandalla.....	40	23	4	4	2
Ford.....	Paxton.....	26	17	11	3	3
Franklin.....	Benton.....	50	25	2	4	1
Fulton.....	Lewistown.....	43	15	9	3	4
Gallatin.....	Shawneetown.....	43	24	2	4	1
Greene.....	Carrollton.....	38	20	7	3	2
Grundy.....	Morris.....	20	12	13	2	5
Hamilton.....	McLeansboro.....	51	24	2	4	1
Hancock.....	Carthage.....	32	14	9	3	4
Hardin.....	Elizabethtown.....	43	24	2	4	1
Henderson.....	Oquawka.....	33	14	9	2	4
Henry.....	Cambridge.....	37	15	14	2	5
Iroquois.....	Watseka.....	20	18	12	2	3
Jackson.....	Murphysboro.....	44	25	1	4	1
Jasper.....	Newton.....	46	23	4	4	2
Jefferson.....	Mount Vernon.....	32	23	7	3	2
Jersey.....	Jerseyville.....	38	20	7	3	2
Jo Daviess.....	Galena.....	12	13	15	2	6
Johnson.....	Vienna.....	51	24	1	4	1
Kane.....	Geneva.....	14	11	16	2	6
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	20	18	12	2	7
Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	14	12	16	2	6
Knox.....	Galesburg.....	43	15	9	2	7
Lake.....	Waukegan.....	8	10	17	2	5
LaSalle.....	Ottawa.....	39	12	13	2	6
Lawrence.....	Lawrencetown.....	43	25	2	4	2
Lee.....	Dixon.....	35	33	15	2	6
Livingston.....	Pontiac.....	16	17	11	2	3
Logan.....	Lincoln.....	28	17	11	3	3
Macon.....	Decatur.....	28	19	6	3	3
Macoupin.....	Carlinville.....	33	21	7	3	2
Madison.....	Edwardsville.....	47	22	3	4	2
Marion.....	Salem.....	42	23	4	4	2
Marshall.....	Lacon.....	16	16	10	2	5
Mason.....	Havana.....	30	20	8	3	4
Massac.....	Metropolis.....	51	24	1	4	1
McDonough.....	Macomb.....	32	14	9	3	4
McHenry.....	Woodstock.....	8	11	17	2	6
McLean.....	Bloomington.....	26	17	11	3	3
Menard.....	Petersburg.....	30	20	4	3	4
Mercer.....	Aledo.....	33	14	14	2	4
Monroe.....	Waterloo.....	44	22	3	4	1
Montgomery.....	Hillsboro.....	38	21	4	3	2
Morgan.....	Jacksonville.....	45	20	7	3	4
Moultrie.....	Sullivan.....	24	19	6	3	6
Ogle.....	Oregon.....	13	15	15	2	5
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	18	16	10	2	5
Perry.....	Pinckneyville.....	44	25	3	4	1
Piatt.....	Monticello.....	24	19	6	3	3
Pike.....	Pittsfield.....	36	20	8	3	2
Pope.....	Golconda.....	51	24	1	4	1
Pulaski.....	Mound City.....	50	25	1	4	1
Putnam.....	Hennepin.....	16	16	10	2	5
Randolph.....	Chester.....	44	25	3	4	1
Richland.....	Olney.....	46	23	2	4	2
Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	39	14	14	2	4
Saline.....	Harrisburg.....	24	1	1	4	1
Sangamon.....	Springfield.....	45	21	7	3	3
Schuyler.....	Rushville.....	30	15	8	3	4

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS.	
					Appellate.	Supreme.
Scott.....	Winchester.....	36	20	7	3	2
Shelby.....	Shelbyville.....	40	19	4	3	2
Stark.....	Toulon.....	37	16	10	2	5
St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	49	22	3	4	1
Stephenson.....	Freeport.....	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell.....	Pekin.....	50	16	10	3	3
Union.....	Jonesboro.....	50	25	1	4	1
Vermilion.....	Danville.....	22	18	5	3	3
Wabash.....	Mount Carmel.....	48	23	2	4	1
Warren.....	Monmouth.....	22	14	9	2	4
Washington.....	Nashville.....	44	22	3	4	1
Wayne.....	Fairfield.....	46	24	2	4	1
White.....	Carmi.....	45	24	2	4	1
Whiteside.....	Morrison.....	35	13	14	2	6
Will.....	Joliet.....	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson.....	Marion.....	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago.....	Rockford.....	10	12	17	2	5
Woodford.....	Eureka.....	10	17	11	2	6

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Adams.....		2,186	14,476	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,588
Alexander.....	626	1,390	3,313	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,984	22,741
Bond.....	2,931	3,124	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075
Boone.....		1,705	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,481	15,481
Brown.....		4,183	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,657	10,397	10,397
Bureau.....		3,067	8,841	26,426	34,415	23,189	35,014	41,112	43,975	43,975
Calhoun.....	1,090	1,741	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610	8,610
Carroll.....		1,023	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,329	18,963	18,035	18,035
Cass.....		2,981	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372	17,372
Champaign.....		1,475	2,649	14,629	32,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,829	51,829
Christian.....		1,878	3,203	10,432	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594	34,594
Clark.....	931	7,453	9,529	14,937	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,083	23,517	23,517
Clay.....		755	3,223	4,289	9,336	16,375	16,195	19,553	18,661	18,661
Clinton.....	2,330	3,718	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,824	22,832	22,832
Coles.....		9,616	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517	34,517
Cook.....		10,201	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233	2,405,233
Crawford.....	2,999	3,117	4,422	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281
Cumberland.....			3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281	14,281
DeKalb.....		1,697	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457	33,457
DeWitt.....		3,247	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	19,906	19,906
Douglas.....				7,140	13,484	15,867	17,669	19,097	19,591	19,591
DuPage.....		3,635	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196	33,432	33,432
Edgar.....	4,071	8,225	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,604	26,787	28,273	27,336	27,336
Edwards.....	3,444	1,649	3,070	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345	10,049
Efingham.....		1,675	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465	20,055	20,055
Fayette.....	2,704	6,238	8,075	11,189	19,633	23,243	23,367	28,065	28,075	28,075
Ford.....				1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259	17,096	17,096
Franklin.....	1,763	4,083	3,682	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,675	25,943
Fulton.....		1,841	13,142	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201	49,549
Gallatin.....	3,155	7,405	10,760	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836	14,628
Greene.....		7,674	11,951	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402	22,363
Grundy.....				3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136	24,136
Hamilton.....		2,616	3,945	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197	19,227
Hancock.....		483	9,946	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215	30,638
Hardin.....			1,378	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,231	7,448	7,015
Henderson.....				4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836	9,724
Henry.....	41	1,260	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049	41,736	41,736
Iroquois.....		1,695	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	39,014	35,543	35,543
Jackson.....	1,542	1,828	3,566	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,608	27,809	33,871	35,143
Jasper.....			1,472	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,515	18,188	20,160	18,157
Jefferson.....	691	2,555	5,762	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133	29,111
Jersey.....		4,535	7,354	12,051	15,054	16,546	14,810	14,612	13,954	13,954
Jo Daviess.....		2,111	6,180	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533	22,557
Johnson.....	843	1,696	3,626	4,114	3,342	11,248	13,079	15,013	15,667	14,331
Kane.....		6,501	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,956	65,061	78,792	91,862	91,862
Kankakee.....				15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154	40,752	40,752
Kendall.....			7,780	13,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467	10,777	10,777
Knox.....	274	7,060	13,278	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612	46,159	46,159
Lake.....		7,654	12,266	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	24,504	55,058	55,058
LaSalle.....		9,348	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776	90,132	90,132
Lawrence.....		3,668	7,092	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	16,523	22,661
Lee.....		2,035	5,232	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894	27,750	27,750
Livingston.....		759	1,562	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035	40,465	40,465
Logan.....		2,333	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680	30,216	30,216
Macon.....		1,122	3,039	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003	54,186
Macoupin.....		1,990	7,826	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,389	42,256	50,685
Madison.....	18,550	6,221	14,433	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694	89,847
Marion.....		2,125	4,752	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446	35,094

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Marshall			1,849	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,936	13,653	16,370	15,679
Masson				5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377
Massac				4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200
McDonough			5,308	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	23,312	26,887
McHenry			2,578	14,918	22,089	33,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509
McLean			6,665	10,163	28,772	53,938	60,115	63,086	67,843	63,908
Menard			4,451	6,349	9,554	11,795	13,028	13,120	14,326	12,796
Mercer		26	2,352	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723
Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481	6,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,508
Montgomery		2,953	4,090	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,056	30,003	30,836	35,311
Morgan		12,714	19,547	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420
Moultrie				2,234	6,385	10,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,630
Newton			3,479	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,864
Ogle			6,153	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,255
Perry		1,215	3,222	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,088
Platt				1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376
Pike		2,396	11,728	18,819	27,249	50,768	33,761	31,000	31,592	28,622
Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215
Pulaski				2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,660
Putnam		1,310	2,131	3,924	6,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,661
Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	20,120
Richland				3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970
Rock Island			2,610	6,938	21,005	29,753	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404
Saline				5,688	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204
Sangamon		12,960	14,716	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029
Schuyler		2,959	6,972	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,862
Scott			6,215	7,914	9,069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067
Shelby		2,972	6,659	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693
Stark			1,573	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,098
St. Clair	5,248	7,078	13,681	20,180	37,684	51,038	61,850	66,571	86,655	119,570
Stephenson			2,800	11,667	25,132	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,933	36,321
Tazewell			4,716	7,221	12,052	21,470	29,003	29,679	29,556	34,027
Union	2,362	3,239	5,524	7,615	11,181	17,513	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856
Vermilion			6,836	9,303	14,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635
Wabash		2,710	4,240	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,913
Warren		308	6,739	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313
Washington	1,547	1,675	4,810	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759
Wayne	1,114	2,553	5,123	6,825	12,223	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697
White	4,828	6,091	7,919	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,089	25,005	25,386	23,052
Whiteside			2,514	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,888	30,854	34,710	34,507
Will			10,167	16,703	29,389	43,013	63,424	62,007	74,764	84,371
Williamson			2,457	7,216	12,241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,098
Winnebago			4,609	11,773	24,491	29,301	50,518	39,938	47,845	63,153
Woodford				4,415	12,282	18,956	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506
Aggregate	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,526,351	4,821,550	5,638,591

NOTE.—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255; total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 5,007, total 12,282.

COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENT-AGE (1910).

Color.	
White	5,526,962
Negro	109,049
Indian	188
Chinese	2,103
Japanese	285
Filipino	3
Hindu	1
Nativity.	
Total native	4,433,277
Total foreign born	1,205,314
Native white	4,324,402
Foreign born white	1,202,560
Percentage.	
Native	2,600,555
Foreign	1,232,155
Mixed	491,692

SEX (1910).

Class.	Male.	Female.
White	2,852,386	2,674,576
Negro	56,909	52,146
Other	2,379	201
Native white	2,178,791	2,145,611
Native part'ge.	1,324,922	1,275,633
For. part'ge.	611,275	620,880
Mixed part'ge.	242,594	249,098
For. born white	673,595	528,965
Urban	1,779,839	1,697,900
Rural	1,131,835	1,029,827

STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH (1910).

Illinois	3,406,638
Other states	1,026,639
Indiana	143,188
Ohio	122,391
New York	92,300
Missouri	85,161
Pennsylvania	78,116
Kentucky	74,543
Wisconsin	67,296
Iowa	57,948
Michigan	46,419
Tennessee	36,939
Kansas	19,008
Virginia	17,360
Massachusetts	16,280
Minnesota	12,753
Nebraska	11,968
New Jersey	10,434
All other*	134,535
Division.	
New England	37,533
Middle Atlantic	180,350
East north central	3,755,932
West north central	190,546
South Atlantic	51,057
East south central	125,116
West south central	78,116
Mountain	7,728
Pacific	6,357
Other*	29,450

*Includes persons born in the United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under

United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY NATIONALITY (1910).

Country.	Number.
Austria	280,844
Belgium	14,853
Canada—French	23,577
Canada—Other	86,092
Denmark	33,519
England	168,396
Finland	3,182
France	21,757
Germany	1,014,408
Greece	11,178
Holland	32,404
Hungary	52,764
Ireland	330,434
Italy	116,685
Norway	63,438
Roumania	5,382
Russia	227,960
Scotland	53,609
Sweden	230,131
Switzerland	21,658
Turkey (Asia)	3,332
Turkey (Europe)	2,572
Wales	11,637
All other	111,640
Total	2,926,407

The 10th district also includes the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield and the county of Lake.

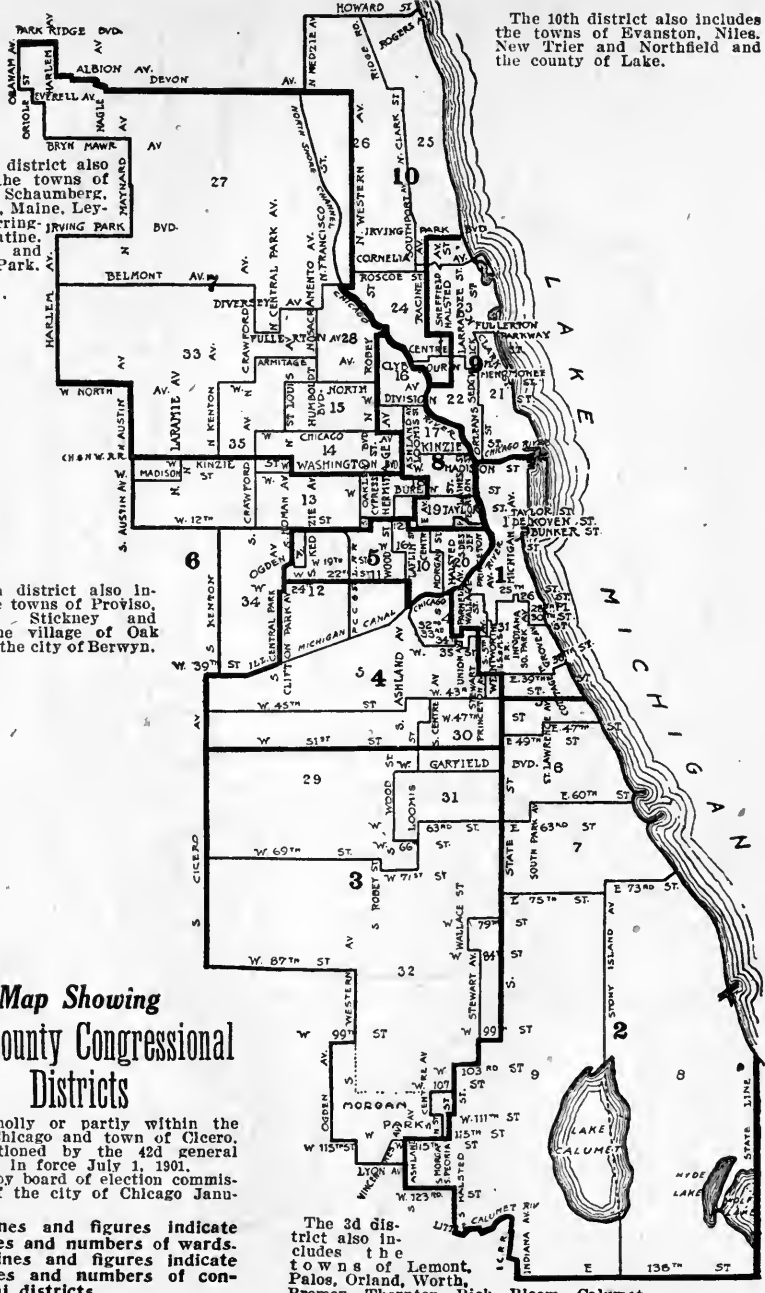
The 7th district also includes the towns of Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park.

The 6th district also includes the towns of Proviso, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, the village of Oak Park and the city of Berwyn.

Map Showing Cook County Congressional Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero, as apportioned by the 42d general assembly; in force July 1, 1901. Issued by board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago January, 1914. Light lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards. Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of congressional districts.

The 3d district also includes the towns of Lemont, Palos, Orland, Worth, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom, Calumet.



The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier within the city of Evanston.

The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.

The 19th district also includes the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.

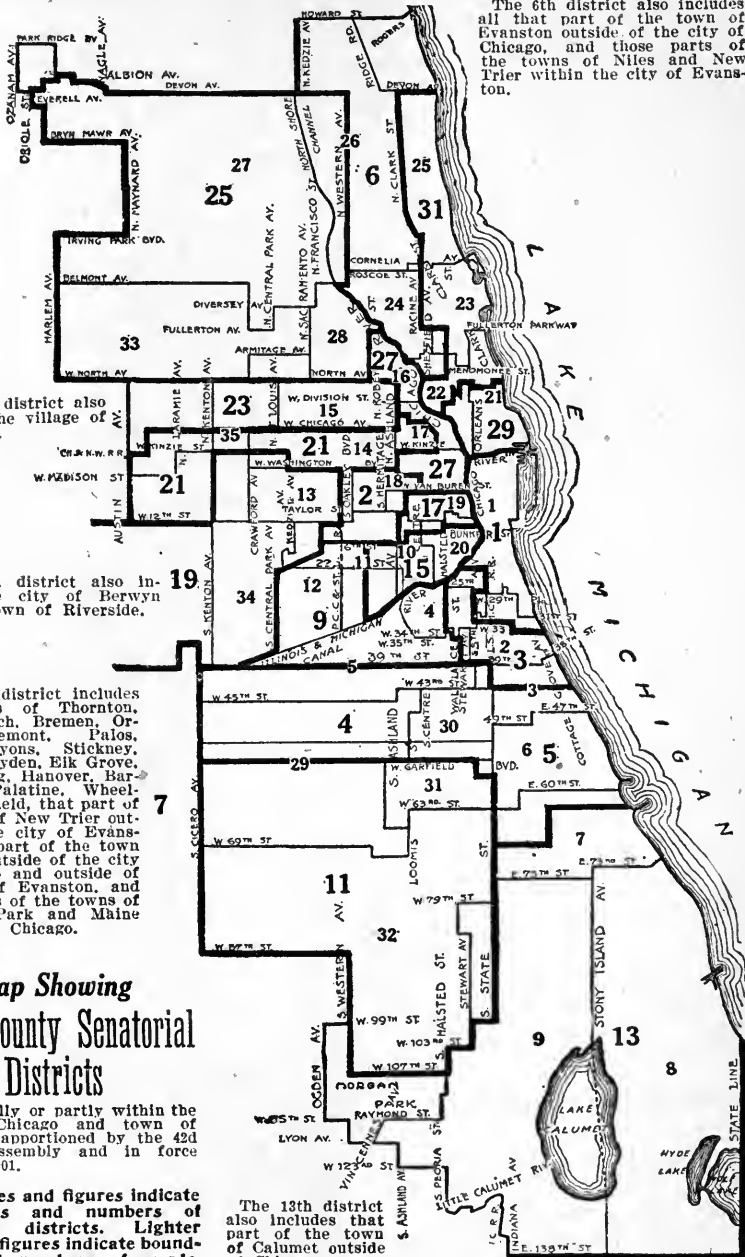
The 7th district includes the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Fross, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier outside of the city of Evanston, that part of the town of Niles outside of the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago.

Map Showing Cook County Senatorial Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero as apportioned by the 42d general assembly and in force July 1, 1901.

Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Lighter lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards.

The 13th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet outside of Chicago.





ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines by the ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911, having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries.

- Dist.
1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. (South side.)
 2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, west to Western avenue, south to 12th, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Laflin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. (West side.)
 3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 22d. (South side.)
 4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 57th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to State, north to 39th. (Southwest side.)
 5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. (South side.)
 6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue, east to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, north to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. (North side.)
 7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Oriand, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago, all in Cook county.
 8. Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.
 9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C. B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. (Southwest side.)
 10. Ogie and Winnebago counties.
 11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (57th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 57th place. (Southwest side.)
 12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
 13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, south to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calu-
- met lying outside the city of Chicago. (South side.)
14. Kane and Kendall counties.
 15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. (West side.)
 16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
 17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Laflin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 17th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. (West side.)
 18. Peoria county.
 19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C. B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to 12th, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south to 12th, west to Austin avenue; also the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. (West side.)
 20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
 21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to 12th, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Hoyt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. (West side.)
 22. Vermilion and Edgar counties.
 23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. (West side.)
 24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
 25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. (Northwest side.)
 26. Ford and McLean counties.
 27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Hoyt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, southeast to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. (West side.)
 28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
 29. From Lake Michigan west on Schliker to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schliker. (North side.)
 30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
 31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to

Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. (North side.)
 32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.
 33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.
 34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.
 35. Whiteside, Lee and Dekalb counties.
 36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.
 37. Henry, Bureau and Stark counties.
 38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.
 39. LaSalle county.
 40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.
 41. DuPage and Will counties.

42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.
 43. Knox and Fulton counties.
 44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.
 45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.
 46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.
 47. Madison and Bond counties.
 48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.
 49. St. Clair county.
 50. Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.
 51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

Land area in acres July 1, 1915; population estimated by United States census bureau for July 1, 1915; only places having a population of 8,000 or more in 1910 included.

	Acres.	Population.
Alton city.....	3,929.6	22,874
Aurora city.....	4,245.0	34,204
Belleville city.....	3,018.1	21,149
Bloomington city.....	2,974.6	27,258
Blue Island village.....	1,341.0	9,254
Calro city.....	1,440.0	15,794
Canton city.....	1,002.8	13,262
Centralia city.....	1,970.0	11,538
Champaign city.....	2,920.0	14,508
Chicago city.....	121,502.6	2,497,722
Chicago Heights city.....	2,480.0	21,693
Cicero town.....	3,677.0	19,974
Danville city.....	6,000.0	32,261
Decatur city.....	4,281.4	39,631
De Kalb city.....	800.0	9,482
East St. Louis city.....	7,828.0	74,708
Elgin city.....	4,331.1	28,203
Evanston city.....	4,464.1	28,012
Freeport city.....	2,548.0	19,568
Galesburg city.....	5,760.0	24,276
Granite city.....	2,540.0	15,142

	Acres.	Population.
Jacksonville city.....	3,500.0	15,481
Joliet city.....	2,430.0	38,010
Kankakee city.....	2,157.0	14,230
Kewanee city.....	1,970.0	13,561
LaSalle city.....	1,250.0	12,221
Lincoln city.....	2,689.1	11,838
Mattoon city.....	2,750.0	12,582
Maywood village.....	1,524.9	10,529
Moline city.....	3,546.0	27,451
Monmouth city.....	1,440.0	10,177
Mount Vernon city.....	1,780.0	9,760
Oak Park village.....	2,880.0	26,654
Ottawa city.....	2,354.0	*9,535
Pekin city.....	4,814.2	10,823
Peoria city.....	6,020.0	71,458
Quincy city.....	3,739.8	36,798
Rock Island city.....	3,904.0	28,926
Rockford city.....	5,967.0	55,185
Springfield city.....	5,529.0	61,120
Streator city.....	2,076.0	14,304
Urbana city.....	1,280.0	9,889
Waukegan city.....	3,260.0	20,244

*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900; no estimate made.

POPULATION IN 1910.

Color, nativity, sex and other details as to inhabitants of places having a population of 25,000 or more, excepting Chicago, which is treated separately.

<i>Aurora.</i>	
Population.....	29,807
White.....	29,511
Negro.....	293
Chinese.....	2
Japanese.....	1
Native white—Native par.....	12,232
Foreign or mixed par.....	10,577
Foreign-born white.....	6,102
Male population.....	15,113
Female population.....	14,689
Males of voting age.....	9,711
Naturalized.....	1,795
First papers.....	171
Alien.....	1,150
Illiterate.....	494
Attending school.....	4,517
Dwellings.....	6,235
Families.....	6,864
<i>Bloomington.</i>	
Population.....	25,768
White.....	24,953
Negro.....	809
Indian.....	1
Chinese.....	1
Native white—Native par.....	14,642
Foreign or mixed par.....	6,904
Foreign-born white.....	3,407
Male population.....	12,321
Female population.....	13,447
Males of voting age.....	8,009
Naturalized.....	1,152
First papers.....	63
Alien.....	137
Illiterate.....	260
Attending school.....	4,269
Dwellings.....	6,082
Families.....	6,455

<i>Danville.</i>	
Population.....	27,871
White.....	26,393
Negro.....	1,465
Indian.....	—
Chinese.....	12
Native white—Native par.....	19,951
Foreign or mixed par.....	4,874
Foreign-born white.....	1,998
Male population.....	13,721
Female population.....	14,150
Males of voting age.....	8,514
Naturalized.....	727
First papers.....	46
Alien.....	60
Illiterate.....	544
Attending school.....	4,983
Dwellings.....	6,793
Families.....	7,167
<i>Decatur.</i>	
Population.....	31,140
White.....	30,354
Negro.....	776
Chinese.....	—
Japanese.....	2
Native white—native par.....	22,566
Foreign or mixed par.....	5,366
Foreign-born white.....	2,422
Male population.....	15,443
Female population.....	15,697
Males of voting age.....	9,703
Naturalized.....	694
First papers.....	53
Alien.....	270
Illiterate.....	330
Attending school.....	5,199
Dwellings.....	7,131
Families.....	7,583
<i>East St. Louis.</i>	
Population.....	58,547
White.....	52,446
Negro.....	5,882
Chinese.....	19

Native white—Native par.....	30,447
Foreign or mixed par.....	12,739
Foreign-born white.....	9,400
Male population.....	32,363
Female population.....	26,184
Males of voting age.....	21,005
Naturalized.....	1,613
First papers.....	374
Alien.....	2,701
Illiterate.....	2,614
Attending school.....	8,519
Dwellings.....	11,628
Families.....	12,888
<i>Elgin.</i>	
Population.....	25,976
White.....	25,794
Negro.....	171
Chinese.....	10
Japanese.....	1
Native white—Native par.....	10,346
Foreign or mixed par.....	9,787
Foreign-born white.....	5,661
Male population.....	12,290
Female population.....	13,686
Males of voting age.....	7,910
Naturalized.....	1,608
First papers.....	127
Alien.....	280
Illiterate.....	615
Attending school.....	4,274
Dwellings.....	5,383
Families.....	6,024
<i>Joliet.</i>	
Population.....	34,670
White.....	34,161
Negro.....	497
Chinese.....	12
Native white—Native par.....	9,753
Foreign or mixed par.....	13,967
Foreign-born white.....	10,441
Male population.....	18,417
Female population.....	16,253
Males of voting age.....	11,477
Naturalized.....	2,483

First papers.....	284	White	34,978	Males of voting age.....	15,014
Alien	2,671	Negro	1,596	Naturalized	4,094
Illiterate	1,619	Chinese	12	First papers.....	625
Attending school.....	5,863	Japanese	1	Alien	1,822
Dwellings	6,005	Native white—Native par.....	19,103	Illiterate	761
Families	7,199	Foreign or mixed par.....	12,234	Attending school.....	7,020
<i>Peoria.</i>					
Population	66,950	Foreign-born white.....	3,641	Dwellings	8,807
White	65,361	Male population.....	17,879	Families	10,432
Negro	1,569	Female population.....	18,708	<i>Springfield.</i>	
Indian	1	Males of voting age.....	11,388	Population	51,678
Chinese	17	Naturalized	1,342	White	48,699
Japanese	1	First papers.....	21	Negro	2,961
Native white—Native par.....	36,615	Alien	51	Indian	7
Foreign or mixed par.....	19,936	Illiterate	552	Chinese	11
Foreign-born white.....	8,810	Attending school.....	5,729	Native white—Native par.....	27,944
Male population.....	34,362	Dwellings	7,685	Foreign or mixed par.....	13,855
Female population.....	32,586	Families	8,792	Foreign-born white.....	6,900
Males of voting age.....	23,054	<i>Rockford.</i>			
Naturalized	2,598	Population	45,401	Male population.....	25,488
First papers.....	191	White	45,196	Female population.....	26,190
Alien	1,020	Negro	197	Males of voting age.....	16,090
Illiterate	724	Chinese	7	Naturalized	1,940
Attending school.....	10,124	Japanese	1	First papers.....	242
Dwellings	14,111	Native white—Native par.....	15,395	Alien	454
Families	15,225	Foreign or mixed par.....	15,973	Illiterate	1,981
<i>Quincy.</i>					
Population	36,587	Foreign-born white.....	13,328	Attending school.....	8,064
NOTE—In the above tables those classed as					
illiterate are persons 10 years of age or over.		Male population.....	23,302	Dwellings	11,214
		Female population.....	22,999	Families	11,905
		The figures for school attendance include persons 6 to 20 years inclusive.			

THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices: Room 700, 910 S. Michigan avenue.
 President—Charles H. Sergel.
 Clerk—John McGillen.
 Treasurer—George M. Reynolds.
 Chief Engineer—George M. Wisner.
 Electrical Engineer—G. S. Brack.
 Attorney—Edmund D. Adcock.
 Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1920:
 Wallace G. Clark, R.; George W. Paulin, R.;
 Patrick J. Carr, D.; Terms expire in 1922:
 Charles H. Sergel, R.; James H. Lawley, R.;
 Matthias A. Mueller, R. Terms expire in
 1924: William J. Healy, R.; Willis O. Nance,
 R.; Harry E. Littler, R.
 Salaries—President, \$7,500; trustees, \$5,000;
 chief engineer, \$11,000; electrical engineer,
 \$11,000; attorney, \$11,000.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.
 Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.
 Sanitary district organized Jan. 18, 1890.
 Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.
 Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.
 Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANAL.

Length of main and power channel, 39.16 miles.
 Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.
 Length of river diversion channel, 13 miles.
 Width main channel, Robey street to Summit:
 Bottom, 160 feet; top, 198.
 Width main channel, Summit to Willow
 Springs; Bottom, 202 feet; top, 225.
 Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lock-
 port (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top,
 162.
 Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200
 feet.
 Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22
 feet.
 Current in earth sections, 1 1/4 miles per hour.
 Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.
 Present capacity of canal, 300,000 cubic feet
 per minute.
 Total amount of excavation, 44,005,647 cubic
 yards.

The north shore channel, extending from
 Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the
 village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with
 a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Calumet-Sag canal
 to take care of the Calumet region sewage
 has begun in the summer of 1911. When
 completed it will be 16 miles long. Its esti-
 mated cost is \$14,000,000.

TERRITORIAL EXTENT.

Embraces all of the City of Chicago and
 various towns and villages lying to the north,
 south and west of the city—Glencoe, Win-
 netka, Kenilworth, Wilmette, Glenview, Evans-
 ton, Morton Grove, Niles Center, Norwood
 Park, River Grove, Melrose Park, Maywood,
 Shermerville, River Forest, Forest Park, Oak
 Park, Riverside, Lyons, Summit, Argo, Ever-
 green Park, Northfield, New Trier, Ridgeville,
 Proviso, Berwyn, Cicero, Worth, Calumet,
 Thornton, Blue Island, Harvey, Riverdale,
 South Holland, Mount Greenwood, West Ham-
 mond and Burnham. The territorial extent
 of the sanitary district is approximately 388
 square miles.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From organization to Dec. 31, 1917.

<i>Revenues.</i>	
Taxation	\$76,902,618.47
Bonds outstanding.....	14,775,000.00
Anticipation tax warrants out- standing	2,500,000.00
Interest on loans.....	451,077.53
Interest on bank balances...	588,996.16
Land revenue.....	894,804.91
Water service.....	101,575.69
From electrical department—	
Working capital.....	202,824.18
Replacement funds.....	1,047,178.24
Interest on investment.....	1,340,944.93
Interest on loans.....	5,072.38
Interest during construction.	282,291.49
Profits transferred	602,298.47
Earnings invested in plant..	857,810.36
Miscellaneous	11,495.19
	\$100,564,588.00
<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Interest	\$16,052,362.42
Electrical department—	
Capital investment.....	4,289,285.72
Interest on replacement funds	138,105.42
Right of way, construction, operation, etc.....	66,501,842.22
Administration and general....	7,005,811.17
Emergency funds	21,500.00
Due from city of Chicago, etc..	4,683,493.71
Cash in hands of treasurer...	1,782,187.34
	\$100,564,588.00

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Elected Sept. 11, 1918.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago.

Chairman—Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
Secretary—Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
Treasurer—Charles H. Sergel, Chicago.

Dist.

1. Adolph Marks, 115 S. State-st., Chicago.
2. Charles H. Sergel, 4578 Oakwald-av., Chicago.
3. Harry A. Lewis, 6629 Harvard-av., Chicago.
4. Thomas J. Finucane, 2912 Loomis-st., Chicago.
5. William Sikyta, 1800 S. Morgan-st., Chicago.
6. Leland S. Rapp, 29 S. Oakley-bd., Chicago.
7. John P. Garner, 617 N. Central-av., Chicago.
8. William J. Anderson, 1347 W. Huron-st., Chicago.
9. Fred W. Upham, 2344 Lincoln Park west, Chicago.
10. George W. Paullin, 1908 Sheridan-rd., Evanston.
11. Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
12. Adam C. Cliffe, Sycamore.
13. James P. Overholser, Sterling.
14. Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island.
15. George H. Wilson, Quincy.
16. Garrett DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Len Small, Kankakee.
19. Henry P. Harris, Monticello.
20. S. Elmer Simpson, Carrollton.
21. Lewis H. Miner, Springfield.
22. Cicero J. Lindly, Greenville.
23. George A. Brown, Brownstown.
24. Noah C. Bainum, Carmi.
25. Henry H. Kohn, Anna.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Chairman—Hester Hoover, Taylorville.
Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, Chicago.

Dist.

1. John J. Coughlin, 2034 Indiana-av., Chicago.
2. James Joseph Kelly, 4310 Vincennes-av., Chicago.
3. Terrence F. Moran, 5634 S. Ada-st., Chicago.
4. Michael J. Donkin, 2451 S. California-av., Chicago.
5. Barth P. Collins, 926 W. 19th-st., Chicago.
6. Stephen D. Griffin, 2935 W. Adams-st., Chicago.
7. William Kells, 649 N. Sawyer-av., Chicago.
8. James O'Connor, 327 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
9. Edmond Mulcahy, 160 E. Ontario-st., Chicago.
10. John P. Dougherty, 6145 Glenwood-av., Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, Joliet.
12. William F. McNamara, LaSalle.
13. Douglas Pattison, Freeport.
14. Ira J. O'Hara, Macomb.
15. Jackson R. Pearce, Quincy.
16. James M. Daugherty, Chillicothe.
17. T. F. Clinton, Pontiac.
18. James Dwyer, Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
20. Charles R. Barnes, Nebo.
21. Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
22. Jerry J. Kane, East St. Louis.
23. George W. Fithian, Newton.
24. Val B. Campbell, McLeansboro.
25. Reed Green, Cairo.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—Room 312, 803 W. Madison-st.
Secretary-Treasurer—Oliver C. Wilson, room 312, 803 W. Madison-st.

Executive Committee—Frank H. Hall, 1706 6th-st., Rockford; Edgar Owens, 433 16th-av., Moline; J. C. Sjodin, 1204 Florence-av., Galesburg; Charles V. Johnson, 11353 Stephenson-av., Chicago; Claude F. Nelder, 418 W. 69th-st., Chicago.

Dist. State Central Committeemen.

1. Arthur E. Halm, 208 Calumet-av., Chicago.

List.

2. Charles V. Johnson, 11353 Stephenson-av., Chicago.
3. Claude F. Nelder, 418 W. 69th-st., Chicago.
4. Louis Cejka, 2740 S. Turner-av., Chicago.
5. Charles Toepper, 2637 W. 20th-st., Chicago.
6. H. E. Wickwire, 3334 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
7. Thomas L. Slater, 648 N. Leamington-av., Chicago.
8. (Vacancy.)
9. William Acker, 676 N. LaSalle-st., Chicago.
10. James W. Marshall, 4955 N. Western-av., Chicago.
11. F. L. Raymond, Aurora.
12. Frank H. Hall, Rockford.
13. Clarence C. Brooks, Dixon.
14. Edgar Owens, Moline.
15. J. C. Sjodin, Galesburg.
16. Louis Bierman, Peoria.
17. (Vacancy.)
18. Clarence B. Adams, Danville.
19. Stephen L. Wood, Decatur.
20. Oliver J. McCune, Beardstown.
21. John Olson, Springfield.
22. Thomas H. Whitehead, Alton.
23. Sidney Sullens, Trenton.
24. Ernest Gifford, Eldorado.
25. U. S. A. Gadohis, Villa Ridge.

PROHIBITION.

Elected April 11, 1916.

Headquarters—Springfield.

Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
Secretary—George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.

Dist.

1. Leo F. Jeanmene, 608 S. Dearborn-st., Chicago.
2. Oliver W. Stewart, Indianapolis, Ind.
3. Charles G. Kindred, 6421 Stewart-av., Chicago.
4. William Berg, 2443 S. St. Loula-av., Chicago.
5. Amos H. Leaman, 639 W. 18th-st., Chicago.
6. Mrs. O. W. Dean, 727 Oakley-bd., Chicago.
7. Mrs. Maude M. Mahler, Franklin Park.
8. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 W. Erie-st., Chicago.
9. J. M. Hestenes, 1502 Hudson-av., Chicago.
10. Charles R. Jones, Evanston.
11. Alonzo E. Wilson, 106 N. LaSalle-st., Chicago.
12. F. K. Hook, Grand Ridge.
13. F. D. Lahman, Franklin Grove.
14. J. J. Milne, Monmouth.
15. H. O. Munson, Rushville.
16. L. J. Kendall, LaMotte.
17. Marion Gallup, Pontiac.
18. George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.
19. John L. Watson, Sullivan.
20. Irvin C. Woodrum, Tallula.
21. Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
22. Rev. E. G. Burritt, Greenville.
23. John H. Shup, Newton.
24. Van DeSullins, Metropolis.
25. H. A. Dubois, Cobden.

At Large.

Mrs. Bionville Tovey, Galesburg.
Mrs. Mary A. Whittemore, Peoria.
Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, Chicago.
Miss Clara Hamm, El Paso.

COOK COUNTY COMMITTEES.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—805 Otis building.

Chairman—Iomer K. Galpin.
Vice-Chairman—Martin B. Madden.
Treasurer—LeRoy Miller.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Assistant Secretary—George Walker.

Ward.

1. Francis P. Brady, 119 E. 20th-st.
2. Martin B. Madden, 701 Tacoma building.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie-av.
4. George J. Ferer, 3232 Princeton-av.
5. Edward R. Litsinger, 1119 Conway building.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 First National Bank bldg.
7. Isaac N. Powell, 39 S. LaSalle-st.

Ward.

8. Walter E. Schmidt, 7315 South Shore-av.
9. Edward E. Erstman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, 140 N. Dearborn-st.
12. A. W. Miller, 3135 Carlisle-pl.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren-av.
14. A. N. Todd, 514 N. Hamlin-av.
15. Niels Juul, 1127 N. Sacramento-av.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand-av.
18. Homer K. Galpin, 1348 Otis building.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.
20. Morris Eller, 1301 S. Peoria-st.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1342 N. Dearborn-st.
22. Charles G. Kempf, 913 Concord-pl.
23. Edward J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. Leonard A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton-av.
25. George K. Schmidt, 1604 Clybourn-av.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. LeRoy Millner, 734 Otis building.
28. Joseph F. Haas, 2712 Fullerton-av.
29. Ernest Withall, 5435 S. Hermitage-av.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. William H. Reid, 608 city hall.
32. Charles A. Williams, 69 W. Washington-st.
33. George Hitzman, 3554 Dickens-av.
34. Charles Vavrik, 1823 S. Harding-av.
35. Charles J. Peters, 1429 N. Avers-av.

Dist. Country Districts.

1. John Mackler, 347 W. 16th-st., Chicago Heights.
2. William H. Weber, Blue Island.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, 240 Lee-st., Des Plaines.
4. Joseph Carolan, 277 Park-av., River Forest.
5. William Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson, 1413 Sherman-st., Evanston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—Parlor A, Hotel Sherman.
 Chairman—James M. Dailey, Karpen building.
 Secretary—William P. Feeney, 337 county bldg.
 Assistant Secretary—John F. Quinlan, Hotel Sherman.
 Financial Secretary—Fred W. Blocki, 11 N. LaSalle-st.

Ward.

1. Michael Kenna, 307 S. Clark-st.
2. William J. Graham, 511 county building.
3. Thomas D. Nash, 111 W. Washington-st.
4. James M. Dailey, Karpen building.
5. Patrick J. Carr, Karpen building.
6. John P. Gibbons, 175 W. Jackson-bd.
7. James M. Whalen, 412 county building.
8. John H. Mack, 233 county building.
9. John J. Leonard, 217 county building.
10. Joseph W. Cermak, 1441 W. 18th-st.
11. A. J. Sabath, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
12. Anton J. Cermak, city hall.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, 217 county building.
14. Patrick A. Nash, 10 S. LaSalle-st.
15. Thomas P. Keane, 337 county building.
16. Stanley H. Kunz, 1349 Noble-st.
17. Joseph Ruskewicz, city hall.
18. Bernard J. Grogan, 229 S. Racine-av.
19. John Powers, 162 W. Washington-st.
20. Dennis J. Egan, 308 city hall.
21. Joan F. O'Malley, 545 Peoples Gas building.
22. Rudolph L. Schapp, 308 city hall.
23. Joseph L. Gill, 212 county building.
24. Frank F. Roeder, 3021 Southport-av.
25. Harry R. Gibbons, 1220 W. Lake-st.
26. Henry A. Zender, county building.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston-av.
28. Frank Paschen, 111 W. Washington-st.
29. Emmett Whealan, 5629 S. Seeley-av.
30. James F. Heffernan, 929 W. 53d-pl.
31. Michael K. Sheridan, 315 county building.
32. Frank J. Walsh, 54 W. Austin-av.
33. Timothy J. Crowe, 233 county building.
34. Joseph O. Kostner, 1404 Independence-bd.
35. William P. Feeney, 337 county building.

Country Districts.

Evanston—Frank H. McCulloch.
 Lemont—Francis M. Keough.
 Chicago Heights—Samuel Clemnitz.
 Melrose Park—Peter Wolf.
 Oak Park—Ross C. Hall.

THE PROHIBITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COOK COUNTY.

Chairman—Leo F. Jeanmene, 608 S. Dearborn-st.
 Vice-Chairman—S. J. A. Conner, 9716 Vanderpoel-av.
 Secretary—Maude M. Mahler, Franklin Park.
 Treasurer—John Harper, 42 N. Lockwood-av.
 Executive Committee—Leo F. Jeanmene, S. J. A. Conner, Maude M. Mahler, John Harper, Wm. Berg, Edward E. Blake, Charles B. Hull, O. F. Sorber, J. A. Murray.

Ward.

1. Leo F. Jeanmene, 608 S. Dearborn-st.
2. Robert L. Mix, 3157 South Park-av.
3. Cora M. Stanton, 928 E. 44th-st.
4. Rev. Ernest Symonds, 2899 Archer-av.
5. John W. Zug, 2252 W. 37th-st.
6. R. A. Doubt, 731 E. 50th-st.
7. C. F. Johnson, 906 E. 62d-st.
8. C. A. Bacon, 9138 Commercial-av.
9. G. A. Selven, 34 W. 109th-st.
10. Rev. H. Schindeman, 1537 Hastings-st.
11. W. J. Horner, 1527 Hastings-st.
12. William Berg, 2443 S. St. Louis-av.
13. Dr. Geo. H. Van Dyke, 3415 W. Van Buren-st.
14. Mrs. Ivy D. Vennard, 1754 Washington-bd.
15. J. A. Downs, 2032 Augusta-st.
16. Edward Horth, 1528 Holt-av.
17. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1203 W. Erie-st.
18. H. C. Powell, 608 S. Home-av.
19. William Marshall, 823 Gilpin-pl.
20. A. H. Leaman, 639 W. 18th-st.
21. A. P. Ford, 606 St. Clair-st.
22. Wm. H. Youngberg, 2021 Howe-st.
23. Charles F. Blank, 3110 Seminary-av.
24. Mrs. Henry Lighthall, 1613 Diversey-av.
25. Miss Eunice Peter, 6221 Glenwood-av.
26. Ray N. Lloyd, 4409 N. Ashland-av.
27. O. F. Sorber, 4241 Roscoe-st.
28. P. L. Williamson, 2525 Moffatt-st.
29. John W. Cranker, 6923 S. Ashland-av.
30. L. J. Holloway, 4547 Emerald-av.
31. Sven Linderoth, 5524 S. Honor-av.
32. S. J. A. Conner, 9716 Vanderpoel-av.
33. John Harper, 42 N. Lockwood-av.
34. Mrs. Jennie R. Elsworth, 4018 W. 22d-st.
35. Elfreda Benjamin, 4252 W. Jackson-bd.

Country Towns.

Barrington—J. F. Gieske, Barrington.
 Bloom—Irving W. Kelley, Chicago Heights.
 Berwyn—H. P. Albaugh, Berwyn.
 Cicero—Louise Tempest, 2721 58th-ct.
 Orland—A. C. Loebe, Orland.
 Palos—Lloyd Spencer, Palos Park.
 New Trier—Stuart S. Crippen, Winnetka.
 Palatine—Vashti Lambert, Palatine.
 Maine—F. W. Hensch, Des Plaines.
 Riverside—George Brosseau, Riverside.
 Ridgefield—J. A. Murray, Evanston.
 Thornton—John M. Cox, Harvey.
 Leyden—Florence Kelly, Franklin Park.
 Lemont—Gust. Ankarberg, Lemont.
 Worth—O. W. King, Blue Island.
 Lyons—J. W. Troeger, LaGrange.
 Proviso—A. N. Boggs, Brookfield.
 Wheeling—Wm. M. Guild, Arlington Heights.
 Caumet—J. S. Bechtel, Blue Island.
 Northfield—Thomas Heslington, Glen View.
 Rich—Van Dyke Fort, Flossmoor.
 Oak Park—Edward E. Blake, 813 S. Lombard-av.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—803 West Madison street.
 Chairman—William Acker, 676 North LaSalle street.

Secretary Cook County Socialist Party Central Committee—Ernest A. Hoerich, 950 Willow street.

Committeemen.

1. C. Y. Peachey, 232 W. South Water-st.
2. James Barnes, 3216 Indiana-av.
3. E. D. Loewenthal, 4601 Woodlawn-av.
4. James McNulty, 2343 Wallace-st.
5. Jacob Levenberg, 3415 S. Halsted-st.
6. Albert Newberg, 310 E. 53d-st.
7. W. E. McDermut, 1515 E. 65th-st.
8. T. P. Costello, 2705 E. 75th-pl.
9. Joseph A. Gajeski, 514 W. 116th-st.

Ward.

10. Joseph Tesar, 1841 Throop-st.
11. William Lewin, 2121 W. 29th-st.
12. John Bielanski, 2139 S. Albany-av.
13. A. L. Liesmer, 424 S. Oakley-bd.
14. G. G. Ware, 153 N. Hermitage-av.
15. D. M. Madsen, 3220 Cortez-st.
18. M. W. Seery, 1140 Adams-st.
19. Samuel Smith, 1450 Spruce-st.
21. William Acker, 676 N. LaSalle-st.
22. E. A. Hoerich, 950 Willow-st.

Ward.

23. William Ericson, 2348 Lincoln-av.
24. John Weyer, 1409 Otto-st.
25. James Meisinger, 1512 Victoria-st.
26. A. Ruppert, 4711 N. Artesian-av.
27. B. Kortes, 4226 N. Central Park-av.
28. Carl A. Juberg, 2222 N. Western-av.
32. C. M. Maxson, 6620 Normal-av.
33. Henry Kobiske, 3501 Castello-av.
34. Frank V. Stuchal, 4249 W. 21st-pl.
35. Herman Schow, 3540 Beach-av.

ILLINOIS WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Headquarters—120 West Adams street, Chicago.

Springfield office—State capitol.

Chairman—Samuel Insull.

Vice-Chairman—B. F. Harris.

Secretary—Roger C. Sullivan.

Treasurer—J. Ogden Armour.

Dr. Frank Billings. David E. Shanahan.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen John A. Spoor.

John H. Harrison. Fred W. Upham.

Levy Mayer. Charles H. Wacker.

John G. Oglesby. John H. Walker.

V. A. Olander. E. W. Lloyd, asst. secy.

Committees.

Auditing—David E. Shanahan, chairman;

John H. Walker, Roger C. Sullivan.

Co-Ordination of Societies—Fred W. Upham,

chairman; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, John H. Walker.

Food Production and Conservation—J. Ogden

Armour, chairman; John A. Spoor, B. F. Harris.

Industrial Survey—Roger C. Sullivan, chair-

man; John A. Spoor, Victor A. Olander.

Labor—John H. Walker, chairman; John H.

Harrison, Dr. Frank Billings.

Law and Legislation—Levy Mayer, chairman;

John G. Oglesby, David E. Shanahan.

Military Affairs, State and Local Defense—

John G. Oglesby, chairman; Dr. Frank Bil-

lings, David E. Shanahan.

Publicity—Samuel Insull, chairman; John H.

Harrison, Victor A. Olander; B. J. Mullan-

ey, director; W. H. Culver, assistant direc-

tor.

Sanitation, Medicine and Public Health—Dr.

Frank Billings, chairman; Charles H.

Wacker, Fred W. Upham.

Survey of Man Power—Victor A. Olander,

chairman; John H. Harrison, Charles H.

Wacker.

Women's Organizations—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen,

chairman; Charles H. Wacker, Fred W. Up-

ham.

Special Committees.

Conservation of Financial Resources—Samuel

Insull, chairman; J. Ogden Armour, B. F.

Harris, John H. Harrison, Levy Mayer, Vic-

tor A. Olander, David E. Shanahan, Charles

H. Wacker.

Nonwar Construction—Samuel Insull, chair-

man; John G. Oglesby, John A. Spoor, John

H. Walker, John H. Harrison, Roger C. Sul-

livan, David E. Shanahan; director of bu-

reau, E. W. Lloyd.

Subordinate Bodies (Auxiliary and Advisory)

of State Council of Defense.

Counties Auxiliary—Walter S. Brewster, chair-

man; Emerson B. Tuttle, secretary; Secor

Cunningham, assistant secretary.

Neighborhood Committee—Walter S. Brewster,

chairman; Secor Cunningham, secretary; Em-

erson B. Tuttle, assistant secretary.

Cook County Auxiliary—Lewis E. Myers,

chairman; Walter H. Wilson, vice-chairman;

Burridge D. Butler, Robert E. Durham, Mrs.

Wm. S. Hefferan, B. J. Mullaney, Robert M.

Sweitzer, R. J. E. Ward, Walter H. Wilson,

T. J. Webb.

Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense—Represents federation of practically all women's organizations of the state, and conducts seventeen departments of activity pertaining to the war; Honorary chairmen, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Mrs. Antoinette J. Funk, Miss Agnes Nestor; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, chairman, member State Council of Defense; vice-chairman, Mrs. Frederick A. Dow; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wyllis Wood; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George R. Dean; treasurer, Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick; executive secretary, Mrs. Edna P. Strohm.

Educational Committee—Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction, chairman; P. E. Fleming, secretary; Gustave Andreen, James E. Armstrong, A. W. Beasley, J. Stanley Brown, Eugene Davenport, Ida Fursman, J. C. Hanna, Miss Lou M. Harris, Miss Elizabeth Harvey, Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, Miss Florence Holbrook, Brother Justus, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Livingston C. Lord, Robt. C. Moore, Roy Moore, W. L. Steele, Chas. Stillman, Harry Taylor, Edward J. Tobin, Mrs. Lydia J. Trowbridge.

War Recreation Board of Illinois—Clifford W. Barnes, chairman; Jacob M. Dickinson, vice-chairman; John J. Mitchell, treasurer; Frank D. Loomis, secretary; Charles E. Reed, assistant secretary. Membership—E. A. Bancroft, A. G. Becker, William C. Boyden, E. J. Buffington, L. A. Busby, R. Floyd Clinch, William E. Clow, Alfred Cowles, Richard T. Crane, Rufus C. Dawes, Marquis Eaton, Percy B. Eckhart, Howard Elting, Charles W. Folds, David R. Forgan, Leroy A. Goddard, Angus S. Hibbard, Morton D. Hull, Mrs. Samuel Insull, Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Eugene U. Kimbark, Robert P. Lamont, Carl R. Latham, George A. McKinlock, D. R. McLennan, H. H. Merrick, John W. O'Leary, Clarence S. Pellet, George M. Reynolds, Harrison B. Riley, John G. Shedd, Edward F. Swift, Robert J. Thorne.

Highways Transport Committee—Transport Division: Henry Paulman, chairman; F. E. Ertzman, secretary; John H. Winterbotham, J. Murray Page, C. L. Freeman, Wm. G. Edens, Geo. W. Dixon, Joseph Davis, Leonard A. Busby, Britton I. Budd, H. M. Allison, Highways Division—Clifford Older, Springfield, chairman; L. Schwartz of Aurora, H. E. Surman of Moline, A. H. Hunter of Peoria, R. L. Bell of Paris.

Agricultural War Board—H. J. Sconce of Siddell, chairman; H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, vice-chairman; E. D. Funk, Shirley, H. W. Mumford, Urbana; F. I. Mann, Gilman; J. C. Saylor, Cissna Park; J. P. Mason, Elgin; John G. Imboden, Decatur; W. G. Eckhart, DeKalb; Charles Adkins, Springfield; Howard Leonard, Eureka.

Civilian Personnel Committee—Co-operates with ordinance department of the army and with all government departments needing civilian help; Charles A. Munroe, chairman; Milward Adams, secretary; Ralph H. Poole, Uri B. Grannis, Edward I. Cudahy, Cyrus H. Adams, Barney Cohen.

License Bureau for War Aid and War Relief—E. J. E. Ward, chairman; William A. Fox, vice-chairman; J. H. Gulick, secretary; Richard Mueller, assistant secretary.

Committee on Engineering and Inventions—Associate members navy consulting board, U. S. A.; members: Fred K. Copeland, chairman; Bion J. Arnold, R. W. Hunt, William Hoskins, Peter Junkersfeld; S. H. Lloyd, secretary.

Advisory Committee on Coal Production and Distribution—C. H. Markham, chairman; C. G. Burnham, W. J. Jackson, J. K. Dering, D. W. Buchanan, Dr. F. C. Honnold, John A. Spoor.

Advisory Committee on Fuel for Public and Quasi-Public Institutions—John F. Gilchrist, chairman; Charles A. Lind, secretary; Frank I. Bennett, John Ericson, Harry A. Zender, Wallace C. Clark, Percy B. Coffin, E. J. E. Ward, Frank J. Baker, Martin J. Insull.

Advisory Committee of the Electrical Industry—Louis A. Ferguson, Henry M. Bylesby and Bernard E. Sunny, consulting board; Homer E. Niesz, chairman; T. Julian McGill, vice-chairman; Frank Redmond, treasurer; Alva H. Krom, secretary; Charles M. Baker, Frank J. Baker, William E. Bell, Britton I. Budd, William J. Crompton, Augustus D. Curtis, Harvey E. Fleming, John F. Garner, Charles H. Gaunt, Harry L. Grant, Sam A. Hobson, Arthur S. Huey, Martin J. Insull, John E. Kearns, Harry A. Mott, Franklin Overbagh, Norman J. Pierce.

Advisory Committee on Fuel for Electrical Industries—E. O. Faber, Chicago, chairman; J. R. Blackwell, Joliet, secretary; C. F. Handshy, Peoria; D. E. Parsons, East St. Louis; L. A. Busby and Britton I. Budd, Chicago.

Advisory Committee on Sanitation and Public Health—Dr. Arthur R. Elliott, Dr. E. J. Doering, Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds.

Dental Committee—Dr. Frederick B. Moorehead, chairman; Drs. Thomas L. Gilmer, Arthur D. Black, Donald M. Gallie and John P. Buckley, Chicago; J. F. Waltz, Decatur; E. F. Hazel, Springfield.

Social Hygiene Committee—Dr. B. C. Corbus, chairman; Roger Sherman, P. J. O'Keefe, Rev. W. T. McElveen, Prof. Robert H. Grant.

Committee on Spy-Glasses, Binoculars and Telescopes—Secor Cunningham, chairman; Nelson L. Barnes, George H. Ingalls, Ralph M. Shaw, Herbert E. Schwarz.

Intelligence Committee—Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby, chairman; Walter S. Brewster, Peter Fleming, L. E. Myers, Milward Adams, Farm Labor Bureau—P. E. Fleming, director. War Garden Bureau—R. J. H. DeLoach, director.

OTHER WAR SERVICE BODIES.

Blind Relief Fund, Permanent (American, British, French, Belgian)—427 Monadnock block.

American Fund for French Wounded—60 East Washington street; Mrs. Russell Tyson, chairman.

American Library Association—78 East Washington street; George B. Uley, secretary.

American Protective League—120 West Adams street; chief, John F. Gilchrist.

American Red Cross, Central Division—180 North Wabash avenue; director, Howard Fenton.

Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee—1213, 19 South LaSalle street; chairman, Rufus C. Dawes.

Belgian Food Relief Committee—72 West Adams street; treasurer, W. J. Chalmers.

Fatherless Children of France, Chicago Committee—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Walter Brewster.

Children of the Frontier—37 South Wabash avenue; chairman, Mrs. H. Freeman.

Christian Science War Relief—804 Kesner building.

Christian Scientists Comforts Forwarding Committee—67-69 East Monroe street; chairman, Charles E. Brand.

Comite Patriotique de Secours Franco-Americaine—President, Alphonse Campion, 4420 Magnolia avenue.

Food Administration, U. S. Illinois Division—Administrator, Harry A. Wheeler, 111 West Washington street.

Four Minute Men—946, 72 West Adams street.

Fuel Administration, U. S., for Illinois and Cook County—120 West Adams street; Raymond E. Durham, fuel administrator.

Serbian National Defense League of America—3312 East 91st street; president, Eli Pochucha.

Serbian Orphan Society—1905 Fowler street; president, Rev. Sava Voyvodich.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Chicago Chapter.

General Offices—58 East Washington street. Chairman—Marquis Eaton. Executive Secretary—John W. Champion. Business Manager—Augustus A. Carpenter. Assistant Business Manager—George M. Ludlow.

Treasurer—Orson Smith. Assistant Treasurer—Seymour Morris.

Directors of Bureaus, etc.—Artists' Aid, Miss Grace Heron; branches and auxiliaries, Mrs. John McMahon; chapter store, Mrs. John D. Black; canteen service, Mrs. George McKinlock; civilian relief, home service section, Mrs. Katherine M. Briggs, 407 Garland building.

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

Under act of March 9, 1910, as amended by act of June 30, 1913.

Dates of Primaries.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in every year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions and for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of president of the United States. A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September in every year in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year for the nomination of candidates for such offices as are to be voted for at such November election. Whenever the term "April primaries" is used it shall be construed as referring to both the foregoing primaries.

A primary shall be held on the last Tuesday in February in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the first Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the third Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September, 1914, and every two years thereafter, for the nomination of candidates for senatorial offices and for the election of senatorial committeemen.

A primary for the nomination of all other officers, nominations for which are required to be made under the provisions of the act, shall be held three weeks preceding the date of the general election for such offices, respectively.

The polls shall be open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

Any person entitled to vote at such primary shall be entitled to absent himself from his work for two hours between the opening and closing of the polls without incurring loss of wages or salary, providing application shall have been made on the preceding day. The employer may specify the hours.

Petitions.

• Petitions for nomination shall be signed:

For a state office, by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of his party.

For state senator or assemblyman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his district.

For a congressional office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his congressional district.

For a judicial office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified electors in the district.

For a county office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party cast at the last preceding general election in his county; if for the nomination for county commissioner of Cook county, then by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his county in the division in which such person is a candidate for nomination.

For a city or village office, to be filled by the electors of the entire village, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his city or village; if for alderman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the voters of his party in his ward.

For a senatorial committeeman, by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of the county where the senatorial district is coextensive with one county or is composed of more than one county; but in case the senatorial district is wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within the territorial limits of one county and partly within the territorial limits of another county, then such petition shall be signed by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of his senatorial district.

For state central committeeman, by at least 100 of the primary electors of his party of his congressional district.

For a candidate for trustee of a sanitary district, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party from such sanitary district.

For a candidate for clerk of the Appellate court, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party of the district.

For any other office, by at least ten primary electors of his party of the district or division for which nomination is made.

Candidate for President or Senator.

Any candidate for president of the United States or for United States senator may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of the secretary of state not more than sixty days and not less than thirty days prior to the date of the April primary. In any year, a petition signed by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of the party of which he is a candidate. Provided, That the vote for president of the United States shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination, and the vote of the state at large shall be taken and considered as advisory

to the delegates and alternates at large to the national conventions of the respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional districts shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of the congressional districts to the national conventions of the respective political parties.

Delegates to National Conventions.

Each person seeking to be elected as delegate or alternate delegate to the national nominating convention of his party shall file, along with his nominating petition, a statement in writing signed by him in which he shall state the name of the candidate of his choice for nomination for president of the United States, or, in lieu thereof, may file a statement to the effect that he has no preference. Any candidate for president for whom a preference is stated by any candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a nominating convention may, at any time after the filing of such petition and before the name of such candidate is certified to the various county clerks for printing, file in the office of the secretary of state an instrument in writing disavowing the candidacy of the person who has so filed a nominating petition, and in case such candidate for president shall disavow the candidacy of the candidate for delegate or alternate delegate, the name of such candidate shall not be certified to the various county clerks for printing upon the official primary ballot.

Conventions.

On the first Monday after the April primary the county central committee of each political party shall meet at the county seat and organize, such meeting to be called the county convention. The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the congressional and state conventions of its party. Only precinct committeemen residing within a congressional district shall take part in the selection of delegates to a congressional convention. Each delegate to the county convention shall have one vote and one additional vote for each fifty or major fraction thereof of his party as cast in his precinct at the last general election.

All congressional conventions shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The congressional convention of each political party shall have power to select delegates to national nominating convention and to recommend to the state convention of its party the nomination of candidate or candidates from such congressional district for elector or electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

All state conventions shall be held on the first Friday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The state convention of each political party shall have power to make nominations of candidates for the electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and for trustees of the University of Illinois, to adopt any party platform and to select delegates and alternates to the national nominating conventions.

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

[From U. S. census report.]

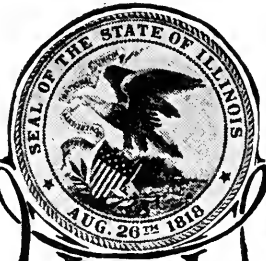
City.	Mayor.		Aldermen.	
	Term.*	Pay.†	No.	Term.* Pay.†
Aurora	2	\$1,000	14	2 433
Chicago	4	18,000	70	2 3,000
Danville	2	2,500	14	2 43
East St. Louis	2	5,000	16	2 43
Joliet	2	2,000	14	2 43
Peoria	2	3,500	16	2 43
Quincy	2	2,000	14	2 43
Rockford	2	2,000	15	2 43

*In years. †Per year except where otherwise specified. ‡Per meeting.

Decatur is governed by five commissioners who serve for four years at an annual salary of \$3,000 each, the presiding officer getting \$3,500.

Springfield is governed by five commissioners who serve for four years at an annual salary of \$3,500 each, the presiding officer getting \$4,000.

City.	Patrolmen.			Saloon-keepers.			License rate.		
	men.	rate.	rate.	men.	rate.	rate.	men.	rate.	rate.
Aurora	24	43	\$1,000						
Chicago	2,109	7,152	1,000						
Danville	25	73	800						
Decatur	21	Dry.							
East St. Louis	38	359	500						
Joliet	30	142	1,000						
Peoria	77	302	600						
Quincy	41	139	500						
Rockford	30	Dry.							
Springfield	48	220	500						



LOUIS L. EMMERSON
SECRETARY OF STATE



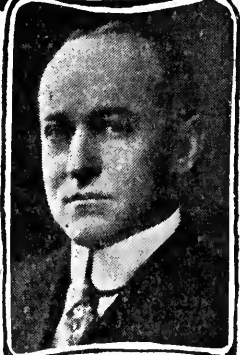
JOHN G. OGLESBY
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY GEORG, SPRINGFIELD.



FRANK O. LOWDEN
GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY MORETT, CHICAGO



FRED E. STERLING
STATE TREASURER
PHOTO BY WHEAT, ROCKFORD ILL.



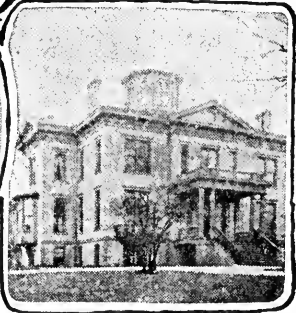
EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
PHOTO BY GIBSON, SYKES & FOWLER, CHI.



THE CAPITOL



ANDREW RUSSEL
AUDITOR
PHOTO BY MC DOUGALL, JACKSONVILLE



EXECUTIVE MANSION

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1918.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Salary.

Governor—Frank O. Lowden, R., Oregon.....	\$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, R., Elkhart.....	2,500
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, R., Elkhart.....	7,500
Auditor—Andrew Russel, R., Jacksonville	7,500
Treasurer—Fred E. Sterling, R., Rockford.....	10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., Charleston.....	7,500
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, R., Chicago.....	10,000
The Adjutant-General—Gen. F. S. Dickson.....	7,000
Secretary to Governor—G. D. Sutton, Oregon.....	5,000

2. C. W. Secord, R., 437 W. 117th-st., Chicago	
3. L. Withall, R., 5148 S. Homan-av., Chicago	
4. D. F. Sullivan, D., 1524 W. 51st-st., Chicago	
5. J. J. Viterna, D., 2157 Hastings-st., Chicago	
6. Thos. M. Ryan, D., 230 S. Euclid-av., Chicago	
7. William M. Malone, R., Park Ridge	
8. B. S. Mindak, D., 1515 N. Ashland-av., Chicago	
9. F. A. West, R., 2121 N. Clark-st., Chicago	
10. H. T. Nightingale, R., Evanston	
11. Herbert S. Williams, R., Harvard	
12. George S. Faxon, R., Plano	
13. W. G. Kent, R., Dixon	
14. Fred W. Young, R., Rock Island	
15. H. G. Henry, R., Camp Point	
16. D. F. Velde, R., Pekin	
17. John E. Shackleton, R., Cornell	
18. William T. Hollenbeck, R., Marshall	
19. Frank A. Wharton, R., Atwood	
20. Louis D. Hirsheimer, D., Pittsfield	
21. Joseph F. Bunn, R., Springfield	
22. Edward W. Hilker, R., Madison	
23. Edgar E. Fyke, D., Centralia	
24. Ralph Proctor, R., McLeansboro	
25. Thomas B. F. Smith, R., Carbondale	

Secretary—John J. Coffey, 4027 Oakdale avenue, Chicago.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

Justices.

Salary \$10,000.

Dist.	Term expires.
1. Warren W. Duncan, Marion.....	1924
2. William M. Farmer, C. J., Vandalia.....	1924
3. Frank K. Dunn, Charleston.....	1924
4. George A. Cooke, Aledo.....	1921
5. Clyde E. Stone, Peoria.....	1927
6. James H. Cartwright, Oregon.....	1924
7. Orrin N. Carter, Chicago.....	1924

Clerk—Charles W. Vail; salary, \$7,500.
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.
Reporter—Samuel P. Irwin.
Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, \$3,000.
Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Appointed by governor; term four years; office in Springfield; salary, \$1,500.
Ralph E. Eaton, chief justice...Mount Carroll
W. S. Phillips.....Ridgeway
Benjamin H. Miller.....Libertyville
Secretary (ex officio)—Louis L. Emmerson, Springfield.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

Appointed by Supreme court.

Alber' Watson, president.....	Mount Vernon
Albert M. Rose.....	Louisville
James W. Watts.....	Dixon
Frederick A. Brown.....	Chicago
Charles L. Bartlett, secretary and treas.....	Quincy

COMMITTEES ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS.

Dist.	FITNESS.
1. Silas H. Strawn, chairman.....	Chicago
Mitchell D. Follansbee.....	Chicago
Charles R. Webster.....	Chicago
Frederick A. Brown.....	Chicago
2. James W. Watts, chairman.....	Dixon
George Sucher.....	Peoria
Henry S. Dixon.....	Dixon
Eugene W. Welch.....	Galesburg
3. Henry A. Neal, chairman.....	Charleston
Clifton J. O'Harra.....	Pekin
Franklin L. Velde.....	Pekin
Charles L. Bartlett.....	Quincy
4. Albert Watson, chairman.....	Mount Vernon
J. G. Burnside.....	Vandalia
Robert M. Farthing.....	Mount Vernon
Samuel W. Baxter.....	East St. Louis
Albert M. Rose.....	Louisville

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Salary, \$1,000.

Elected Nov. 7, 1916. Term of office, four years.
1. C. J. Ewerts, R., 2514 Wentworth-av., Chicago

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

Board of Trustees.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the president of the state board of agriculture, the state superintendent of public instruction.

Cairo A. Trimble, Princeton.....	1925
John M. Herbert, Murphysboro.....	1925
Mrs. Margaret D. Blake, Chicago.....	1925
Robert F. Carr, Highland Park.....	1921
Robert R. Ward, Benton.....	1921
Laura B. Evans, Taylorville.....	1921
William L. Abbott, Chicago.....	1923
Mary E. Busey, Urbana.....	1923
Otis W. Holt, Geneseo.....	1923

Officers.

President of University—Dr. Edmund J. James.
Secretary—Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.
Comptroller—William B. Castenholz, Urbana.
Registrar—Charles M. McConn, Urbana.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

All the officers in this and the other state administrative departments are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the state senate. Department offices are in Springfield.
Director—Omar H. Wright, Belvidere...\$7,000
Assistant Director—Everett H. Tripp, Belvidere.....4,200
Administrative Auditor—Joseph C. Mason, Chicago.....4,800
Superintendent of Budget—W. H. McLain, Springfield.....3,600
Superintendent of Department Reports—A. T. Spivey, East St. Louis.....3,600

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director—Charles Adkins, Bement.....	\$6,000
Assistant Director—H. H. Parks, Sycamore.....	3,600
Superintendent of Foods and Dairies—John B. Newman, Elgin.....	4,800
Superintendent of Animal Industry—W. W. Wright, Toulon.....	3,600
Superintendent Plant Industry (vacancy).....	3,600
Chief Veterinarian—A. T. Peters, Peoria.....	4,200
Chief Game and Fish Warden—Ralph F. Bradford, Pontiac.....	3,600

State Board of Agriculture.
J. E. Taggart, president.....Freeport
J. F. Prather, treasurer.....Williamsville
B. M. Davison, secretary.....Springfield
Board ceases to exist Dec. 31, 1918.

Board of Agricultural Advisers.

Alvin H. Sanders.....	Chicago
Eugene Havenport.....	Urbana
Eugene Funk.....	Bloomington
J. T. Williams.....	Sterling
W. S. Corsa.....	Whitehall
J. P. Mason.....	Elgin
W. E. Taylor.....	Moline
C. V. Gregory.....	Chicago
C. R. Doty.....	Charleston
John M. Crebs.....	Carmi
H. J. Sconce.....	Sidell
J. F. Prather.....	Williamsville
J. G. Imboden.....	Decatur
J. C. Sailor.....	Cissna Park

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Director—Barney Cohen, Chicago.....	\$5,000
Assistant Director—Burt C. Bean, Chicago.....	3,000
Chief Factory Inspector—Robert S. Jones, Flora.....	3,000
Superintendent Free Employment Agencies—W. C. Lewman, Danville.....	3,000
Chief Inspector Private Employment Agencies—John J. McKenna, Chicago.....	3,000

Industrial Commission.

Charles S. Andrus, Springfield, chairman.....	\$5,000
Robert Eadie, Springfield.....	5,000
Peter Angsten, Chicago.....	5,000
James A. Culp, Blue Island.....	5,000
Omer N. Custer, Galesburg.....	5,000

Free Employment Offices.

Superintendents.

East St. Louis.....	Stewart Campbell
Chicago.....	Charles J. Boyd
Peoria.....	Thomas Metts
Rockford.....	Peter T. Anderson
Springfield.....	Arthur D. Burbank
Rock Island-Moline.....	Fred W. Rinck

Advisory Board, Free Employment Offices.

F. S. Diebler.....	Chicago
Dr. A. H. R. Atwood.....	Chicago
Oscar G. Mayer.....	Chicago
John H. Walker.....	Springfield
Mrs. Raymond Robins.....	Chicago

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS.

Director—Evan D. John, Carbondale.....	\$5,000
Assistant Director—Martin Bolt, Springfield.....	3,000

Mine Officers.

William Hutton, DuQuoin.....	\$500
James Richards, Belleville.....	500
M. S. Coleman, Harrisburg.....	500
James Needham, Chicago.....	500

Miners' Examining Board.

William Hall, Springfield.....	\$1,800
William H. Turner, Collinsville.....	1,800
Joseph C. Viano, Coal City.....	1,800
John A. Tuttle, Harrisburg, secretary.....	1,800

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Director—Frank I. Bennett, Chicago.....	\$7,000
Assistant Director—Thomas G. Vennum, Watseka.....	4,000
Supt. of Highways—S. E. Bradt, DeKalb, Springfield.....	5,000
Chief Highway Engineer—Clifford Older, Springfield.....	5,000
Supervising Engineer—Fred J. Postel, Chicago.....	4,000
Supervising Architect—Edgar D. Martin, Chicago.....	4,000
Superintendent of Waterways—William L. Sackett, Morris.....	5,000
Superintendent of Printing—H. L. Williamson, Springfield.....	5,000
Superintendent of Purchases and Supplies—Henry H. Kohn, Anna.....	5,000
Superintendent of Parks—Frank D. Lowman, Sandwich.....	2,500

Board of Art Advisers.

Frederick Clay Bartlett.....	Chicago
Ralph Clarkson.....	Chicago

Lorado Taft.....	Chicago
Albin Polasec.....	Chicago
Iring K. Pond.....	Chicago
Martin Roche.....	Chicago
Martin A. Ryerson.....	Chicago
Hugh S. Magill, secretary.....	Springfield

Board of Highway Advisers.

A. R. Hall.....	Danville
Robert D. Clarke.....	Peoria
William G. Edens.....	Chicago
Home J. Tice.....	Greenville
J. M. Page.....	Jersenville

Board of Parks and Building Advisers.

Charles L. Hutchinson.....	Chicago
George W. Maher.....	Chicago
Frank E. Davidson.....	Chicago
Julius W. Hegeler.....	Danville
S. R. Lewis.....	Marsilles

Board of Water Resource Advisers.

E. S. Conway.....	Chicago
John T. Pirie.....	Chicago
Joy Morton.....	Chicago
George T. Page.....	Peoria
Charles B. Fox.....	East St. Louis

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Director—Charles H. Thorne, Chicago.....	\$7,000
Assistant Director—James L. McClure, Carlinville.....	4,000
Alienist—H. Douglas Singer, Kankakee.....	5,000
Criminologist—Herman M. Adler, Chicago.....	5,000
Fiscal Supervisor—Frank D. Whipp, Springfield.....	5,000
Superintendent of Charities—A. L. Bowen, Springfield.....	5,000
Superintendent of Prisons—John L. Whitman, Chicago.....	5,000
Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles—William Colvin, Springfield.....	5,000

Board of Public Welfare Commissioners.

Miss Amelia Sears.....	Chicago
Dr. Frank P. Norbury.....	Springfield
Benjamin R. Burroughs.....	Edwardsville
Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.....	Chicago
Dr. Edward C. Hayes.....	Urbana

State Psychopathic Institute.

Kankakee.

Director—Dr. H. Douglas Singer.....	Chicago
Clinical Pathologist—Dr. Charles Ricksher.....	Chicago
Biological Chemist—W. B. Quantz, Ph. D.....	Chicago
Physician—Dr. S. N. Clark.....	Chicago
Pathologist—K. M. Manougan.....	Chicago

Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, Chicago.

Director—Dr. Herman M. Adler, Chicago.....	Chicago
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Managing Officers of Institutions.

Charitable Group.

Elgin State hospital.....	Dr. Ralph T. Hinton
Kankakee State hospital.....	Dr. Eugene Cohn
Jacksonville State hospital.....	Dr. E. L. Hill
Anna State hospital.....	Dr. C. H. Anderson
Watertown State hospital.....	Dr. M. C. Hawley
Peoria State hospital.....	Dr. Ralph A. Goodner
Alton State hospital.....	Dr. George A. Zeller
Chester State hospital.....	Dr. F. A. Stubblefield
Dixon State colony.....	Dr. H. B. Carriel
Chicago State hospital.....	Dr. Charles F. Read
Lincoln State school and colony.....	Dr. Thomas H. Leonard
Illinois State School for Deaf.....	H. T. White
Illinois State School for Blind.....	Robert W. Woolston, Jacksonville
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind.....	Howard O. Hilton, Chicago
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' home.....	John E. Andrew, Quincy
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.....	Mrs. Nettie McFarland McGowan, Wilmington
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' home.....	John W. Rodgers, Normal
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Dr. Hiram J. Smith, Chicago
State Training School for Girls.....	Dr. Clara Hayes, Geneva
St. Charles School for Boys.....	C. B. Adams, St. Charles

Penal Group.

Illinois State prison.....E. J. Murphy, Joliet
Southern Illinois prison, Jas. A. White, Menard
Illinois State reformatory.....James F. Scoullier, Pontiac

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Director—C. St. Clair Drake, Springfield.\$6,000
Assistant Director—George T. Palmer,
Springfield.....3,000
Superintendent of Lodging House Inspec-
tion—William W. McCulloch, Chicago, 3,000
Executive Division—Amos Sawyer, chief clerk.
Division of Communicable Diseases—John J.
McShane, M. D., Dr. P. H., chief.
Division of Tuberculosis—Clarence W. East, M.
D., acting chief.
Division of Diagnostic Laboratories—George F.
Sorgatz, M. D., acting chief.
Division of Sanitary Engineering—Paul Han-
sen, chief sanitary engineer.
Division of Surveys and Rural Hygiene—Paul
L. Skoog, acting supervisor.
Division of Hotel and Lodging House Inspec-
tion—W. W. McCulloch, superintendent, of-
fice 130 North Wells street, Chicago.
Division of Vital Statistics—Orrin Dilley, ac-
ting registrar.
Division of Public Health Instruction—Earl B.
Searcy, editor.

Laboratories.

Main Laboratory (for the diagnosis of diph-
theria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria,
rabies, etc.)—Capitol building, Springfield.
North State Laboratory*—Chicago.
South State Laboratory*—Mount Vernon.
East State Laboratory*—Urbana.
West State Laboratory*—Galesburg.
*For the diagnosis of diphtheria only.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Director—William H. Boys, Streator.....\$7,000
Assistant Director—James S. Baldwin,
Decatur.....4,000
Superintendent of Insurance—Fred W.
Potter, Albion.....5,000
Fire Marshal—John G. Gamber, Ottawa, 3,000
Superintendent of Standards—Robert F.
Adams, Oregon.....2,500
Chief Grain Inspector—Walter E.
Schmidt, Chicago.....5,000
Public Utilities Commission.
Thomas E. Dempsey, East St. Louis,
chairman.....\$7,000
Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.....7,000
Walter A. Shaw, Evanston.....7,000
Frank H. Funk, Bloomington.....7,000
Patrick J. Lucey, Chicago.....7,000
R. Allan Stephens, Danville.....4,000

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND
EDUCATION.

Director—F. W. Shepardson, Chicago...\$5,000
Assistant Director—Ernest A. Wreidt,
Chicago.....3,600
Superintendent of Registration—Fred C.
Dodds, Springfield.....4,200
Board of Natural Resources and Conservation.
Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlain.....Chicago
Prof. William Trelease.....Urbana
John W. Alford.....Chicago
Prof. William A. Noyes.....Urbana
Prof. John M. Coulter.....Chicago
Dean David Kinley.....Urbana
Board of State Museum Advisers.
C. F. Millspaugh.....Chicago
Charles L. Owen.....Chicago
Prof. Henry B. Ward.....Urbana
Edward Payne.....Springfield
N. H. Carpenter.....Chicago
Normal School Board.
James Stanley Brown.....Joliet
LeRoy A. Goddard.....Chicago
William B. Owen.....Chicago
Frank E. Richey.....LaSalle
Henry A. Neal.....Charleston

Elmer E. Walker.....Macomb
Rolland E. Bridges.....Carbondale
Charles L. Capen.....Bloomington
John C. Allen.....Monmouth

CENTENNIAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden.
Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby.
Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson.
D. E. Shanahan, speaker house of representa-
tives.
Thomas Rinaker, Carlinville.
Edward W. Payne, Springfield.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Office at Springfield.
Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of
president, \$4,000; of two members, \$3,000
each; of secretary, \$3,500.
Albert D. Early, president.....Rockford
Michael F. Walsh.....Harvard
Harry M. Powell.....Peoria
Isidore Levin, secretary.....Chicago

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU,
JOINT.

Created by act of June 26, 1912. Office in
Springfield.

Governor, chairman, ex officio.
Members by virtue of legislative office; no sal-
ary:
Richard J. Barr.....Joliet
Edward Curtis.....Grant Park
Frederic R. De Young.....Harvey
Edward J. Smejkal.....Chicago
W. F. Dodd, secretary, Springfield; appointed
by bureau; salary, \$4,000.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD.

Created by act of June 14, 1909. Term, two
years.
Joseph H. Freeman.....Aurora
Eugenie M. Bacon.....Decatur
Anna May Price, traveling secretary, \$1,500.
Secretary of state, ex officio.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of librarian,
\$3,000.
Everts B. Greene, president.....Urbana
Otto L. Schmidt, secretary.....Chicago
C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

STATE LIBRARY.

Office—The capitol, Springfield.
Commissioners—The governor, secretary of
state and superintendent of public instruction.
Secretary of state, librarian, ex officio. Mrs.
Eva May Fowler, acting librarian.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, two
years. Salary of secretary, \$3,000.
President—D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
Vice-President—Frank S. Haynes.....Geneseo
Secretary—H. E. Young.....Springfield
Treasurer—Clayton C. Pickett.....Chicago
Auditor—Frank L. Mann.....Gilman

Board of Directors.

Ex Officio—Superintendent of public instruc-
tion, dean of the college of agriculture, pres-
ident of state board of agriculture, president
State Horticultural society, president State
Dairymen's association.

Elected by congressional districts:

1. W. E. Meier.....Arlington Heights
2. August Geweke.....Des Plaines
3. W. J. Fulton.....Tinley Park
4. P. R. Barnes.....Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
6. R. C. Vial.....LaGrange
7. Charles Gray.....Chicago

8. Arthur C. Page.....	Chicago
9. C. C. Pickett.....	Chicago
10. E. B. Swift.....	Libertyville
11. J. P. Mason.....	Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....	Rockford
13. A. N. Abbott.....	Morrison
14. William H. Ashdown.....	Port Byron
15. Frank S. Haynes.....	Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....	Delavan
17. S. E. Mason.....	Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....	Gilman
19. J. B. Burrows.....	Decatur
20. G. G. Hopping.....	Havana
21. Edward Grimes.....	Raymond
22. E. W. Burroughs.....	Edwardsville
23. O. L. Wakefield.....	Robinson
24. D. M. Marlin.....	Norris City
25. J. P. Gilbert.....	Carbondale

OGLESBY MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. No salary.

John S. Runnells.....	Chicago
John Barton Payne.....	Chicago
John W. Bunn.....	Springfield
Charles L. LeForgee.....	Decatur
Martin B. Bailey.....	Danville

PENITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 5, 1907.

James A. Patten.....	Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....	Aurora
John Lambert.....	Joliet

VICKSBURG MILITARY STATUE COMMISSION.

Charles H. Noble.....	Dixon
F. D. Meacham.....	Chicago
T. B. Oear.....	Jacksonville
Bluford Wilson.....	Springfield
Harvey M. Trimble.....	Springfield

UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION.

Col. Nathan W. McChesney.....	Chicago
Dr. Ernst Freund, president.....	Chicago
John H. Wigmore.....	Chicago
James M. Graham.....	Springfield
Joseph J. Thompson, secretary.....	Chicago

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

Created by act of April 3, 1872.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

P.—Probate. P. C.—Probate Clerk. R.—Recorder.

County. County seat. County and Probate judges.	County clerk. Circuit clerk and recorder.
Adams—Quincy.....	Fred G. Wolfe
Alexander—Cairo.....	Harry Hood
Bond—Greenview.....	William H. Dowdy
Boone—Belvidere.....	William C. DeWolf
Brown—Mount Sterling.....	W. Y. Baker
Bureau—Princeton.....	J. R. Pritchard
Calhoun—Hardin.....	John Day, Jr.
Carroll—Mount Carroll.....	John L. Brearton
Cass—Virginia.....	Charles A. E. Martin
Champaign—Urbana.....	Roy C. Freeman
Christian—Taylorville.....	Logan G. Griffith
Clark—Marshall.....	Edward Pearce
Clay—Louisville.....	Ben Hagle
Clinton—Carlyle.....	James Allen
Coles—Charleston.....	John P. Harraugh
Cook—Chicago.....	Thomas F. Scully
Crawford—Robinson.....	Henry Horner, P.
Cumberland—Toledo.....	J. C. Maxwell
DeKalb—Sycamore.....	Albert F. Bussard
DeWitt—Clinton.....	William L. Pond
Douglas—Tuscola.....	John Bedinger
DuPage—Wheaton.....	D. H. Wamsley
Edgar—Paris.....	Sylvanus L. Rathje
Edwards—Albion.....	Joel V. Dayton
Effingham—Effingham.....	Joel C. Fitch
Fayette—Vandalia.....	Barney Overbeck
	Caleb R. Torrence

MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.*Operative Members.*

Thomas Jeremiah.....	Willisville
A. B. McLaren.....	Marion
Rice Miller.....	Hillsboro

Miners' Members.

Mathew Schultz.....	Christopher
Charles Jones.....	Marion
Peter Joyce.....	Springfield

Independent Members.

Charles E. Woodward.....	Ottawa
Thomas Hudson.....	Galva
P. H. Donnelly.....	Chicago

THE HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION.

William Beyé.....	Chicago
Edna L. Foley.....	Chicago
John E. Ransom.....	Chicago
Matthew Woll.....	Chicago
William Butterworth.....	Moline
Alice Hamilton.....	Chicago
Mary McEnerney.....	Chicago
M. J. Wright.....	Woodstock
E. B. Cooley.....	Danville

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

Milton S. Florsheim.....	Chicago
Agnes Nestor.....	Chicago
George W. Webster.....	Chicago
Elizabeth Maloney.....	Chicago
James B. Herrick, chairman.....	Chicago
P. C. Withers.....	Mount Vernon
Solomon Strouse.....	Chicago

ELECTION LAWS COMMISSION.*Senators.*

Clarence F. Buck, chairman.....	Monmouth
Adam C. Cliffe.....	Sycamore
Al F. Gorman.....	Chicago

Representatives.

Gotthard A. Dahlberg.....	Chicago
William H. Dieterich.....	Beardstown
Edwin C. Perkins.....	Lincoln

Louis L. Emmerson.....	Mount Vernon
Colin C. H. Fyffe.....	Chicago
W. W. Wheelock.....	Chicago

ILLINOIS PENSION LAWS COMMISSION.

George E. Hook, chairman.....	Chicago
John P. Dillon.....	Chicago
Rufus C. Dawes.....	Chicago
H. L. Reitz.....	Chicago

County. County seat. County and Probate Judges.	County clerk. Circuit clerk and recorder.
Ford—Paxton..... Samuel Ludlow	J. S. Thompson..... W. R. Watts
Franklin—Benton..... Thomas J. Myers	Fred Bagley..... F. D. Whittington
Fulton—Lewistown..... Hobart S. Boyd	Clarence H. Tanner..... Eugene Whiting
Gallatin—Shawneetown..... W. S. Sanders	Henry G. Sanks..... James G. Gregg
Greene—Carrollton..... Thomas Henshaw	Louis J. Ballard..... B. F. Ford
Grundy—Morris..... George Bedford	William Robinson..... F. S. Johnson
Hamilton—McLeansboro..... James M. Lee	Amos Albreton..... Adam Green
Hancock—Carthage..... Warren H. Orr	W. E. Miller..... John F. Scott
Hardin—Elizabethtown..... A. A. Miles	H. C. Fletcher..... Charles L. Hess
Henderson—Oquawka..... James W. Gordon	Joseph J. Barnes..... Walter P. Martin
Henry—Cambridge..... Leonard E. Telleen	Elmer E. Fitch..... J. A. Horberg
Iroquois—Wateka..... John H. Gillan	Clarence South..... Fred Benjamin
Jackson—Murphysboro..... A. L. Spiller	H. Amber Hagler..... Joseph V. Wells
Jasper—Newton..... Milo D. Yelvington	H. K. Powell..... W. E. Trainor
Jefferson—Mount Vernon..... E. M. Pender	Leonard L. Scott..... Marlin Rich
Jersey—Jerseyville..... Will T. Sumner	Thomas S. Ford..... Anthony H. Quinn
Jo Daviess—Galena..... F. J. Campbell	E. J. Menzemer..... William Ehrler
Johnson—Vienna..... John O. Cowan	E. F. Throgmorton..... John W. Carlton
Kane—Geneva..... S. N. Hoover	Charles Lowry..... J. L. Johnson
	B. D. Galbraith, P. C. Chas. Doetschman
Kankakee—Kankakee..... J. H. Merrill	H. J. Groenewould..... C. B. Sawyer
Kendall—Yorkville..... Clarence S. Williams	Edward Budd, Jr..... Avery N. Beebe
Knox—Galesburg..... Walter C. Frank	Frank L. Adams..... C. H. Westenberg
Lake—Waukegan..... Perry L. Persons	Lew A. Hendee..... L. O. Brockway
LaSalle—Ottawa..... Henry Mayo	Thomas A. Ferguson..... J. L. Witzeman
	Wm. C. Flick, P. C. J. F. Buchner, R.
Lawrence—Lawrenceville..... Lester B. Fish	Lyle G. Steffy..... Odin H. Hedden
Lee—Dixon..... John B. Crabtree	Fred G. Dimick..... Edwin S. Rosecrans
Livingston—Pontiac..... Lawrence Ray Sesler	Joe S. Reed..... J. G. Whison
Logan—Lincoln..... Lawrence B. Stringer	David S. Mowrey..... Lynn R. Parker
Macon—Decatur..... John H. McCoy	Charles H. Patterson..... John Allen
Macoupin—Carlinville..... Andrew J. Dugan	Ernest Whittler..... Frank E. Wilson
Madison—Edwardsville..... J. E. Hillskotter	C. J. Blattner..... John Mellon
	John P. Coppinger, H. M. Sanders, R.
Marion—Salem..... W. G. Wilson	W. H. Betts..... N. W. Salter
Marshall—Lacon..... Andrew E. Treacey	Lawrence D. Gregory..... Fred Garrels
Mason—Havana..... John Greenway	Carl F. Taylor..... C. E. Walsh
Massac—Metropolis..... Larnes P. Oakes	Fred Risinger..... Colfax Morris
McDonough—Macomb..... Charles I. Imes	John G. Norton..... George A. Seelye
McHenry—Woodstock..... Charles P. Barnes	Guy E. Still..... Theodore Hamer
McLean—Bloomington..... James C. Riley	P. A. Guthrie..... John C. Allen
	N. B. Carson, R.
Menard—Petersburg..... Jesse M. Ott	A. W. Hartley..... Richard B. Ruh
Mercer—Aledo..... Friend L. Church	Frank A. Gibson..... S. A. Nelson
Monroe—Waterloo..... Henry Schneider	Henry Eisenbart..... Louis A. Wiehl
Montgomery—Hillsboro..... J. H. Ragsdale	A. H. Bartlett..... A. E. Neal
Morgan—Jacksonville..... William E. Thompson	C. A. Boruff..... C. W. Boston
Moultrie—Sullivan..... Oscar F. Cochran	J. B. Martin..... Fred O. Gaddis
Ogle—Oregon..... Frank E. Reed	Sidney J. Hess..... John D. Mead
Peoria—Peoria..... Robert H. Lovett	Louis J. Ganss..... George F. Thode
	J. J. Simmons, P. C..... A. C. Grebe, R.
Perry—Pinckneyville..... Louis R. Kelly	H. H. Baughman..... John D. Roe
Piatt—Monticello..... William A. Doss	Harvey Fay..... B. G. Duncan
Pike—Pittsfield..... Burr N. Swan	Charles A. Helkey..... John C. Dinsmore
Pope—Golconda..... B. F. Anderson	J. D. Reid..... J. W. Mitchell
Pulaski—Mound City..... Fred Hood	Walter W. Waite..... E. P. Easterday
Putnam—Hennepin..... John M. McNabb	Oidon C. Cofoid..... H. B. Ramage
Randolph—Chester..... J. Fred Gilster	Henry Boekhoff..... Charles J. Kribs
Rickland—Oney..... R. B. Wither	John F. Hanes..... Charles Gouly
Rock Island—Rock Island..... Nels A. Larson	Henry B. Hubbard..... G. W. Gamble
	Leo J. Deisenroth, P. C. Sam Ryerson, R.
Saline—Harrisburg..... William W. Dameron	H. E. Wills..... R. E. Holmes
Sangamon—Springfield..... J. B. Weaver	Charles W. Byrnes..... Charles F. Koehn
	O. G. Adleman, P. Wm. T. Fossett, R.
Schuyler—Rushville..... C. H. Jenkins, P.	James A. Long..... E. Ross Chitwood
Scott—Winchester..... John A. McKeene	Bluford McClure..... J. W. Kellum
Shelby—Shelbyville..... A. J. Steidler	Ed R. Allen..... Samuel B. Jackson
Stark—Toulon..... Frank Thomas	William E. Nixon..... Walter F. Young
St. Clair—Belleville..... J. B. Messick	A. J. H. Hoerr..... John F. O'Flaherty
	C. A. Summers, R.
Stephenson—Freeport..... Roscoe J. Carnahan	A. H. Volkers..... J. O. Templeton
Tazewell—Pekin..... Charles Schaefer	T. E. Solterman..... E. L. Meyers
Union—Jonesboro..... David W. Karracker	Charles L. Kimmel..... Fred Bacon
Vermilion—Danville..... Thomas A. Graham	John R. Moore..... C. E. Wellman
	Walter J. Bookwalter, P.
Wabash—Mount Carmel..... W. S. Wilhite	E. L. Holsen..... Elmer Stoltz
Warren—Monmouth..... C. M. Huey	W. W. Brent..... John Luey
Washington—Nashville..... William P. Green	Henry F. Heckert..... Oscar H. Rinne
Wayne—Fairfield..... J. V. Heidinger	E. D. Freshwater..... Elmer Hargrave
White—Carmi..... Alys Pyle	Matthew Martin..... Otis Downen
Whiteside—Morrison..... W. A. Blodgett	M. W. Chapin..... C. W. McCall
Will—Joliet..... G. J. Cowing	Edward G. Young..... L. H. Piepenbrink
Williamson—Marion..... Samuel Drew	Henry F. Schmidt, P. C. Wm. W. Smith, R.
Winnebago—Rockford..... Wiley F. Slater	E. H. Scobey..... Leslie O. Caplinger
	Freeman Johnson..... Lewis F. Lake
	John A. Bowman, R.
Woodford—Eureka..... Arthur C. Fort	C. S. Holman..... D. C. Belsley

County. Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Supt. schools.
Adams—Frank A. Jasper.....	E. J. Simmons	J. Leroy Adair.....	John H. Steiner
Alexander—E. J. Hodges.....	Jesse A. Miller	Leslie L. Wilbourn.....	Asa D. Twente
Bond—Seymour Van Deusen.....	Louis D. Royer	H. A. Meyer.....	William E. White
Boone—Charles D. Loop.....	Edward J. Haac	Frank A. Oakley.....	Elizabeth B. Harvey
Brown—W. F. Manson.....	C. W. Cory	R. E. Vandeventer.....	Lavina O'Neil
Bureau—Watts T. Mercer.....	Len Spalding	Joseph Skinner.....	George O. Smith
Carroll—Elias M. Bailey.....	Peter A. Gotway	C. C. Worthington.....	S. J. Sibley
Cass—William H. Stittely.....	Henry S. Wiza	E. T. Strinsky.....	John Hay
Cass—J. R. Sligh.....	Geo. W. Farrar	W. T. Lordley (acting).....	Walter E. Buck
Champaign—James A. Reeves.....	Geo. W. Davis	Louis A. Busch.....	C. H. Watts
Christian—Jesse L. Patterson.....	Dan L. Dunbar	Harry B. Hershey.....	O. P. Simpson
Clark—John W. Lewis.....	W. A. Byram	O. R. Clements.....	Harold Bright
Clay—Aden Kellums.....	H. N. McElvina	Harvey W. Shriner.....	George W. Brewer
Clinton—R. P. Farrell.....	John Knies	Hugh V. Murray.....	William Johnston
Coles—Grant Childress.....	Vincent Aye	Emery Andrews.....	O. L. Minter
Cook—Harry Gibbons.....	Charles W. Peters	Maclay Hoyne.....	E. J. Tobin
Crawford—J. T. Cox.....	H. E. Parker	Charles E. Jones.....	Robert E. McKnight
Cumberland—Edward A. Ormsby.....	Elias Jobe	Glenn Ratcliff.....	L. C. Markwell
DeKalb—Walter H. May.....	William H. Decker	Lowell B. Smith.....	Warren Hubbard
DeWitt—Joel C. Cool.....	J. W. Persons	Grover C. Hoff.....	John L. Costley
Douglas—Theodore F. Howard.....	F. E. Parker	S. S. Duhamel.....	E. E. Gere
DuPage—John F. Kesterman.....	Geo. F. Leineke	Charles W. Hadley.....	Charles B. Bowman
Edgar—Elmer Sunkel.....	Oda M. Sizemore	Wilbur H. Hickman.....	O. Rice Jones
Edwardsville—Charles Naylor.....	Clyde Roosevelt	Allen E. Walker.....	Grant Balding
Efingham—Amos Munday.....	J. D. Marshall	Byron Piper.....	J. W. Davis
Fayette—William H. Gray.....	Levi J. Browning	Will P. Welker.....	Frank E. Crawford
Ford—T. A. Flora.....	Albert T. Carlson	F. M. Thompson.....	H. M. Rudolph
Franklin—Jno. A. McClintock.....	Robt. S. Watkins	Roy C. Martin.....	H. Clay Ing
Fulton—H. L. Fouts.....	Guy R. Williams	Reed F. Gerber.....	Perry H. Helver
Gallatin—Robert M. Elliott.....	Allen H. Barnett	Marsh Wischard.....	J. F. Schler
Grant—Horace W. Foreman.....	John B. Morrow	John C. Bowman.....	Rollins Scott
Grundy—Roy Enger.....	Joseph H. Francis	Frank H. Hayes.....	Earl F. Booth
Hamilton—Abraham Peer.....	Wm. J. Campbell	Harry Anderson.....	Samuel O'Dale
Hancock—Fred Salm, Jr.....	J. N. Bennett	Earl W. Wood.....	Stephen D. Faris
Hardin—W. B. Allard.....	D. V. Cox	C. E. Soward.....	Hattie M. Rittenhouse
Henderson—Oscar A. Rankin.....	Robt. T. McDill	Albert F. Fawley.....	Allen L. Beall
Henry—Charles A. Kellogg.....	Samuel Wilson	Carl A. Melin.....	Philip J. Stoneberg
Iroquois—Homer M. Brown.....	Geo. P. Heikes	J. W. Kern.....	F. A. Gilbreath
Jackson—William S. Roberts.....	James W. Gibson	Otis F. Glenn.....	Otto F. Aken
Jasper—John W. Howell.....	James A. Eaton	W. E. Isley.....	Joseph H. Pursiful
Jefferson—James H. Kell.....	Grant Holcomb	Frank G. Thompson.....	William Mier
Jersey—Fred W. Howell.....	James Catt	Paul M. Hamilton.....	Joseph W. Becker
Jo Daviess—John A. Bingham.....	W. J. Shipton	Harry C. Tear.....	Benjamin L. Birkbeck
Johnson—I. N. Elkins.....	John L. Veach	O. R. Morgan.....	E. W. Sutton
Kane—Oscar B. Nelson.....	Claude Poole	Charles L. Abbott.....	Edw. A. Ellis
Kankakee—Albert J. Bethfur.....	William J. Riley	Wayne H. Dyer.....	Lewis Ogilvie
Kendall—Arthur G. Larson.....	Martin N. Hextell	Oliver A. Burkhart.....	George Elliott
Knox—Herbert M. Bloomquist.....	Jas. T. Wheeler	A. J. Boutelle.....	W. F. Boyes
Lake—Leroy Bracher.....	Elmer J. Green	James G. Welch.....	T. A. Simpson
Lake—Leroy Bracher.....	Elmer J. Green	George S. Wiley.....	W. R. Foster
LaSalle—George M. Reynolds.....	Jurt S. Ayers	Blaine Huffman.....	Edwin Shbaugh
Lawrence—A. L. Candle.....	Wm. H. Stevens	Harry Edwards.....	W. Miller
Lee—Wm. C. Thompson.....	Frank A. Schoenholz	J. H. McFadden.....	W. H. McCulloch
Livingston—A. B. Carrithers.....	Robt. T. Gorman	Everett Smith.....	E. H. Luckenbill
Logan—H. J. Mayer.....	A. G. Alberts	Jesse L. Deck.....	E. L. Dickey
Macon—Charles H. Mooney.....	Mont E. Penniwell	Victor Hemphill.....	George W. Solomon
Macoupin—William L. Baird.....	W. E. Morris	Joseph P. Streuber.....	H. T. McCrea
Madison—B. S. Ferguson.....	George E. Little	Samuel N. Finn.....	Hattie Blair
Marion—W. F. Wilson.....	Lincoln Beasley	Wallace J. Black.....	Willard S. King
Marshall—Louis V. Osborne.....	William S. Riddle	E. P. Nischwitz.....	J. C. Stoddard
Mason—W. J. Shirley.....	George W. White	Walter Roberts.....	W. A. Spence
Massac—Loren Smith.....	Osro Shirk	Andrew L. Hainline.....	B. E. Decker
McDonough—John A. Barclay.....	E. E. Sapp	Vincent S. Lumley.....	A. M. Shelton
McHenry—Wm. S. McConnell.....	Ray J. Stewart	Miles K. Young.....	B. C. Moore
McLean—William C. Means.....	Ralph Spafford	H. E. Pond.....	William Small
Menard—W. D. Power.....	Harry Graustaff	Oscar E. Carlstrom.....	George E. Platt
Mercer—Charles A. Freise.....	John P. Fleming	Roy E. Gaugen.....	William C. Heyl
Monroe—Hugo Bremser.....	Ernest W. Loehr	J. Earl Major.....	E. A. Lewey
Montgomery—John W. Rea.....	E. T. Marshall	Carl E. Robinson.....	H. H. Vascovellos
Monticello—William A. Masters.....	Grant Graff	C. B. Patterson.....	Nettie Roughton
Montrose—Oliver F. Dolan.....	Charles Lansden	W. J. Emerson.....	John E. Cross
Ogle—William D. Mackey.....	George D. Banning	C. E. McNemar.....	John A. Hays
Peoria—A. B. McGill.....	Lewis M. Hines	Nelson B. Layman.....	R. B. Templeton
Perry—Samuel N. Hunter.....	Thos. H. Thimring	Charles W. Kirke.....	C. McIntosh
Piatt—David A. Troxel.....	Edward R. Gale	Edwin Johnston.....	T. C. Moore
Pike—H. E. Williams.....	John H. Davis	John W. Browning.....	Stella A. Wierwille
Pope—Thomas F. Phelps.....	H. G. McCormick	C. S. Miller.....	May S. Hawkins
Pulaski—I. J. Hudson.....	Imon Bankson	James E. Taylor.....	W. A. Paxton
Putnam—John W. Stouffer.....	C. D. Maulfair	Alfred D. Riess.....	Louis W. von Behren
Randolph—Henry Lucht.....	J. H. McGuire	S. C. Lewis.....	Earl H. Hostettler
Richland—Charles Byer.....	Frank Craig	F. E. Thompson.....	Lou M. Harris
Rock Island—W. H. Whiteside.....	J. S. Wigers	J. B. Lewis.....	B. D. Gates
Saline—Guy M. Wallace.....	John D. Cummins	Charles F. Mortimer.....	E. C. Pruitt
Sangamon—George A. Fish.....	Henry H. Mested	George B. Steele.....	Calvin L. Cain
Schuyler—C. E. Worthington.....	Edw. Leshbrook	Thomas J. Priest.....	John P. Ward
Scott—C. M. Danner.....	Fritz L. Haskell	A. L. Yantis.....	Charles B. Guin
Shelby—Ed. E. Knecht.....	William T. Biggs	John W. Fling, Jr.....	George C. Baker
Stark—E. G. Williamson.....	Grant G. Kilgore	A. E. Schaumleffel.....	W. A. Hough
St. Clair—M. P. Murray, Jr.....	Ed. P. Petri		

County Treasurer.....	Sheriff.....	State's attorney.....	Supt. schools.....
Stephenson—Samuel Markel.....	John G. Hayes.....	Charles H. Green.....	George W. Scott.....
Tazewell—Henry W. Toennigs.....	Robert Clay Union.....	Edward E. Black.....	C. I. Martin.....
Jeff M. Johnson.....	John J. Tygett.....	James Lingle.....	Charles O. Orlick.....
Vermilion—Robert H. Maler.....	Charles N. Knox.....	J. H. Lewman.....	O. P. Haworth.....
Wabash—Charles Buchanan.....	John S. Riggs.....	Harry M. Phipps.....	Elmer Greathouse.....
Warren—W. D. Marshall.....	A. M. Hicks.....	C. E. Lauder.....	F. M. Wenbigler.....
Washington—H. W. Finke.....	H. Klosterhoff.....	H. H. House.....	T. E. Allen.....
Wayne—J. L. Matthews.....	G. H. Anderson.....	Roscoe Forth.....	J. B. Galbraith.....
White—C. W. Frazier.....	Charles D. Gibbs.....	Joe A. Pearce.....	D. L. Boyd.....
Whiteside—Fred W. Tripp.....	P. A. Whitney.....	J. J. Ludens.....	Harry B. Price.....
Will—Benjamin D. Jones.....	James E. Newkirk.....	Robert W. Martin.....	August Maue.....
Williamson—Ed. M. Heaton.....	Melvin Thaxten.....	R. R. Fowler.....	J. W. McKinney.....
Winnebago—Frank A. Carson.....	Harry H. Baldwin.....	William Johnson.....	Abbie J. Craig.....
Woodford—Homer Darst.....	George W. Tegand.....	E. J. Henderson.....	Roy L. Moore.....

BOULEVARD CONNECTING LINK PROJECT.

Plans for properly connecting the south and north side boulevard systems of Chicago by means of widening Michigan avenue and a new bridge over the river began to be studied seriously in 1906 by committees of various public bodies, such as the city council, real estate boards, park boards and by architects and other private individuals. In 1906, 1907 and 1908 Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, architects, working under the direction of the Commercial club, prepared the famous "Plan of Chicago," of which one feature was the Michigan avenue improvement project. Nov. 1, 1909, the Chicago Plan commission, representing the official administration and the public generally, was created by the city council in response to an official request from Mayor Fred A. Busse, who appointed its members. It held its first meeting Nov. 4 in that year and elected Charles H. Wacker as president. The duty of the commission was to carry out as far as practicable from time to time the ideas formulated in the Commercial club, or as it is often called, the Burnham plan.

Study of the Michigan avenue project was begun at once by the commission and after a long series of meetings and conferences it adopted, July 10, 1911, a plan which was presented two days later to the board of local improvements for its consideration. June 2, 1913, that body submitted to the city council an ordinance for carrying the plan into effect and July 14 the ordinance was passed. Some of the property owners affected began proceedings attacking the validity of the ordinance and in December the state Supreme court made a ruling in which it declared that the ordinance was invalid because of faulty description of land involved in the project. A revised ordinance, correcting the errors pointed out by the court, was introduced in the council and finally passed by that body March 23, 1914, without opposition. At the election of Nov. 3, 1914, the people of Chicago approved a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$3,800,000 for paying that part of the cost chargeable to the city for the boulevard link.

The ordinance as passed calls for the improvement of a thoroughfare extending from

Randolph street northward along Michigan avenue, over the river, thence over private property and along Pine street and Lincoln parkway to Chicago avenue. Michigan avenue is to be widened to 127.5 feet and that part of the new thoroughfare north of the river is to be 141 feet wide. The improvement is to consist of a two-level roadway comprising an upper level extending the entire distance between Randolph street and Chicago avenue and supported between Lake street and Grand avenue upon an elevated steel and concrete structure, and a lower level extending from Lake street to Grand avenue. The bridge is to be double decked and of the bascule type, the upper level connecting the parts of the upper level of the thoroughfare and the lower level connecting the portions of the lower level of the thoroughfare north and south of the river. The upper level of the bridge is to be ninety feet wide and the lower level sixty feet. The structure is to have a clear span between the abutments of 220 feet. The upper level is to be used by pleasure vehicles and the lower level is to carry heavy traffic.

The total cost of the entire improvement, including land to be taken, is estimated at about \$7,000,000. The cost of the bridge, elevated structure, walls and excavations, pavements, lighting and bridge machinery alone, without land damages, is estimated at \$2,298,247. The greater part of the cost will be met by assessments on the property benefited.

Appraisal of the land and buildings to be taken in whole or in part for the improvement was completed in September, 1915, and it was announced that fifty-two holders of real estate would receive \$4,942,058 as awards from the city.

Work on the boulevard link was begun on the afternoon of April 13, 1918, when the mayor, William Hale Thompson, pulled a rope which tore down part of the first building to be destroyed. As the year progressed the buildings on the east side of Michigan avenue were cut to correspond to the new building line. Little other work was done on account of government wartime restrictions. At the election on Nov. 5, 1918, the voters approved the issue of \$3,000,000 bonds for the completion of the project.

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

YEAR.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.	Tax rate per \$100.
1840.....				\$58,752,168	\$0.24
1850.....	\$86,532,237	\$83,385,799		119,898,336	.58
1860.....	280,258,155	188,854,115	\$12,085,472	567,227,742	.67
1870.....	347,876,880	113,545,227	12,242,141	490,664,058	.65
1880.....	573,404,141	165,846,904	47,365,259	786,616,394	.86
1890.....	587,045,386	149,158,000	72,689,306	808,892,782	.96
1900.....	569,619,469	162,235,264	77,878,672	809,733,405	.50
1910.....	1,532,625,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,199,701,976	.30
1912.....	1,648,500,546	470,904,243	178,062,000	2,343,879,691	.38
1913.....	1,658,544,334	509,623,714	192,151,627	2,422,344,379	.70
1914.....	1,701,348,961	504,124,339	200,008,164	2,455,745,799	.48
1915.....	1,748,711,296	535,150,533	218,589,630	2,502,445,459	.65
1916.....	1,748,757,958	535,212,888	218,166,237	2,502,136,183	.80
1917.....	1,790,186,589	540,059,303	220,658,412	2,576,012,532	.90
1918.....	2,363,963,123		214,296,680	2,616,813,843	.75

Note—The assessed value is one-third of the actual value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.



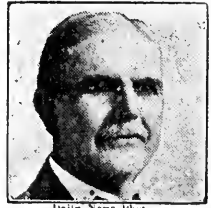
Scheuer Photo.
PETER REINBERG,
President County Board.



H. R. GIBBONS,
Treasurer.



Wallinger Photo.
R. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.



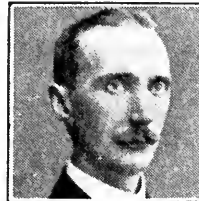
Daily News Photo.
C. W. PETERS,
Sheriff.



Root Studios.
MACLAY HOYNE,
State's Attorney.



Barrett Photo.
JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder.



Hirsch Photo.
THOMAS F. SCULLY,
County Judge.



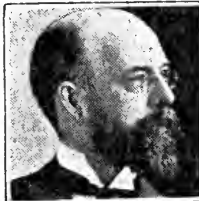
Morrison Photo.
E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.



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WILLIAM R. PARKER,
Clerk Criminal Court.



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HENRY HORNER,
Judge Probate Court.



Matsene Photo.
CHARLES H. SERGEL,
Pres. Sanitary District.



Coover Photo.
P. M. HOFFMAN,
Coroner.



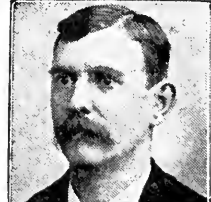
Steffens Photo.
EDW. R. LITSINGER,
Board of Review.



Koehn Photo.
P. A. NASH,
Board of Review.



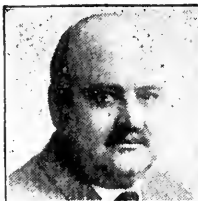
Wallinger Photo.
C. V. BARRETT,
Board of Review.



WM. H. WEBER,
Board of Assessors.



M. K. SHERIDAN,
Board of Assessors.



GEORGE K. SCHMIDT,
Board of Assessors.



Coover Photo.
ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.



Wallinger Photo.
CHAS. KRUTKOFF,
Board of Assessors.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 county building.

President—Peter Reinberg, D., 523 courthouse.
 Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Switzer, D.,
 600 courthouse.

Commissioners, City Districts—Peter Reinberg,
 D.; Charles N. Goodnow, R.; Robert W.
 McKinlay, D.; Frank J. Wilson, D.; Emmett
 Whealan, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Bart-
 ley Burg, D.; Albert Nowak, D.; Daniel Ryan,
 D.; John Budinger, D. Country districts—Wil-
 liam Busse, R.; Joseph Carolan, R.; Dudley
 D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William
 H. McLean, R. Room 537 courthouse

Committee Clerk—Peter Ellert, 527 courthouse.

Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of
 commissioners are held on the first Monday of
 December, January, February, March, June and
 September of each year.

Duties—The commissioners are charged with the
 management of the county affairs of Cook
 county, as provided by law, having the same
 powers as the boards of supervisors in other
 counties. They make all appropriations and
 contracts and authorize all expenditures. The
 president appoints, with the approval of the
 board, the superintendent of public service and
 other officers and employees whose election or
 appointment is not otherwise provided for by
 law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County building, 2d floor, south end.

Clerk—Robert M. Switzer, D.

Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.

Chief Clerk—Timothy J. Crowe.

Chief Tax Extensions—Martin J. O'Brien.

Chief Election Department—Daniel Herlhy.

Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the
 County court, clerk of the county board and
 ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs.
 As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses,
 hunting, tavern and other licenses, keeps re-
 cords of births and deaths, assists at tax sales
 and makes redemptions from same; receives
 all tax levies and computes county, state and
 all city, village, district and other municipal
 taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a
 record of insane, pauper, support, feeble
 minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly
 all special assessment cases are recorded in
 this office. As comptroller he disburses all
 salaries and all other county funds and has
 charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts,
 bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to
 the county, settles all accounts, keeps books
 showing appropriations and expenditures,
 makes out report for fiscal year and submits
 estimates for the expenses of all the depart-
 ments of the county organization.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 county building.

Comptroller—Robert M. Switzer, D.

Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.

Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.

Duties—See county clerk.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

Room 600 county building.

Clerk—Robert M. Switzer, D.

Chief Clerk—Frank L. Pasedeloup.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st and 2d floors, north end.

County Treasurer—Harry Gibbons, D.

Duties—The county treasurer receives and dis-
 burse, pursuant to law, all the revenues and
 other public moneys belonging to the county.
 He or his assistant countersigns county orders
 and renders accounts to the board of com-
 missioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 726 county building.

Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.

Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county in-
 stitutions, advertising for bids at specified times

and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts
 and making bids from time to time of the
 articles furnished to determine if they are up
 to contract requirements. Has supervision of
 all maintenance and rehabilitation of county
 buildings. Represents owners on all new con-
 struction work; advertises for bids and handles
 all plans and specifications.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal court building, 2d floor, and 507
county building.

State's Attorney—Maclay Hoyne, D.

First Assistant—Michael F. Sullivan.

Assistant (county attorney)—Charles Center

Case, Jr.

Chief Trial Assistant—Edwin J. Raber.

Grand Jury Assistant—William H. Duval.

Secretary—Edward J. Fleming.

Assistants—Marvin E. Barnhart, John Prystalski,
 Henry A. Berger, Hayden N. Bell, Dwight Mc-
 Kay, James C. O'Brien, Grover C. Niemeyer,
 Daniel G. Ramsay, John W. Beckwith, Ota P.
 Lightfoot, Nicholas Michels, Edward A. Prindi-
 ville, Ernst Buchler, Waiter T. Stanton, Nellie
 Carlin, George C. Bliss, John P. Moran, Justin
 F. McCarthy, Edward E. Wilson, Thomas J.
 Finn, Joseph P. Ryan, John F. O'Connell, John
 E. Foster, John M. Lowery, James R. Consi-
 dine, Augustus Kelly, John Owen, Henry Eck-
 hardt, George Emmicke, Hart E. Baker, Robert
 E. Hogan, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Eugene L.
 McGarry, J. J. Viterna, Robert P. Rollo, James
 E. McShane, Michael L. Rosinia, James C.
 Dooley, Joseph A. Smejkal, W. W. DeArmond,
 Eugene P. Quirke, Joel C. Carlson, Robert W.
 Daniels, Martin Gorski, Nathan A. Lawrence,
 G. A. Kyrilakopoulos, Jacob M. Arvey.

Duties of State's Attorney—To begin and prose-
 cute, in courts of record in his county, all crim-
 inal and civil actions in which the people of
 the state or county may be concerned; to prose-
 cute or defend (as the case may be) all civil
 actions brought by or against his county or
 any county officer in his official capacity, and
 all suits which it may become necessary to
 prosecute or defend to enforce the collection
 of taxes; to give his opinion to county officers
 and justices of the peace upon questions of law
 relating to matters in which the people are
 concerned.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Haas, R.

Chief Deputy—John F. Devine.

Chief Clerk—Theodore R. Steinert.

Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records,
 and upon the filing of any instrument in writ-
 ing in his office entitled to be recorded he
 must spread the same on the record books pro-
 vided for that purpose, in the order of the time
 of filing. He is also the official abstract maker
 for Cook county.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

County building, 1st floor, south end.

Registrar—Joseph F. Haas, R.

Chief Clerk—Harry E. Hoff.

Examiners—John B. Skinner, J. Scott Matthews,
 Blake C. Smith, Bazel W. Veirs.

Advisory Examiners—Nathaniel C. Sears, Charles
 T. Farson, Charles Werno, Enoch J. Price.

Duties—The registrar of titles under the Torrens
 system of land registration directs the proce-
 dure by which title is confirmed by decree of
 court, which does away with the need of an
 abstract, and the certificate of title which is
 issued is guaranteed by the county.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Room 547 county building.

Commissioners—Harry A. Lipsky, president;
 Ralph L. Peck, secretary; James M. Whelan,
 Assistant Secretary—William F. Foehringer.

Duties—The commissioners examine applicants
 for positions in the county service. Before an
 examination is held fourteen days' notice is
 given by advertisement. The rules are practi-

cally the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.

Room 824 county building.

Commissioners—Joseph H. Barnett, president; Bernard J. Mullaney, secretary; Charles W. Seiwert.

Clerk—Martin Peterson.

Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

County building, 3d floor, north end.

Members of the Board—Michael K. Sheridan, D.; William H. Weber, R.; Adam Wolf, R.; George K. Schmidt, R.; Charles Krutkoff, R.

Chief Clerk—Charles Krutkoff.

Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

County building, 3d floor, south end.

Members of Board—Edward Litsinger, R.; P. A. Nash, D.; Charles V. Barrett.

Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Grith.

Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. The decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

In Oak Forest.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.

Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.

11 South LaSalle street.

County Architect—Eric E. Hall.

Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Room 566 county building.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.

Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the school.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1130 county building.

Superintendent—Miss Katherine Meade (attendant).

Duties—Obtain support for dependents from relatives legally liable for their care and maintenance; investigate all cases of boys between ages of 17 and 21 years held in Criminal court pending trial and present report to trial judge; investigate insane cases heard in County court; investigate all health cases in Cook county outside of city of Chicago, especially emphasizing tuberculosis.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Michael Zimmer, D.

Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

Main office, 213-215 South Peoria street; branch offices, 1736 West North avenue, 837 West 47th street, 8800 Houston avenue, 229 West North avenue, 3466 Archer avenue, 1655 Blue Island avenue, 2701 West 12th street, 221 East 115th street.

County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.

Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the county of Cook. He issues monthly rations to poor families found eligible under the law, and provides shoes to needy school children. He furnishes monthly rations

to poor families of veteran soldiers, sailors or marines who have served in the rebellion and Spanish-American war. He undertakes the return of nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence and the extradition of fathers who have deserted their families when found and warrant is issued for their arrest. He keeps a record of and passes on all medical and institutional cases admitted to the county hospital, the Oak Forest infirmary and the Oak Forest tuberculosis hospital. He furnishes medical services to the needy poor in their homes, through the medium of county physicians. He is the medium whereby blind, deaf and dumb children are sent to the state school at Jacksonville. He investigates all cases recommended for mothers' pensions and supervises the payments of same. He investigates all applications for pensions for the blind and reports on eligibility of applicants to the county board and supervises payment of the pensions. He authorizes the payment of burial expenses of deceased indigent or friendless soldiers, sailors or marines and all contagious cases of the poor. He interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on families of poor to which his attention is called. He discovers and reports cases of nonsupport by husband or relatives, desertion, contribution to delinquency or dependency of children to the various courts having jurisdiction.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Room 726 county building.

County Surveyor—Harry Emerson, R.

Duties—The surveyor is required to make all official surveys in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Office in detention hospital.

County Physician—Dr. Adam Szwajkart.

Duties—The county physician resides at the detention hospital and gives medical attention to the patients in that institution. Reports cases to the County Court for the Insane for trial.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Room 500 county building.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.

Chief Clerk—John J. Dedrick.

Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.

General Clerk—Otto Rexses.

Deputy Coroners—S. L. Davis, Charles Fitzner, C. F. Kennedy, Henry Spears, M. G. Walsh, J. J. Dedrick, Adolph Herrmann, William Ostrom, John Thunni, George Williston, George A. Webster.

Physicians—William H. Burmeister, H. G. W. Reinhardt, E. R. LeCount, Joseph Springer, Edward Hatton.

Chemist—Dr. William D. McNally.

Assistant Chemist—W. L. Bergman.

Reporters—A. J. Flynn, L. H. Morse, E. E. Wenger, W. C. Yunker, C. E. Gilman, David T. Kiehle, Claude Van Fleet, W. P. Scanlon.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

County building, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—Charles W. Peters, R.

Assistant Sheriff—Otto Spankuch.

Jailer—William T. Davies, R.

Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Appointed by governor.

Administrator—Gordon A. Ramsay.

Attorney—Francis H. McKee.

Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.

Room 1026 county building.

Custodian—John Czekala, D.

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST., ILLINOIS.

14th floor Boulevard building, Michigan boulevard and Washington street.

Main Court—William E. Dever, presiding justice; William H. McSurely, Jesse Holdom.

First Branch—Charles A. MacDonald, presiding justice; David F. Matchett, Albert C. Barnes.

Second Branch—John M. O'Connor, presiding justice; Charles M. Thomson, Thomas Taylor, Jr. Clerk—James S. McInerney.

Deputy Clerks—Joseph P. Morrison, John J. Dunphy, Michael Normoyle, Robert Mudro, Miss Mary McInerney.

Balliff and Librarian—Andrew Whalen.

Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago, except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than \$1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.

Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Judges.	Terms expire.
Albert C. Barnes, R.	1923
Theodore Brentano, R.	1921
William Fennimore Cooper, D.	1922
Joseph B. David, D.	1923
William E. Dever, D.	1922
Joseph H. Fitch, D.	1923
Charles M. Foell, R.	1923
Martin M. Gridley, D.	1922
Henry Guerin, D.	1923
Jacob H. Hopkins, D.	1923
Oscar Hebel, R.	1923
Joseph Sabath, D.	1923
Marcus A. Kavanagh, R.	1922
Charles A. MacDonald, D.	1923
M. L. McKinley, D.	1923
William H. McSurely, R.	1923
John M. O'Connor, D.	1919
Hugo Pam, R.	1923
Denis E. Sullivan, D.	1923
John J. Sullivan, D.	1920

Clerk—John Kjellander, R.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief deputy, Leonard A. Brundage. Salaries—Judges, \$12,000; of clerk, \$9,000.

(Judges elected prior to 1915 get \$10,000 a year.)

Jurisdiction—The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Terms of judges all expire in June, 1921.

Judges.

Victor P. Arnold, R.	Kickham Scanlan, R.
Robert E. Crowe, R.	Frederick A. Smith, R.
Jesse A. Baldwin, R.	Thomas Taylor, Jr., R.
George F. Barrett, R.	Charles M. Thomson, R.
David M. Brothers, R.	Oscar M. Torrison, R.
Jesse Holdom, R.	Richard S. Tutill, R.
George Kersten, D.	Charles M. Walker, D.
David F. Matchett, R.	Thomas G. Windes, D.
John P. McGoorty, D.	Frank Johnston, Jr., D.
Merritt W. Pinckney, R.	Anton T. Zeman, R.

Clerk—August W. Miller, R.; chief clerk, Louis A. Hutt; fourth floor, north end.

Salaries—Same as those of Superior court.

Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior court.

Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

COUNTY COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Thomas F. Scully, D.; term expires in December, 1922.

Clerk—R. M. Sweitzer, D.; 600 courthouse.

Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters where the value of property does not exceed \$1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court. Clerk—William R. Parker, R.; office in Criminal court building.

Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1922. Assistants—Philip P. Bregstone, Harry G. Keats, I. T. Dankowski, E. G. Purkheiser.

Clerk—John F. Devine, R. Public Administrator—James F. Bishop, D. Public Guardian—Miss Nellie Carlin.

Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1007 County building.

Judge—Merritt W. Pinckney.

Assistant—Mary M. Bartelme.

Chief Probation Officer—Joel D. Hunter.

Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, known as the Juvenile court act. It also administers the law providing for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or are incapacitated for work when such mothers have children under 14 years of age. The Juvenile detention home is at 771 Gilpin place.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—John H. Clarke.

Judges—Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler,

Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans.

Clerk—Edward M. Halloway.

Salary of judges, \$7,000 a year.

Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeal have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—Kenesaw M. Landis, George A. Carpenter. Clerk—Thomas C. Mac Millan. Marshal—John J. Bradley.

MUNICIPAL COURTS OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.

Clerk—James A. Kearns, R.

Bailiff—Dennis J. Egan, D.

Judges.

Terms expire.

Harry Olson, R.....	1924
Daniel P. Trude, R.....	1924
Harry M. Fisher, D.....	1924
William N. Gemmill, R.....	1924
John J. Rooney, D.....	1924
Joseph S. LaBuy, D.....	1924
Charles P. McKinley, R.....	1924
John K. Prindiville, D.....	1924
Arnold Heap, R.....	1924
Bernard P. Barasa, R.....	1924
Leo J. Doyle, D.....	1920
Shridan E. Fry, R.....	1920
Charles A. Williams, D.....	1924
Frank I. Graham, D.....	1920
James Donahoe, D.....	1920
Edmund K. Jurecki, D.....	1920
John Steik, D.....	1920
Dennis W. Sullivan, D.....	1920
Samuel H. Trude, R.....	1920
Irwin R. Hazen, R.....	1920
John R. Newcomer, R.....	1922
Hosea W. Wells, R.....	1922
Wells M. Cook, R.....	1922
John A. Swanson, R.....	1922
John Richardson, R.....	1922
Hugh R. Stewart, R.....	1922
John F. Haas, R.....	1922
Howard Hayes, R.....	1922
John R. Caverly, D.....	1922
Harry P. Dolan, D.....	1922
Salaries —Chief justice, \$12,000 a year; associate justices, \$9,000; clerk, \$6,000; chief deputy clerk, \$4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor \$3,000; other clerks, \$1,800 to \$2,500; bailiff, \$6,000; chief deputy bailiff, \$4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailiffs, \$2,500; other bailiffs, \$1,500 to \$2,000.	

Salary of judges, \$6,000 a year.

Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States is plaintiff or defendant; of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor, national banking, antitrust laws, etc.

Civil Courts—First district, city hall; second district, 8855 and 8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

Criminal Courts—First district: Branches 1 and 2. Criminal court building; South Clark street branches 1 and 2, 625 South Clark street; Desplaines street branch, 119 North Desplaines street; Maxwell street branch, Maxwell and Morgan streets; Hyde Park branch, 5223 Lake Park avenue; West Chicago avenue branch, 1125 West Chicago avenue; Shakespeare avenue branch, Shakespeare and California avenues; East Chicago avenue branch, 115 East Chicago avenue; Englewood branch, 6347 Wentworth avenue. Second district, 8855-8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds \$1,000.

2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.

3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.

4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed \$1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than \$1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.

5. Quasi criminal actions.

6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.

LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.

County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.

Criminal Court building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.

Children's hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.

County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.

County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.

County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.

Detection Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.

County Agent—Main office, 213 South Peoria street; west side.

Juvenile Court—Room 1007 courthouse.

Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.

Board of Review—Third floor, south end.

County Commissioners—Room 531.

Committee Clerk—Room 527.

County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.

County Clerk—Second floor, south end.

County Court—Room 603.

County Court Clerk—Room 600.

County Comptroller—Room 511.

County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.

County Surveyor—Room 725.

Custodian—Room 1025.

Coroner—Room 500.

Civil Service Commissioners—Room 547.

Circuit Court—Seventh floor.

Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.

Jury Commissioners—Room 824.

President County Board—Room 523.

Probate Court—Sixth floor.

Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.

Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.

Superior Court—Eighth floor.

Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.

Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.

Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.

Sheriff (Bailiffs) in Charge of Criminal Courts—First floor.

Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.

State's Attorney—Second floor.

TOWN OFFICERS IN COOK COUNTY.

Supervisors, town clerks,

assessors and collectors.

- Barrington—Supervisor, C. P. Hawley, Barrington, 1918-1920; clerk, J. F. Gieske, Barrington, 1918-1920; assessor, J. C. Plagge, Barrington, 1918-1920; collector, Timothy Peckham, Barrington, 1918-1920.
- Berwyn—Supervisor, Harry J. Faithorn, Berwyn, 1918-1920; clerk, Frank Yanda, Berwyn, 1918-1920; assessor, Anthony Fink, Berwyn, 1918-1920; collector, Henry Groh, Berwyn, 1918-1920.
- Bloom—Supervisor, Mrs. Elizabeth McDermott, Chicago Heights, 1918-1920; clerk, W. H. Freeman, Chicago Heights, 1918-1920; assessor, Harry Green, Chicago Heights, 1918-1920; collector, Arthur C. Schroeder, Chicago Heights, 1918-1920.
- Bremen—Supervisor, Otto Ziebell, Harvey, 1918-1920; clerk, William Funk, Tinley Park, 1918-1920; assessor, William Maiboff, Tinley Park, 1918-1920; collector, Herman Siemsen, Tinley Park, 1918-1920.
- Calumet—Supervisor, Thomas Becker, Blue Island, 1918-1920; clerk, Frank Lossman, 11826 Lowe avenue, Chicago, 1918-1920; assessor, D. W. Jelleman, 234 West 109th street, Chicago, 1918-1920; collector, Emil J. Wanek, 10183 Elizabeth street, Chicago, 1918-1920.
- Cicero—President, Joseph Z. Klenha, 5104 West 23d place; supervisor, Frank Wasziewicz, 2923 South 49th avenue, Cicero, 1918-1920; clerk, Frank Horak, 2416 South 60th street, Cicero, 1918-1920; assessor, Anton Vendley, 5820 West 22d street, Clyde, 1918-1920; collector, Timothy J. Buckley, 1234 South 49th avenue, Cicero, 1918-1920.
- Elk Grove—Supervisor, Louis Heimsoth, Arlington Heights, 1918-1920; clerk, A. B. Scharringhausen, Arlington Heights, 1918-1920; assessor, George Meier, Mount Prospect, 1918-1920; collector, John C. Meyer, Arlington Heights, 1918-1920.
- Evanston (town)—Clerk, John F. Hahn, Evanston, 1917-1919; collector, John Westreicher, Evanston, 1917-1919.
- Hanover—Supervisor, Charles A. Gifford, Elgin, 1918-1920; clerk, Ben Schultz, Bartlett, 1918-1920; assessor, H. L. Otendorf, Bartlett, 1918-1920; collector, Henry Gromer, Elgin R. F. D., 1918-1920.
- Lemont—Supervisor, Patrick Hennebray, Lemont, 1918-1920; clerk, Gilbert Helbig, Lemont, 1918-1920; assessor, John Doolin, Lemont, 1918-1920; collector, John F. Carlson, Lemont, 1918-1920.
- Leyden—Supervisor, Frederick Joss, Bensenville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1918-1920; clerk, Henry Buckman, River Grove, 1918-1920; assessor, A. B. Kirchoff, Franklin Park, 1918-1920; collector, Albert H. Duntzman, Bensenville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1918-1920.
- Lyons—Supervisor, George O. Pratt, 222 South Spring avenue, LaGrange, 1918-1920; clerk, Henry R. Gauger, 27 Harris avenue, LaGrange, 1918-1920; assessor, James G. Wolcott, 117 South 6th avenue, LaGrange, 1918-1920; collector, Henry B. Kilgour, 231 South Waiola avenue, LaGrange, 1918-1920.
- Maine—Supervisor, William Koehler, Des Plaines, 1918-1920; clerk, M. H. Brown, Des Plaines, 1918-1920; assessor, John H. Curtis, Des Plaines, 1918-1920; collector, Michael Schiessle, Park Ridge, 1918-1920.
- New Trier—Supervisor, Gertrude M. Thurston, 882 Oak street, Winnetka, 1918-1920; clerk, Walton W. Crozier, Glencoe, 1918-1920; assessor, George E. Harbaugh, Wilmette, 1918-1920; collector, Hoyt King, 711 Forest avenue, Wilmette, 1918-1920.
- Niles—Supervisor, David Fielweber, Morton Grove, 1918-1920; clerk, Charles F. Langfield, Niles Center, 1918-1920; assessor, Edward L. Niemann, Morton Grove, 1918-1920; collector, Ferdinand C. Baumann, Morton Grove, R. F. D. No. 1, 1918-1920.
- Northfield—Supervisor, William A. Bernhardt, Glen View, 1918-1920; clerk, Andrew Thurlsen, Shermerville, 1918-1920; assessor, William R. Landwehr, Shermerville, 1918-1920; collector, Rudolph Sauer, Shermerville, 1918-1920.
- Norwood Park—Supervisor, James Giles, Norwood Park, 1918-1920; clerk, James F. Willis, Norwood Park, 1918-1920; assessor, James F. Willing, Norwood Park, 1918-1920; collector, Frank J. Phillips, Norwood Park, 1918-1920.
- Oak Park—Supervisor, George Walker, 350 Forest avenue, Oak Park, 1918-1920; clerk, H. N. Leadmann, Oak Park, 1918-1920; assessor, James P. Willing, 317 South Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1918-1920; collector, G. Whittier Gale, 124 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1918-1920.
- Orland—Supervisor, J. E. Kuch, Tinley Park, 1918-1920; clerk, B. F. Sippel, Tinley Park, 1918-1920; assessor, Martin Smith, Orland, 1918-1920; collector, Adam Schilling, Tinley Park, 1918-1920.
- Palatine—Supervisor, A. W. Timmerman, Palatine, 1918-1920; clerk, Harry H. Schoppe, Palatine, 1918-1920; assessor, Frank P. Daniels, Palatine, 1918-1920; collector, Henry C. Heide, Palatine, 1918-1920.
- Palos—Supervisor, Peter Lucas, Palos Park, 1918-1920; clerk, P. J. O'Connell, Worth, 1918-1920; assessor, John McCord, Palos Park, 1918-1920; collector, Henry Elliott, Oak Lawn, 1918-1920.
- Proviso—Supervisor, John C. Carson, Melrose Park, 1918-1920; clerk, Fred Samuel, Jr., Forest Park, 1918-1920; assessor, Otto Gorke, Jr., Forest Park, 1918-1920; collector, Alfred Papp, Maywood, 1918-1920.
- Rich—Supervisor, Louis Mahler, Matteson, 1918-1920; clerk, Philip Hillger, Matteson, 1918-1920; assessor, N. Campe, Richton, 1918-1920; collector, H. P. Seeman, Matteson, 1918-1920.
- River Forest—Supervisor, E. A. Davenport, 280 Ashland avenue, River Forest, 1918-1920; town clerk, Clyde R. Harrison, 258 Park avenue, River Forest, 1918-1920; assessor, Frank H. Chase, 288 Ashland avenue, River Forest, 1918-1920; collector, Arthur S. Hatch, 145 Keystone avenue, River Forest, 1918-1920.
- Riverside—Supervisor, Frank Frederick, Riverside, 1918-1920; clerk, Charles H. Glanz, Riverside, 1918-1920; assessor, Charles D. Sherm, Riverside, 1918-1920; collector, Fred L. Crowe, Riverside, 1918-1920.
- Schaumburg—Supervisor, Albert Sporleder, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 2, 1918-1920; clerk, William C. Kraft, Palatine, 1918-1920; assessor, Henry E. Quinde, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 1, 1918-1920; collector, Fred Boterman, Roselle, 1918-1920.
- Stickney—Supervisor, Charles Kluck, 5400 West 61st street, 1918-1920; clerk, T. Mahoney, Clearing, 1918-1920; assessor, Joseph Sykora, Summit, 1918-1920; collector, F. Scharmer, Cicero, 1918-1920.
- Thornton—Supervisor, William F. Propper, Dolton, 1918-1920; clerk, James B. Ellis, Harvey, 1918-1920; assessor, John B. Bulfeldt, Thornton, 1918-1920; collector, Peter A. Anker, South Holland, 1918-1920.
- Wheeling—Supervisor, F. H. Lorenzen, Arlington Heights, 1918-1920; clerk, R. H. Boeger, Arlington Heights, 1918-1920; assessor, J. Schwingle, Wheeling, 1918-1920; collector, William A. Meyer, Arlington Heights, 1918-1920.
- Worth—Supervisor, Charles H. Eidam, Blue Island, 1918-1920; clerk, A. S. Helquist, Blue Island, 1918-1920; assessor, John H. Kruse, Blue Island, 1918-1920; collector, William H. Harnew, Oak Lawn, 1918-1920.

The towns of Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, North Chicago, South Chicago and West Chicago lie wholly within the city of Chicago. The ex officio supervisor and collector for all is the county treasurer, and the

ex officio collector and town clerk is the county clerk.

Terms of supervisors, town clerks and collectors expire in April, 1920, terms of assessors expire Dec. 31, 1920.

COOK COUNTY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[From report of county comptroller.]

COUNTY HOSPITAL.		1916.		1917.	
Number patients*...	1,835		1,832		
Salaries	\$417,181.59	\$460,804.49			
Nursing	229,750.94	259,737.48			
Supplies	366,960.81	479,953.73			
Repairs, etc.	22,196.18	25,102.35			
Total expense.....	1,036,089.52	1,225,658.05			
Cost per capita.....	1.57	1.83			

OAK FOREST INSTITUTIONS.		1916.		1917.	
Number inmates*...	3,596		3,654		
Salaries	\$159,900.52	\$206,037.63			
Supplies	373,760.55	473,853.01			
Repairs, etc.	23,607.93	22,549.00			
Total expense.....	593,269.90	702,439.64			
Cost per capita.....	.46	.53			

HOME FOR DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.		1916.		1917.	
Number inmates*...	124		116		
Salaries	\$50,324.64	\$45,310.70			
Supplies	42,017.87	35,228.30			
Repairs, etc.	989.40	1,000.29			
Total expense.....	93,331.91	81,539.29			
Cost per capita.....	2.09	1.93			

COUNTY AGENT.		1916.		1917.	
Families†	3,704		3,706		
Salaries	\$125,335.22	\$126,709.36			
Supplies	226,169.03	298,820.50			
Repairs	325.28	407.84			
Total expense.....	351,829.53	425,937.70			

*Daily average number. †Monthly average number of families aided in their homes.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Cook county sends its delinquent children to state institutions, but all dependent children are committed to incorporated industrial or manual training schools, \$15 a month being allowed for each girl and \$10 for each boy. The following table shows the schools to which Cook county sends dependent children,

the monthly average number of children sent to each and the total expense in 1916:

School.	Children.	Cost.
St. Mary's Training.....	406	\$43,192.74
Glenwood Manual Training...	175	18,155.12
Chicago Indus. school (girls)...	270	44,313.83
Park Ridge school (girls)....	86	14,233.00
Illinois Technical school (colored girls).....	50	8,033.00
Polish Manual Training (boys)	259	28,045.54
St. Hedwig's Industrial (girls)	214	35,721.00
Lisle Manual Training (boys)	85	8,747.55
Lisle Industrial (girls).....	54	8,337.72
Catherina Kasper Industrial (girls).....	194	31,426.05
Kettler Manual Training (boys)	258	26,167.36
Amanda Smith Indus. (girls)...	38	6,528.50
Louise Manual Training (colored boys).....	36	3,851.20
Bohemian Industrial (girls)....	14	2,233.50
Bohemian Train. school (boys)	26	2,833.99
Addison Manual Train. (boys)	46	4,812.54
Addison Industrial (girls)....	21	3,394.50
Total	2,231	290,077.14

COOK COUNTY PARENTS' PENSION FUND.

The Illinois parents' pension law, effective July 1, 1911, as amended June 30, 1913, provides that any mother who is a citizen of the United States, who has resided in Cook county three years, whose husband is dead or has become permanently incapacitated for work, is entitled to assistance, the maximum amount being \$15 a month where there is but one child and not exceeding \$50 a month for any one family. Total payments from July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1915, \$439,873.37; 1912, \$76,536.77; 1913, \$132,182.69; 1914, \$100,347.99; 1915, \$130,805.92; 1916, \$213,261.17; 1917, \$261,090.60.

Average per month.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Families assisted.....	429	665	794
Number of children.....	1,492	2,070	2,408
Children per family.....	3.27	3.11	3.03
Paid to family.....	\$25.41	\$26.73	\$27.47
Cost per child.....	\$7.77	\$8.59	\$9.06

CHICAGO INTERURBAN TROLLEY LINES.

Following are the principal electric interurban lines with terminals in or near Chicago, with the names of the principal points reached by them:

Chicago & Milwaukee—Terminal in Evanston; makes connection with Northwestern elevated and surface lines to Chicago; runs north to Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee; branch from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and Rockefeller. Electric lines run from Milwaukee to Burlington, to East Troy, to Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and Watertown and to Sheboygan and Elkhardt lake.

Chicago & Joliet—Terminal at 48th street and Archer avenue; runs southwest to Lockport and Joliet; connects at Joliet with lines for Aurora, Chicago Heights, Morris, Seneca, Ottawa, Starved Rock, Utica, LaSalle, Peru, Spring Valley, Bureau and Princeton. From Ottawa a line runs to Streator.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago—Terminal at 256 5th avenue; runs in a westerly direction to Wheaton,

where one branch runs northwest to Elgin and one southwest to Aurora; at Eoin Junction on the latter branch a line runs to Batavia. Aurora and Elgin are connected by a line which runs as far south as Yorkville and as far north as Carpenterville. At Elgin connection is made with a line running to Belvidere and Rockford and from the latter place a line runs west to Freeport and another north to Beloit and Janesville. At Aurora a line runs northwest to DeKalb. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago road is operated on the third rail system.

Chicago & Southern Traction—Terminal at 79th and Halsted streets; runs in a southeasterly direction to Chicago Heights and Nankakee.

Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend—Terminal at Pullman; runs in an easterly direction to Michigan City and South Bend; connects at South Bend with interurban lines reaching various points in Michigan and Indiana.

"CLOSED" HOURS ON BRIDGES OF CHICAGO.

Following are the hours when the bridges of Chicago are closed to river traffic: Bridges on the main river, on the south branch as far south as 12th street, inclusive, and on the north branch to Kinzie street, inclusive, 6:30 to 9 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.; on the north branch from Kinzie, exclusive, to Hal-

sted street, inclusive, and on the south branch from 12th street, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, 6 to 7 a. m. and 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.; all other bridges from 6 to 7 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. Rush street bridge may be opened half an hour earlier in evening to admit passage of passenger boats.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1918).

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President	\$7,000
Commissioners, 14 at ..	3,600
Secretary to president ..	3,000
Committee clerk	2,500
Stenographers, 3, each ..	1,320
Investigator	2,500

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk) ..	\$6,000
Deputy comptroller	3,000
Chief clerk	2,500
Auditor	1,980
Accountants, 2 at	1,800
Cashiers, 2 at	1,800
Bookkeeper	1,800
Clerks, \$1,500 to	1,500
Stenographer	1,500

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent	\$6,000
Head clerk	3,000
Senior clerks, each	1,500
Inspector purchases	2,700
Principal bookkeeper	1,680
Buyer	1,800
Storekeeper	1,380
Supt. mechanics	3,300
Chief electrician	2,280

NOTE—Mechanics are paid prevailing union wages.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	\$9,960
Assistant sheriff	3,600
Chief deputy	4,000
Chief bailiffs, 2 at	2,400
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at ..	1,650
Real estate clerk	1,800
Cashier	1,800
Summons clerk	1,800
Execution clerk	1,500
Clerks, \$1,200 to	2,000
Deputy sheriffs, 26 at ..	1,560
Bailiffs, 125 at	1,560

Criminal Court Building.

Custodian	\$2,100
Chief engineer	2,400
Electrician	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Steamfitter	2,100

County Jail.

Jailer	\$2,500
Assistant jailers, 3 at ..	1,800
Storekeeper	1,320
Physician	1,500
Matrons, 3 at	900
Engineer	1,680
Instructor	1,000
Jail guards (per mo.), \$100 to	110

County Building.

Custodian	\$3,000
Assistant custodian	1,500
Chief engineer	2,750
Steamfitter	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Electrician	2,100
Elevator starters, 2 at ..	1,320
Elevator men, 18 at	1,080
Marble caretaker	1,794

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President	\$1,500
Commissioners, 2 at	1,500
Chief examiner	2,000
Principal examiner	2,000
Senior clerk	1,500
Principal clerk	1,500

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, 5 at	\$5,000
Attorney	3,600
Chief clerk	4,000

Assistant chief clerk	\$3,000
Valuation expert	2,200
Chief draftsman	1,620
Real estate expert	2,400
Surveyor	1,950
Clerks, \$1,000 to	2,100

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at	\$7,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Assistant chief clerk	3,000
Attorney for board	3,600
Principal clerk	2,100
Real estate expert	3,000
Clerks, \$1,320 to	2,100

COUNTY TREASURER.

Treasurer*	\$14,500
Assistant treasurer	6,000
Chief clerk	3,600
Auditor	3,000
Head bookkeeper	3,700
Head cashier	3,700
Head clerk	2,700
Clerks, \$1,000 to	2,100
* Allowed by board \$4,000; as ex officio town collector of each of seven towns (\$1,500 each), \$10,500.	

COUNTY CLERK.

County clerk	\$9,000
Private secretary	1,500
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	2,520
Chief tax extension	3,600
Head clerk	2,400
Head bookkeeper	2,520
Clerks, \$1,200 to	2,100

RECORDER.

Recorder	\$9,000
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	2,700
Clerks, each, \$1,200 to ..	1,800

Publicity Division.

Principal clerk	\$1,800
Senior clerk	1,500

Recording Division.

Cashier	\$1,980
Teller	1,680
Bookkeeper	1,560

Abstract Department.

Chief clerk	\$2,400
Clerks, \$1,000 to	2,000

Retranscribing Department.

Head clerk	\$2,400
Senior clerk	1,650
Principal clerk	1,800

Torrens Department.

Attorney and examiner ..	\$4,000
Attorney and examiner ..	3,600
Attorney and examiner ..	3,000
Attorney and examiner ..	2,500
Chief clerk	3,000
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	\$9,000
Chief deputy	3,000
Chief clerk	2,100
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,080 to	2,100

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	\$9,000
Chief deputy	3,000
Chief clerk	2,100
Principal clerk	1,800
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief clerk	\$3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court	\$9,000
Assistant to judge	3,600
Assts. to judge, 3 at	3,300
Chief clerk	3,000
Clerks, \$1,000 to	2,000

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court	\$9,000
Chief deputy	3,000
Chief clerk	3,400
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney	\$11,600
Assistant	7,000
Assistant	6,500
Assistants, 2 at	5,500
Assistants, 3 at	4,800
Assistants, 6 at	4,500
Assistants, 6 at	4,000
Assistants, 5 at	3,600
Assistants, 12 at	3,000
Assistants, 11 at	2,400
Assistants, 5 at	2,000
Secretary	4,000
Investigator	2,400
Chief court reporter	3,000
Assistant chief reporter ..	2,000
Court reporters, 4 at	1,860
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,500

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

At Oak Forest.

Superintendent	\$3,600
Asst. superintendent	2,400
Head physician	2,100
Supervisor	1,920
Druggist	1,620
Chief engineer	2,200
Wages of minor employes run from \$32.50 to \$90 a month. Nurses get from \$30 to \$150 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.	

At County Hospital.

Warden	\$3,600
County physician	3,500
Assistant warden	3,300
Assistant warden	3,600
Radiographer	2,400
Druggist	1,500
Principal clerk	2,100
Chief engineer	2,200
Nurses (per mo.) \$70 to 125 Board, etc., is in some cases free.	

BUREAU SOCIAL SERVICE.

Superintendent	\$2,600
Supervisor	1,380
Head nurse	1,500

COUNTY AGENT.

County agent	\$4,500
Assistant agent	2,500
Assistant agents, 8 at	1,800
Deporting agent	1,980

G. A. R. Relief.

Superintendent	\$1,200
Secretary	900
Visitors (per mo.), \$60 to	66
Stenographer	720

DELINQUENT HOME.

Superintendent	\$1,800
Physician	2,400
Matron	1,200

JUVENILE COURT.	
Director (psychopathic).....	\$5,000
Assistant (woman).....	5,000
ADULT PROBATION.	
Chief probation officer.....	\$2,500
Probation officers.....	1,080 to..... 1,500
JURY COMMISSION.	
Commissioners, 3 at.....	\$1,500
Principal clerk.....	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to.....	1,320
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.	
Superintendent.....	*\$7,500
Supervisors, 3 at.....	2,160
Supervisors, 2 at.....	2,100
*Paid by state.	

ELECTION COMMISSION.	
Commissioners, 3 at.....	\$4,000
Chief clerk.....	5,000
Assistant chief clerk.....	3,000
CORONER.	
Coroner.....	\$9,000
Chief deputy.....	3,600
Statistician.....	1,500
Morgue keeper.....	1,500
Deputies, 11 at.....	2,000
Court reporters, 8 at.....	1,860
SUPT. OF HIGHWAYS.	
Superintendent.....	\$5,000

Assistant engineer.....	\$2,700
Assistant engineer.....	2,100
JUDGES.	
Circuit judges, 20 at.....	\$10,000
Superior court judges.....	19 at..... *12,000
Superior court judge, i.....	at..... †10,000
County court judge.....	10,000
Probate court judge.....	10,000
*\$7,000 from county and \$5,000 from state. †\$5,000 from county and \$5,000 from state.	

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1918.

Advertising fund.....	\$1,500.00
Assessment lists.....	5,500.00
Bridge fund.....	20,000.00
Budget fund.....	500.00
Change of venue fund.....	8,000.00
Children's outing fund.....	3,000.00
School for boys.....	20,000.00
Coroner's fund.....	15,000.00
County bonds fund.....	1,617,800.00
Courthouse building.....	2,368.80
Deportation fund.....	2,500.00
Dieting jurors fund.....	18,000.00
Election fund.....	295,000.00
Emergency hospital.....	1,000.00
Furniture, etc.....	73,473.62
General road fund.....	42,602.84
General supply fund.....	1,067,880.02
Hard roads fund.....	1,896,310.52
Hospital buildings.....	163,189.84
Hospital nursing.....	25,000.00
Industrial schools.....	270,000.00
Insurance fund.....	2,800.00
Judgment fund.....	58,269.68
Jurors' fund.....	241,148.20
Liabilities outstanding.....	7,992.95
Light, heat, power.....	310,076.61
Maywood home.....	600.00
Miscellaneous.....	19,505.19
Mothers' pensions.....	260,000.00
Operating expense.....	26,299.78
Office supplies.....	107,558.13
Outdoor relief.....	35,826.03
Postage fund.....	17,500.00
President's fund.....	6,000.00
Printing proceedings.....	5,000.00
Relief for blind.....	45,000.00
Returning fugitives.....	1,300.00
Salaries and wages.....	4,782,704.99
Special assessment.....	1,000.00
State aid roads.....	176,060.87
State attorney's fund.....	106,514.92
State institutions.....	17,000.00
Telephone fund.....	20,334.40
Transportation.....	3,000.00
Transportation prisoners.....	8,500.00
Witness fees.....	7,000.00

County treasurer.....	\$455,749.00
County clerk.....	305,202.00
Total tax division..... 1,122,134.50	
Recorder.....	176,824.40
Abstract department.....	175,635.00
Torrens department.....	57,726.64
Circuit court clerk.....	96,075.00
Superior court clerk.....	71,061.00
County court clerk.....	46,862.00
Probate court clerk.....	94,442.50
Sheriff—General office.....	282,926.00
Jury commissioners.....	20,490.00
Election commissioners.....	20,000.00
Coroner.....	85,364.47
Judiciary.....	272,900.00
Total civil courts..... 1,400,311.01	
Clerk Criminal court.....	74,826.40
State's attorney.....	230,735.00
Sheriff—Criminal court building.....	67,137.90
Sheriff—Jail.....	107,281.50
Total Criminal court..... 479,980.40	
Oak Forest institutions.....	238,474.25
County hospital.....	497,971.25
County agent, regular.....	112,260.25
Physicians.....	20,000.00
G. A. R. relief.....	4,579.50
Home for delinquents.....	45,971.25
Juvenile court probation officers.....	153,272.50
Superintendent schools.....	15,812.38
Adult probation office.....	33,166.00
Social service bureau.....	34,826.50

Total charitable, etc.....	1,156,343.88
Superintendent of highways.....	90,535.25

Total salaries.....	4,782,704.99
ESTIMATED RESOURCES.	
Fiscal year, 1918.	

Taxes.	
All taxes.....	\$7,291,616.13
Fee Offices.	

County treasurer.....	1,200,000.00
County clerk.....	330,000.00
Recorder.....	280,000.00
Abstract department.....	20,000.00
Torrens department.....	70,000.00
Circuit court clerk.....	55,000.00
Superior court clerk.....	90,000.00
County court clerk.....	55,000.00
Probate court clerk.....	145,000.00
Sheriff.....	110,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	40,500.00

Total*.....	12,038,162.48
*Including quick assets, etc.	

COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE BOARD.

Officers in 1918.

President—Robert E. L. Brooks.
 Vice-President—Herman Tendinga.
 Secretary—William H. Loehdy.
 Treasurer—William H. Gieseke.

Directors—Frank L. Dean, Paul C. Loeber, J. Madison Pace, A. S. Rund, Richard W. Wolf, Frederick Pischel, Mark Levy, Walter J. Becker, Edward J. Haley.

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 1, 1917, and brought down to Jan. 10, 1918.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

<i>Assets.</i>	
Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate.....	\$9,700.00
Unremunerative real estate.....	3,777,564.19
Buildings and equipment.....	15,015,309.90
Roads, equipment.....	27,713.76
Roads, improvements.....	838,949.48
Hard road bonds.....	969,119.52
Cash in hand of treasurer.....	78,258.22
Total capital assets.....	20,716,615.07
Current assets—	
Cash in hand of treasurer.....	277,402.16
Taxes.....	2,837,019.90
Delinquent taxes.....	2,932,549.43
Uncollected fees.....	1,335,298.97
Accounts receivable.....	346,230.33
Supply department.....	501.49
Total current assets.....	7,729,002.28
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	12,616.48
Trust fund securities.....	51,421.41
Total contingent assets.....	64,037.89
Grand total.....	28,509,655.24
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital liabilities—	
Funded debt.....	9,772,500.00
Capital surplus.....	10,944,115.07
Total capital liabilities.....	20,716,615.07
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding.....	69,042.81
Audited vouchers.....	222,109.05
Bond and interest accounts.....	232,924.39
Uncompleted contracts.....	1,030,796.02
Tax error and rebate fund.....	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes.....	1,441,605.48
Uncollected fees.....	948,690.60
Revenue surplus.....	3,458,833.93
Total current liabilities.....	7,729,002.28
Contingent liabilities.....	64,037.89
Grand total.....	28,509,655.24

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

To Dec. 1, 1917.

<i>Revenue.</i>	
1916 taxes extended.....	\$7,127,019.90
Interest on delinquent taxes.....	237,522.23
Interest on tax forfeitures.....	599.21
Forfeiture redemptions.....	21.20
Fee offices.....	2,744,734.39
Tavern licenses.....	6,948.34
Miscellaneous.....	22,018.61
Gross revenue.....	10,138,863.88
Deductions—	
Reserved for uncollected fees...	70,208.10
Torrens indemnity fund.....	4,839.48
Abstract guaranty fund.....	1,051.46
Expenses paid by fee offices, etc.	4,500.00
Total.....	80,593.04
Total net revenue.....	10,058,270.84
<i>Expenses.</i>	
Administration.....	699,208.72
Taxation and collection.....	1,039,383.32
Civil courts.....	1,804,646.33
Criminal courts.....	877,130.26
Charitable and educational.....	3,215,431.21
General division.....	977,459.71
Uncompleted contracts.....	1,030,796.02
Total operating expenses.....	9,744,655.57
Bonds matured.....	1,057,500.00
Additions to property.....	322,269.58
Total expenses.....	11,123,825.15
Excess of expense.....	1,065,544.31
Surplus as of Dec. 1, 1917.....	3,458,833.93

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Dec. 1, 1917.

Administration.....	\$659,858.44
Taxation and collection.....	1,146,692.05
Civil courts.....	1,710,506.47
Criminal courts.....	878,430.14
Charitable and educational.....	3,138,299.50
General.....	711,026.84
Total corporate operating.....	8,244,903.48
Liquidation deferred liabilities..	1,574,207.90
Store room fund.....	502.09
Total other corporate.....	1,574,709.99
County hospital.....	655,762.93
Hard roads fund.....	668,307.68
Hard roads salary.....	57,804.13
Courthouse building.....	103,694.98
Oak Forest building.....	1,261.67
Total special appropriations.....	1,486,831.39
Total by divisions.....	11,306,444.86

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Salaries and wages.....	\$4,380,670.80
Judges' salary.....	218,936.57
Extra judges.....	17,750.00
Office supplies and expense.....	101,621.56
General supply.....	1,023,950.31
Light, heat and power.....	236,459.09
Furniture and repair.....	91,669.91
Operating expense.....	29,542.65
Bonds.....	1,032,500.00
Interest.....	415,788.75
Miscellaneous.....	1,866,129.32
Hospital building.....	657,762.93
State aid roads.....	87,064.18
Hard roads.....	668,307.68
Outdoor relief.....	33,845.55
Liabilities outstanding.....	325,994.23
Soldiers and sailors dependent..	15,494.78
Courthouse building.....	103,694.98
Oak Forest building.....	1,261.67
Total by funds.....	11,306,444.86

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES IN DETAIL.

To Dec. 1, 1917.

Administration Division.

Salaries—Commissioners.....	\$69,255.08
Comptroller.....	37,779.47
Supt. public service, regular...	37,697.23
Supt. public service, mechanics	150,406.93
Sheriff county building.....	200,977.95
Civil service commissioners.....	15,173.50
Civil service commiss., extra.....	472.00
Total.....	511,762.16
Supplies—Commissioners.....	479.07
Comptroller.....	1,547.78
Superintendent public service..	1,149.24
Sheriff, county building.....	13.58
Civil service commissioners.....	749.22
Total.....	3,938.89
Supplies, county building.....	11,995.48
Light, heat, power, county bldg.	40,379.18
Furniture and repair, county bldg.	38,621.07
Operating expense, county bldg.	3,046.11
Advertising.....	5,274.98
Budget.....	500.00
Insurance.....	252.40
President's fund.....	6,081.16
Printing board proceedings.....	4,307.98
Postage fund.....	14,990.26
Telephone fund.....	15,926.17
Transportation.....	2,466.00
Operating expenses, county board	70.00
Operating expenses, civil service	246.60
Total.....	144,157.39
Total administration division..	659,858.44

Taxation and Collection Division.

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Board of assessors, regular.....	\$145,501.79
Board of assessors, extra.....	73,132.00
Bd. of assessors, country towns	20,350.00
Board of review, regular.....	76,209.12
Board of review, extra.....	40,132.00
County treasurer, regular.....	201,332.94
County treasurer, extra.....	258,164.00
County clerk, regular.....	179,515.32
County clerk, extra.....	104,580.00

Total	1,098,899.17
<i>Supplies—Board of assessors....</i>	
Board of review.....	5,740.31
County treasurer.....	1,453.91
County clerk.....	28,161.09
County clerk.....	7,125.44
Total	42,480.75
Assessment lists fund.....	5,312.17

Total taxation division..... 1,146,692.09

Civil Courts Division.

<i>Salaries—Recorder, regular.....</i>	
Recorder, folio writers.....	100,062.97
Recorder, abstract department.	99,664.60
Recorder, Torrens department.	159,167.94
Clerk Circuit court.....	50,849.35
Clerk Superior court.....	99,182.85
Clerk County court.....	73,130.92
Clerk Probate court.....	45,716.43
Sheriff—General office.....	69,751.67
Jury commissioners.....	287,406.05
Election commissioners.....	20,572.53
Coroner.....	19,909.80
Coroner.....	86,073.65

Total	1,141,608.66
<i>Supplies—Recorder.....</i>	
Clerk Circuit court.....	13,891.86
Clerk Superior court.....	6,645.83
Clerk County court.....	3,279.88
Clerk Probate court.....	1,397.48
Sheriff—General office.....	4,353.79
Jury commissioners.....	1,688.67
Coroner.....	779.45
Coroner.....	1,443.83

Total	33,480.79
<i>Judiciary—Salaries.....</i>	
Extra judges, Circuit court....	218,936.47
Extra judges, County court....	5,640.00
Extra judges, Probate court....	10,000.00
Extra judges, Superior court....	990.00
Extra judges, Superior court....	1,120.00

Total	236,686.47
Less judges Criminal courts....	20,977.71

Total judges civil court.....	206,708.76
Coroner's fund.....	14,563.94
Election fund.....	102,886.53
Operating exp., clerk Probate ct.	300.00
Jurors.....	359,953.90
Jurors (less criminal division)..	162,875.85
Special legal services.....	13,969.74

Total	328,798.26
Total civil courts division.....	1,710,596.47

Criminal Courts Division.

<i>Salaries—Clerk Criminal court..</i>	
State's attorney, regular.....	72,059.27
State's attorney, extra.....	258,583.00
State's attorney, extra.....	2,268.92
Sheriff, Criminal court bldg....	61,710.46
Sheriff, jail.....	96,312.85

Total	490,934.50
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<i>General supplies—</i>	
Sheriff, Criminal court.....	3,498.76
Sheriff, jail.....	6,651.35
County jail, dieting prisoners..	39,581.77

Total	49,731.88
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<i>Office supplies—</i>	
Clerk Criminal court.....	2,344.78
State's attorney.....	5,238.03
Sheriff, Criminal court bldg....	6.00
Sheriff, jail.....	490.87

Total	8,079.68
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Light, heat and power, Crim. ct.	\$16,072.00
Light, heat and power, jail.....	219.05
Furniture and repair, Crim. ct.	4,246.51
Furniture and repair, jail.....	1,445.43
Operating exp., Crim. ct. bldg..	813.06
Operating expense, jail.....	702.95
Transportation of prisoners....	8,132.50
State's attorney's fund.....	105,199.02
Additional judges.....	29,977.71
Additional jurors.....	162,875.85

Total	329,684.08
Total Criminal courts division	878,430.14

Charitable and Educational Division.

<i>Salaries—Oak Forest institutions</i>	
County hospital.....	206,037.63
County agent, regular.....	460,804.49
County agent, physicians.....	102,800.36
County agent, G. A. R.....	19,649.00
Home for delinquents.....	4,260.00
Home for delinquents.....	45,310.70
Juvenile probation officers....	45,310.70
Superintendent of schools....	148,221.26
Supt. of schools, extra.....	13,479.88
Adult probation officers.....	2,499.00
Bureau social service.....	30,541.01
Bureau social service.....	30,556.01

Total	1,064,159.34
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<i>General supplies—</i>	
Oak Forest institutions.....	365,953.92
County hospital.....	308,943.75
County agent.....	266,745.87
Home for delinquents.....	20,077.32

Total	961,720.86
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<i>Light, heat and power—</i>	
Oak Forest.....	59,390.86
County hospital.....	114,219.42
County agent.....	1,354.35
Home for delinquents.....	4,824.23

Total	179,788.86
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<i>Furniture and repairs—</i>	
County hospital.....	24,367.32
Oak Forest institutions.....	21,607.75
County agent.....	407.84
Home for delinquents.....	973.99

Total	47,356.90
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<i>Operating expenses—</i>	
Oak Forest institutions.....	1,389.36
County hospital.....	3,480.47
County agent.....	12,972.31
Home for delinquents.....	6,521.79

Total	24,363.93
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<i>Office supplies—</i>	
Oak Forest institutions.....	1,094.38
County hospital.....	4,282.52
Home for delinquents.....	297.94
County agent.....	1,339.05
Juvenile court.....	1,699.62
Superintendent of schools....	2,394.06
Adult probation office.....	878.25
Bureau of social service.....	907.95

Total	12,693.77
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<i>Mothers' pensions.....</i>	
Outdoor relief.....	261,690.60
Deportation.....	33,845.55
Deportation.....	1,766.75
Hospital nursing.....	259,737.48
Industrial schools.....	226,257.37
Returning fugitives.....	1,324.45
State institutions.....	10,731.60
Maywood home.....	656.00
Relief for the blind.....	36,880.50
Emergency hospital.....	147.19
School for boys.....	15,368.35

Total	848,215.84
Total char. and educat. div.	3,138,299.50

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

General fund account Dec. 1, 1917.

From Fee Offices.

County treasurer.....	\$1,304,851.52
County clerk.....	330,789.55

Recorder	\$290,458.90
Recorder—Abstract department..	19,077.69
Recorder—Registrar	64,396.10
Clerk of Circuit court.....	149,306.69
Clerk of Superior court.....	97,542.25
Clerk of County court.....	52,901.30
Clerk of Probate court.....	165,258.80
Sheriff	120,110.24
Coroner	3,991.30
Clerk of Criminal court.....	1,767.10
State's attorney.....	37,010.45

Total 2,638,361.89

From Taxes.

General taxes, 1916.....	6,695,780.97
Delinquent—Int. on taxes, 1916	187,522.23
Forfeiture redemptions.....	12.40
Tax levy loans, 1917 taxes....	4,290,000.00
Interest on forfeitures.....	599.21
Forfeiture fees.....	8.80
Interest on taxes, 1915.....	50,000.00
Miscellaneous	13,907,785.57

Total receipts..... 14,170,300.51

Disbursements 14,163,004.48

Balance 7,296.03

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY.

Dec. 1, 1917.			
Refunding court house	Outstanding	Due an.	Lim.
	\$75,000.00	\$37,500.00	1919
Refunding war.	172,500.00	57,500.00	1920
Building purposes			
poses	150,000.00	25,000.00	1923
Cook county... ..	375,000.00	62,500.00	1923
Refunding bonds	200,000.00	25,000.00	1925
New ct. house.....	2,000,000.00	250,000.00	1925
Infirmary bldg.....	1,100,000.00	100,000.00	1928
New county hospital	2,100,000.00	150,000.00	1931
Detention hospital			
.....	300,000.00	50,000.00	1923
Infirmary bldgs.	800,000.00	50,000.00	1933
Pavilions, etc.	900,000.00	50,000.00	1935
Hard road.....	1,600,000.00	200,000.00	1925
Total	9,772,500.00	1,057,500.00	....

The interest rate is 4 per cent except on the building purposes bonds, where is it 3½ per cent.

The state constitution provides that the county authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

FIXED ASSETS OF COOK COUNTY.

As of Dec. 2, 1916.

	Real estate.	Buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
Fourth-third street and Ellis avenue..	\$9,700.00			\$9,700.00
Courthouse.....	3,123,059.00	\$4,870,519.47	\$548,615.72	8,542,259.94
Criminal court building and jail.....	203,600.00	386,080.00	1,700.00	594,292.62
Juvenile court building.....	25,000.00	57,569.86		82,631.31
Oak Forest institutions.....	62,918.16	2,820,035.83	46,935.00	2,931,967.81
County hospital.....	362,987.03	5,736,567.95	37,701.46	6,141,022.15
New detention hospital.....		483,759.91	16,929.79	500,700.26
Roads—machinery			27,713.76	27,713.76
Hard roads—improvements				838,949.48
Total	3,777,564.19	14,354,533.02	679,595.73	19,659,537.33

INTEREST TURNED OVER BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Treasurer.	Year.	Turned over.	Treasurer.	Year.	Turned over.
John J. Hanberg.....	1903	\$64,402.61	William L. O'Connell.....	1911	\$145,157.39
John J. Hanberg.....	1904	70,021.77	William L. O'Connell.....	1912	162,212.53
John J. Hanberg.....	1905	70,138.80	William L. O'Connell.....	1913	171,396.48
John J. Hanberg.....	1906	85,113.33	William L. O'Connell.....	1914	189,286.12
Total		289,676.51	Total		668,052.52
John R. Thompson.....	1907	119,762.84	Henry Stuckart.....	1915	271,355.79
John R. Thompson.....	1908	121,837.50	Henry Stuckart.....	1916	297,823.69
John R. Thompson.....	1909	111,866.91	Henry Stuckart.....	1917	340,025.08
John R. Thompson.....	1910	118,827.21	Total		909,209.56
Total		472,294.46			

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

- American Library Association—Public library building; secretary, George B. Utley.
- Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Dr. John M. Coulter; secretary, Charles F. Hills.
- Chicago Architectural Club—175 West Jackson boulevard; president, R. L. Franklin; secretary, Raymond J. Ashton.
- Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Elias Colbert; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Evanston.
- Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, Amos C. Miller; secretary, Arthur Dyrenforth.
- Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Sermour Morris; librarian, Caroline McIvaine.
- Chicago Law Institute—President, Charles J. O'Connor; secretary, Alfred E. Barr.
- Chicago Literary Club—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Clement W. Andrews; secretary and treasurer, Frederick W. Gookin, 410 South Michigan avenue.
- Chicago Medical Society—President, Dr. J. V. Fowler; secretary, Dr. Hugh N. MacKechnie, 25 East Washington street.
- Geographic Society of Chicago—President, Frederick T. West; domestic corresponding secretary, Mrs. Laurie R. Frazier, 814 South Michigan avenue; treasurer, Orpheus M. Schantz, P. O. Box 223, Chicago.
- Illinois Audubon Society—President O. M. Schantz, 1649 Otis building; secretary, Mrs. Frederick H. Pattee, Evanston.
- Jewish Historical Society of Illinois—President, Julius Rosenwald; secretary, H. L. Meites.
- State Microscopical Society of Illinois—President, N. S. Amstutz, Valparaiso, Ind.; secretary, Charles A. Ruhl, 223 West Jackson boulevard; corresponding secretary, V. A. Latham, M. D., 1644 Morse avenue.
- Western Economic Society—President Shaller Mathews; secretary, H. G. Moulton.
- Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, Henry J. Burt; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.



Moffett Photo.
S. A. ETTELSON,
Corporation Counsel.



Matzene Photo.
JOHN E. ERICSON,
City Engineer.



Matzene Photo.
JAMES T. IGOE,
City Clerk.



HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court.



Moffett Photo.
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.



Morrison Photo.
M. J. FAHERTY,
Pres. Bd. Local Imp.



Daily News Photo.
J. J. GARRITY,
Chief of Police.



Daily News Photo.
DR. JOHN D. ROBERTSON,
Health Commissioner.



Jenkins Photo.
JOHN P. GARNER,
Public Service Comm'r.



Matzene Photo.
CLAYTON F. SMITH,
City Treasurer.



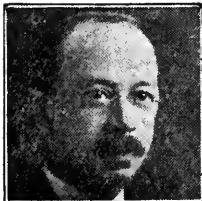
Daily News Photo.
JOHN D. RILEY,
Supt. Map Department.



Daily News Photo.
EUGENE R. PIKE,
Comptroller.



Daily News Photo.
THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Fire Marshal.



Koehne Photo.
CHARLES R. FRANCIS,
Comm'r Public Works.



Stevens Photo.
CHAS. J. FORSBERG,
City Collector.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employes. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 507 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Mayor—William Hale Thompson, R.
Private Secretary—Charles C. Fitzmorris, D.
Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all non elective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1913-1919).

Presiding Officer—Mayor William Hale Thompson.
City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Harrah.

Ward. Aldermen.

1. Michael Kenna, D.....307 South Clark street
2. Robert R. Jackson, R.....3200 South State street
3. U. S. Schwartz, D.....306, 6 N. Clark street
4. John A. Richert, D.....2603 S. Halsted street
5. David R. Hickey, D.....2625 Stark street
6. Robert J. Mulcahy, D.....1741 West 33d street
7. Joseph B. McDonough, D.....538 W. 37th street
8. (Vacancy)
9. Alex. A. McCormick, R. 954, 209 S. LaSalle-st.
10. Guy Guernsey, R.....1515 Harris Trust bldg.
11. William R. Fetzer, R.....155 N. Clark street
12. Martin S. Furman, D.....8745 Commercial-av.
13. Ross A. Woodhull, D.....9103 Commercial-av.
14. Sheldon W. Govier, D.....11350 Forrester-av.
15. Charles V. Johnson, Soc.....11353 Stephenson-av.
16. James McNichols, D.....1322 Washburne avenue
17. Frank Klaus, D.....1334 West 18th street
18. Herman Krumdieck, D.....1941 West 23d street
19. Edward F. Cullerton, D.....510 Reaper block
20. Joseph I. Novak, D.....2401 S. Trumbull-av.
21. Otto Kerner, D.....1611 City Hall Square bldg.
22. John G. Horne, D.....3230 West Madison street
23. Thomas J. Ahern, D.....3246 West Jackson-bd.
24. Joseph H. Smith, D.....2342 West Superior-st.
25. George M. Maypole, D.....3339 Fulton street
26. Oscar E. Olsen, R.....1817 Conway bldg.
27. Edward J. Kaindl, D.....2600 West Chicago-av.
28. John A. Piotrowski, D.....1459 Blackhawk street
29. Stanley H. Kunz, D.....1916 Potomac-av.
30. S. S. Walkowiak, D.....1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
31. Stanley Adamkiewicz, D.....1029 Milwaukee-av.
32. Maurice F. Kavanagh, D.....606 W. Madison-st.
33. John J. Touhy, Ind.....1215 West Adams-st.
34. James B. Bowler, D.....1223 Taylor street
35. John Powers, D.....1284 Macalister place.
36. Matt. Franz, D.....1618 South Halsted street
37. Henry L. Fick, D.....319 West 12th street
38. Earl J. Walker, R.....137, 139 North Clark-st.
39. Robert H. McCormick, R. 11 South LaSalle-st.
40. John H. Bauler, D.....515 West North avenue
41. William P. Ellison, D.....750 West North-av.
42. Walter P. Steffen, R.....3153 Hudson avenue
43. Thomas O. Wallace, R.....846 Center street
44. John Haderlein, D.....1569 Barry avenue
45. Frank F. Roeder, D.....3021 Southport avenue
46. Frank J. Link, R.....430 Orleans street
47. Henry D. Captain, R.....184 West Lake-st.
48. George Pretzel, R.....3530 North Hoyne avenue
49. William F. Lipps, R.....2180 Wilson avenue
50. Oliver L. Watson, R.....405, 69 W. Wash'ton-st.
51. J. C. Kennedy, Soc.....3514 N. Central Park-av.
52. Max Adamowski, D.....2812 Fullerton avenue
53. Harry E. Littler, R.....2505 N. Washburn-av.
54. Thomas F. Byrne, D.....1543 West 69th street
55. John Hrubec, R.....1958 West 51st street
56. William R. O'Toole, D.....5227 S. Morgan-st.
57. William J. Lynch, D.....461 West 43d place
58. Terence F. Moran, D.....5634 South Ann street
59. James A. Long, D.....227 West 60th street
60. John H. Lyle, R.....300-4, 108 S. LaSalle street
61. Albert J. Fisher, R.....7157 Yale-av.

62. Albert O. Anderson, R.....4346 Fullerton-av.
 63. Irwin R. Hazen, R. 309, 69 W. Washington-st.
 64. John Toman, D.....4141 West 21st place
 65. Joseph O. Kostner, D.....1404 Independence-bd.
 66. Thomas J. Lynch, D.....602 Ashland block
 67. John S. Clark, D.....4269 West North avenue
- Standing Committees, 1918-1919.

Finance—Richert, Schwartz, A. A. McCormick, Fetzer, Woodhull, Kerner, R. H. McCormick, Captain, Lipps, Watson, Littler, Long, Fisher, Hazen, Clark.

Local Transportation—Captain, Hickey, McDonough, Nance, McNichols, Smith, Walkowiak, Franz, Bauler, Wallace, Lipps, Watson, Byrne, Fisher, Hazen, Toman, T. J. Lynch.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—T. J. Lynch, Hiff, Hickey, Nance, McNichols, Norak, Ahern, Walkowiak, Bowler, Walker, Bauler, Wallace, Link, Adamowski, O'Toole, Long, Toman.

Railway Terminals—Lipps, Kenna, Schwartz, Fetzer, McNichols, Horne, Walkowiak, Touhy, Bowler, Walker, Captain, Littler, Hrubec, W. J. Lynch, Kostner.

Local Industries—Fisher, Hickey, A. A. McCormick, Klaus, Cullerton, Novak, Ahern, Smith, Olsen, Walker, Bauler, Pretzel, Hrubec, O'Toole, Clark.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Littler, Kenna, Guernsey, Woodhull, Govier, Cullerton, Horne, Olsen, Kavanagh, Powers, Wallace, Haderlein, Kennedy, Moran, Hazen.

Judiciary—Kerner, Coughlin, Schwartz, McDonough, A. A. McCormick, Fetzer, Woodhull, Maypole, Kaindl, Kunz, Powers, Steffen, Roeder, Link, Hrubec, W. J. Lynch, Kostner.

Streets and Alleys—Toman, Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Mulcahy, Kunz, Adamkiewicz, Touhy, Fick, R. H. McCormick, Ellison, Roeder, Kennedy, W. J. Lynch, Lyle, A. O. Anderson.

License—Smith, L. B. Anderson, Mulcahy, Furman, Klaus, Krumdieck, Novak, Ahern, Kaindl, Bowler, Haderlein, Byrne, O'Toole, Lyle, Clark.

Buildings and City Hall—Pretzel, Jackson, Mulcahy, Guernsey, Johnson, Klaus, Krumdieck, Piotrowski, Kavanagh, Powers, Fick, Ellison, Steffen, Adamowski, Moran.

Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service—Franz, Jackson, Guernsey, Johnson, Krumdieck, Horne, Maypole, Kaindl, Adamkiewicz, Touhy, Steffen, Link, Kennedy, Adamowski, Byrne.

Public Health—Nance, Kenna, McDonough, Furman, Johnson, Cullerton, Olsen, Kunz, Kavanagh, Franz, Ellison, Pretzel, Moran, A. O. Anderson, Kostner.

Track Elevation—Maypole, Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Hiff, Govier, Olsen, Piotrowski, Fick, Roeder.

Compensation—Hiff, Richert, Kerner, R. H. McCormick, Lipps, Watson, Moran, Fisher, Toman.

Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches—Long, Jackson, Furman, Govier, Piotrowski, Adamkiewicz, Haderlein, Lyle, A. O. Anderson (members other than aldermen not yet appointed).

Home Defense—Kostner, Hiff, McDonough, Govier, Touhy, Bowler, Steffen, Lyle, T. J. Lynch.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.
City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. All city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunters' licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.
Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; open to public, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
City Treasurer—Clayton F. Smith, D.
Assistant—Joseph Ruskiewicz.

Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.

Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.

Duties—The city treasurer is an elective, charter officer of the city of Chicago; he is also school treasurer of the city of Chicago; treasurer of the firemen's pension fund, public school teachers' pension and retirement fund, public school employes' pension fund, public library employes' pension fund, municipal pension fund of Chicago, and house of correction employes' pension fund. The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation. He is the custodian of the taxes, license fees and all other moneys and securities belonging to the various funds of which he is the treasurer. All disbursements of funds are made by the treasurer on warrants signed by officials who are designated by statute.

The legislature, by statutory enactments, requires the city treasurer to render reports at stated periods showing the condition of the treasury of the city and the balance of money in the treasury, and to make such additional reports as the city council from time to time shall require. For this reason and for the further purpose of supervising and limiting expenditures to the amounts appropriated by the city council for each object and purpose, the treasurer is by statute required to keep the accounts of all funds or appropriations and of the debts and credits pertaining thereto. The city's books and accounts must be kept open by the treasurer for inspection by the committee on finance and all members of the city council whenever information concerning the city's financial affairs is required.

As school treasurer he is required by the state school law to keep books and accounts concerning the financial affairs of the board of education, including a record of the revenues collected from taxation or received from the state common school fund, etc., and to make reports at stated periods concerning the state of the school treasury and the balance of money in that treasury at the time such reports are made. His books and accounts concerning school matters must be kept open for inspection by the members of the board of education whenever information concerning the financial affairs of the board of education is required. His bond, at the present time, is fixed at \$2,000,000.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—Engene R. Pike, R.

Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.

Chief Clerk—Charles J. O'Connor.

Duties—The comptroller acts as the head of the department of finance of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S BUREAU.

Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.

Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of city employes, including school teachers and library employes.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, room 107.

City Collector—Charles J. Forsberg, R.
Deputy City Collector and Cashier—George F. Lohman.

Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchisees and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation Counsel.

Corporation counsel's office, fifth floor, city hall; telephone main 447.

Corporation Counsel—Samuel A. Ettelson.

First Assistant Corporation Counsel—Frank S. Righmeier.

Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—Wilbur F. Hartman.

Assistants—Frank D. Ayers, James W. Breen, Henry T. Chace, Jr., John Buges, Morton S. Cressy, George A. Curran, G. A. Dahlberg, George W. Ellis, A. O. Erickson, H. C. Foster, Roy S. Gaskill, Leon Hornstein, George Kandlik, B. F. Kleeman, Charles E. Peace, Daniel A. Roberts, Edward J. Smejkal, Edward H. Wright, Emmanuel Eller.

Law Department, Board of Local Improvements.

Room 206 city hall.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney Board of Local Improvements—Albert Green, Jr.
Assistant Corporation Counsel and Assistant Attorneys for Board of Local Improvements—Engene H. Dupee, George P. Foster, William T. J. Halley, Otto W. Ulrich, Harry Tiffany.

City Attorney.

Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—William H. Devenish.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—Joseph J. Sullivan.

Trial Attorneys—Samuel M. Hamilton, Ralph W. Condee.

Assistant Trial Attorneys—Henry J. Gibbs, Jerry M. Brumfield, Robert L. Campbell.

Appellate Court Attorney—Edward Kelley.

Action Over Attorney—James J. O'Toole.

Chief Investigator—William Stocker.

Chief Clerk—Age Zylstra.

Docket Clerk—C. J. Righmeier.

Prosecuting Attorney.

Room 604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Harry B. Miller, R.

Chief Assistant—Daniel Webster.

Chief Clerk—L. P. Piquett.

Assistants—Edward J. Lyons, Lawrence Jacobs, Rupert F. Bippus, Harry W. Meneley, Charles Roloff, W. E. Moss, Harry W. Starr, Francis Day, Edward H. Luebeck, Alex. Freundlich, William Schulze, Adolph Borgmeyer, Chas. C. Bombaugh.

Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—John Ericson, C. E.

Assistant City Engineer—H. W. Clausen.

Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.

Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

In Charge of Divisions.

Construction—Henry W. Clausen.

Operation—Frank McDonough.

Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.

Repairs and Shop—Axel Akers.

Designing—George F. Samuel.

Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.

Bridges and Viaducts—Thomas G. Pihlfeldt.

Harbor Master—Jacob F. McComb.

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBOR.*Members of Board Ex Officio.*

Commissioner of public works, chairman; city comptroller, city engineer, harbor master, superintendent bureau of compensation, chairman council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, chairman council committee on compensation.

Duties—Members of the board serve without compensation other than their salaries as city officials. They have the management and control of all matters pertaining to the municipal pier in harbor district No. 1 and all other harbor utilities and appurtenances when they are ready to use. The board keeps books of accounts of such utilities and makes an annual financial report to the city council. It is required to promote the fullest use and development of the pier and other harbor utilities.

Superintendent of Piers—Hugo Krause, R.

Duties—The superintendent of piers is appointed under the rules of the civil service board. He is under the supervision and control of the harbor board and performs such duties as the board may prescribe. As his title implies, he carries out the rules of the board relating to the operation of the municipal pier or piers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—John P. Garner, R.

Secretary—P. G. Nix.

Bureau Supervisors.

Transportation—H. P. Kelker, Jr.

Telephone—G. W. Cummings.

Gas and Electric—Fred Abele.

Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION.

105 South LaSalle street.

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.

Board No. 1.

Chairman—Blon J. Arnold.

Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.

Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

Engineer for Board—George Weston.

Board No. 2.

Chairman—Blon J. Arnold.

Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.

Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

BUREAU OF WATER.

City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.

Chief Clerk—George J. Feser.

Accountant—James J. Dunn.

Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.

Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.

Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.

Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Room 408 city hall.

Superintendent—Felix S. Mitchell.

First Assistant Superintendent—Charles I. Smith.

Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.

Third Assistant Superintendent—Thomas L. Mulroy.

Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent—George E. McGrath.

Engineer in Charge of Benches and Grades—William R. Matthews.

Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.

Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.

Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS.

Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.

Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.

Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Henry V. McGurren.

Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committees on compensation, local industries and streets and alleys of the city council. The superintendent is ex officio member of the Chicago harbor board, which has supervision of the municipal pier and acts as secretary of that body.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

City hall, second floor, south end.

Members—Michael J. Faherty, president; David W. Clark, vice-president; L. Withall, assistant secretary; William H. Blencoe, Oscar Wolff.

Superintendent of Special Assessments and Secretary—Edward J. Giacklin.

Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cleoro D. Hill.

Chief Engineer of Streets—Julius G. Gabelman.

Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.

Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.

Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement act.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles R. Francis, R.

Deputy Commissioner—William Burkhardt, R.

Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plans, compensation, architecture, city hall, rivers and harbors, waste disposal, parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. He is also chairman of the harbor board, which has jurisdiction over the municipal pier. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superintendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the waterworks and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Suite 1008 city hall.

Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers.

President—Edward L. Miller.

First Vice-President—Edward F. Moore.

Second Vice-President—James N. Spencer.

Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.

Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of \$3 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of \$1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.

Master Plumber—Charles J. Herbert.

Journeyman Plumber—William W. Petrie.

Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors.

Chairman—Charles C. Stewart.

Vice-Chairman—William P. Crowe.

Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of masonry construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, \$50; renewal, \$25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles Bostrom, R.

Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.

Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.

Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—William G. Keth, R.

Deputy Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Henry Nixon.

Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenic.

Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.

Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.

Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tousley.

Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of construction and operation of the city's street lighting circuits, equipment and substations and the police and fire alarm telegraph systems, the inspection of all electrical installation within the city limits, the registration of electricians and the examining of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—James Rea, R.

Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for city departments.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1006 city hall.

City Statistician—John B. Strassburger, R.

Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call, or letter received, from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.

Duties—The municipal reference library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. Its function is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—John Dill Robertson, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner—G. Koehler, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.

Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.

Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—

I. D. Rawlings, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—

H. O. Jones, M. D.

Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Charles B. Ball.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.

Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—A. J. Stokes, M. D.

Chief Bureau of Hospitals, Baths and Comfort

Stations—W. K. Murray, M. D.

Director of Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.

City Physician—Clarence W. Leigh, M. D.

Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.
General Superintendent—John J. Garrity.
Secretary to General Superintendent—William H. Luthardt.

First Deputy Superintendent—Morgan A. Collins (acting).

Second Deputy Superintendent—Charles E. Frazier (tenth floor, north end).

Secretary Police Department—St. Mayer (tenth floor, north end).

Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).

Drillmaster—John Bauder (third floor).

Chief of Detectives—James L. Mooney.

Custodian-Joseph Capp (third floor, south end).

Captains—Max Nootbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin,

John J. Ryan, Patrick J. Lavin, Thomas H.

Costello, Joseph Smith, Henry E. Gorman,

Thomas F. Cronin, James Madden, John E.

Ptaeck, Thomas F. Meagher, John D. McCarthy,

Stephen B. Wood, Mathew Zimmer, Max L.

Danner, James O'Toole, William W. Cudmore,

James Gleason, J. C. Mullins, Michael J. Gal-

lery, William F. Russell, James P. Allman, W.

A. Westover.

Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.

Superintendent—Joseph Siman, R.

Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.

House of Correction Inspectors—Ralph Esau, chairman; George T. Moxley, secretary; John J. Sloan.

Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Room 105 city hall.

Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.

First Assistant Fire Marshal and Department

Inspector—Edward J. Buckley.

Second Assistant Fire Marshal and Department

Inspector—(Vacancy).

Third Assistant Fire Marshal—A. R. Seyferlich.

Fourth Assistant—J. McAniff.

Fifth Assistant—Patrick J. Egan.

Sixth Assistant—James J. Costin.

Department Attorney—John R. McCabe.

Office Secretary—William Short.

Battalion Chiefs—1st, Daniel J. Carmody; 2d,

Benjamin O'Connor; 3d, Frank Oswald; 4th,

Charles N. Heaney; 5th, Henry Wendt; 6th,

Thomas J. Reynolds; 7th, Michael Kerwin;

8th, John P. Stahl; 9th, Patrick Rogers; 10th,

David J. Mahoney; 11th, John J. Costello;

12th, Joseph L. Kenyon; 13th, Frank Conway;

14th, Michael R. Driscoll; 15th, James Ward;

16th, John F. Smith; 17th, George H. McAllister;

18th, Edward F. McGurn; 19th, James

Crapo; 20th, Thomas P. Kenney; 21st, Anthony

McDonald; 22d, William H. Miller; 23d, Eugene

Sweeney; 24th, John Evans; 25th, Michael Cor-

rigan; 26th, Frank Grady. Auxiliary battalion

chiefs: William Dillon, John Touhey, Charles

Persons, Richard Thomasius, Francis Byrnes, Daniel Moore.

Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.

Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of the same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 603 city hall.

Chief of Bureau—John C. McDonnell.

Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Charles W. Hejda.

Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.

Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Room 610 city hall.

Commissioners—Percy B. Coffin, president; Joseph P. Geary, D.; Alexander J. Johnson, R.

Secretary and Chief Examiner—Harry E. Wallace.

Counsel—Hervey V. Foster.

Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employes in the classified service, remove employes for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

City hall, third floor, south end.

Commissioners—August Lueders, D., chairman;

Bernard Horwich, R., secretary; Frank X.

Rydzewski, D.

Chief Clerk—Dennis J. Egan.

Attorney—Collin C. H. Fyffe.

Duties—The commissioners fix the election precincts, provide ballot boxes, tally sheets, poll-books and all other blanks and stationery necessary in an election, select judges and clerks of election, canvass the returns of votes and, in brief, have charge of everything pertaining to the registration of voters and the holding of all regular, special and primary elections.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTION.

Room 608 city hall.

Chief Smoke Inspector—William H. Reld.

Supervising Mechanical Engineer—F. A. Chambers.

Chief Clerk—Edward R. Laub.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Room 1013 city hall.

Oil Inspector—Hugh Norris, R.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

162 North Union avenue.

Superintendent—Harry Neal.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Room 1012 city hall.

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND

MEASURES.

Vault floor, city hall.

Inspector Weights and Measures—Morris Eller, R.

Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS.

Room 111 city hall.

Chief Inspector—George E. Nye.

SALARIES OF CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1918).

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the exempt and fixed by the appropriation bill for 1918 and classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. The salaries are those and are yearly if not otherwise specified.

Mayor's Office.

Mayor	\$18,000
Secretary	5,000
Clerk	2,160
<i>Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library.</i>	
Chief of division	\$2,400
City statistician	1,320
Library assistant	1,020

City Council.

Aldermen, each	\$3,500
Finance committee—Secretary	\$3,600
Chairman	3,000
Examiner in charge	4,500
Expert on system, 1 at	3,000
Efficiency examiners, 2 at	2,160
Efficiency examiners, 2 at	2,400
Accounting investigator	2,040

City Clerk.

City clerk	\$5,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Reading clerk	2,520
Clerks	\$960 to 2,160
Council secretary, 1 at	2,520
Council secretary, 1 at	2,340
Sergeant at arms	600
Janitor council chamber	1,320

Law Department.

Corporation counsel	\$10,000
Assistant, 1 at	7,500
Assistant, 1 at	7,000
Assistants, 5 at	5,000
Assistants, 3 at	4,500
Assistants, 3 at	4,000
Assistants, 3 at	3,600
Assistants, 6 at	3,000
Assistant, 1 at	2,500
Assistants, 3 at	2,000
Secy. corp. counsel	1,800
Atty. board local improvements	6,000
Assistant	5,000
Assistant	3,000
Law clerk	2,400
Attorney civil service commission	3,000
Transportation atty.	3,000
Water dept. attorney	2,500
Clerks	\$1,140 to 2,400
Prosecuting attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	3,250
Assistant, 16 at	2,000
Docket clerk	1,740
City attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	4,500
Trial attorney	3,600
Asst. trial attorney	2,100
Asst. trial attorney	2,000
Appellate court atty.	3,000
Asst. city attys., 2 at	1,800
Chief law clerk	2,400
Chief investigator	2,750
Investigators, 2 at	1,620
Investigators, 10 at	1,320
Clerks	\$660 to 1,680

Department of Finance.

Comptroller	\$10,000
Deputy and city aud.	4,800
Chief clerk	3,800
Accountant, 1 at	3,800
Accountant, 1 at	3,000
Paymaster	3,300
Teller	1,920
Chief auditor	3,000
Tellers, 4 at	2,040
Investigator	2,040
Principal clerks, 2 at	2,040
Real estate agent	3,000
Engineer	3,000

City treasurer	\$10,000
Assistant treasurer	5,000
Chief clerk	3,800
Chief cashier	3,800
Cashier	2,700
Teller	2,160
City collector	6,000
Deputy city collector	3,000
Head clerk	2,700

*Election Commissioners.**

Attorney for board	\$5,000
Chief investigator	2,500
Chief auditor	2,500
Ballot expert	2,500
Custodian of files	2,500
*Paid by county. See county salaries.	

Civil Service Commission.

President	\$5,000
Commissioners, 2 at	3,000
Chief examiner	3,000
Examiners	\$1,320 to 1,920

Department of Supplies.

Business agent	\$6,000
Head buyer	2,520
Storekeeper	1,560
Head clerk	1,800
Principal clerk	1,160

Department of Police.

General superintendent	\$8,000
First deputy supt.	5,500
Second deputy supt.	5,000
Secretary to general superintendent	3,000
Department secretary	3,600
Department inspector	3,600
Inspector moral conditions	2,220
Drillmaster	2,480
Custodian	2,480
Manager properties	2,700
Censors "movies"	\$1,440 to 1,620
<i>Subordinate officers—</i>	
Captains, 27 at	3,000
Lieutenants, 82 at	2,000
Sergeants, 355 at	1,800
<i>Patrolmen and policemen—</i>	
First year, 3d grade	1,200
Second year, 2d grade	1,320
After 2d yr., 1st grade	1,500
Policewomen, 21 at	1,320
Policewomen, 8 at	1,200
Policewoman, 1 at	960
<i>Detective bureau—Chief</i>	3,500
Lieutenants, 4 at	2,200
Head clerk	2,500
Sergeants, senior, 11 at	1,800
Sergeants, 549 at	1,600

<i>Records section—</i>	
Identification insp.	3,000
Assistant, 1 at	1,620
<i>Department stables—</i>	
Foreman of horses	2,400
Hostlers, 23 at	1,140

<i>Telegraph bureau—</i>	
Chief operator	2,160
Asst. chief operator	1,740
Police operators, 142 at	1,320

<i>Ambulance bureau—</i>	
Chief surgeon	3,000
Surgeons, 26 at	1,560
Surgeons, 4 at	1,440
Surgeons, 2 at	1,320

<i>Dog pound—</i>	
Poundmaster	1,800
Kennelmen, 2 at	1,380
Dog catchers, 14 at	1,380

Municipal Court.

Chief justice	\$10,000
Associate judges, 10 at	9,000
Associate judges, 20 at	6,000
Executive to chief justice	4,000
Assistant to chief justice	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	1,800
Auditor	2,500
<i>Probation officers—Chief</i>	
probation officer	3,000
Probation officers, 16 at	1,620
<i>Psychopathic laboratory—</i>	
Director of laboratory	5,000
Assistants, 2 at	1,320
Doctor Morals court	3,000
<i>Office of the clerk—</i>	
Clerk	6,000
Chief deputy clerk	4,000
Attorney	3,000
Deputy clerks \$420 to	3,000
<i>Office of the bailiff—</i>	
Bailiff	6,000
Chief deputy bailiff	4,000
Asst. deputy bailiff	2,500
Attorney	3,000
Bailiffs	\$1,020 to 1,500

House of Correction.

Superintendent	\$3,600
Assistant superintendent	2,100
Medical superintendent	2,820

Fire Department.

Fire marshal	\$8,000
First assistant	5,500
Second assistant	4,400
Fourth assistant	3,850
Fifth assistant	3,850
Sixth assistant	3,850
Office secretary	2,700
Storekeeper	2,000
Veterinary surgeon	3,000
Battalion chiefs, 32 at	3,000
Captains, 164 at	2,000
Lieutenants, 164 at	1,800
Engineers, 119 at	1,788
Marine engineers, 5 at	1,848
Asst. engineers, 118 at	1,524
Stokers, 13 at	1,524
Firemen, 1st class	1,600
Firemen, 2d class	1,440
Firemen, 3d class	1,320
Firemen, probationary	1,200
Pilots, 5 at	2,000
<i>Fire alarm telegraph—</i>	
Chief operator	2,750
Supt. construction	2,500
Chief electrical repairs	2,620
Chief of wires	2,400
Operators	(union scale)
<i>Fire protection and public safety—Third asst. marshal, chief</i>	3,850
<i>Fire prevention engr.</i>	3,000

Building Department.

Building commissioner	\$8,000
Deputy commissioner	4,500
Bldg. insp. in charge	2,700
Office secretary	2,700
Architectural engineer	2,400
Building inspectors	
..... \$1,740 to	2,100
Elevator inspector in charge	2,100
Elevator inspectors	
..... \$1,680 to	1,740
Plan examiner, 1 at	1,920
Estimator	1,800
Structural iron insp.	1,560

Health Department.

Commissioner's office—	
Commis. of health.....	\$10,000
Asst. commissioner.....	4,500
Secretary.....	3,000
Office secretary.....	2,340
Bureau medical inspection—	
Bureau chief.....	3,900
Division of contagious diseases—	
Asst. bureau chief....	2,880
Health officers.....	\$960 to 1,560
Inspectors	\$1,560 to 1,740
Division of child hygiene—	
Asst. bureau chief....	2,640
Division of school and district nursing—	
Supt. of nurses.....	2,100
Field nurses.....	\$1,080 to 1,200
Bureau of hospitals and baths—	
Asst. bureau chief....	1,980
Medical inspector.....	1,680
Contagious diseases hospital—Bureau chief.....	3,600
Senior hospital physicians, 2 at.....	1,560
Isolation hospital—	
Medical superintendent.....	2,280
Emergency hospital—	
Medical superintendent.....	1,680
Bureau of vital statistics—	
Bureau chief.....	2,800
Senior clerk.....	1,740
Medical clerk.....	1,680
Bureau of food inspection—	
Bureau chief.....	2,700
Supervising inspectors, 3 at.....	1,800
Veterinarian.....	1,740
Food inspectors, 68 at.....	1,560
Food inspectors, 3 at.....	1,500
Bureau of sanitary inspection—	
Bureau chief.....	3,800
Division of plumbing and sanitation—	
Asst. bureau chief.....	2,700
Supervising inspectors, 2 at.....	2,100
Sanitary inspectors, 29 at.....	1,560
Ventilation inspector in charge.....	2,700
Laboratory—Director.....	2,700
Bacteriologists.....	\$1,320 to 2,280
Chemists	\$1,560 to 1,980

Contagious Diseases Hospital.

Bureau chief.....	\$3,600
Asst. superintendent.....	1,740
Supt. of nurses.....	1,920
Physicians, 2 at.....	1,200

City Physician.

City physician.....	\$4,000
Assistants, 2 at.....	2,100

Department of Inspection of Steam Boilers and Steam Plants.

Chief inspector.....	\$3,600
Inspectors	\$1,680 to 1,740

Department of Weights and Measures.

Inspector.....	\$3,600
Chief deputy.....	2,340
Taximeter inspector.....	1,440

Smoke Inspection.

Smoke inspector.....	\$4,000
Deputy in charge.....	2,400
Mechanical engineers, 3 at.....	1,800
Mechanical inspectors, 2 at.....	1,620

Department of Oil Inspection.

Inspector of oils.....	\$4,800
Chief deputy.....	2,700
Deputy, 1 at.....	1,740
Deputies, 3 at.....	1,440

Boards of Examiners.

Plumbers—	
Members, 2 at.....	\$1,872
Mason contractors—	
Members, 2 at.....	2,000

Engineers—	
President and member	2,200
Members, 2 at.....	2,000
License inspector.....	1,800

Bureau of Employment, Gardens and Woodyard.

Supt. employment.....	\$3,000
Assistant, 1 at.....	1,680
Assistant, 1 at.....	1,620
Investigators, 3 at.....	1,740
Supt. lodging house (6 months).....	750

Board of Local Improvements.

President.....	\$5,000
Members, 4 at.....	4,000
Supt. spec. assessments.....	5,000
Chief clerk.....	3,300
Clerks, each.....	\$1,080 to 2,160
Head accountant.....	2,700
Engineer of board.....	5,000
Chief street engineer.....	3,600
Asst. chief sewer engr.....	2,700
Gen. street repair insp.....	2,340
Supt. of sidewalks.....	3,000
Asst. supt. sidewalks.....	1,800

City Markets.

Market master (Haymarket).....	\$1,080
Market master (Maxwell).....	1,080

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Office secretary.....	\$2,700
Parks, farm and forestry—	
Senior park foreman.....	1,500
Tree foreman, per day.....	3.45
Laborers, per day.....	3.00
Foreman gardeners.....	1,080
Playgrounds—Supt.....	2,700
Directors.....	\$1,200 to 1,680
Physical instructors.....	\$840 to 1,080
Bathing beaches—	
Director in charge.....	1,800
Directors	\$1,200 to 1,260
Life guards (per mo.).....	\$75 to 100
Attendants (per mo.).....	75

Department of Gas and Electricity.

Commissioner.....	\$8,000
Head clerk.....	2,520
Bureau electrical engineering—Engineer in charge.....	2,700
Asst. engineer, 1 at.....	2,160
Supervisor electrical mechanics.....	2,400

Fire alarm and police telegraph repairs—	
General foreman.....	2,220
Foreman linemen.....	2,220
Foreman linemen, 4 at.....	1,980
Electrical repairers, 22 at.....	1,980
Telegraph repairers, 24 at.....	1,980
Batterymen, 3 at.....	1,440

Electrical inspection—	
Chief inspector.....	3,000
Inspectors, per mo.....	175
Inspector moving picture operators.....	1,320
Bureau of electric lights—	
Lamp repairers, 7 at.....	1,640

Lamp trimmers, per month.....	\$120
Operation—Foreman electric lights.....	2,220

Department of Public Service.

Commissioner.....	\$6,000
Secretary.....	2,340
Traction bureau—Transportation supervisor.....	3,600
Schedule examiner.....	1,740
Inspectors.....	\$1,320 to 1,560
Gas bureau—Chief tester.....	2,820
Testers.....	\$1,380 to 1,440
Telephone bureau—Telephone supervisor.....	3,000
Inspectors, 5 at.....	1,620
Electrical bureau—Electrical supervisor.....	3,000

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner's office—	
Commissioner.....	\$10,000
Deputy commissioner.....	5,000
Chief clerk.....	3,600
Contract clerk.....	2,520
Head accountant.....	2,520

Bureau of compensation—	
Supt. of compensation.....	4,000
Title searcher.....	2,040

Bureau of maps and plats—

Supt. of maps.....	4,000
Chief draftsman.....	2,400
Sanborn map expert.....	2,400
Draftsmen.....	\$1,440 to 1,800

Division of surveys—

Engineer.....	3,000
Assistant engineer.....	2,400

Bureau of architecture—

City architect.....	4,500
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Bureau of city hall—

Chief janitor.....	2,100
Elevator starters, 2 at.....	1,420
Elevator operators, per month.....	90
Chief engineer.....	2,880

Municipal Pier.

Superintendent.....	3,000
Principal clerk.....	2,160

Bureau of Streets.

Superintendent's office—	
Superintendent.....	\$5,000
First assistant supt.....	3,840
Second assistant supt.....	3,840
Principal clerk.....	2,160

Ward supervision—

Superintendents, 2 at.....	2,460
Superintendents, 4 at.....	2,220
Superintendents, 2 at.....	2,040

Street and public utility inspection—Chief

street inspector.....	3,000
Inspectors, 16 at.....	2,100
Inspectors, 2 at.....	1,740

Garbage loading stations

Superintendent.....	2,460
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Bureau of Waste Disposal.

Foreman reduction wks.....	\$3,600
Assistant foreman.....	2,100

Bureau of Sewers.

Superintendent's office—	
Superintendent.....	\$4,000
Assistant engineer.....	2,400
House drains—Inspector in charge.....	2,100
Repairing sewers—Foreman bricklayer.....	2,200
Foreman sewer pipe yards.....	2,160

Bureau of Engineering.

City engineer.....	\$8,000
Assistant city engineer.....	5,000
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Testing division—	
Engineering chemist.....	2,400
Assistant chemist.....	1,800

Division of bridges—	Construction division—	Assessed rates subdivision—
Engineer of bridges...\$5,000	Engineer .....\$4,000	Sen. clerks...\$1,740 to \$1,680
Engineer construction. 3,000	Assistant 3,000	Junior clerks...\$960 to 1,320
Engineer bridge design 2,160	Tunnel foreman..... 3,000	Meter rates section—
<i>Bureau of Rivers and Harbors.</i>	Tunnel foreman..... 2,400	Principal clerk..... 1,800
Harbor master.....\$3,000	<i>Water pipe extension—</i>	Junior clerks...\$960 to 1,200
Assistant harbor mas-	Superintendent 4,500	Rate takers...\$1,200 to 1,560
ters. 3 at..... 1,320	Asst. superintendent.. 2,700	<i>Assessor's division—</i>
River service— Vessel	Asst. engineers, 4 at.. 2,400	Chief assessor..... 3,600
dispatcher..... 1,320	Principal clerk..... 2,160	Field assessor..... 2,040
Assistant dispatchers,	<i>Pipe yards—</i>	Field assessors.....
2 at..... 1,200	General foreman..... 2,100	Shut-off section...\$1,200 to 1,560
Bridge operation—	Foremen, 5 at..... 1,800	Shut-off laborers..... 1,440
Bridgetenders, 86 at.. 1,080	<i>Municipal shops—</i>	Shut-off men, 20 at.. 1,080
Bridgetenders, 6 at.. 1,200	Superintendent 4,000	Permit and map subdi-
Bridgetenders, 148 at. 1,320	<i>Water meter shops—</i>	vision—Senior clerk. 1,740
<i>Pumping Stations (Water).</i>	General meter foreman. 2,520	Draftsman..... 1,800
Mechanical engineer...\$7,500	Assistant foreman.... 1,920	Draftsmen, 6 at..... 1,440
Assistant 3,000	Foreman meter shops. 1,920	<i>Auditing division—</i>
Chief oper. engineers... 2,880	<i>Municipal power plant—</i>	Accountant 2,160
Asst. oper. engineers... 2,160	Engineer 2,160	Principal clerk..... 1,800
Firemen 1,440	<i>Bureau of Water.</i>	Senior clerks, 2 at.... 1,680
Oilers 1,440	Superintendent's office—	Senior clerk, 1 at.... 1,740
Lake cribs and tunnels—	Superintendent.....\$4,500	Junior clerks...\$1,080 to 1,320
Diver 2,400	Senior stenographer... 1,920	<i>Public Library.</i>
Diver's helpers, 2 at.. 1,320	<i>Collection division—</i>	Librarian .....\$6,000
Crib keepers...\$1,380 to 1,500	Chief clerk..... 3,000	Secretary 5,500
Junior crib keepers,	Cashier 2,700	Assistant librarian.... 4,000
each 1,200	Teller 2,160	Supervisor of branches. 2,820
Designing division—En-		Assistants and other em-
gineer 3,600		ployees are paid from
Engineers...\$1,920 to 2,400		\$480 to..... 2,340

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1918.

FROM CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Mayor's office.....	\$29,095.00
Bureau of statistics and library	7,151.10
City council.....	212,250.00
Committee on finance.....	35,960.00
Committee on local transporta-	
tion.....	2,080.00
Committee on gas, oil, electric	
light.....	300.00
Committee on streets and alleys	300.00
Committee on harbors, wharves,	
bridges.....	300.00
Committee on health.....	300.00
Committee on railway terminals.	18,500.00
Committee on local industries...	12,000.00
Committee on gas litigation.....	100,000.00
Chicago plan commission.....	10,000.00
City clerk.....	58,449.80
Corporation counsel.....	270,490.00
Prosecuting attorney.....	46,010.00
City attorney.....	73,700.00
Comptroller's office.....	241,058.00
Department of finance (interest)	350,000.00
Department of finance (miscella-	
neous).....	271,276.43
City treasurer.....	59,860.00
City collector.....	124,900.00
Board of election commission-	
ers.....	747,910.00
Civil service commission.....	61,930.00
Department of supplies.....	30,340.00
Department of police.....	7,857,717.02
Municipal courts.....	898,940.00
House of correction.....	392,228.75
Fire department.....	3,747,718.90
Department of buildings.....	117,725.00
Department of health.....	1,167,818.85
City physician.....	8,560.00
Office of oil inspector.....	15,360.00
Department inspection boilers,	
etc.....	35,593.20
Department of weights and meas-	
ures.....	32,615.00
Department of smoke inspection	27,630.00
Boards of examiners.....	24,549.00
Hospitals.....	20,000.00
Bureau of employment, etc.....	22,205.00
Board of local improvements...	555,630.00
City markets.....	2,210.00
Department of gas and electricity	1,519,373.50
Department of public service...	78,910.00
Commissioner of public works...	68,425.00

Bureau of compensation.....	\$8,930.00
Bureau of maps and plats.....	36,915.00
Bureau of architecture.....	7,640.00
Bureau of city hall.....	269,330.86
Bureau of parks, playgrounds,	
beaches.....	130,550.00
Bureau of waste disposal.....	486,006.00
Municipal pier.....	74,845.00
Bureau of streets.....	3,441,740.00
Bureau of sewers.....	430,262.00
Bureau of bridges and viaducts.	231,760.00
Bureau of rivers and harbors...	379,465.00

Total from corporate fund..... 24,814,113.41
 For playground purposes..... 530,000.00

25,344,113.41

FROM WATER FUND.

Department of finance (interest)	\$46,500.00
Department of finance (miscella-	
neous).....	925,425.37
Board of local improvements...	111,888.98
Bureau of engineering.....	6,376,755.65
City engineer's general office...	44,770.00
Sewer pumping stations.....	114,299.80
Pumping stations.....	1,585,771.75
Tunnels and cribs.....	105,298.10
Construction and betterments...	2,381,000.00
Water pipe extension division...	1,667,306.00
Water meter shops.....	247,505.00
Municipal power plant.....	230,805.00
Bureau of water.....	436,013.50

Total 7,896,583.50

SCHOOL TAX FUND.

Building purposes.....	\$6,400,000.00
Estimated loss and cost of col-	
lection.....	320,000.00
Total for building purposes...	6,720,000.00
Educational purposes.....	17,500,000.00
Estimated loss and cost of col-	
lection.....	875,000.00

Total for educational purposes 18,375,000.00

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Library purposes and operation.	\$1,100,000.00
Estimated loss and cost of col-	
lection.....	35,000.00
Total from tax levy.....	1,135,000.00

From miscellaneous receipts....	\$5,000.00
Total	1,140,000.00
MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.	
Maintenance and operation.....	\$991,220.00
Work under construction 1918....	94,591.60
Research laboratory building.....	110,000.00
Auditorium and chapel building....	100,000.00
Root cellar.....	10,000.00
Greenhouse.....	10,000.00
Construction of tunnels.....	30,000.00
Additional equipment in power house.....	4,000.00
Infirmary building.....	429,570.81
Total	1,779,382.41

RECAPITULATION.	
Corporate purposes fund.....	\$24,814,113.41
Traction fund.....	15,000.00
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium	1,779,382.41
School purposes.....	25,095,000.00
Public library.....	1,140,000.00
Interest, sinking funds and judgments	5,062,343.27
Police pension fund.....	1,208,300.00
Firemen's pension fund.....	550,000.00
Municipal pension fund.....	500,337.00
Playground purposes.....	530,000.00
Unclaimed rebate fund.....	351,418.68
From water fund.....	7,896,583.50
To be reimbursed.....	579,650.00
Total appropriations.....	69,522,128.27

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1917).

[From annual report of Comptroller Eugene R. Pike.]

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

<i>Revenue.</i>	
Taxes—Corporate	\$11,692,557.82
Playground purposes.....	108,172.00
Municipal pension fund (reimbursing)	141,336.47
Sinking fund for bonds.....	1,447,510.86
Sinking fund for judgments	269,768.01
Sinking fund for interest (judgments)	26,767.04
Miscellaneous corporate.....	13,567,225.49
Vehicle tax licenses.....	1,055,070.05
Deposits railway companies....	76,820.99
Unclaimed rebate fund.....	345,802.70
Proceeds of bonds—	
Bathing beach.....	75,907.98
Bathing beach and playground Bridge	305,990.13
Fire department building.....	394,355.76
Harbor construction.....	92,365.02
Health department building....	170,775.82
Contagious disease hospital....	127,878.96
Garbage reduction works.....	295,713.97
House of correction (dormitory)	44,152.75
House of correction (house of shelter)	492.94
Judgment funding.....	254.66
Michigan avenue improvement	3,108.25
Municipal street lighting.....	383,434.63
Police department building....	666,181.84
School for boys.....	293,568.28
Twelfth street improvement....	6,779.31
Waste disposal.....	7,678.06
Waste disposal.....	327,393.78
Total revenue.....	32,927,063.57

<i>Expense.</i>	
Operation (corporate resources)	\$23,430,683.00
Operation (tributary resources)	422,623.69
Repairs and renewals (corporate)	1,685,411.27
Repairs and renewals (tributary resources)	965,760.85
Interest (corporate).....	273,558.45
Interest (tributary).....	1,474,277.90
Construction and betterments (corporate)	246,332.05
Construction and betterments (tributary)	4,285,341.34
Judgments paid (tributary).....	269,768.01
Reserve for loss collection taxes	584,627.89
Investment in capital account (corporate) .....	.....
Total expense.....	33,638,384.45
Excess of expense.....	711,320.88
Deficit Dec. 31.....	582,091.83

SCHOOLS.

<i>Revenue.</i>	
Taxes	\$19,558,460.35
Miscellaneous	2,222,953.01
Total 1917.....	21,781,413.36
Total 1916.....	21,622,053.19

<i>Expense.</i>	
Operating	\$15,398,858.74
Repairs and renewals.....	1,038,754.10
Interest	48,641.22
Construction and betterments....	3,503,665.01
Collecting taxes.....	977,923.01
Total 1917.....	20,967,842.17
Total 1916.....	20,572,934.99

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

<i>Revenue.</i>	
Taxes	\$850,367.84
Miscellaneous	14,875.37
Total 1917.....	865,243.21
Total 1916.....	580,934.10
<i>Expense.</i>	
Operating	474,700.74
Repairs and renewals.....	48,952.10
Collecting taxes.....	42,518.39
Increase of library.....	116,027.09
Interest	436.45
Total 1917.....	682,634.77
Total 1916.....	581,199.31

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

<i>Revenue.</i>	
Taxes	\$1,062,959.80
Miscellaneous	18,872.06
Total 1917.....	1,081,831.86
Total 1916.....	1,055,459.62
<i>Expense.</i>	
Operation	810,787.98
Repairs	19,783.92
Construction and betterments....	187,287.94
Loss collection of taxes.....	53,147.99
Total 1917.....	1,071,007.83*
Total 1916.....	719,988.75

WATERWORKS.

<i>Revenue.</i>	
Ordinary	\$7,437,258.82
Total 1916.....	6,796,646.39
<i>Expense.</i>	
Operating	2,698,788.43
Repairs and renewals.....	1,224,131.00
Interest	10,225.44
Construction and betterments....	4,126,947.00
Redemption certificates (pipe extension)	56,131.66
Judgments	9,912.74
Total 1917.....	8,126,137.26
Total 1916.....	7,926,827.65

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUND.

Receipts	\$10,059,584.17
Expenditures	9,446,757.68

RECAPITULATION.

	Revenue.	Expense.
Corporate purposes.....	\$25,509,291.78	\$26,220,612.66
Funds trib. to corp. purposes.....	10,173,955.42	7,100,197.41
Waterworks.....	7,438,597.11	8,126,137.26
Schools.....	21,781,413.36	20,967,842.17
Public library.....	835,243.21	682,634.77
Tuberculosis sanitarium.....	1,801,831.86	1,071,007.83
Sinking funds for bonds.....	3,694,540.41	3,308,216.80
Special assessments.....	10,045,966.24	9,442,139.75
Totals.....	80,590,839.39	76,918,788.65

VEHICLE TAX FUND (1917).

	Revenue.	Expense.
Balance, Jan. 1, 1917.....		\$168,924.66
Vehicle tax licenses.....		1,135,652.66
Interest on funds.....		9,747.86
Miscellaneous.....		50.89
Total resources.....		1,314,376.07
Cost of collection.....		50,971.54
Refund of license.....		630.23
Permanent equipment.....		89,309.20
Repair of streets.....		845,658.69
Repair of manholes.....		18,800.00
Bridge pavements.....		49,700.39
Total expense.....		1,055,070.05

	Revenue.	Expense.
Licenses (saloon).....	\$6,352,324.85	\$6,966,160.29
Licenses (other).....	1,189,291.12	1,146,565.28
Municipal courts.....	639,565.64	550,510.78
House of correction.....	169,021.56	181,697.90
Dept. of police.....	41,021.58	32,853.83
Dept. of fire.....	33,677.42	3,518.31
Dept. of health.....	45,174.05	72,330.61
Dept. of inspection.....	196,201.21	196,288.47
Dept. of public works.....	472,163.33	474,038.29
Bureau of waste disposal.....	418,460.63	360,486.89
Dept. of buildings.....	192,038.85	241,946.27
Dept. of gas and electricity.....	245,176.94	349,243.21
Public pounds.....	2,932.25	1,072.00
Real estate and buildings.....	47,001.50	43,993.03
Markets.....	8,075.00	8,541.75
Franchise comm.	2,081,075.98	1,786,013.23
Vacation of streets.....		685,452.04
Insurance tax.....	238,952.47	222,680.30
Interest on city deposits.....	91,198.36	81,389.39
Sale of Illinois tunnel.....	200,000.00	
Miscellaneous sources.....	903,882.75	912,338.46
Totals.....	13,567,225.49	14,317,120.33

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1917).

Corporate Purposes.		
	Revenue.	Expense.
Real estate.....		\$3,229,836.28
Buildings.....		17,632,229.77
Equipment.....		11,868,847.57
Bridges, viaducts, etc.....		6,112,007.04
Miscellaneous.....		572,668.49
Wharfing.....		21,247.04
Total.....		39,436,836.19
Schools.		
Real estate.....		12,482,232.31
Buildings and equipment.....		57,439,996.80
Real estate, school fund.....		10,679,875.94
Total.....		80,602,105.05

Public Library.

Real estate.....	\$14,750.00
Buildings.....	2,090,200.55
Equipment.....	912,021.37
Total.....	3,016,971.92

Waterworks.

Real estate.....	1,189,374.23
Buildings.....	5,668,088.63
Equipment.....	8,152,685.09
Miscellaneous.....	59,909,759.77
Total.....	74,919,907.72

Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Real estate.....	319,769.01
Buildings.....	1,875,340.00
Equipment.....	186,993.38
Total.....	2,382,102.39

Summary.

Corporate purposes.....	39,436,836.19
Schools.....	80,602,105.05
Public library.....	3,016,971.92
Waterworks.....	74,919,907.72
Tuberculosis sanitarium.....	2,382,102.39
Total.....	200,357,923.27

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT.

Constitutional debt-incurring power and limitation Dec. 31, 1917.	
Refunding bonds.....	\$3,971,200.00
Bonds of original issue.....	30,662,300.00
Gross funded debt.....	34,633,500.00
World's Fair bonds, exempt.....	2,839,000.00
Funded debt, nonexempt.....	31,794,500.00
Less cash in sinking funds.....	743,032.86
Total constitutional debt.....	31,051,467.14
Added debts.....	3,218,712.17
Total constitutional debt.....	34,270,179.31
Debt incurring power.....	53,147,990.10
Power not exercised.....	18,877,810.79

MUNICIPAL BONDS OUTSTANDING DEC. 31, 1917.

Description.	Interest rate.	Amount.
Municipal.....	3½	\$730,000
Municipal, Edison Park.....	5	500
Municipal, Morgan Park.....	4½	10,500
Tunnel.....	3½	285,000
World's Fair.....	4	2,839,000
Judgment funding.....	4	2,522,000
Judgment funding.....	4½	164,000
Permanent improvement.....	4	984,000
General corporate.....	4	700,000
General corporate.....	4	6,058,000
General corporate.....	4½	552,000
City hall.....	4	2,810,000
Sewer refunding.....	4	730,000
Health department building.....	4	705,000
Bathing beach.....	4	500,000
Bridge.....	4	2,875,000
Harbor construction.....	4	3,479,500
Bathing and playground.....	4	454,800
Fire department, building.....	4	573,200
Health department, hospital.....	4	416,200
Health department, hospital.....	4	40,000
Health department, garbage.....	4	630,000
House of correction.....	4	54,000
House of correction.....	4	29,000
Police department, building.....	4	451,400
River improvement.....	4	789,800
Water loan refunding.....	4	1,200,400
Twelfth street improvement.....	4	1,382,000
Michigan avenue improvement.....	4	787,000
Municipal street lighting.....	4	1,483,200
Waste disposal.....	4	350,000
School for boys.....	4	48,000
Total.....		\$34,633,500

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS.

Department.	1917.
Mayor's office.....	\$28,477.29
Bureau of statistics.....	6,837.74
City council.....	210,473.63
Committee on finance.....	36,180.96
Committee local transportation.....	2,817.37
Committee on gas, oil and electric light.....	9,672.64
Committee on licenses.....	225.20
Committee on harbors, wharves and bridges.....	20.00
Chicago Plan commission.....	20,000.00
Committee on health.....	134.21
Committee on railway terminals.....	36,133.20
Committee on local industries.....	16,575.25
City clerk.....	58,511.05
Corporation counsel.....	245,702.95
Prosecuting attorney.....	50,408.54
City attorney.....	115,903.37
City comptroller.....	231,771.14
Dept. of finance—Interest.....	273,558.45
Dept. of finance—Miscellaneous.....	1,013,258.94
City treasurer.....	57,024.50
City collector.....	91,468.31
Board election commissioners.....	989,361.42
Civil service commission.....	62,740.54
Department of supplies.....	29,980.00
Department of police.....	7,290,942.07
Municipal court.....	863,301.42
House of correction.....	391,316.93
Chicago liquor commission.....	272.86
Commission on gas litigation.....	187,694.08
Department of fire.....	3,806,320.08
Department of buildings.....	162,939.05
Department of health.....	1,151,331.17
City physician.....	7,878.20
Dept. inspection boilers, etc.....	36,352.48
Dept. weights and measures.....	34,069.09
Dept. smoke inspection.....	28,452.87
Examining boards.....	26,523.20
Hospitals.....	20,000.00
Inspector of oils.....	14,749.18
Department of public welfare.....	2,725.43
Board of local improvements.....	747,696.95
City markets.....	2,030.03
Department of electricity.....	1,728,668.52
Harbor board—Municipal plant.....	72,977.60
Department of public service.....	79,265.86
Commissioner of public works.....	51,721.55
Bureau of compensation.....	8,243.52
Bureau of maps and plats.....	36,642.11
Bureau of architecture.....	6,823.15
Bureau of city hall.....	240,925.49
Bureau of parks.....	368,779.54
Bureau of waste disposal.....	534,813.07
Bureau of streets.....	3,524,052.45
Bureau of sewers.....	428,666.05
Bureau of engineering, bridges.....	221,935.53
Rivers and harbors.....	308,664.38
Total ordinary.....	25,974,280.61
Dept. of finance—Miscellaneous.....	2,500.00
House of correction.....	8,189.33
Department of electricity.....	19,627.80
Commissioner of public works.....	2,100.00
Bureau of parks.....	9,306.94
Bureau of waste disposal.....	164,345.70
Bureau of streets.....	8,862.53
Bureau of sewers.....	4,282.35
Bureau of engineering, bridges.....	27,117.40
Total extraordinary.....	246,332.05
Grand total.....	26,220,612.66

NET RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

Description.	1917.
Acetylene gas—Sale.....	128.80
Acetylene gas—Collection.....	148.50
Amusements.....	136,988.61
Auctioneers.....	9,513.00

Description.	1917.
Bakers.....	\$7,701.20
Bar permits.....	9,955.14
Bathing, boating, fishing beach.....	87.10
Billiards and pool.....	26,782.20
Bill posters—with wagons.....	99.00
Boats.....	37.64
Bowling alleys.....	3,462.65
Brewers and distillers.....	25,920.01
Brokers.....	63,471.25
Butchers.....	68,651.40
Carbonated waters—bottlers.....	2,801.43
Cartridges and shells.....	336.00
Certificates of fitness.....	505.30
Cigarettes.....	253,379.00
Deadly weapons.....	1,930.75
Delicatessens.....	5,497.10
Dog registry.....	115,578.52
Drivers.....	40.60
Druggists.....	6,990.50
Dry cleaners.....	1,448.85
Fishmongers.....	2,542.05
Fish peddlers.....	148.80
Garages.....	14,019.00
Gunpowder and explosives.....	2,030.75
Hacks, cabs and coupes.....	40.60
Home.....	43.74
Hospitals.....	5,702.18
House movers.....	183.25
Ice dealers.....	12,575.65
Junk dealers.....	8,284.50
Junk wagons.....	20,517.00
Liquors—Malt.....	20,913.77
Liquors—Spirituous.....	26,440.58
Liquors—Vinous.....	17,856.35
Lumber yards.....	14,428.68
Meat food products.....	625.69
Medical dispensaries.....	447.55
Milk dealers.....	50,467.90
Milk wagons.....	32,487.80
Moving picture films—Storage.....	1,164.73
Moving picture operators—Original.....	193.95
Mov. picture operators—Renewals.....	1,610.00
Natoriums.....	29.85
Omnibus.....	341.55
Pawnbrokers.....	24,037.00
Peddler—Basket.....	258.96
Peddler—Coal.....	193.80
Peddler—Hand cart.....	1,928.82
Peddler—Oil.....	2,811.80
Peddler—Pack or solicitors.....	2,265.41
Peddler—Wagon.....	60,114.13
Peddler—Wood.....	317.20
Poultryers.....	679.90
Public weigher.....	473.60
Public cart—Horse drawn.....	4,762.55
Public cart—Auto.....	11,230.10
Public horse drawn vehicle—Not on stand.....	40.60
Public passenger automobile—On stand.....	8,913.08
Public passenger automobile—Not on stand.....	1,010.90
Rendering tanks.....	6,831.40
Restaurants.....	37,878.50
Roofers.....	1,208.10
Saloons.....	6,352,324.85
Scavengers—Night.....	424.50
Scavengers—Offal.....	792.00
Scavengers—Private.....	930.75
Second hand dealers.....	20,004.00
Shooting galleries.....	619.50
Slaughtering and rendering.....	10,698.00
Soap factories.....	1,485.00
Stables—Boarding.....	613.80
Stables—Livery.....	1,054.60
Stables—Sales.....	1,015.00
Tanneries.....	1,138.50
Tickers.....	801.97
Undertakers.....	4,763.10
Workshops.....	7,597.08
Total.....	7,541,615.97

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

- Adams State—3945 West 26th street; capital, \$50,000; president, Joseph Kliccka; cashier, John T. Slama.
- Alma State—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, David S. Davis.
- American State—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, James F. Stepina; cashier, Adolph J. Krasa.
- Argo State—Summit; capital, \$50,000; president, W. G. Knoedler; cashier, F. M. Heller.
- Atlas Exchange National—610 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Daniel M. Healy; cashier, Nicholas Kyriakopoulos.
- Austin Avenue Trust and Savings—402 North Austin avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, Henry Pillinger; cashier, William B. Ross.
- Austin National—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, \$125,000; president, Michael J. Collins; cashier, J. F. Cahill.
- Austin State—Parkside avenue and South boulevard; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Perley D. Castle.
- Avenue State—Oak Park; capital, \$100,000; president, W. S. Herrick; cashier, A. E. Walther.
- Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, \$100,000; president, George I. McElDowney; cashier, David Wallace.
- Bank of Commerce and Savings—30 North Michigan avenue; capital, \$500,000; president, William F. Van Buskirk; cashier, W. M. Grissom.
- Bank of Harvey—Harvey; capital, \$50,000; president, W. H. Miller; cashier, Alfred Miller.
- Bank of Montreal—108 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greata.
- Berwyn State—Berwyn; capital, \$25,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, R. W. Teeter.
- Blue Island State—Blue Island; capital, \$30,000; president, J. M. Lobaugh; cashier, C. H. Lobaugh.
- Bowmanville National—4802 North Western avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, Edwin A. Feldott.
- Bremen State—Tinley Park; capital, \$25,000; president, F. H. Henke; cashier, B. L. Casteel.
- Calumet National—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, John Cunnea; cashier, O. M. Clark.
- Calumet Trust and Savings—1987 West 111th street; capital, \$50,000; president, William Schulze; cashier, Harry H. Cavin.
- Capital State Savings—5400 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, E. F. Turnbloom.
- Central Manufacturing District Bank—1112 West 35th street; capital, \$250,000; president, William N. Jarnagan; cashier, Frank L. Webb.
- Central Trust Company of Illinois—125 West Monroe street; capital, \$6,000,000; president, Charles G. Dawes; cashier, William R. Dawes.
- Century Trust and Savings—State and Adams streets; capital, \$250,000; president, John W. Fowler; cashier, C. R. Corbett.
- Chicago City Bank and Trust—6225 Halsted; capital, \$500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorf.
- Chicago Land, Credit and Trust Co.—134 South LaSalle street; capital, \$200,000; president, F. H. Wickett; cashier, F. J. Wegg.
- Chicago Savings and Trust—Chicago Savings Bank building, State and Madison; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, William M. Richards.
- Chicago State—Madison street and Ashland boulevard; capital, \$200,000; president, Raymond Cardona; cashier, Hugh McNeff.
- Cicero State—Hawthorne; capital, \$50,000; president, G. H. Hughes; cashier, C. C. Stowell.
- Citizens' State Bank of Lake View—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, \$250,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, J. G. Squires.
- Citizens' State Bank of Melrose Park—Capital, \$50,000; president, C. J. Wolf; cashier, C. J. Buscher.
- Citizens' Trust and Savings—55th and State streets; capital, \$50,000; president, Oliver F. Smith; cashier, Frank M. Dooley.
- City National Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, \$100,000; president, Joseph F. Ward; cashier, Charles N. Stevens.
- City State Bank—5056 South Halsted street; capital, \$50,000; president, Charles Detrick; cashier, George A. Airey.
- Colonial Trust and Savings—137 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, L. C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stuedli.
- Commercial Bank—Blue Island; capital, \$100,000; president, J. L. Zacharias; cashier, Christian Krueger.
- Commercial Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, \$50,000; president, Donald T. McClure; cashier, Joseph Kotlinck.
- Continental and Commercial National—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$21,500,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Wilson W. Lampert.
- Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$5,000,000; president, Arthur Reynolds; cashier, Charles C. Willson.
- Corn Exchange National—LaSalle and Adams; capital, \$3,000,000; president, Ernest A. Hamill; cashier, James G. Wakefield.
- Cosmopolitan Bank of Chicago—1159 North Clark street; capital, \$300,000; president, Gustave F. Fischer; cashier, Jacob R. Darmstadt.
- Depositors State and Savings—4633 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$300,000; president, Julius F. Smetanka; cashier, Thomas F. Chamberlain.
- Des Plaines State—Des Plaines; capital, \$50,000; president, F. M. Hoffman; cashier, William F. Grautner.
- Drexel State—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, \$350,000; president, R. J. Neal; cashier, A. J. Kolar, Jr.
- Drexel National—4201 South Halsted; capital, \$750,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Frederick N. Mercer.
- Drovers' Trust and Savings—Union stockyards; capital, \$250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Ostott.
- Englewood State—237 West 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, Frank H. Tinsley; cashier, E. W. Stansbury.
- Evanston Trust and Savings—Evanston; capital, \$100,000; president, James R. Smart; cashier, A. F. Bull.
- First National—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$10,000,000; president, Frank O. Wetmore; cashier, R. F. Newhall.
- First National of Englewood—349 West 63d; capital, \$150,000; president, J. J. Nichols; cashier, V. E. Nichols.
- First Trust and Savings—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$5,000,000; president, M. A. Traylor; secretary, David V. Webster.
- First Trust and Savings of Riverdale—Capital, \$25,000; president, Horace Holmes; cashier, H. C. Thompson.
- Foreman Bros. Banking Company—30 North LaSalle; capital, \$1,500,000; president, Oscar G. Foreman; cashier, John Terborgh.
- Fort Dearborn National—76 West Monroe; capital, \$3,000,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, E. C. Tubbs.
- Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings—76 West Monroe; capital, \$500,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, Herbert C. Roer.
- Franklin Park State—Franklin Park; capital, \$25,000; president, H. N. Leadaman; cashier, William H. Kirchoff.
- Franklin Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and 35th street; capital, \$300,000; president, Simon W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.
- Fullerton-Southport State Savings—Fullerton and Southport avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Walter J. Raymer; cashier, A. I. Mikitynski.
- Garfield Park State Savings—4004 West Madi-

- son street; capital, \$200,000; president, John E. Decker; cashier, Arthur A. Marquart.
- German American State—Matteson; capital, \$25,000; president, George H. Fortmiller; cashier, Henry Schulze.
- Glencoe State—Glencoe; capital, \$25,000; president, Jacob Schnur; cashier, F. A. Andrews.
- Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, \$1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.
- Guarantee Trust and Savings—335 West 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, William H. C. Stege; cashier, Otto J. Meier.
- Halsted Street State—6910 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Henry F. Eidmann; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.
- Harlem State Savings—Oak Park; capital, \$50,000; president and cashier, W. F. Grosser.
- Harris Trust and Savings—115 West Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, John S. Broeksmitt.
- *Hibernian Banking Association—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$2,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Frederic S. Hebard.
- Hill State—3324 Irving Park boulevard; capital, \$200,000; president, A. H. Hill; cashier, C. E. Mitchell.
- Home Bank and Trust Company—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, \$300,000; president, Charles F. Hoerr; cashier, William O. Conrad.
- Homewood State—Homewood; capital, \$25,000; president, Henry Gottschalk; cashier, James A. Cowing.
- Hyde Park State—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, \$200,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, M. A. Harmon.
- Illinois State Bank of Chicago—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, \$200,000; president, Alfred Decker; cashier, Virgil C. Webster.
- Illinois Trust and Savings—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, \$5,000,000; president, John J. Mitchell; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.
- Independence State—1215 South Kedzie avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Louis Bomash; cashier, Herman R. Schiff.
- Interstate National—13304 Erie avenue (Hegevisch); capital, \$25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, Clyde Collins.
- Irving Park National—1011 Elston avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, Charles H. Rioch; cashier, Don W. Riley.
- Jefferson Park National—4815 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, George M. Hayes; cashier, Fred H. Esdohr.
- Kaspar State—1900 Blue Island avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Emil F. Smrs.
- Kenwood Trust and Savings—Grand boulevard and 47th; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles E. Ford; cashier, Eugene E. Ford.
- Kimark State—1276 East 75th street; capital, \$25,000; president, E. E. Vail.
- Kirchman State—Cicero; capital, \$100,000; president, Frank Kirchman; cashier, John W. Judan.
- Krause State—1341 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, J. Henry Krause; cashier, J. Jacob Krause.
- LaGrange State—LaGrange; capital, \$50,000; president, L. C. Bassford; cashier, N. M. Froom.
- LaGrange Trust and Savings—LaGrange; capital, \$50,000; president, W. E. Keeler; cashier, H. J. Twining.
- Lake View State—3160 North Clark; capital, \$200,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, Joseph E. Olson.
- Lake View Trust and Savings—3211 North Ashland avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacey.
- Lansing State—Lansing; capital, \$25,000; president, William Winterhoff; cashier, H. F. W. Schultz.
- Lawndale National—3341 West 26th street; capital, \$50,000; president, Frank J. Hajicek; cashier, Rudolph F. Hajicek.
- Lawndale State—3113 West 22d; capital, \$200,000; president, Joseph J. Salat; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.
- Liberty Trust and Savings—Kedzie avenue and 12th street; capital, \$250,000; president, Charles Hollenbach; cashier, Frank A. Alden.
- Lincoln State Bank of Chicago—3105 South State street; capital, \$200,000; president, George F. Leibbrandt; cashier, John Hardie.
- Lincoln Trust and Savings—3938 Lincoln avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, O. B. Conklin; cashier, W. O. Anderson.
- Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, \$1,250,000; president, Melvin A. Traylor; cashier, G. F. Emery.
- Logan Square Trust and Savings—2569 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, James B. Heaney; cashier, Albert H. Sporber.
- Madison and Kedzie State—3131 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, Harry H. Baum; cashier, A. G. Costello.
- Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Fred S. Fulton; cashier, Albert M. Tierney.
- Maywood State—Maywood; capital, \$100,000; president, John Soffel; cashier, W. G. Heidemmann.
- Maywood Trust and Savings—Maywood; capital, \$25,000; president, Charles N. Bullard; cashier, Carl E. Robinson.
- Mechanics and Traders' State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, \$200,000; president, Calvin F. Craig; cashier, Norton F. Stone.
- Melrose Park State—Capital, \$100,000; president, W. G. Heidemann; cashier, John Soffel.
- Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, \$250,000; president, Frederick H. Rawson; cashier, Harry N. Grut.
- Merchants' Loan and Trust—112 West Adams; capital, \$3,000,000; president, Edmund D. Hulbert; cashier, Paul C. Peterson.
- Metropolitan State—807 West 35th street; capital, \$50,000; president, John B. Brenza; cashier, Julius C. Brenza.
- Michigan Avenue Trust—2218 Michigan avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, W. C. Periolat.
- Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, \$500,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, D. B. Kennedy.
- Morris Plan—21 North LaSalle; capital, —; president, Joseph E. Otis; cashier-treasurer, Chauncey B. Blair.
- Morton Grove Trust and Savings—Morton Grove; capital, \$25,000; president, August Geweke; cashier, H. S. Scharenberg.
- Morton Park State—Morton Park; capital, \$100,000; president, Harley B. Mitchell; cashier, Byron C. Thorpe.
- Mutual National—7829-31 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Frank Rathje; cashier, Fred H. Korthauer.
- National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, Oscar H. Swan.
- National City Bank of Chicago—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Walker G. McLaury.
- National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, \$500,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, Ralph N. Bailou.
- Noel State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, \$300,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, Frank W. Hausmann.
- North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, \$200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, Otto G. Roehling.
- North Side State Savings—808 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, William R. Dawes; cashier, P. H. Weillrenner.
- Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, Thomas C. King.
- Northwestern Trust and Savings—1152 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, T. M. Helinski.
- Oak Park Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capi-

tal, \$200,000; president, Henry W. Austin; cashier, Paul E. Zimmerman.

Ogden Avenue State—3644 Ogden avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Frank Ransford; cashier, Elmer F. Adams.

Park Ridge State—Park Ridge; capital, \$25,000; president, G. H. Barrows; cashier, M. C. Appelt.

Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company—105 South LaSalle street; capital, \$200,000; president, Oren E. Taft; cashier, F. Watson.

Peoples Stock Yards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, \$500,000; president, R. J. Schlesinger; cashier, John A. Nylin.

Peoples Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and Adams; capital, \$500,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, H. T. Griswold.

Phillip State—7005 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, Peter Phillip; cashier, C. P. Reynolds.

Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, John J. Lovett; cashier, C. J. Peeples.

Proviso State—Maywood; capital, \$50,000; president, G. A. Hart; cashier, C. J. Gates, Jr.

Pullman Trust and Savings—Pullman; capital, \$300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Donald R. Bryant.

Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.

Reliance State—Madison, Ashland and Ogden; capital, \$200,000; president, Raymond Cardona; cashier, Hugh McNeill.

River Forest State—River Forest; capital, \$50,000; president, John W. Broughton; cashier, John A. Klesert.

Riverside State—Riverside; capital, \$50,000; president, E. H. Story; cashier, Frank Frederick.

Rivers Park National—7044 North Clark street; capital, \$50,000; president, Otto E. Freund; cashier, Walter H. Creber.

Roseland State Savings—11500 Michigan avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, John S. Runnells; cashier, David J. Harris.

Schiff & Co. State—Twelfth street, near Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Benjamin L. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.

Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, Martin J. Grau.

Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter; capital, \$400,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, A. E. Suter.

Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, J. R. S. Crowder.

Shermerville State—Capital, \$25,000; president, Henry Ruger; cashier, Gus A. Olson.

Sixty-Third and Halsted State—810 West 63d street; capital, \$200,000; president, C. H. Dehming; cashier, George Lenz.

South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d street; capital, \$300,000; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, Herbert Jones.

South Side State—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, D. W. Cahill.

South-West—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, J. E. Hitt; cashier, Roswell W. Hawkins.

South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Andrew H. Walkski.

Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Henry C. Stevens.

State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, \$1,500,000; president, L. A. Goddard; cashier, Henry S. Henschen.

State Bank of Clearing—5601 West 63d street; capital, \$25,000; president, Frederick A. Hibbert; cashier, Theodore P. Oster.

State Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, \$150,000; president, William A. Dyche; cashier, F. J. Scheidenhelm.

State Bank of Oak Park—Capital, \$100,000; cashier, Alfred H. Klein.

State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, \$25,000; president, Thomas W. Cole; cashier, Edward Larson.

State Commercial and Savings—1935 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$25,000; president, Joseph Stein; cashier, Walter J. Stein.

Stockmen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, E. J. A. Gold.

Stock Yard Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, \$300,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, W. S. Tipton.

Suburban Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, \$100,000; president, W. H. Rattenburg; cashier, John M. Durvee.

Summit State—Capital, \$25,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, F. C. Mandel.

Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, \$500,000; president, Charles E. Schlytern; cashier, G. Hallberg.

Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, \$1,500,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreiber.

United State—6000 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Simon Heck; cashier, Carl Lundberg.

Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, \$100,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, A. E. Olson.

West Englewood Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, \$250,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.

West Hammond Trust and Savings—Capital, \$25,000; president, A. J. Campbell; cashier, Paul I. Muschlewiez.

West Side National—1600 West 12th street; capital, \$200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Leo P. Cummings.

West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and 12th; capital, \$400,000; president, Benjamin S. Mayer; cashier, Charles O. Fetsher.

West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, Thomas J. Harper; cashier, J. W. Hays.

Wilmette Exchange State—Capital, \$75,000; president, S. A. Wheelock; cashier, J. K. Schaefer.

Winnetka State—Capital, \$25,000; president, John R. Leonard; cashier, Henry B. Hale.

Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles M. Poague; cashier, John W. Watson.

Chicago Clearing House Association—Northern Trust building, LaSalle and Monroe streets; president, John A. Lynch; manager, Thomas C. Stibbs.

*Consolidated with the Continental and Commercial Savings bank Oct. 31, 1918.

Chicago Bank Clearings.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1902.....	\$3,394,872,351.50	1910.....	\$13,939,689,984.43
1903.....	8,755,553,649.93	1911.....	13,925,709,802.79
1904.....	8,989,933,764.40	1912.....	15,380,795,524.00
1905.....	10,191,765,732.59	1913.....	16,073,130,524.00
1906.....	11,047,311,894.50	1914.....	15,692,828,996.00
1907.....	12,087,647,870.08	1915.....	16,198,985,174.00
1908.....	11,853,314,943.56	1916.....	20,541,943,195.00
1909.....	13,781,843,612.86	1917.....	24,974,974,478.00

Clearings of 1917 and 1918 by Months.

	1917.	1918.
January	\$2,083,813,393	\$2,024,542,219
February	1,742,451,867	1,784,007,741
March	2,217,919,419	2,345,045,166
April	2,112,310,980	2,222,323,250
May	2,211,075,057	2,163,787,350
June	2,117,698,672	2,076,705,883
July	2,078,436,174	2,245,745,141
August	2,027,259,654	2,250,912,489
September	1,915,897,614	
October	2,267,387,502	
November	2,128,296,861	
December	2,072,427,280	
Total	24,974,974,478	

CHICAGO BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS.

National Banks (Aug. 31, 1918).			Bank.		
	Deposits.	Loans.		Deposits.	Loans.
Bank.			Home Bank & Trust.	\$2,318,385	\$2,246,498
Atlas Exchange.....	\$530,234	\$523,903	Hyde Park.....	1,688,985	1,093,531
Austin.....	812,685	356,236	Illinois Trust.....	92,910,252	64,055,319
Bowmanville.....	599,566	324,373	Independence.....	985,130	588,978
Calumet.....	1,828,898	1,149,433	Kaspar State.....	5,841,469	4,452,543
Continental & Com.....	273,340,064	223,790,444	Kenwood Trust.....	3,052,659	2,092,620
Corn Exchange.....	92,039,556	67,062,999	Kirchman Trust.....	606,252	591,604
Drovers Deposit.....	15,268,245	8,221,463	Krause State.....	1,618,512	371,175
First.....	174,072,931	132,744,131	Lake View State.....	1,331,800	900,337
First of Englewood.....	3,785,502	2,404,520	Lake View Trust.....	3,228,002	2,826,772
Fort Dearborn.....	48,615,139	42,415,935	Lawndale State.....	1,685,811	1,542,432
Interstate.....	360,367	203,671	Liberty Trust.....	2,378,772	2,005,406
Irving Park.....	1,155,642	488,257	Lincoln State, Chicago	901,388	664,647
Jefferson Park.....	594,974	310,203	Lincoln Trust.....	681,207	352,541
Lawndale.....	1,866,089	1,601,985	Logan Square Trust.....	729,768	769,706
Live Stock Exchange.....	17,279,942	14,035,180	Madison and Kedzie.....	1,410,530	983,752
Mutual.....	360,290	381,985	Market Trust.....	934,316	907,395
Nat. Bank of Republic	27,775,605	21,917,375	Mechanics & Traders.....	1,811,186	1,230,188
Nat. City of Chicago.....	30,353,253	22,744,814	Mercantile Trust.....	3,118,245	2,469,368
National Produce.....	3,980,083	2,464,162	Merchants Loan & T.	88,991,385	71,461,562
Ravenswood.....	518,844	446,621	Metropolitan.....	109,166	117,732
Rogers Park.....	3,811,760	174,806	Michigan Ave. Trust.	1,892,436	1,542,361
Washington Park.....	3,083,324	1,730,428	Mid-City Trust.....	4,962,552	3,855,905
West Side.....	951,090	735,384	Noel State.....	2,317,546	1,560,377
Totals.....	699,642,193	546,228,261	North Avenue State.....	2,877,142	1,338,684
			Northern Trust.....	32,079,264	27,397,763
			North Side State.....	1,421,024	795,207
			Northwestern Trust.....	7,414,337	4,379,479
			Ogden Avenue.....	634,994	429,761
			Peoples Stockyards.....	7,637,200	6,308,578
			Peoples Trust.....	10,395,098	7,776,357
			Phillip State.....	794,250	264,997
			Pioneer State.....	793,711	626,131
			Pullman Trust.....	4,065,610	4,366,459
			Reliance State.....	1,998,046	1,720,704
			Roseland State.....	1,410,905	636,174
			Schiff & Co. State.....	2,150,249	468,065
			Second Security.....	1,742,602	1,420,058
			Security of Chicago.....	4,222,242	3,261,021
			Sheridan Trust.....	3,000,638	1,769,606
			Sixty-Third & Halsted	4,799,811	5,172,746
			South Chicago.....	4,808,724	4,215,631
			South Side State.....	3,153,719	2,384,755
			Southwest State.....	742,937	725,969
			Southwest Trust.....	1,334,122	1,108,689
			Standard Trust.....	8,442,055	6,244,043
			State Bank, Chicago.....	29,778,723	26,914,926
			State Bk. of Clearing	192,278	117,437
			State of W. Pullman	469,859	442,179
			State Commercial.....	200,890	208,093
			Stockmen's Trust.....	1,173,818	956,932
			Stockyards Savings.....	4,106,357	2,921,111
			Stony Island Trust.....	493,402	571,643
			Union of Chicago.....	2,618,473	2,050,374
			Union Trust Co.....	32,080,669	18,535,954
			United State Bank.....	690,814	537,018
			Universal State Bank.	659,949	412,722
			W. Enklev'd-Ashland.	1,192,609	1,114,758
			West Side Trust.....	5,843,770	4,896,020
			West Town State.....	1,394,284	752,555
			Woodlawn Trust.....	2,936,320	2,131,228
			Totals.....	686,385,444	499,541,226

State Banks (Sept. 3, 1918).

Adams State.....	\$191,229	\$81,445
Etna State.....	775,344	452,007
American State.....	2,680,590	2,990,760
Austin Avenue Trust.	222,479	280,863
Austin State.....	2,827,844	2,324,098
Calumet Trust.....	411,067	210,087
Capital.....	846,713	598,570
Central Mfg.....	3,379,942	2,618,159
Central Trust.....	50,094,568	36,558,924
Central Trust & Sav.	1,583,466	1,435,682
Chicago City B. & T.	3,530,907	2,804,333
Chicago Savings.....	9,539,893	6,623,868
Citizens State of L. V.	1,668,167	923,772
Citizens Trust.....	949,072	647,626
City State.....	236,314	249,346
Cont. & Com. T. & S.	34,629,193	17,712,814
Crawford State.....	164,816	331,922
Depositories State.....	2,596,031	2,097,415
Drexel State.....	3,745,891	2,556,337
Drovers Trust.....	4,235,728	3,608,521
Englewood.....	2,067,505	1,527,080
First Trust & Savings	66,142,543	41,718,804
Foreman Bros.....	17,233,365	15,314,731
Fort Dearborn.....	4,968,474	3,806,415
Franklin Trust.....	1,982,442	1,484,460
Fullerton-Southport ..	825,003	567,684
Garfield Park.....	1,650,432	574,263
Cosmopolitan, Chicago	924,031	640,281
Greenebaum Sons.....	8,789,988	6,670,325
Guarantee Trust.....	670,211	615,424
Halsted Street.....	811,875	844,801
Harris Trust.....	22,027,814	12,933,808
Hibernian.....	25,852,945	17,685,777
Hill State.....	478,372	461,070

TERMS OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.
State—Representatives.....	2	Cook Co.—Commissioners.....	2	Clerk Superior court.....	4
Senators.....	4	Pres. county commissioners	2	Clerk Criminal court.....	4
Governor.....	4	Sheriff.....	4	Assessors.....	6
Lieutenant-governor.....	4	Treasurer.....	4	Members board of review.	6
Secretary of state.....	4	Coroner.....	4	Chicago—Mayor.....	4
Treasurer.....	2	State's attorney.....	4	Aldermen.....	2
Auditor.....	4	Superintendent of schools.	4	City clerk.....	2
Attorney-general.....	4	County clerk.....	4	City treasurer.....	2
Supt. public instruction..	4	Recorder.....	4	Municipal court judges.....	6
University trustees.....	4	County judge.....	4	Chief justice Municipal ct.	6
Members bd. equalization.	4	Probate judge.....	4	Clerk Municipal court.....	6
Judges Supreme court.....	9	Clerk Probate court.....	4	Balliff Municipal court.....	6
Clerk Supreme court.....	9	Circuit court judges.....	6	Sanitary district trustees.	6
Appellate court clerks.....	6	Clerk Circuit court.....	4	President sanitary board..	6
		Judges Superior court.....	6		

County officers throughout the state are elected for four years Township officers, such as supervisors, assessors, collectors and town

clerks, are elected for one-year terms. Highway commissioners are elected for three years.

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Offices on the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth floors of the Tribune building.

Revised to Dec. 1, 1918.

President—Jacob M. Loeb.
Vice-President—John W. Eckhart.
Secretary—Lewis E. Larson (salary \$4,000).
Attorney—Angus Roy Shannon.

Members.

Mrs. John MacMahon. John W. Eckhart.
Jacob M. Loeb. Mrs. C. O. Sethness.
Dr. Otto F. Warning. Mrs. Wm. E. Gallagher.
Michael J. Collins. Ernest J. Kruegen.
Charles S. Peterson. Mrs. F. E. Thornton.
Mrs. G. P. Vosbrink. Max Loeb.
Dr. Peter C. Clemensen. Harris W. Huehl.
Ralph C. Otis. Edward J. Piggott.
Joseph A. Holpuch. Charles R. Young.

Standing Committees.

School Management—Mrs. Sethness, chairman;
Mrs. Vosbrink, Mr. Peterson, Max Loeb,
Mrs. MacMahon, Mr. Kruegen, Mrs. Thornton,
Mr. Otis, Mr. Young.
Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Collins, chairman;
Mr. Eckhart, Dr. Warning, Mr. Holpuch, Mr.
Huehl, Mr. Piggott, Mr. Kruegen, Mrs. Gal-
lagher, Dr. Clemensen, Mrs. MacMahon.
Finance—Mr. Peterson, chairman; Mr. Collins,
Mrs. Sethness, Mr. Eckhart, Mr. Holpuch,
Mr. Piggott, Mr. Young, Max Loeb, Mrs.
Vosbrink, Dr. Warning.

Rules—Mr. Kruegen, chairman; Mrs. Gal-
lagher, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Otis. The presi-
dent, ex-officio; heads of departments ad-
visory.

Leases—Mr. Eckhart, chairman; Dr. Warning,
Mr. Huehl, Max Loeb, Mr. Peterson.
Audit—Mr. Holpuch, chairman, Mr. Piggott,
Mr. Peterson.

Adjustments—Dr. Clemensen, chairman.
Community Centers—Max Loeb, chairman; Mr.
Kruegen, Mr. Eckhart, Mrs. Sethness, Mrs.
MacMahon.

Health and Sanitation—Mrs. Vosbrink, chair-
man; Mrs. Thornton, Dr. Clemensen, Dr.
Warning, Mr. Eckhart.

Sites—Mr. Piggott, chairman; Mr. Huehl, Mr.
Young, Mrs. Gallagher.
Legislation—Mr. Huehl, chairman; Mr. Eck-
hart, Mr. Collins.

Executive Officers of the Board.

Direct Purchases and Condemnation Settle-
ments—The president, Mr. Loeb.
Chairman Committee on Finance—Mr. Peter-
son.
Chairman Committee on Buildings and
Grounds—Mr. Collins.
Chairman Committee on Sites—Mr. Piggott.
Business Manager—Mr. Larson.
Attorney—Mr. Shannon.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendent—Peter A. Mortenson.
Assistant Superintendent—Ernest E. Cole.
Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Evening
Schools and Vocational School—William M.
Roberts.
Assistant Superintendent—Samuel B. Allison.
Community Centers—Dudley Grant Hays.
Superintendent of Parental School—Fred M.
Smith.
Examiners—William H. Campbell and Orville T.
Bright.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dist.	Supt.	Office.
1.	Ella C. Sullivan.....	Lake View high school
2.	R. M. Hitch.....	Darwin school
3.	C. D. Lowry.....	Burr school
4.	Elizabeth W. Murphy.....	Marshall high school
5.	Henry G. Clark.....	McKinley high school
6.	John H. Stube.....	Hammond school
7.	Frederick M. Sisson.....	Garfield school
8.	Minnie R. Cowan.....	Graham school
9.	O. T. Bright.....	Normal school
10.	Martha V. Bishop.....	Fiske school

SUPERVISORS.

Technical Work in High Schools—Albert G.
Bauersfeld.
Commercial Work in High Schools—William
Bachrach.
Household Arts and Science—Jennie H. Snow.
Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
Elementary Manual Training and Construction
Work—Edward F. Worst.
Music—Agnes C. Heath.
Art—Lucy S. Silk.
Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
High School Band Instructor—N. P. Peterson.
Military in High Schools—Lieut. F. L. Beals.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.;
Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Business manager, 4 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9
a. m. to 12 m.
Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.;
Saturdays, 9 to 10:15 a. m.
District superintendents, Saturdays, 9 to 10:15
a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. on stated days.

Chicago Normal College—6800 Stewart avenue;
William Bishop Owen.
Parker Practice School—6800 Stewart avenue;
William R. Hatfield.
Haines Practice School—231 West 23d place;
Elizabeth R. Daly.
Carter Practice School—5740 South Michigan ave-
nue; Abby E. Lane.
Chicago Parental School—3600 Foster avenue;
Fred M. Smith, superintendent.

High Schools.

Austin—5417 Fulton street; George H. Rockwood.
Bowen—8860 Manistee avenue; Clarence E. De
Butts.
Calumet—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Crane Technical—2246 West Van Buren street;
William J. Bartholf.
Englewood—6220 Stewart avenue—James E. Arm-
strong.
Fenger—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Flower Technical—6059 South Wabash avenue;
Dora Wells.
Harrison Technical—2850 West 24th Street boule-
vard; Frank L. Morse.
Hyde Park—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B.
Loomis.
Lake View—4015 North Ashland avenue; B. Frank
Brown.
Lane Technical—1225 Sedgwick street; William
J. Bogan.
Lindblom High (site)—61st and Lincoln streets.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
McKinley—2040 West Adams street; George M.
Clayberg.
Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
Morgan Park—11043 Hermosa avenue; William
Schoch.
Parker—6800 Stewart avenue; Charles R. French.
Phillips—244 E. 39th street; Charles H. Perrine.
Schurz—3601 Milwaukee avenue; Walter F. Slo-
cum.
Senn—5900 North Glenwood avenue; Benjamin
F. Buck.
Tilden—645 West 47th place; Edward C. Rosset-
ter.
Tuley—1313 North Claremont avenue; Franklin P.
Fisk.
Waller—2007 Orchard street; John E. Adams.

Elementary Schools.

- Adams—849 Townsend street; Dora W. Zollman.
 Agassiz—2851 Seminary avenue; Lina E. Troendle.
 Alcott—670 Wrightwood avenue; William C. Dodge.
 Altgeld—1340 West 7th street; James W. Brooks.
 Andersen—1155 North Lincoln street; Francis M. McKay.
 Armour—950 West 33d place; Martin E. Hurney.
 Armstrong—7050 Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.
 Arnold—2001 Burling street; J. Edward Huber.
 Auburn Park—5025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
 Audubon—3500 North Hoyne avenue; Mary E. Vaughan.
 Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John H. Stehman.
 Bancroft—1638 North Maplewood avenue; Carrie F. Patterson.
 Barnard—10354 Charles street; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.
 Bass—6554 South May street; Lucy I. Laing.
 Beale—6043 South Sangamon street; John W. May.
 Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sarah J. O'Keefe.
 Beldler—3151 Walnut street; Jay C. Edwards.
 Belding—4257 North Tripp avenue; Delos Buzzell.
 Bell—3730 Oakley boulevard; Esther J. W. Barker.
 Blaine—3808 Southport avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
 Bradwell—7710 Burnham avenue; Georgia A. Seaman.
 Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; Henry F. Kling.
 Brown—1758 Warren avenue; Matilda M. Niehaus.
 Brownell—6509 Perry avenue; Alice E. Sollitt.
 Bryant—1255 South Kedvale avenue; Ida Mignell.
 Bryn Mawr—7355 South Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
 Budlong—2701 Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson.
 Burke—5356 South Park avenue; J. Clara Breese.
 Burley—1830 Barry avenue; Ida L. Jaeger.
 Burns—2524 South Central Park avenue; Robert Nightingale.
 Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rleder.
 Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; Samuel R. Meek.
 Burroughs—3542 Washtenaw avenue; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
 Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close.
 Calhoun—2850 West Jackson boulevard; Jeannette P. Robinson.
 Cameron—1236 Monticello boulevard; Herbert L. Merrill.
 Carpenter—666 North Racine avenue; Volney Underhill.
 Chalmers-Pimondon—1220 South Fairfield avenue; Thomas J. Casey.
 Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
 Chicago and Cook County School for Boys—2615 South California avenue; superintendent, Orris J. Milliken.
 Chopin—Iowa street and Campbell avenue; William C. Payne.
 Clarke—1310 South Ashland avenue; Henry C. Beers.
 Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
 Clearing—South Central avenue, near 55th street; Moses Maier.
 Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell.
 Colman—4655 South Dearborn street; Francis G. Rogers.
 Columbus—2120 Augusta street; Kate A. Reedy.
 Coonley—4048 North Leavitt street; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
 Cooper—1624 West 19th street; Ida A. Shaver.
 Copernicus—6010 South Throop street; Cora Caverno.
 Corkery—2510 South Kildare avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
 Cornell—7520 Drexel avenue; Flora J. Joslyn.
 Cregler—1820 Yeaton street; William F. Gingrich.
 Crear—1002 Campbell avenue; Annette M. Cheln.
 Curtis—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
 Dante—810 South Desplaines street; Clyde A. Brown.
 Darwin—2314 North Albany avenue; Charles A. Myall.
 Davis—3014 West 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
 Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gerbrandus A. Osinga.
 Dewey—5415 South Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
 Doolittle—525 East 35th street; Margaret Madden.
 Dore—758 West Harrison street; Nora F. Doran.
 Douglas—3211 Forest avenue; Susan Bonfield.
 Drake—2641 Calumet avenue; Helen W. McLoughlin.
 Drummond—1845 Cortland st.; Elizabeth Haines.
 Earle—5121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
 Eberhart—3400 West 65th place—Helen N. Blanchard.
 Emmet (Austin)—5500 West Madison street; Helen B. Eastman.
 Ericsson—2930 West Harrison street; Otto M. Becker.
 Everett—3419 South Irving avenue; Patrick F. Haley.
 Falconer—North Lamon and Wellington avenues.
 Fallon—4174 Wallace street; Catherine Rueff.
 Farragut—2336 South Spaulding avenue; Albert W. Evans.
 Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Dolton.
 Felsenthal—4101 Calumet avenue; Walter J. Harrower.
 Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Charles A. Kent.
 Fliske—6145 Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
 Forrestville—4451 St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
 Foster—720 O'Brien street; Mary B. Catalain.
 Franklin—226 West Goethe street; Etta Q. Gee.
 Froebel—2921 West 2nd street; William W. Reed.
 Fulton—537 East 42d street; Louise K. Stone.
 Fuller—5300 South Hermitage avenue; Clara H. McFarlin.
 Funston—2010 North Central Park avenue; Thomas J. Plant.
 Gage Park—5516 Maplewood avenue; Gertrude E. English.
 Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
 Garfield—820 West 14th place; James E. Welsh.
 Gary—3000 South Ridgeway avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
 Gladstone—1231 South Robey street; Harry S. Valle.
 Goethe—2236 North Rockwell street; Charles S. Bartholf.
 Goodrich—915 West Taylor street; Esther R. P. Hornbaker.
 Goudy—5124 Winthrop avenue; Louise Schroll.
 Graham—4436 South Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
 Grant—2433 Wilcox street; Marguerite L. O'Brien.
 Gray—3310 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connell.
 Greene—3537 South Paulina street; Frank Mayo.
 Gresham—8510 South Green street; Isabel G. Graham.
 Hamilton—1650, Cornelia avenue; M. Elizabeth Farson.
 Hamline—4747 South Bishop street; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
 Hammond—2815 West 21st place; John A. Long.
 Hanson Park-Mont Clare—5520 Grand avenue; Fannie L. Marble.
 Harper—6520 South Wood street; Morgan G. Hogge.
 Harvard—7537 Harvard avenue; Henry W. Sumner.
 Hausan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson.
 Haven—1472 South Wabash avenue; Clara W. Creedon.
 Hawthorne—3300 Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
 Hayes—258 North Leavitt street; Jane H. MacConkey.
 Hayt—1518 Grannville avenue; Elmer L. Kletzing.
 Healy—3037 Wallace street; Adrian M. Doolin.
 Hedges—4735 South Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Hanlon.
 Hendricks—313 West 43d street; Fred R. Nichols.
 Henry—4250 North St. Louis avenue; Mary E. O. Lyons.

- Herzl—1433 South Ridgeway avenue; Jaroslav J. Zmrhal.
- Hibbard—3244 Alnsile street; Chester C. Dodge.
- Holden—3065 South Loomis street; Lincoln P. Goodhue.
- Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear.
- Howe (Austin)—720 Lorel avenue; Mary E. Vance.
- Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue; Ambrose B. Wight.
- Irving—2140 West Lexington street; John W. Troeger.
- Irving Park—3815 North Kedvale avenue; Mary McMahon.
- Jackson—820 Sholto street; William Hedges.
- Jahn—3149 North Lincoln street; Cephas H. Leach.
- Jefferson—1010 South Ladin street; Catherine M. Delanty.
- Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
- Jirka—1400 West 17th street; Mary E. Rodgers.
- Jungman—1746 Loefler court; Sarah A. Fleming.
- Juvenile Court School—748 Forquer street.
- Keeler Avenue—4350 Augusta street; Katherine Klordan.
- Keith—3400 South Dearborn street; Mary McNorney.
- Kelvin Park—4343 Wrightwood avenue; Charles H. Ostrander.
- Kenwood—4959 Blackstone avenue; Abigail M. Hunt.
- Kershaw—643 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh.
- Key (Austin)—517 North Parkside avenue; Lillian H. Wight.
- King—2420 West Harrison street; Harriet F. Hayward.
- Knickebocker—2301 North Clifton avenue; Mary G. Guthrie.
- Kohn—10434 South State street; Charles C. Cobb.
- Komensky—1923 South Throop street; James W. McGinnis.
- Kosciuszko—1424 North Cleaver street; Ida M. Cook.
- Kozminski—936 East 54th street; Leslie Lewis.
- Lafayette—2700 Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
- Langland—2330 Cortland street; Effie C. Tinen.
- LaSalle—326 West Eugene street; Mary Taylor.
- Lawson—1256 South Homan avenue; Charles C. Krauskopf.
- LeMoyné—Rokeby and Addison streets; Abigail C. Ellings.
- Lewis-Champlin—6200 Princeton avenue; Henry S. Crane.
- Libby—5300 South Loomis street; Florence U. Colt.
- Lincoln—2324 Larrabee street; Albert L. Stevenson.
- Liune—3221 North Sacramento avenue; Charles A. Cook.
- Lloyd—2103 North Lamont avenue; Jacob H. Hauch.
- Logan—2238 North Oakley avenue; M. Therese Norton.
- Longfellow—1901 West 35th street; Mary E. Gilbert.
- Lowell—3312 Hirsch street; Horace U. Herrick.
- Madison—7433 Dorchester avenue; Sarah A. Milner.
- Manierre—1420 Hudson avenue; David E. McCracken.
- Mann—250 West 37th street; Elizabeth L. Drew.
- Marquette—1800 West Harrison street; Mary E. Tobin.
- Marsh—3810 Exchange avenue; Franklin C. Doncker.
- Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
- May—512 South Laverne avenue; Cora E. Lewis.
- Mayfair—4615 North Kilpatrick avenue; Annie S. Newman.
- McClellan—3527 Wallace street; Lillias M. Williamson.
- McCormick—2712 South Sawyer avenue; Mary L. Twobig.
- McCosh—6543 Champlain avenue; Ida M. Phalman.
- McLaren—1500 Flournoy street; Charles J. Lunak.
- McPherson—4723 North Lincoln street; Adelaide E. Jordan.
- Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
- Mitchell—2233 West Ohio street; Tracy H. Hoimes.
- Monroe—3650 Schubert avenue; Ada B. Sempill.
- Moos—1711 North California avenue; Thomas C. M. Jamieson.
- Morgan Park—2364 West 110th street; William Schoch.
- Morris—919 Barry avenue; Luella Helnroth.
- Morse—620 North Sawyer avenue; George L. Voorhees.
- Moseley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne.
- Motter—738 North Ada street; Miriam Del Banco.
- Mozart—2200 North Hamlin avenue; Nellie C. Hudd.
- Mulligan—1832 Sheffield avenue; Hanna Schiff.
- Nash—4851 West Erie street; Fred J. Watson.
- Nettelhorst—3252 Broadway; Robert L. Hughes.
- Newberry—700 Willow street; Mary E. Fellows.
- Nixon—2121 North Keeler avenue; G. Ovedia Jacobs.
- Nobel—4127 Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
- Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue.
- Oakland—750 East 40th street; Susie L. Cowan.
- Ogden—9 West Chestnut street; Martha M. Ruggles.
- Oglesby—7646 South Green street; Daniel J. Beeby.
- Orr—4212 Cortez street.
- Otis—525 Armour street; John M. Duggan.
- Parkman—245 West 51st street; John B. McGinty.
- Park Manor—7049 Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Alody.
- Parkside—6938 East End avenue; Jane S. Atwater.
- Peabody—1444 Augusta street; Mary H. Smyth.
- Pierce—1423 Bryn Mawr avenue; Inger M. Schjoldager.
- Penn—1616 South Avers avenue; Bertha Benson.
- Pickard—2105 South Oakley boulevard; Mary Ryan.
- Pope—3000 West 19th street; Frank A. Fuckl.
- Portage Park—5330 Berteau avenue; Washington D. Smyzer.
- Prescott—1632 Wrightwood avenue; Margaret S. Fitch.
- Pulaski—2030 North Leavitt street; Anna C. Goggin.
- Pullman—521 East 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.
- Raster—6936 South Hermitage avenue; David L. Murray.
- Ravenswood—4322 North Paulina street; Josiah F. Kletzing.
- Ray—3631 South Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Raper.
- Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis.
- Reilly—3650 School street; Helen H. Robinson.
- Revere—7145 Ellis avenue; Louise K. Stone.
- Riis—1018 Lytle street; Cecilia B. Schmeck.
- Rogers—1247 West 13th place; Alice A. Hogan.
- Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Tallman.
- Ryerson—620 North Lawndale avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
- Sabin—2216 Hirsch street; Mary J. W. Boughan.
- Sawyer Avenue—5248 South Sawyer avenue; Robert G. Jeffrey.
- Scanlon—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell.
- Schiller—700 Vedder street; Belle B. Murphy.
- Schley—1240 North Oakley avenue; Minna S. Heuermann.
- Schneider—3039 North Hoyne avenue; Elizabeth E. Flsk.
- Scott—6435 Blackstone avenue; William F. Chamberlain.
- Seward—4600 South Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
- Sexton, Austin O.—641 East 60th street; John A. Johnson.
- Sexton, James A.—1029 Wells street; Visa McLaughlin.
- Shakespeare—4623 Greenwood avenue; Walter H. Comstock.
- Shepard—2839 Fillmore street; Katherine Cutler.

Sheridan, Mark—533 West 27th street; Augustus R. Dillon.
 Sheridan, Phil—9001 Escanaba avenue; Edward L. C. Morse.
 Sherman—5116 South Morgan street; Levi T. Regan.
 Sherwood—245 West 57th street; Edmund B. Smith.
 Shields—4250 South Rockwell street; Edward Wildeman.
 Skinner—1112 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline Jane Utter.
 Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker.
 Spalding—1623 Park avenue; Jane A. Nell.
 Spencer—214 North Lavergne avenue; Harriet S. Thompson.
 Spry—2400 Marshall boulevard; William J. Fraser.
 Stewart—4525 Kenmore avenue; Archibald O. Coddington.
 Stowe—3444 Wabansia avenue; Frank A. Larc.
 Sullivan—8255 South Houston avenue; Anna F. Mully.
 Summer—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout.
 Swift—5900 Winthrop avenue; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
 Swing—1701 String street; Mary W. O'Keefe.
 Talcott—1850 West Ohio street; Herbert C. Hansen.
 Taylor—9913 Avenue J; Annie K. Sullivan.
 Tennyson—2800 West Fulton street; Gertrude Corrigan.
 Thorp, J. N.—8915 Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
 Therp, Ole A.—6329 Addison street; Mary E. Marnell.
 Tilton—4150 West Randolph street; Bertha S. Armbruster.
 Trumbull—1600 Foster avenue; Helen R. Ryan.
 University Avenue—9125 University avenue; Jessie E. Black.
 Vanderpoel—9510 South Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
 Van Vlissingen—137 West 108th place; George A. Brennan.
 Von Humboldt—1410 North Rockwell street; Humphrey J. Moylhan.
 Wadsworth—6420 University avenue; Isabel J. Burke.
 Walsh—2015 South Peoria street; Alfred E. Logie.
 Ward—2700 South Shields avenue; Myra C. Billings.
 Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
 Washington—1000 Grand avenue; Luman Hewes.
 Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther E. Morgan.

Webster—3315 Wentworth avenue; Alice M. Hogg.
 Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich.
 Wentworth—6950 South Sangamon street; James E. McDade.
 West Pullman—11941 Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
 Whitney—2315 Komensky avenue; M. J. Hevenor.
 Whittier—1900 West 23d street; Mary J. Rice.
 Wieker Park—2032 Evergreen avenue; Frank H. Chase.
 Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
 Yale—7010 Yale avenue; Cyrus L. Harper.
 Yates—1849 North Richmond street; Blanca R. Daigler.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.	Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.
1841...	410	5	1881...	63,141	93
1842...	531	7	1882...	68,614	1,019
1843...	808	7	1883...	72,509	1,107
1844...	915	8	1884...	76,044	1,195
1845...	1,051	9	1885...	79,278	1,296
1846...	1,107	13	1886...	83,902	1,440
1847...	1,317	18	1887...	84,902	1,574
1848...	1,517	18	1888...	89,578	1,663
1849...	1,794	18	1889...	93,737	1,801
1850...	1,919	21	1890...	135,541	2,711
1851...	2,287	25	1891...	146,751	3,000
1852...	2,404	29	1892...	157,743	3,300
1853...	3,086	34	1893...	166,895	3,520
1854...	3,500	35	1894...	185,358	3,812
1855...	6,826	42	1895...	201,380	4,326
1856-7...	8,577	61	1896...	213,835	4,668
1858...	10,786	81	1897...	225,718	4,914
1859...	12,873	101	1898...	236,239	5,268
1860...	14,199	123	1899...	242,807	5,535
1861...	16,441	160	1900...	255,861	5,806
1862...	17,521	187	1901...	262,738	5,951
1863...	21,188	212	1902...	268,392	5,775
1864-5...	29,800	240	1903...	258,968	5,444
1866...	24,851	265	1904...	264,397	5,570
1867...	27,260	319	1905...	267,837	5,695
1868...	29,954	401	1906...	272,086	5,808
1869...	34,740	481	1907...	273,050	5,981
1870...	38,939	557	1908...	292,581	6,106
1871...	40,832	572	1909...	296,427	6,296
1872...	38,035	476	1910...	300,893	6,383
1873...	44,091	564	1911...	304,146	6,584
1874...	47,963	679	1912...	307,281	6,740
1875...	49,121	700	1913...	315,737	7,013
1876...	51,128	762	1914...	332,248	7,544
1877...	53,529	730	1915...	345,512	7,795
1878...	55,109	797	1916...	357,511	7,992
1879...	56,587	851	1917...	360,639	8,142
1880...	59,562	898	1918...	368,225	8,316

SALARY SCHEDULES CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In force during fiscal year 1918.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND SUPERVISORS.	
Superintendent of schools.....	\$10,000
Assistant superintendents, each.....	5,000
District superintendents, each.....	5,000
Examiners, each.....	5,000
Supervisor technical work in high schools.....	4,000
Supervisor physical education.....	4,000
Supervisor elementary manual training.....	4,500
Supervisor household arts.....	4,000
Supervisor schools for the blind.....	2,750
Supervisor modern languages.....	3,500
Supervisor commercial work.....	3,720
Director of child study.....	4,000
Supervisor teachers of music.....	3,250
Supervisor teachers of art.....	3,250
Band instructor, high school.....	2,100
Director special schools.....	4,500
Director school extension.....	4,500
Chief vocational adviser.....	2,500

Per year unless otherwise specified.

Heads of Departments.		Second year.....	
First year.....	\$2,200	Third year.....	\$1,515
Second year.....	2,350	Fourth year.....	1,630
Third year.....	2,500	Fifth year.....	1,745
Fourth year.....	2,650	Sixth year.....	1,860
Fifth year.....	2,800	Seventh year.....	1,975
Sixth year.....	2,950	Upper Group.	
Seventh year.....	3,100	First year.....	\$2,205
Eighth year.....	3,250	Second year.....	2,320
Ninth year.....	3,400	Third year.....	2,435
Tenth year.....	3,550	Fourth year.....	2,550
Eleventh year.....	3,700	Fifth year.....	2,665
Twelfth year.....	3,950	Sixth year.....	2,780
Instructors.		Seventh year.....	2,895
Lower Group.		Eighth year.....	3,010
First year.....	\$1,400	Ninth year.....	3,125
		Tenth year.....	3,200

Substitutes in the Chicago Normal receive \$5.00 per day for days of actual service.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals.		Sixth year.....	
First year.....	\$3,450	Seventh year.....	\$4,042
Second year.....	3,580	Eighth year.....	4,158
Third year.....	3,696	Ninth year.....	4,273
Fourth year.....	3,811	Tenth year.....	4,389
Fifth year.....	3,927	Eleventh year.....	4,504
			4,629

CHICAGO NORMAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Chicago Normal college.....\$5,500
 Assistant to the principal, \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for heads of departments.

Teachers—General Certificate.

Upper Group.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$1,200
Second year.....	1,315
Third year.....	1,430
Fourth year.....	1,545
Fifth year.....	1,660
Sixth year.....	1,775
Seventh year.....	1,890

First year.....	\$2,005
Second year.....	2,120
Third year.....	2,235
Fourth year.....	2,350
Fifth year.....	2,465
Sixth year.....	2,580
Seventh year.....	2,695
Eighth year.....	2,810
Ninth year.....	2,925
Tenth year.....	3,000

Teachers in High Schools Holding Limited Certificates as Teachers of a Modern Language, Commercial Subjects, Manual Training, Household Arts, Music or Physical Education.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$1,200
Second year.....	1,257
Third year.....	1,315
Fourth year.....	1,372

Fifth year.....	\$1,430
Sixth year.....	1,487
Seventh year and after.....	1,545

Teachers of Physical Education, Music, Art and Manual Training in High Schools Holding Limited Certificates.

Upper Group.

First year.....	\$1,660
Second year.....	1,775
Third year.....	1,890
Fourth year.....	2,005
Fifth year.....	2,120

Sixth year.....	\$2,235
Seventh year.....	2,350
Eighth year.....	2,465
Ninth and subsequent years.....	2,575

Teachers in High Schools Holding Limited Certificates as Teachers of Modern Languages, Commercial Subjects or Household Arts.

Upper Group.

First year.....	\$1,602
Second year.....	1,660
Third year.....	1,717
Fourth year.....	1,775

Fifth year.....	\$1,832
Sixth year.....	1,890
Seventh and subsequent years.....	2,000

Assistants to Principals—High Schools.

Assistants to principals are paid \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

Deans of Girls in High Schools.

Deans of girls are paid \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

Head of Branches—High Schools.

Teachers in charge of branches receive \$150 extra.

Extra Teachers—High Schools.

Lower Group.

First year....	\$852.50
Second year..	907.50
Third year...	962.50
Fourth year..	1,017.50

Fifth year..	\$1,072.50
Sixth year..	1,127.50
Seventh year..	1,182.50

Upper Group.

In schools with a membership below 1,000, salary advance on the schedule.

In schools with a membership between 1,000 and 1,500 advance on schedule.

In schools with a membership between 1,500 and 2,000 advance on schedule.

In schools with a membership over 2,000 advance on the schedule.

First year.....	\$1,237.50
Second year.....	1,292.50
Third year.....	1,358.50
Fourth year.....	1,400.50

Teachers at the Parental School.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$825
Second year.....	875
Third year.....	925
Fourth year.....	975
Fifth year.....	1,025
Sixth year.....	1,075
Seventh year.....	1,125

Primary Grammar.	\$850
.....	900
.....	950
.....	1,000
.....	1,050
.....	1,100
.....	1,150

Upper Group.

Eighth year.....	1,175
Ninth year.....	1,225
Tenth year.....	1,285
Eleventh year.....	1,405
Twelfth year.....	1,525

.....	1,200
.....	1,250
.....	1,310
.....	1,430
.....	1,550

Teachers at the parental school are employed for 52 weeks in the year and are paid for thirteen periods of four weeks each. Military instructor at the parental school, \$25 per month extra.

Teachers at the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.

Lower Group.

First year.....	Primary.	Grammar.
Second year.....	\$907.50	\$935
Third year.....	962.50	990
Fourth year.....	1,017.50	1,045
Fifth year.....	1,072.50	1,100
Sixth year.....	1,127.50	1,155
Seventh year.....	1,182.50	1,210
.....	1,237.50	1,265

Upper Group.

Eighth year.....	1,292.50	1,320
Ninth year.....	1,347.50	1,375
Tenth year.....	1,413.50	1,441
Eleventh year.....	1,545.50	1,573
Twelfth year.....	1,677.50	1,705

Teachers at the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys are employed for fifty-two weeks in the year and are paid for thirteen periods of four weeks each.

Family Officers at the Parental School and the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.

Lower Group.

First year.....	Men.	Women.
Second year.....	\$975.00	\$660
Third year.....	1,007.50	660
Fourth year.....	1,040.00	660
Fifth year.....	1,072.50	715
Sixth year.....	1,105.00	715
Seventh year.....	1,137.50	715
.....	1,170.00	715

Upper Group.

Eighth year.....	1,202.50	715
Ninth year.....	1,235.00	715
Tenth year.....	1,267.50	715
Eleventh year.....	1,300.00	715
Twelfth year.....	1,332.50	715

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Teachers of Art and Singing.

Placed on high school general schedule for 1918.

Principals Elementary Schools.

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$2,000	5.....	\$2,600
2.....	2,150	6.....	2,750
3.....	2,300	7.....	2,900
4.....	2,450		

Must promote before advancing.

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$3,100	11.....	\$3,550
9.....	3,250	12.....	3,750
10.....	3,400		

Head Assistants.

(\$270 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$1,350	5.....	\$.....
2.....	.....	6.....	.....
3.....	.....	7.....	.....
4.....	.....	

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,400	11.....	\$1,630
9.....	1,450	12.....	1,750
10.....	1,510		

Eighth Grade.

(\$125 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$1,200	5.....	\$.....
2.....	.....	6.....	.....
3.....	.....	7.....	.....
4.....	.....	

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,250	11.....	\$1,480
9.....	1,300	12.....	1,600
10.....	1,360		

Teachers Elementary Schools.

Seven automatic lower group years.

	Prim-ary	Gram-mar.	Prim-ary	Gram-mar.
1.....	\$775	\$800	5.....	\$975
2.....	825	850	6.....	1,025
3.....	875	900	7.....	1,075
4.....	925	950		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,125	\$1,150	11.....	\$1,355
9.....	1,175	1,200	12.....	1,475
10.....	1,235	1,260		

Critic Teacher—Elementary Schools.
(\$175 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$950	5.....	\$1,150
2.....	1,000	6.....	1,200
3.....	1,050	7.....	1,250
4.....	1,100		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,300	11.....	\$1,530
9.....	1,350	12.....	1,650
10.....	1,410		

Manual Training.

(\$310 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$1,085	5.....	\$1,285
2.....	1,135	6.....	1,335
3.....	1,185	7.....	1,385
4.....	1,235		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,435	11.....	\$1,665
9.....	1,485	12.....	1,785
10.....	1,545		

Physical Education.

(\$310 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$1,085	5.....	\$1,285
2.....	1,135	6.....	1,335
3.....	1,185	7.....	1,385
4.....	1,235		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,435	11.....	\$1,665
9.....	1,485	12.....	1,785
10.....	1,545		

Household Arts—Elementary Schools.
(\$200 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$975	5.....	\$1,175
2.....	1,025	6.....	1,225
3.....	1,075	7.....	1,275
4.....	1,125		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,325	11.....	\$1,555
9.....	1,375	12.....	1,775
10.....	1,435		

Crippled Children—Elementary Schools.

(Primary grade \$150 above elementary; gram-mar grade \$150 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

	Prim-ary	Gram-mar.	Prim-ary	Gram-mar.
1.....	\$925	\$925	5.....	\$1,125
2.....	975	1,000	6.....	1,175
3.....	1,025	1,050	7.....	1,225
4.....	1,075	1,100		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,275	1,300	11.....	\$1,505
9.....	1,325	1,350	12.....	1,625
10.....	1,385	1,410		

Deaf Children—Elementary Schools.

(Primary grade, \$150 above elementary; gram-mar grade, \$150 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

	Prim-ary	Gram-mar.	Prim-ary	Gram-mar.
1.....	\$925	\$950	5.....	\$1,125
2.....	975	1,000	6.....	1,175
3.....	1,025	1,050	7.....	1,225
4.....	1,075	1,100		

Five automatic upper group years.

	Prim-ary	Gram-mar.	Prim-ary	Gram-mar.
8.....	\$1,275	\$1,300	11.....	\$1,505
9.....	1,325	1,350	12.....	1,675
10.....	1,385	1,410		

Blind and Defective Speech—Elementary Schools.

(\$50 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$825	5.....	\$1,025
2.....	875	6.....	1,075
3.....	925	7.....	1,125
4.....	975		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,175	11.....	\$1,405
9.....	1,225	12.....	1,525
10.....	1,285		

Former Truants—Elementary Schools.

(\$200 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1.....	\$975	5.....	\$1,175
2.....	1,025	6.....	1,225
3.....	1,075	7.....	1,275
4.....	1,125		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,325	11.....	\$1,555
9.....	1,375	12.....	1,675
10.....	1,435		

Open Air and Open Window, Prevocational, Subnormal, Epileptic, Cook County Hospital Elementary Schools.

(\$100 above primary.)

(Seven automatic lower group years.)

1.....	\$875	5.....	\$1,075
2.....	925	6.....	1,125
3.....	975	7.....	1,175
4.....	1,025		

Five automatic upper group years.

8.....	\$1,225	11.....	\$1,455
9.....	1,275	12.....	1,575
10.....	1,335		

Evening Schools.

	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	4th year.
Elementary teachers..	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00
High school teachers..	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00
Principals	5.00	6.00	6.50	7.00

Principals of schools with an average attendance of less than 300 for the quarter shall not advance beyond \$6.

Principals of schools having less than 600 and more than 300 shall not advance beyond the third year of the schedule, \$6.50.

Principals of schools having an average attendance of 600 or more may advance to the fourth year of the schedule, \$7.

Principals of schools having an average attendance of 1,000 or more, one-half or more of which is made up of high school classes, may advance to the fifth year of the schedule, \$8, after serving one year at the fourth year of the schedule.

Substitutes receive same rate as regular teachers.

Community Centers.

Principals	\$5.00 per night
Teachers	2.50 per night
Accompanists	2.50 per night
Cadets	1.00 per night

Vacation Schools.

Principals	\$8.00 per day
Teachers	4.00 per day
Teachers in open air schools..	\$25.00 per week

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCES.

Statement of receipts and expenditures for the school year ending June 30, 1918.

SCHOOL TAX BUILDING FUND.

Cash balance, June 30, 1917.. \$969,155.97

Receipts.

Tax levy, 1915	188,684.73
Tax levy, 1916	2,665,669.54
Tax levy, 1917	3,075,324.73
Sale of buildings.....	24,934.05
Rebates on special assessments.	2,181.80
Miscellaneous sales.....	5,480.73
Total	6,931,431.55

Expenditures.

School sites.....	662,976.11
New buildings.....	2,517,795.34
Permanent improvements.....	425,346.01
Special assessments.....	77,090.05
General repairs	778,094.79
Rental of sites and buildings..	69,788.36
Inspection division.....	22,236.88
Administrative expense.....	64,146.39
Total	4,628,092.93

Deferred charges—	
Repair division.....	1,812.63
Supply stock.....	2,349.00
Suspense charges.....	1,417.13
Working fund.....	500.00
Total	4,634,171.69

Less amount distributed.....	784.16
Less amount credited to clearing	1,164.90
Less discounts.....	193.36
Total	4,632,029.27

Cash balance, June 30, 1918.... 2,299,402.28

Total

6,931,431.55

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Cash on hand, June 30, 1917... \$43,496.97

Receipts.

Tax levy, 1915	384,752.44
Tax levy, 1916	5,506,847.28
Tax levy, 1917	5,766,233.72
Rental of school property.....	7,279.97
Rental of assembly halls.....	3,815.58
Sale of textbooks.....	17,224.36
Miscellaneous sales, etc.....	3,788.10
Evening school registration fees.	14,627.00
Tuition fees—Summer high schools	14,998.00
Tuition fees—Chicago normal extension	400.00
Sale of war savings stamps....	3,858.03
General fund adjustment.....	.01
From temporary loans.....	10,895,000.00
Total	22,662,321.46

Expenditures.

Business administration—	
a. Salaries and wages.....	186,267.76
j. Office supplies.....	63,672.47
z. Contingent and miscellaneous.	29,480.79
Total	279,421.02

Educational administration—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	124,001.72
Civil service employes.....	113,199.60
j. Office supplies.....	25,727.78
Total	262,929.10

Normal college; instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers, regular	112,523.50
Teachers, summer session....	8,845.75
Civil service employes.....	2,364.99
j. Educational supplies.....	3,035.42
k. Books, charts and globes....	1,308.47
Total	128,078.13

Secondary day schools; instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers, regular day.....	2,326,507.05
Teachers, special activities..	7,247.50
Civil service employes.....	1,632.66

i. Educational supplies.....	\$74,696.45
k. Books, charts and globes.....	6,095.92
o. Educational equipment.....	27,733.17
Total	2,443,912.75

Elementary day schools; instruction—

a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	9,447,230.28
Civil service employes.....	3,193.71
b. Fees and compensation: Penny lunch attendants.....	16,262.35
c. Communication and transportation: Bus hire.....	36,723.03
Moving pianos	906.77
Carfare	3,625.15
Postage	20.00

j. Educational supplies.....	183,981.72
k. Books, charts and globes.....	36,670.20
o. Educational equipment.....	5,594.42
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	1,083.18
Total	9,735,290.81

Evening schools; instruction—

a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	209,971.52
Civil service employes.....	840.00
j. Educational supplies.....	14,632.98
k. Books, charts, and globes.....	206.89
z. Contingent and miscellaneous.	1,553.60
Total	227,204.99

Community centers; instruction—

a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	4,953.25
h. Film rentals	103.40
j. Educational supplies.....	164.08
Total	5,220.73

Vacation schools; instruction—

a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	34,846.00
c. Excursions	201.20
j. Educational supplies.....	2,559.30
Total	37,606.50

Summer high schools; instruction—

a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	42,742.39
i. Educational supplies.....	85.57
Total	42,827.96

Parental school; instruction—

a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	37,888.87
Civil service employes.....	8,193.90
j. Educational supplies.....	21,924.66
k. Books, charts and globes....	71.16
o. Educational equipment.....	317.49
Total	68,396.08

Chicago and Cook county school for boys;

instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	13,435.95
Civil service employes.....	3,633.49
j. Educational supplies.....	314.58
Total	17,384.02

Less amount paid by Cook county

16,818.18

Normal college; operation—

a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	10,572.40
g. Light	895.93
i. Fuel	4,335.69
m. School plant supplies.....	314.05
Total	16,118.07

Secondary day schools; operation—

a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	213,086.04
g. Light	38,380.86
i. Fuel	141,113.48
m. School plant supplies.....	9,040.90
Total	401,621.28

Elementary day schools; operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians and bathroom attendants	\$1,146,787.59
c. Hauling ashes	12,451.28
g. Light	64,502.26
h. Towels	10,787.60
l. Fuel	707,571.70
m. School plant supplies	48,540.21
Total	1,990,640.64
Evening schools; operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	25,914.29
g. Light	7,400.00
l. Fuel	15,513.70
Total	48,827.99
Community centers; operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	2,951.75
g. Light	1,217.00
l. Fuel	1,265.00
Total	5,433.75
Vacation schools; operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians and bathroom attendants	5,442.95
Summer high schools; operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	1,571.40
Parental school; operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians and farm hands	16,580.08
l. Fuel	10,727.96
m. School plant and farm supplies	8,116.73
Total	35,424.77
Chicago and Cook county school for boys; operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	4,041.40
Contingent fund; operation—	
z. Engineer-custodians, overtime and extra cleaning, etc.	44,451.27
Miscellaneous—	
Interest on temporary loans ..	71,870.39
Pensions—	
Teachers	141,227.85
Employees	12,379.83
Total	153,607.68
Total for educational purposes ..	16,026,757.84
Less amount charged to school fund income	2,849,888.75
Less excess credits—	
Printing plant and various stocks	15,485.98
Storage fuel	56,399.10
Accounts payable	6,224.75
Adjustment accounts	3.00
Discount on purchases	492.68
Total	2,928,494.26
Total charged to educational fund	13,098,263.58
Advances to principals and teachers	1,678.55
Accounts receivable	5,914.28
Temporary loans paid	9,455,000.00
Cash balance, June 30, 1918 ..	101,465.05
Total	22,662,321.46
SCHOOL FUND INCOME.	
Cash balance June 30, 1917....	\$6,832.64
<i>Receipts.</i>	
Rental of school fund property ..	1,320,980.30
Tuition of nonresidents	10,407.00
Interest on investments	56,018.34
Interest on deposits	8,872.22
State per capita tax	1,463,426.36

State appropriation for deaf and blind	\$33,541.47
Miscellaneous	642.93
Total	2,893,888.62
Transferred from school tax educational fund	9,213,000.00
Total	12,113,721.26
<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Salaries of supts. and teachers: Educational administration	124,001.72
Normal college	112,523.50
Secondary day schools	2,326,507.05
Elementary day schools	9,447,230.28
Parental	37,888.87
Chicago and Cook county school for boys	13,435.95
Total	12,061,587.37
School fund income	18,612.77
Total	12,080,200.14
War training (reimbursable)....	1,301.38
Cash balance June 30, 1918....	32,219.74
Total	12,113,721.26

SCHOOL FUND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1917....	\$61.19
<i>Receipts.</i>	
30 sanitary district 4% bonds, matured	30,000.00
Total	30,061.19

<i>Expenditures.</i>	
10 U. S. 2d liberty loan 4% bonds	30,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1918....	61.19
Total	30,061.19

SPECIAL FUNDS INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1917....	\$2,796.61
Receipts—Interest	1,705.50
Total	4,502.11
Expenditures	1,502.12
Cash on hand June 30, 1918....	2,999.99
Total	4,502.11

SPECIAL FUNDS, PRINCIPAL.

Receipts from matured bonds ..	\$17,000.00
Expenditures—U. S. liberty loan bonds	\$17,000.00

JONATHAN BURR FUND INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1917....	\$666.10
Receipts from interest	1,259.48
Total	1,925.58
Expenditures, books and supplies ..	1,281.13
Cash on hand June 30, 1918....	644.45
Total	1,925.58

EXPENDITURES FOR ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS BY FUNCTIONS.

0. Principals' Office—Teachers' salaries	\$925,246.60
1. General Studies—Teachers' salaries	7,150,585.26
Educational supplies	62,548.67
Educational equipment	947.00
Total	7,214,080.93
2. Kindergartens—Teachers' salaries	462,545.39
Educational supplies	7,376.64
Total	469,922.03
3. Manual Training—Teachers' salaries	248,479.22
Educational supplies	35,957.01
Educational equipment	1,937.37
Total	286,373.60

4. Household Arts — Teachers' salaries	\$253,675.91	18. Modern Languages — Teachers' salaries.....	\$6,121.63
Educational supplies	27,900.44	20. Penny Lunches—Attendants. Educational equipment	15,762.35 1,421.21
Educational equipment	1,113.09		
	282,689.44		17,183.56
5. Physical Education — Teachers' salaries	92,792.65	21. Detention Home — Teachers' salaries	10,140.26
Educational supplies	3,204.73	Educational supplies	150.07
	95,997.38		10,290.33
8. Blind—Teachers' salaries....	6,947.25	23. Crippled Children—Teachers' salaries	30,862.89
Car fare	790.00	Bus hire	34,086.05
Educational supplies	342.95	Educational supplies	2,996.22
	8,080.20	Books, maps and globes.....	22.14
9. Deaf—Teachers' salaries	51,074.87		67,967.30
Car fare	2,591.00	24. Construction — Educational supplies	17,357.30
Educational supplies	333.55	25. Correct Speech — Teachers' salaries	11,361.44
	54,599.42	Postage	9.15
10. Fund, textbooks.....	19,131.79		11,370.59
11. Supplementary reading.....	13,827.74	26. Art—Teachers' salaries.....	24,074.00
12. Maps, globes and reference books	3,688.53	Educational supplies	18,544.21
13. Anæmic—Teachers' salaries. Educational supplies	37,459.69 175.44		42,618.21
	37,635.13	27. Music—Teachers' salaries....	18,970.00
14. Subnormal — Teachers' salaries	94,666.29	Civil service employes.....	2,340.00
Educational supplies	3,303.10	Moving pianos	906.77
	98,059.39	Educational supplies	290.00
15. Truants—Teachers' salaries.. Educational supplies	17,362.43 1,016.46		22,606.77
	18,378.89	28. School Gardens—Educational supplies	4,129.07
16. Epileptics—Teachers' salaries Car fare	4,269.50 235.00	29. Playgrounds—Attendants	853.71
Educational supplies	39.79	30. Transportation of normal children	2,636.98
	4,544.29	Total, elementary schools.....	9,735,290.81

MUNICIPAL PIER AND OUTER HARBOR.

Four outer harbor sites along Chicago's lake front were established by the city council Nov. 20, 1911. The ordinances provided for the following districts:

No. 1—From the mouth of the Chicago river north to Chicago avenue and extending one mile into Lake Michigan.

No. 2—From the mouth of the Chicago river south to Randolph street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 3—From the south end of Grant park south to 31st street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 4—All of the Calumet river within the city and all of Lake Calumet.

Feb. 7, 1912, the harbor and subway commission submitted to the council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges preliminary plans and drawings for the initial development of "outer harbor district No. 1." In this report the commission stated that it had proceeded on the theory that joint and parallel action by the federal government would be taken to protect the initial piers recommended by the construction of an adequate outer breakwater. The plan proposed by the commission provided for the construction of five piers extending eastward from the shore line between the mouth of the Chicago river and Chicago avenue, with a uniform length for four piers of 2,500 feet and one pier of 3,000 feet. At the election of April 3, 1912, a proposition to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for harbor construction was approved by popular vote. It was found, however, that the O'Connor harbor, act

contained a provision prohibiting the city from acquiring title to property along the lake shore line where it has been filled in or where the riparian rights were in dispute. The harbor law was re-enacted in amended form in June, 1913, by the legislature and in August of the same year land along the lake shore between Illinois and Ohio streets was acquired for \$300,000, and arrangements for building the first pier were made at once. Contracts were let and work was actually begun March 16, 1914. The pier was practically completed near the close of 1915, and was used in 1916.

The pier extends 3,000 feet into the lake from the foot of Grand avenue. It rests on a foundation of concrete and piling, the superstructures being of brick and steel. The headhouse, as the building at the shore end of the pier is called, contains the administration offices and the entrances to the two freight and passenger buildings. Each of these is two stories in height, 2,340 feet long and 100 feet in width. The upper story is for passengers and the lower for freight. Between these buildings, which stand parallel to each other, is a roadway eighty feet in width. Between each building and the outer line of the dock is a six-foot dock. The total width of the pier is 292 feet. On the outer end is a recreation building, 665 feet long, containing a dance and concert hall, restaurant and other features of entertainment.

The total cost of the pier was approximately \$3,400,000, not including engineering and inspection. It is municipally owned and operated.

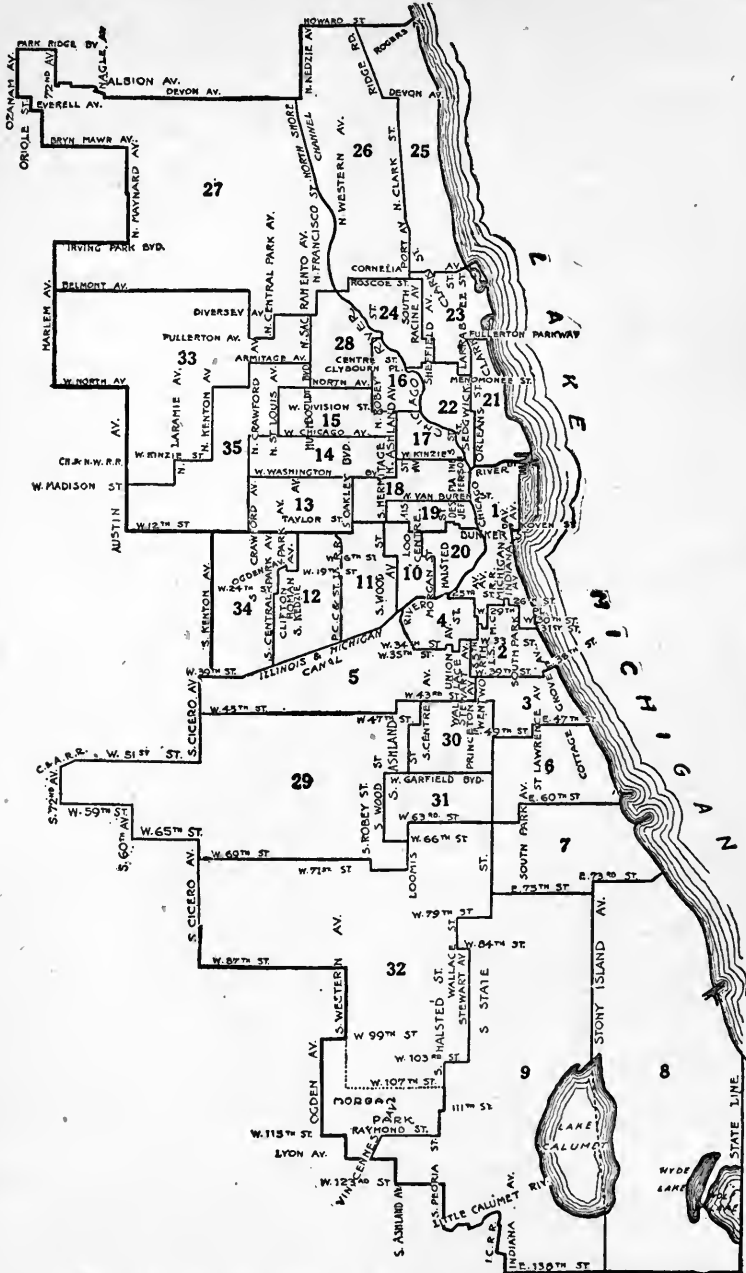
WIDTH OF TIRES REQUIRED IN CHICAGO.

The wide tire ordinance passed by the Chicago city council Feb. 4, 1908, requires that all four wheeled vehicles shall have tires proportionate to the load they carry, as follows:

Tires, inches.	Load.
3,000 pounds or under.....	1½
Between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds.....	2
Between 4,000 and 6,000 pounds.....	2½

Tires, inches.	Load.
Between 6,000 and 8,000 pounds.....	3¼
Between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds.....	3¾
Between 10,000 and 14,000 pounds.....	4¼
Between 14,000 and 18,000 pounds.....	5
Over 18,000 pounds.....	8

The width for two wheeled trucks is double.



MAP OF CHICAGO SHOWING WARD BOUNDARIES.

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911.

Ward.

1. Chicago river west and south of Wallace, south to W. 25th, east to Princeton, south to W. 28th-pl., east to S. Wells-st., south to W. 30th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 31st, east to Lake Shore right of way, north to W. 26th, east to S. Michigan-av., north to E. 25th, east to Indiana-av., south to E. 26th, east to South Park-av., south to E. 31st, east to Lake Michigan, north to river.
2. Lake Michigan and 31st-st. west to South Park-av., north to E. 26th, west to Indiana-av., north to E. 25th, west to S. Michigan-av., south to E. 26th, west to Lake Shore right of way, south to W. 31st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 30th, west to S. Wells-st., south to W. 33d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to 38th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 31st.
3. Lake Michigan and 47th, west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, north to W. 43d, west to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to E. 35th, east to Lake Michigan, southeast to 47th.
4. Wallace and river west and south to W. 34th-pl., east to S. Halsted, north to W. 34th, east to Union-av., south to W. 35th, east to Wallace, north to W. 33d, east to S. Wells-st., north to W. 28th-pl., west to Princeton-av., north to W. 25th, west to Wallace, north to river.
5. From intersection of river and south fork southwest along canal to W. 39th, west to S. 48th-av., south to W. 45th, east to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 43d, east to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 33d, west to Wallace, south to W. 35th, west to Union-av., north to W. 34th, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 35th, west to south fork of river and northwesterly to river.
6. Lake Michigan and E. 47th-st. west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, south to E. 63d, east to South Park-av., north to E. 60th, east to Lake Michigan, north-west to 47th.
7. Lake Michigan and E. 60th-st., west to South Park-av., south to E. 63d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 66th, east to Harvard-av., south to W. 67th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 71st, east to S. State, south to E. 75th, east to Stony Island-av., north to E. 73d, east to lake, northwest to E. 60th.
8. Lake Michigan and E. 73d-st., west to Stony Island-av., south through Lake Calumet to city limits, east to Indiana state line, north to lake and northwest to E. 73d.
9. Stony Island-av. and E. 75th, west to S. State, south to W. 79th, west to Wallace, south to W. 84th, east to Stewart-av., south to W. 103d, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 111th, west to S. Peoria, south to W. 115th, west to Vincennes-av., southwest to Lyon-av., east to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 123d, east to S. Halsted, south to city limits, east to Stony Island-av. projected, and north to E. 75th.
10. S. Racine-av. and W. 12th, west to Loomis, north to Taylor, west to S. Wood, south to W. 16th, east to S. Ashland-av., south to river, northeast to S. Morgan, north to W. 18th, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 16th, west to S. Racine-av., north to W. 12th.
11. S. Wood and Taylor, west to S. Oakley-bd., south to W. 12th, west to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., south to canal, northeast to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 16th, west to S. Wood, north to Taylor.
12. W. 12th and P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., west to S. Kedzie-av., south to W. 19th, west to S. Homan-av., north to Ogden-av., southwest to Clifton Park-av., south to W. 24th, west to S. Central Park-av., south to canal, northeast to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., north to W. 12th.
13. W. Washington-bd. and N. Oakley-bd., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Oakley-bd., north to W. Washington-bd.

Ward.

14. W. Chicago-av. and N. Ashland-av., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Washington-bd., east to N. Ashland-bd., north to W. Chicago-av.
15. W. North-av., and N. Robey, west to N. St. Louis-av., south to W. Chicago-av., east to N. Ashland-av., north to W. Division, west to N. Robey, north to W. North-av.
16. River and Fullerton-av., west to N. Robey, south to W. Division, east to river, northwest to Fullerton-av.
17. River and W. Division, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Kinzie, east to river, northwest to W. Division.
18. River and W. Kinzie, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Washington-bd., west to N. Oakley-bd., south to Taylor, east to S. Hermitage-av., north to W. Van Buren, east to river, north to W. Kinzie.
19. River and W. Van Buren, west to S. Hermitage-av., south to Taylor, east to Loomis, south to W. 12th, east to S. Halsted, north to Taylor, east to S. Desplaines, south to DeKoven, east to S. Jefferson, south to Bunker, east to river, north to W. Van Buren.
20. River and Bunker, west to S. Jefferson, north to DeKoven, west to S. Desplaines, north to Taylor, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 12th, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 16th, east to S. Morgan, south to W. 18th, west to S. Morgan, south to river, northeast to Bunker.
21. Lake Michigan and Fullerton-av., west to N. Clark, southeast to Sedgwick, south to W. Division, east to Orleans, south to river, east to lake and north to Fullerton-av.
22. Menomonee and Sedgwick, west to Larrabee, north to Center, west to Racine-av., south to Clybourn-pl., west to river, south and southeast to Orleans, north to W. Division, west to Sedgwick, north to Menomonee.
23. Cornelia-av. and Lake Michigan, west to Southport-av., south to Roscoe, east to Racine-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to Sheffield-av., south to Center, east to Larrabee, south to Menomonee, east to Sedgwick, north to N. Clark, northwest to Fullerton-av., east to Lake Michigan.
24. Roscoe and Racine-avs., west to N. Western-av., south to Belmont-av., west to river, southeast to Clybourn-pl., east to Racine-av., north to Center, east to Sheffield-av., north to Fullerton-av., west to Racine-av., north to Roscoe.
25. Lake Michigan and Rogers-av., southwest to Howard, west to Ridge-rd., southeast to Devon-av., east to N. Clark, southeast to Southport-av., south to Cornelia-av., east to Lake Michigan, northwest to Rogers-av.
26. Ridge-rd. and Howard, west to N. Kedzie-av., south to Devon-av., west to north shore channel, south along channel and river to Belmont-av., east to N. Western-av., north to Roscoe, east to Southport-av., north to N. Clark, northwest to Devon, west to Ridge-rd., northwest to Howard.
27. North shore channel and Devon-av., west to N. Narragansett-av., thence along city limits as established by annexation of Norwood Park to Park Ridge-bd. on north and Highland-av. on west, east and south to Bryn Mawr-av., east to N. Maynard-av., south to Irving Park-bd., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Belmont-av., east to N. Crawford-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to N. Central Park-av., north to Diversey-av., east to N. Francisco-av., north to Belmont-av., east to river, northwest along river and channel to Devon-av.
28. River and Belmont-av., west to N. Francisco-av., south to Diversey-av., west to N. Sacramento-av., south to W. North-av., east to N. Robey, north to Fullerton-av., east to river, northwest to Belmont-av.
29. S. Racine-av. and W. 43d, west to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 45th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 51st, west and southwest to

Ward.
 S. 72d-av., south to W. 59th, east to S. 60th-av., south to W. 65th, east to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 69th, east to S. Robey, south to W. 71st, east to Loomis, north to W. 66th, west to S. Wood, north to W. Garfield-bd., east to Loomis, north to W. 47th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 43d.
 30. S. State and W. 43d, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 47th, west to Loomis, south to W. Garfield-bd., east to S. State, north to W. 43d.
 31. S. State and W. Garfield-bd., west to S. Wood, south to W. 66th, east to Loomis, north to W. 63d, east to S. State, north to W. Garfield-bd.
 32. Stewart-av. and W. 63d, west to Loomis, south to W. 71st, west to S. Robey, north to W. 69th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 87th, east to S. Western-av., south to W. 99th, west to Ogden-av. (Morgan Park), south to W. 115th, east to S. Western-av., south to Lyon-av., east to Vincennes-av., northeast to Raymond, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 111th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 107th, east to S. Halsted, north to W. 103d, east to Stewart-av., north to W. 84th, west to Wallace, north to W. 79th, east to S. State, north to

Ward.
 W. 71st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 67th, west to Harvard-av., north to W. 66th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 63d.
 33. Diversey and N. Sacramento-avs., west to N. Central Park-av., south to Fullerton-av., west to N. Crawford-av., north to Belmont-av., west to N. Harlem-av., south to North-av., east to S. Austin-av., south to Madison, east to N. Laramie-av., north to W. Kinzie, east to N. Kenton-av., north to North-av., east to N. Crawford-av., north to Armitage-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Diversey-av.
 34. S. Kedzie-av. and W. 12th, west to S. Kenton-av., south to W. 39th, east to canal, north-east to S. Central Park-av., north to W. 24th, east to Clifton Park-av., north to Ogden-av., northeast to S. Homan-av., south to W. 19th, east to S. Kedzie-av., north to W. 12th.
 35. N. Sacramento and Armitage-avs., west to N. Crawford-av., south to W. North-av., west to N. Kenton-av., south to W. Kinzie, west to N. Laramie-av., south to Madison, west to S. Austin-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Crawford-av., north to W. Chicago-av., east to St. Louis-av., north to W. North-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Armitage-av.

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....1803
 Fort Dearborn massacre.....Aug. 15, 1812
 Chicago surveyed and platted.....1830
 Cook county organized.....1831
 Town of Chicago incorporated.....August, 1833
 City of Chicago incorporated.....March 4, 1837
 First election held.....March 31, 1837
 First money panic.....1837
 First railroad opened.....1845
 Cholera epidemic.....1854
 Second money panic.....1857
 Great fire (loss \$200,000,000).....Oct. 8-9, 1871
 Third financial panic.....1873
 City incorporated under general law.....April 23, 1875
 Savings bank crash.....1877
 World's Fair held.....1893
 Centennial celebrated.....Sept. 26-30, 1903
 Iroquois theater fire.....Dec. 30, 1903
 Eastland disaster.....July 24, 1915
 Population July 1, 1918 (est.)—2,596,681.
 Appropriations, all purposes (1918)—\$69,522,128.27.
 Area in square miles—200.371.
 Assessed valuation, total all property (1917)—\$1,062,959,802 (one-third actual value).
 Assets, fixed (1917)—\$200,357,923.27.
 Asylums—127.
 Banks, national, state and private—168.
 Boulevards, mileage of—52.
 Cetermetries, number of—59.
 Churches, chapels and missions—1,200.
 Clearings by associated banks (1917)—\$24,974,974.478.
 Debt (gross funded)—\$34,633,500.
 Dispensaries—22.
 Elevation—Above sea level, 600 feet; above Lake Michigan, 19 feet.
 Employs on city pay rolls (1917)—32,342.
 Expense, municipal (1917)—\$76,918,788.65.
 Exports, direct (1917)—\$4,413,790.
 Firemen, number of, including officers—2,027.
 Fire alarm boxes—2,135.

Fireboats—6
 Fire engines—125.
 Fire engine companies—125.
 Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
 Hospitals—84.
 Imports of merchandise (1917)—\$29,825,892.
 Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1918)—\$304,374,930.33.
 Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
 Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
 Libraries—30.
 Lights, street, in service—51,630.
 Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
 Mail carriers (1918)—2,189.
 Mail, pieces of, handled, fiscal year (1918)—2,024,142,260.
 Manufactures in 1914, value of product—\$1,482,814,000.
 Medical schools—29.
 Newspapers and periodicals—820.
 Parks, area of public, in acres—3,949.
 Police force, all branches—5,277.
 Postal receipts, year ending June 30, 1918—\$31,107,476.25.
 Postal savings banks depositors (1918)—25,179.
 Pupils enrolled in public schools (1918)—368,225.
 Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
 Revenue, municipal (1917)—\$80,590,839.39.
 Saloons, number of (Nov. 1, 1918)—5,693.
 Schools, public, number of—296.
 Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23½.
 Street railway mileage—1,350.
 Streets and alleys, total mileage—4,824.
 Teachers in public schools, number of—3,316.
 Tonnage of vessels cleared in 1917—10,948,048.
 Value (actual) of real estate and personal property (1917)—\$3,188,879,406.
 Water used in a year (1917), gallons—234,132,030,000.
 Width of city, east to west—9 miles.

CHICAGO INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections in first district, Illinois, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1918. [From report of Julius F. Smietanka, internal revenue collector.]
 Income tax\$251,576,061.33
 Beer stamps10,321,102.88
 Documentary stamps2,391,360.26
 Wine and cordial stamps45,685.76
 Tobacco stamps2,753,766.49
 Snuff stamps947,815.25
 Cigar stamps855,160.37
 Cigarette stamps2,436.32
 Spirits stamps2,217,240.23
 Oleomargarine stamps646,962.59
 Butter stamps14,337.63

Special tax.....\$523,505.59
 Opium orders2,493.50
 Playing cards27,874.71
 Capital stock tax.....2,036,331.81
 Sales Tax—Beverages462,234.98
 Sales Tax—Utilities and Ins. 13,047,027.36
 Sales Tax—Add. and Dues... 1,871,784.91
 Sales Tax—Commodities1,639,473.69
 Floor tax on spirits.....10,260,529.17
 Floor Tax on tobacco, etc.... 203,561.04
 Estate tax2,052,570.98
 Penalties, etc.474,613.48
 Total304,374,930.33
 Total, 191742,330,963.51

RULES OF THE ROAD FOR MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES.

[From Chicago police ordinances.]

All vehicles shall keep as close to the right hand curb as prudence and safety shall permit, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle and except when running within car tracks. An overtaken vehicle must at all times be passed on its left side, except that in case of motor vehicles and motorcycles passing street cars or other vehicles when running within the car tracks; in such case such motor vehicle or motorcycle shall not turn to the left into the track reserved for street cars and vehicles moving in the opposite direction, but shall pass to the right of such street car or vehicle so overtaken.

Vehicles upon overtaking any street car which is stopped for the purpose of discharging or taking on passengers must not approach nearer than ten feet of it nor pass it while it is so stopped.

No vehicle, unless in charge of a driver, is permitted to stand more than 30 minutes in any street or alley in the district bounded by Lake street, Wabash avenue, Harrison and Market streets.

Mufflers and horns or bells are required on all automobiles and motorcycles. Light showing license number to be controlled from outside. Headlights must not be so bright as to dazzle or confuse.

No vehicle shall proceed at a speed greater than the law allows and which is safe and proper under the conditions obtaining. The state law prohibits a speed greater than ten miles an hour in business and fifteen miles an hour in residence districts of cities and villages.

No vehicle shall cross any street at a speed exceeding one-half its legal speed.

No vehicle shall emerge from any alley, stable or garage at a pace faster than a walk.

On all thoroughfares the heavy and slow moving vehicles shall, as far as conditions permit, keep to the right, to allow the rapid moving and lighter traffic to proceed independently.

A vehicle meeting another shall turn to the right.

A vehicle turning into another street to the right shall turn the corner as near the right hand curb as possible.

A vehicle turning into another street to the left shall circle around the center of the street intersection.

A vehicle crossing from one side of the street to the other shall keep to the right.

No vehicle shall stop with the left side to the curb.

No vehicle shall stand backed up to the curb except when actually loading or unloading.

No vehicle shall, except in emergencies, stop in any street or highway except near the right hand curb so as not to obstruct a crossing.

No vehicle shall back to make a turn in any street if by so doing it interferes with other vehicles, but shall go around the block or to a street wide enough to turn in without blocking the traffic.

Vehicles will enter north and south alleys and all L-shaped alleys from the north and leave from the south; east and west alleys from the east and leave from the west.

Horse drawn vehicles have the right of way over power driven vehicles, street cars excepted. Motor vehicles are not permitted to stand within fifteen feet of a hydrant.

No private vehicle shall be permitted to stand or use the space in a public stand except to receive or discharge passengers or merchandise.

No driver of a public vehicle shall seek employment by repeatedly driving his vehicle to and fro in a short space before any theater, hotel, railway station, boat landing or other place of public gathering. Any driver may solicit employment by driving through any public street without stops other than those due to obstructions to traffic and at such speed as not to interfere with traffic, and he may pass and re-pass theaters, hotels, etc., but must go at least two blocks before turning back.

Loading Zones.

Loading zones at which vehicles may stop for the purpose of loading or unloading merchandise destined for or received from near by buildings have been established at the following places:

- West curb of North State north of Randolph.
- West curb of North State north of Washington.
- East curb of Dearborn south of Madison.
- East curb of Dearborn south of Washington.
- East curb of Dearborn south of Randolph.
- West curb of Clark north of Madison.
- West curb of Clark north of Monroe.
- East curb of LaSalle south of Madison.
- East curb of LaSalle south of Washington.
- North curb of Randolph east of Dearborn.
- North curb of Washington east of Dearborn.
- North curb of Washington east of Clark.
- North curb of Washington east of LaSalle.
- North curb of Madison east of Dearborn.
- North curb of Madison east of Clark.
- North curb of Madison east of LaSalle.
- South curb of Monroe west of Clark.
- South curb of Monroe west of Dearborn.

The loading zones are the spaces between the curbs and the nearest street car tracks for a distance of not to exceed 100 feet from the corner lot line. Vehicles in passing through loading zones shall do so in single file and keep as close as possible to the curb on the right.

Vehicles Standing on Street.

No vehicle shall be permitted to stand continuously in one place in any public street or alley in the city of Chicago within the district bounded on the north by the north line of Lake street, on the east by the east line of Wabash avenue, on the south by the south line of Harrison street and on the west by the west line of Market street between the hours of 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. for a longer period than 30 minutes, except at public vehicle stands.

No vehicle shall be permitted to stand on any public street or alley in the city of Chicago upon which street cars are operated within the district bounded on the north by the north line of Lake street, on the east by the east line of Wabash avenue, on the south by the south line of Van Buren street and on the west by the west line of Market street during the hours from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. and from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m. for a longer period at any one time than will be necessary for such vehicle to load or unload its occupants, baggage or merchandise.

Public Vehicle Stands.

1. South side of Randolph from LaSalle to Clark.
3. North side of Washington from Garland court to Michigan avenue.
4. North side of Washington from Clark to LaSalle.
5. South Side of Madison from Wabash to Michigan avenue.
6. South side of Madison from Clark to Dearborn.
7. North side of Madison from Clark to LaSalle.
8. South side of Adams from Michigan avenue to Wabash.
11. South side of Quincy from Dearborn to State (sightseeing cars only).
12. South side of Van Buren from Michigan avenue to Wabash.
14. South side of Congress from State to Wabash.
15. North side of Harrison from Wells to Franklin.
16. North side of 8th street from State to Wabash.
17. South side of 8th street from State to Wabash.
18. North side of Park row from Michigan avenue to Illinois Central.
19. West side of Wabash from Randolph to first alley north.
20. West side of Wabash from Congress to Harrison.
21. West side of Plymouth court from Polk to 300 feet north.

22. West side of Plymouth court from Jackson to 100 feet south.
23. West side of Dearborn from Randolph to Washington.
24. West side of Dearborn from 150 feet north of Van Buren to 50 feet south of Jackson.
25. West side of Clark from Hotel Sherman to Lake.
26. West side of Clark from 50 feet south of Randolph to Washington.
28. East side of Clark from 100 feet south of Madison to Monroe.
29. East side of Clark from Jackson to Adams (sightseeing cars only).
30. East side of LaSalle from Madison to alley north.
31. West side of LaSalle from 50 feet south of Monroe to 50 feet north of Adams.
32. West side of LaSalle from Jackson to Van Buren.
33. East side of Canal from Madison to Washington.
50. North side of 35th street from 100 feet east of Shields to 240 feet east.
51. North side of 35th street from 350 feet east of Shields to 300 feet east.
52. North side of 39th street from Cottage Grove to 50 feet east.
53. North side of Addison from Clark to 50 feet east.
54. North side of Addison from 150 feet east of Clark to 200 feet east.
55. East side of Broadway from Wilson to 200 feet south.
56. East side of Calumet from 51st street to 50th street.
57. West side of Canal from Adams to Monroe.
58. East side of Canal from 119 feet south of Madison to 33d street.
59. East side of Canal from 119 feet north of Adams to 140 feet north.
60. East side of Clarendon from north and south of main entrances to beach to 175 feet south and 100 feet north thereof.
61. East side of Clarendon from Wilson to 150 feet north.
62. East side of Clark from North avenue to 250 feet south.
63. West side of Clark from 20 feet south of Division to 250 feet south.
64. East side of Clark from Broadway to 150 feet north.
65. East side of Cottage Grove from 39th street to alley 130 feet north.
66. East side of Cottage Grove from 100 feet south of 63d to 64th street.
67. West side of Indiana from 39th street to 134 feet south.
68. South side of Madison from Kedzie to 260 feet east.
69. South side of Ohio from Rush to Cass.
70. East side of Robey from North avenue to 85 feet north.
71. East side of Shields from 35th street to 225 feet north.

Parking for Automobiles.

The only free parking place for automobiles in Chicago is in Grant park, across from Van Buren street.

NEW UNION RAILWAY STATION.

Ordinances for a new union passenger station and new freight terminals on the west side were passed by the city council March 23, 1914, after many months of investigation and consideration. Under the ordinances the union passenger station, to be occupied by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, Alton and St. Paul railroads, is to be located on the block bounded by Canal, Adams, Clinton and Jackson streets. Under Canal street there will be a subway connecting a large concourse on the east of that thoroughfare with the station. Sixteen passenger tracks will lead to the south and ten to the north. This part of the passenger terminal will reach practically from Carroll avenue on the north to 12th street on the south. The Pennsylvania freighthouses will be located immediately north of 12th street and extend to Taylor street, while the Burlington freighthouses will be between Harrison and Taylor streets and near Canal street. In exchange for rights in certain streets the railroads agreed to make improvements as follows:

Improvements.	Cost.
Viaduct, Monroe street.....	\$100,000
Viaduct, 12th street.....	270,000
Viaduct, Congress street.....	300,000
Viaducts, 14th and 16th streets.....	400,000
Viaducts, Taylor, Polk, Harrison, Van Buren, Jackson, Adams, Madison, Randolph and Lake streets.....	1,760,000
Elevated roadway, Canal and Kinzie streets	650,000
Revamping of Canal street, Washington to 12th street.....	2,375,000
Total	5,855,000

To fit in with these improvements the city agreed to the following improvements at the costs estimated:

Bridge, Monroe street.....	\$500,000
Double decked bridge, Kinzie street.....	600,000
Land to widen Canal street to 100 feet..	760,753
Total	1,860,753

In addition, the roads agreed to pay \$1,511,000 in cash compensation.

The total cost to the railroads of the improvements under the terminal ordinances was estimated at \$65,000,000, exclusive of money previously paid for land.

Feb. 19, 1915, the city council passed an ordinance providing for the vacation of certain streets and alleys in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio freight terminal ordinance, making it possible for that road to vacate part of its old yards, which are needed for the new union terminal. The city, in payment for the streets and alleys surrendered to the railroad company, received \$111,504.77.

Work on the union terminal was begun Feb. 22, 1915. It consisted of preparing for the new freighthouses of the Pennsylvania company. Later, work was completed on some of the street changes made necessary by the plans. Little or no work was done in 1918 owing to restrictions placed on building by the government on account of the war.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

- Anti-Saloon League—Headquarters, 1200 Security building, 189 West Madison street, Chicago; superintendent, F. Scott McBride.
- Bar Association—President, Walter L. Province, Taylorville; secretary, R. Allen Steffens, Danville.
- Charities and Correction—President, W. S. Reynolds, Chicago; secretary, A. L. Bowen, Springfield.
- Civil Service Reform Association—President, A. S. Lecke, Joliet; secretary, E. R. Blackwood, 312, 35 North Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward S. Stewart, Chicago.
- Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Miss Jessie Spafford, Rockford; general secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Zimmerman, Chicago.
- Illinois Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Associations—President, Mrs. Harry L. Fleming, Bloomington; auditor, Mrs. Florence M. Kiser, Chicago.
- Illinois Daily Press Association—President, John Sundine, Moline; secretary, George Shaw, Dixon.
- Illinois Humane Society—President, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott; office, 1145 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.
- Illinois State Medical Association—President, Dr. J. Warren Van Derslice, Oak Park; secretary, Dr. W. H. Gilmore, Mount Vernon.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

LOOP STATIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Adams and Wabash. | 7. Madison and Wells. |
| 2. Madison and Wabash. | 8. Quincy and Wells. |
| 3. Randolph and Wabash. | 9. LaSalle and Van Buren. |
| 4. State and Lake. | 10. Dearborn and Van Buren. |
| 5. Clark and Lake. | 11. State & Van Buren. |
| 6. Randolph and Wells. | |

Transfer Stations on the Loop.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Adams and Wabash. | 3. Randolph and Wells. |
| 2. Clark and Lake. | 4. State and Van Buren. |

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Evanston Division.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Kinzie street. | 22. Wilson avenue. |
| 2. Chicago avenue. | 23. Argyle avenue. |
| 3. Oak street. | 24. Bryn Mawr avenue (Edgewater). |
| 4. Division street. | 25. Thorndale avenue. |
| 5. Schiller street. | 26. Granville-av. (North Edgewater station). |
| 6. Sedgwick street. | 27. Loyola avenue. |
| 7. Larrabee street. | 28. Rogers Park. |
| 8. Halsted street. | 29. Birchwood avenue. |
| 9. Willow street. | 30. Howard street. |
| 10. Center street. | 31. Calvary. |
| 11. Webster avenue. | 32. Main street. |
| 12. Fullerton avenue. | 33. Dempster street. |
| 13. Wrightwood avenue. | 34. Davis street. |
| 14. Diversey boulevard. | 35. Foster street. |
| 15. Wellington avenue. | 36. Noyes street. |
| 16. Belmont avenue. | 37. Central street. |
| 17. Clark street. | 38. Isabella street. |
| 18. Addison street. | 39. Linden avenue. |
| 19. Grace street. | |
| 20. Sheridan road. | |
| 21. Buena Park. | |

Ravenswood Branch.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Southport avenue. | 7. Robey street. |
| 2. Paulina street. | 8. Western avenue. |
| 3. Addison street. | 9. Rockwell street. |
| 4. Irving Park-bd. | 10. Francisco avenue. |
| 5. Montrose boulevard. | 11. Kedzie avenue. |
| 6. Ravenswood. | 12. Kimball avenue. |

Stub Terminal Station.

North Water and Clark streets.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Jackson Park Division.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Congress & Wabash. | 15. 55th street. |
| 2. 12th street. | 16. 58th street. |
| 3. 18th street. | 17. 61st street. |
| 4. 22d street. | 18. South Park avenue and 63d street. |
| 5. 26th street. | 19. Cottage Grove avenue and 63d street. |
| 6. 29th street. | 20. University avenue and 63d street. |
| 7. 31st street. | 21. Dorchester avenue and 63d street. |
| 8. 33d street. | 22. Stony Island avenue and 63d street (Jackson park). |
| 9. 35th street. | |
| 10. 39th street. | |
| 11. Indiana avenue. | |
| 12. 43d street. | |
| 13. 47th street. | |
| 14. 51st street. | |

Englewood Branch.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. State street. | 5. Parnell-av. & 63d-st. |
| 2. Wentworth avenue. | 6. Halsted and 63d-sts. |
| 3. Princeton avenue. | 7. Racine avenue. |
| 4. Harvard and 63d-sts. | 8. Loomis street. |

Normal Park Branch.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 65th street. | 3. 69th street. |
| 2. 67th street. | |

Kenwood Branch.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Grand boulevard. | Drexel boulevard. |
| 2. Vincennes avenue. | 4. Ellis & Lake Park-av. |
| 3. Cottage Grove and | 5. 42d place. |

Stockyards Branch.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wallace street. | 5. Swift. |
| 2. Halsted street. | 6. Packers avenue. |
| 3. Exchange avenue. | 7. Armour. |
| 4. Morris. | |

Stub Terminal Station.

Congress and State streets.

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Main Line and Garfield Park Branch.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Franklin street. | 6. Marshfield avenue. |
| 2. Canal street. | 7. Ogden avenue. |
| 3. Halsted street. | 8. Hoyne avenue. |
| 4. Racine avenue. | 9. Western avenue. |
| 5. Laffin street. | 10. California avenue. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 11. Sacramento-bd. | 20. Central street. |
| 12. Kedzie avenue. | 21. Austin avenue. |
| 13. St. Louis avenue. | 22. Lombard avenue. |
| 14. Garfield park. | 23. Gunderson avenue. |
| 15. Crawford avenue. | 24. Oak Park avenue. |
| 16. Trapp avenue. | 25. Home avenue. |
| 17. Kilbourn avenue. | 26. Harlem avenue. |
| 18. Cicero avenue. | 27. Hannah street. |
| 19. Laramie avenue. | 28. Desplaines avenue. |

Douglas Park Branch.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Polk street. | 13. Lawndale avenue. |
| 2. 12th street. | 14. Crawford avenue. |
| 3. 14th place. | 15. Kildare avenue. |
| 4. 18th street. | 16. Kenton avenue. |
| 5. Wood street. | 17. 48th avenue. |
| 6. Hoyne avenue. | 18. 50th avenue. |
| 7. Western avenue. | 19. 52d avenue. |
| 8. California avenue. | 20. 54th avenue. |
| 9. Douglas park. | 21. 56th avenue. |
| 10. Kedzie avenue. | 22. 58th avenue. |
| 11. Homan avenue. | 23. Austin avenue. |
| 12. Clifton Park avenue. | 24. 62d avenue. |

Logan Square Branch.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Madison street. | 6. Robey street. |
| 2. Lake street transfer. | 7. Western avenue. |
| 3. Grand avenue. | 8. California avenue. |
| 4. Chicago avenue. | 9. Logan square. |
| 5. Division street. | |

Humboldt Park Branch.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western avenue. | 4. Kedzie avenue. |
| 2. California avenue. | 5. Ballou street. |
| 3. Humboldt park. | 6. Lawndale avenue. |

Transfer Point Between Metropolitan and Oak Park.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Terminal Station.

Wells street and Van Buren.

CHICAGO & OAK PARK ELEVATED STATIONS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Clinton street. | 15. Hamlin avenue. |
| 2. Halsted street. | 16. Crawford avenue. |
| 3. Morgan street. | 17. Kostner avenue. |
| 4. Ann street. | 18. Cicero avenue. |
| 5. Sheldon street. | 19. Laramie avenue. |
| 6. Ashland avenue. | 20. Central avenue. |
| 7. Lake street transfer. | 21. Menard avenue. |
| 8. Robey street. | 22. Austin avenue. |
| 9. Oakley boulevard. | 23. Lombard avenue. |
| 10. Campbell avenue. | 24. Ridgeland avenue. |
| 11. California avenue. | 25. Oak Park avenue. |
| 12. Sacramento-bd. | 26. Wisconsin avenue. |
| 13. Kedzie avenue. | 27. Forest Park. |
| 14. Garfield park. | |

Transfer Station Between Oak Park and Metropolitan.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Stations.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| 1. Market and Randolph streets. |
| 2. Madison and Market streets. |

LEADING MOTHER TONGUES IN ILLINOIS (1910).

[Government census report.]

Tongue.	Number.	Tongue.	Number.
English*	636,146	Russian	4,036
German	381,956	Ruthenian	1,299
Dutch†	34,412	Slovenian	16,713
Flemish	10,525	Serbo-Croatian..	16,151
Swedish	236,023	Bulgarian	2,616
Norwegian	71,308	Slavic‡	3,773
Danish	38,305	Lithuanian§	12,767
Italian	119,132	Yiddish**	117,153
French	55,837	Magyar	19,795
Spanish	1,853	Finnish	3,359
Portuguese	1,448	Armenian	1,564
Roumanian	3,039	Syriant††	1,575
Greek	11,831	Turkish	433
Polish	274,661	Albanian	75
Bohemiant	124,225	All mother	2,926,407
Slovak	20,315	tongues	2,926,407

*Includes Celtic. †Includes Frisian. ‡Includes Moravian. §Not specified. ¶Includes Lettish. **Includes Hebrew. ††Includes Arabic.

CHICAGO STREET NUMBERING GUIDE.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given herewith. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

North from Madison.

1	Madison.	5500	Catalpa-av.
100	Washington.	5600	Bryn Mawr-av.
150	Randolph.	5700	Hollywood-av.
200	Lake.	5730	Edgewater-av.
300	South Water.	5800	Victoria.
400	Kinzie.	5900	Thorndale-av.
430	Anstin-av.	5938	Ridge-av.(at Clark)
500	Illinois.	6000	Peterson-av.
530	Grand-av.	6100	Norwood-av.
600	Ohio.	6200	Granville-av.
630	Ontario.	6300	Rosemont-av.
660	Erle.	6400	Devon-av.
700	Huron.	6700	North Shore-av.
730	Superior.	6800	Pratt-av.
800	Chicago-av.	6900	Farwell-av.
848	Chestnut.	6944	Morse-av.
867	Brenan-st.	7000	Lunt-av.
920	Locust.	7100	Estes-av.
940	Walton-pl.	7200	Kenilworth-av.
1000	Oak.	7300	Chase-av.
1100	Maple.	7400	Junata-st.
1149	Elm.	7500	Birchwood-av.
1200	Division.	7548	Howard.
1300	Goethe.	7548	City limits.
1400	Schiller.		
1500	Barton-pl.		
1536	Germania-pl.		
1600	North-av.		
1700	Eugenie.		
1800	Menomonee.		
1900	Wisconsin.		
2000	Center.		
2100	Garfield-av.		
2200	Webster-av.		
2300	Belden-av.		
2400	Fullerton-pky.		
2460	Arlington-pl.		
2473	Roslyn-pl.		
2501	St. James-pl.		
2530	Deming-pl.		
2600	Wrightwood-av.		
2701	Sherman-pl.		
2800	Diversey-pky.		
2901	York-pl.		
2932	Oakdale-av.		
3000	Wellington-av.		
3100	Barry-av.		
3200	Belmont-av.		
3300	School.		
3400	Roscoe.		
3500	Cornelia.		
3538	Eddy.		
3600	Addison.		
3700	Waveland.		
3800	Grace.		
3900	Byron.		
4000	Irving Park-bd.		
4100	Belle Plaine-av.		
4200	Berteau-av.		
4300	Cullom-av.		
4400	Montrose-av.		
4500	Sunnyside-av.		
4600	Wilson-av.		
4700	Leland-av.		
4800	Lawrence-av.		
4900	Ainslie.		
5000	Argyle.		
5100	Carmen-av.		
5200	Poster-av.		
5300	Berwyn-av.		
5400	Balmoral-av.		

South from Madison.

1	Madison.	100	Monroe.
100	Monroe.	200	Adams.
200	Adams.	232	Quincy.
300	Jackson-bd.	300	Jackson-bd.
400	Van Buren.	400	Van Buren.
500	Congress.	700	East 7th.
600	Harrison.	800	Polk.
700	East 7th.	900	East 9th.
800	Polk.	1000	Taylor.
900	East 9th.	1100	East 11th.
1000	Taylor.		
1100	East 11th.		
	<i>East from State.</i>		
	(North of river.)		
1	State.	40	Cass.
40	Cass.	100	Rush.
100	Rush.	112	Tower-ct.
112	Tower-ct.	140	Lincoln Park-bd.
140	Lincoln Park-bd.	201	St. Clair.
201	St. Clair.	300	Fairbanks-ct.
300	Fairbanks-ct.	326	*Lake Shore drive.
326	*Lake Shore drive.		
	*At Chicago-av.		
	<i>East from State.</i>		
	(South of river.)		
1	State.	46	Wabash.
46	Wabash.	100	Michlgan-av.
100	Michlgan-av.	200	Indiana-av.
200	Indiana-av.	300	Prairie-av.
300	Prairie-av.	344	Calumet-av.
344	Calumet-av.	400	South Park-av.
400	South Park-av.	435	Vernon-av.
435	Vernon-av.	500	Vincennes-av.
500	Vincennes-av.	533	Rhodes-av.
533	Rhodes-av.	600	St. Lawrence-av.
600	St. Lawrence-av.	634	Champlain-av.
634	Champlain-av.	700	Langley-av.
700	Langley-av.	734	Evans-av.
734	Evans-av.	834	Maryland-av.
834	Maryland-av.	900	Drexel-av.
900	Drexel-av.	934	Ingliside-av.
934	Ingliside-av.	1000	Ellis-av.
1000	Ellis-av.	1100	Greenwood-av.
1100	Greenwood-av.	1152	Woodlawn-av.

1300	Kimbark-av.	1200	Racine-av.
1324	Kenwood-av.	1248	Elizabeth.
1400	Dorchester-av.	1300	Throop.
1434	Dante-av.	1400	*Throop-av.
1500	Blackstone-av.	1401	Loomis.
1600	Stony Island-av.	1408	Sheldon.
1631	Cornell-av.	1448	Bishop.
1700	East End-av.	1501	Lafin.
1735	Ridgeland-av.	1600	Ashland-bd.
1800	Cregier-av.	1700	Paulina.
1900	Baldwin-av.	1734	Hermitage-av.
1934	Euclid-av.	1800	Wood.
2000	Jeffery-av.	1835	Honore.
2100	Cañokia-av.	1900	Lincoln.
2200	Paxton-av.	1935	Winchester-av.
2300	Crandon-av.	2000	Robey.
2400	Yates-av.	2035	Seeley-av.
2500	Essex-av.	2100	Hoynes-av.
2600	Colfax-av.	2200	Leavitt.
2700	Marquette-av.	2300	Oakley-bd.
2800	Barnham-av.	2400	Western-av.
2900	Escanaba-av.	2500	Campbell-av.
3000	Commercial-av.	2600	Rockwell.
3100	Baltimore-av.	2700	Washtenaw-av.
3200	Brandon-av.	2800	California-av.
3300	Buffalo-av.	2900	Francisco-av.
3400	Green Bay-av.	3000	Sacramento-av.

West from State.

1	State.	3300	Spaulding-av.
50	Dearborn-st.	3356	Homan-av.
100	Clark.	3501	St. Louis-av.
150	LaSalle.	3553	Central Park-av.
200	Wells.	3800	Hamlin-av.
300	*Franklin.	3900	Springfield-av.
340	*Orleans.	4000	Crawford-av.
350	Market.	4100	Karlov-av.
400	*Sedgwick.	4200	Keeler-av.
412	The river.	4300	Kildare-av.
434	*Townsend.	4400	Kostner-av.
460	*Millon-av.	4500	Kilbourn-av.
500	Canal.	4600	Kenton-av.
530	*Larrabee.	4700	Kilpatrick-av.
540	Clifton.	4800	Cleora-av.
600	Jefferson.	4900	Lamon-av.
640	Desplaines.	5000	Laverne-av.
700	Union.	5100	Leclaire-av.
790	*Orchard.	5200	Larmlie-av.
800	Halsted.	5324	Latrobe-av.
839	Green.	5300	Lockwood-av.
900	Peoria.	5334	Lorel-av.
932	Sangamon.	5400	Long-av.
1000	Morgan.	5440	Lotus-av.
1000	*Sheffield-av.	5500	Pine-av.
1032	Carpenter.	5600	Central-av.
1034	*Osgood.	5644	Parkside-av.
1100	Curtis.	5700	Waller-av.
1100	*Seminary-av.	5800	Menard-av.
1111	Aberdeen.	5900	Mayfield-av.
1132	May.	5938	Mason-av.
1134	*Clifton-av.	5968	N. Austin-av.
1164	Ann.		

*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in the business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines. State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1861-1920).

1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.
 1876-1884—Luther Laflin Mills, Rep.
 1884-1888—Jullus S. Grinnell, Dem.
 1888-1892—Joel M. Longenecker, Rep.
 1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.

1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.
 1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.
 1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.
 1912-1920—Maclay Hoyne, Dem.

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Francis T. Simmons, John H. Hardin, Andrew Lanquist, Albert W. Goodrich, Bertram M. Winston, Samuel M. Felton, William Wrigley, Jr.

Officers—President, Francis T. Simmons; vice-president, John H. Hardin; auditor, Andrew Lanquist; secretary and superintendent, John C. Cannon; attorney, R. K. Baldwin; treasurer, Frederick H. Rawson.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river, and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 642.63 acres, with 11,755 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension contains a 57 acre yacht harbor. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing.

The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor and indoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; area 8.17 acres.

Union Square—Goothe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

Length of North Side Boulevards.

In miles and fractions of miles.	
Dearborn parkway, .120.	North avenue, .275.
Diversey parkway, 2.302.	Lincoln Park West, .448.
Fullerton parkway, .510.	Sheridan road, 5.056.
Garfield avenue, .026.	North State parkway, .226.
Lake Shore drive, 2.262.	
Lincoln parkway, .530.	

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by Circuit court judges)—Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, L. B. Patterson, John Barton Payne, John Baln.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; Albert Mohr, auditor; William A. Tilden, treasurer; John F. Neil, secretary; Roy O. West, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 32.6 square miles, population is in excess of 800,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.93 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court, the Field Museum of Natural History occupying the World's Fair art building located in the northern part of the park, and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the museum and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.63 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres has been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. This park is under construction. Temporary provision is made for athletic work in the northern part of the park. The Logan monument, the airplane mail landing place and the Art institute are located in this park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bounded on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.83 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 53d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swimming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a band stand under which concerts are given during the summer

every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 11th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C. R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by Wells street, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C. L. S. & E. railway.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park except boating.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 16 Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue; same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Elk avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western Avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—188 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 39th streets and also between 51st and 60th streets.

Jackson Boulevard—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—66 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 67th street.

Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.

South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—John I. Bagdzianas, William Ganschow, William F. Grower, Jens C. Hansen, Richard J. Powers, I. Shapiro, John F. Smulski.

Officers—John F. Smulski, president; Richard J. Powers, auditor; William Ganschow, treasurer; I. Shapiro, secretary; John A. Pelka, clerk of the board; Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect; Albert C. Schrader, superintendent and engineer; Robert E. Gentzel, attorney; Fred G. Heuchling, superintendent of employment; Edwin S. Prouty, captain of police.

Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West 12th street, thence east along 12th street to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,253.15 acres, consisting of 19 parks and playground areas and 29,527 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 813.27 acres. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Humboldt Park—Area 205.86 acres; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.

Garfield Park—Area 187.53 acres; bounded on the

- north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and Colorado avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women; also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.
- Douglas Park**—Area 181.99 acres; bounded on the north by West 12th street, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.
- Union Park**—Area 17.37 acres; bounded on the north by Lake street; east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. An outdoor natatorium for the summer months, and shower baths are open all year. A children's playground with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.
- Jefferson Park**—Area 7.02 acres; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.
- Vernon Park**—Area 6.14 acres; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.
- Wicker Park**—Area 4.03 acres; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Foster street and west by Robey street.
- Holstein Park**—Area 1.94 acres; bounded on the north by Ems streets, south by Hamburg street, and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playground and a children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.
- Campbell Park**—Area 1.38 acres; a strip of land 100 feet wide lying between Oakley boulevard and Leavitt street and one block north of Polk street.
- Shedd's Park**—Area 1.13 acres; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. A library and reading room, and assembly hall.
- Bernard A. Eckhart Park**—Area 8.125 acres; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunchrooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playground with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.
- Stanford Park**—Area 2.85 acres; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.
- Dvorak Park**—Area 3.85 acres; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Fisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart park.
- Franklin Park**—Area 8.26 acres; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided. An outdoor natatorium for summer months, and shower baths the whole year; an outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playground with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.
- Pulaski Park**—Area 3.8 acres; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; contains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.
- Harrison Park**—Area 8.24 acres; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playground for the children, with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus and children's gardens.
- Sheridan Park**—Area 3.57 acres; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating. Shower baths are open the whole year.
- Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground**—Area 1.057 acres; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playground, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.
- Columbus Park**—Area 154 acres; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right-of-way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.
- New Congress Park Site**—Area, 5.16 acres; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities. Site acquired in June, 1915.
- West Adams Boulevard**—.492 mile long and 66 feet wide; from South Central avenue to South Austin boulevard.
- Ashland Boulevard**—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street, south to West 12th street.
- North and South Austin Boulevard**—3 miles long, 66 feet to 80 feet in width; from West 12th street to West North avenue.
- South California Boulevard**—.692 mile long, from West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard south to West Thirty-First Street boulevard.
- Central Park Boulevard**—.448 mile long, 80 feet wide; North, from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); South, from West Madison street to Colorado avenue, along the east side of Garfield park.
- Douglas Boulevard**—.377 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas park (Albany avenue).
- Franklin Boulevard**—.763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks.
- North Homan Boulevard**—.254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park.
- Humboldt Boulevard**—.834 mile long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt park (North avenue).
- Independence Boulevard**—.819 mile long, from Garfield park (Colorado avenue) south to Douglas boulevard.
- West Jackson Boulevard**—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side.
- North Kedzie Boulevard**—.423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square.
- Logan Boulevard**—1.356 miles long; from the Di versey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boule-

ward, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north.

Marshall Boulevard—505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard.

Oakley Boulevard—3 miles long; North, from West North Avenue, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Twelfth Street boulevards.

Ogden Boulevard—74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard.

Palmer Square—327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard.

Sacramento Boulevard—2.213 miles long; North, from West Madison street to Humboldt park (Augusta street); South, from West Madison street to Douglas park (12th street).

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—5 mile long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard.

West Twelfth Street Boulevard—896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West 12th street.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—217 mile long; east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard.

West Washington Boulevard—6.319 miles long, 65 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits; through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side.

South Western Avenue Boulevard—258 mile long; from West Thirty-First Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system.

SMALL PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Secretary—Walter Wright.

Superintendent of playgrounds—Theo. A. Gross.
Director in charge of beaches and pools—T. R. Daly.

Senior foreman of parks—F. R. Thomason.
Office of the bureau—1004 City hall.

The bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches is a bureau of the department of public works. It maintains and has jurisdiction over seventy municipal playgrounds, four bathing beaches, four natatoriums, sixty-five small parks, city forestry or street trees, and Gage farm nursery.

The playgrounds are open all year around from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night and each is in charge of a director and attendant, and during the spring, summer and fall a young woman assistant director or physical instructor.

A special tax of one-half mill was authorized in 1917 by the state legislature to provide funds for the maintenance of these playgrounds.

The bathing beaches under the jurisdiction of the bureau are the Clarendon beach, the largest municipal bathing beach in the world; the 61st street bathing beach, 76th street bathing beach and Rocky Ledge beach at the foot of 79th street.

The city has obtained the possession of the shore property extending from 75th street to 79th street, and it is intended to establish a large beach and park at this location.

Three of the four natatoriums are open the year around and no charge is made for their use. They are very popular in their respective neighborhoods, as is shown by the large attendance. Instruction is given in swimming during the winter months.

The small parks vary in size from a beauty spot of one-tenth of an acre to a forty acre park and are used to give every possible means of recreation to the people. Play apparatus, tennis courts, wading pools, etc., are established wherever possible.

City forestry is also under the jurisdiction of

the bureau of parks and the work of trimming trees goes on throughout the year. An emergency truck is used to remove the dead and dangerous trees in the parkways throughout the city so as to prevent accidents to pedestrians.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and natatoriums under the jurisdiction of the bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches, with the area of the parks in acres and size of the playgrounds.

Small Parks.

Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 1½.

Aldine Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 38th street; 1½.

Arcade Park—111th place, 112th street, Forrestville avenue and Watt avenue; 9-10.

Auburn Park—Bounded by Lagoon avenue, Stewart avenue, Winnecoona avenue and Normal avenue; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4½.

Avers Avenue Parkway—From West Addison street to Avondale avenue.

Arbor Rest—Chestnut street, Rush street and Cass street; ½.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; 15-100.

Amy L. Barnard Park—North side 105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden parkway; 1¼.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Ashland place and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue and 49th street; ½.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; ½.

Belden Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; ½.

Calumet Parkway—Calumet avenue, 63d and 61st streets; 1½.

Chamberlin Triangle—Greenwood avenue, Lake Park avenue and 43d street; 27-100.

Columbus Circle—South Chicago avenue, Exchange avenue and 92d street; ½.

Colorado Point—Colorado avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; ¾.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Orinonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

Dickinson Park—North Lavergne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1½.

Dauphin Park—87th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5 12-100.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodlawn park, Illinois Central railroad, 35th street and alley west of railway; 3.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street; ¾.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and Lake Michigan; 10.

Eldred Grove—Norwood Park avenue and Chicago & Northwestern railway from Argyle to Ainslie street; 1.

Ellis Park—36th street, 37th street, Langley avenue and Elmwood court; 4.

Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway—In 87th street, from Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway to Eggleston avenue; 5.

Eugenie Triangle—Eugenie street, North Clark street and LaSalle avenue; ½.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Eggleston avenue; 8.

Gage Farm—Bounded by 22d street on the north and 26th street on the south; the east section line is 1,400 feet west of Oak Park avenue, extending west 4,000 feet (outside city limits); 240.

Graceland Triangle—Malden avenue and Montrose boulevard; ½.

Gross Park—On Otto street, between East Ravenswood and Paulina street; ½.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; 33-100.

Harding Avenue Parkway—In Harding avenue, between Addison street and Byron avenue; 3.

Holden Park—Lake street; Ferdinand street, Central avenue and Parkside avenue; 4.

- Higgins Road Triangle—Higgins road and Milwaukee avenue.
- Irving Park—Chicago & Northwestern railway, Irving Park boulevard, near North Keeler avenue; 35-100.
- Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 3.
- Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between Laramie avenue and Long avenue; 1½.
- Lawrence Avenue Triangles (4)—On Lawrence avenue between Clark and Broadway; 8-10.
- Linden Park—Avondale avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, from School street to Belmont avenue; 9-10.
- Maplewood Triangle—Schubert and Maplewood avenues and Chicago & Northwestern railway; ½.
- Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Long avenue, Ferdinand street and Kinzie street; 6.
- McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; 3-10.
- Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; ½.
- Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Nina street and Nicollet; ½.
- Myrtle Grove—Neva avenue, Ninnewa avenue and Hood avenue; 1½.
- Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Chicago & Western Indiana railroad; 2½.
- Norwood Circle—Neva avenue, Peterson avenue and Circle avenue; 2½.
- Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central railroad; ¾.
- Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; ¾.
- Patterson Park—Leavitt street, Boone street and DeKalb street; ½.
- Pullman Park—11th street, 11th place, Cottage Grove avenue and Forrestville avenue; ¾.
- Ravenswood Parkway—East Ravenswood avenue, between Lawrence and Berceau avenues; 1¾.
- Rice Triangle—Western avenue and Grand avenue; ½.
- Rocky ledge Park—79th street and Lake Michigan; 3¼.
- Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue, North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.
- Rutherford Park—Palmer street, North Newland avenue, North Oak Park avenue and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; 4 33-100.
- Sacramento Avenue Parking—26th street, Sacramento avenue and House of Correction; ½.
- Salt Creek Park—Salt creek and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Brookfield (outside city limits); 32 64-100.
- Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; 3-10.
- Stony Island Parkway—Stony Island avenue, 69th to 79th street; 8.
- Twenty-Second Street Parkway—In 22d street, from South Crawford avenue to South Kenton avenue; 3½.
- The Midway—Midway, between Waller avenue and Austin avenue; 1½.
- The Lily Gardens—Lowe avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, 71st street, 73d street; 2%.
- The Railway Gardens—Avondale avenue, Nettleton avenue and Raven street, south of Chicago & Northwestern railway, also on Norwood Park avenue, north of Chicago & Northwestern railway; 2½.
- Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, Dearborn street and Delaware place; 3.
- West End Parkway—In West End avenue, from Menard avenue to Austin avenue, North Waller avenue and Parkside avenue; 1¾.
- Winnemac Park—Robey street, Foster avenue, Argyle street and Leavitt street; 40.
- Washington Heights Park—Vincennes road and 104th street; ½.
- Municipal Playgrounds.**
- Names, locations and dimensions (in feet).
- Adams—Seminary avenue, near Center street; 192 by 288.
- Agassiz—Seminary avenue and George street; 265 by 109.
- Auburn Park—Normal avenue and West 81st street; 210 by 210.
- Audubon—Hoyne and Cornelia avenues; 133 by 264.
- Avondale—North Sawyer and Wellington avenues; 250 by 120.
- Belding—Tripp and Cullom avenues; 155 by 195.
- Beutner—33d and LaSalle streets; 258 by 546.
- Bosley—81st and Bonfield streets; 116 by 696.
- Brentano—Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; 139 by 358.
- Budlong—Foster, near Lincoln avenue; 325 by 200.
- Burley—Barry avenue, between Paulina street and Ashland avenue; 252 by 128.
- Burroughs—36th street and Washtenaw avenue; 265 by 159.
- Cameron—Potomac and Monticello avenues; 272 by 208.
- Carter—East 58th street and Michigan avenue; 150 by 256.
- Christopher—22d and Robey streets; 125 by 275.
- Colman—Dearborn street, north of 47th street; 320 by 125.
- Commercial Club—Chicago avenue and Lincoln street; 120 by 123 and 125 by 200.
- Copernicus—60th and Throop streets; 268 by 96 and 96 by 96.
- Corkery—25th street and Kildare avenue; 265 by 164.
- Dante—Forquer and Desplaines streets; 235 by 95.
- Davis—West 39th place and Sacramento avenue; 278 by 265.
- Delano—West Adams street and Springfield avenue; 218 by 260.
- Doollittle—35th street, between Cottage Grove and Rhodes avenues; 231 by 179.
- Drake—27th street and Calumet avenue; 181 by 194.
- Earle—South Paulina and West 61st streets; 290 by 125.
- Emmet—West Madison street and Pine avenue; 316 by 288.
- Field Branch—North shore and Greenview avenue; 275 by 290.
- Fiske—62d street and Ingleside avenue; 264 by 174.
- Franklin—Sigel street, between Wells and Sedgewick streets; 200 by 125.
- Fulton—West 53d and Paulina streets; 296 by 136.
- Gallistel—104th street and Ewing avenue; 300 by 125.
- Gary—Lawndale avenue and 31st street; 602 by 265.
- Gladstone—Robey street and Washburne avenue; 240 by 125.
- Graham—45th street and Union avenue; 90 by 265.
- Hamlin—16th street and Hamlin avenue; 300 by 598.
- Hayes—Leavitt and Fulton streets; 96 by 96 and 96 by 96.
- Henry—North St. Louis and West Cullom avenues; 300 by 125.
- Howe—Long avenue and Superior street; 344 by 125.
- Kohn—East 104th and State streets; 310 by 266.
- Lemoine—Rokeby and Addison streets; 290 by 290.
- Lloyd—Dickens and Lamson avenues; 275 by 267.
- McCormick—28th street and Sawyer avenue; 125 by 275.
- McCook—Champaign avenue, between East 65th and 66th streets; 210 by 125.
- McLaren—Polk and Laffin streets; 185 by 175.
- McPherson—West Wincheater and Lawrence avenues; 280 by 152.
- Mitchell—Oakley boulevard and Ohio street; 140 by 110.
- Morse—North Sawyer avenue and West Ohio street; 280 by 130.
- Moseley—24th street and Wabash avenue; 200 by 200.
- Mozart—West Hamlin and Humboldt avenues; 266 by 125.
- Nettelhorst—Broadway and Aidine avenue; 344 by 100.
- Northwestern—Larrabee and Alaska streets; 70 by 350.
- Oakland—Langley avenue and 40th street; 80 by 198.
- Orleans—Orleans street and Institute place; 125 by 136.
- Otto—Armour street and Grand avenue; 200 by 160.
- Pickard—South Oakley avenue and West 21st place; 275 by 130.

Poe—Langley avenue and East 106th street; 200 by 125.
 Raster—Wood and West 70th streets; 265 by 181.
 Robey—Robey and Birch streets; 265 by 114.
 Ryder—Lowe avenue and West 88th street; 250 by 196 and 96 by 96.
 Ryerson—Lawndale avenue and Ohio street; 290 by 125.
 Sampson—15th and Loomis streets; 125 by 215.
 Scanlan—Perry avenue, between 117th and 118th streets; 295 by 154.
 Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; 156 by 250.
 Spry—Marshall boulevard and 24th street; 196 by 186.
 Swift—Winthrop avenue, between Ardmore and Thorndale avenues; 340 by 125.
 Swing—Jefferson street, between 17th and 18th streets; 220 by 130.
 Thorp—89th street and Buffalo avenue; 140 by 140.
 Washington—Grand avenue and Carpenter street; 128 by 174.

Waters—West Wilson and West Campbell avenues; 250 by 250.
 Wrightwood—Wrightwood and Greenview avenues; 361 by 454.
Municipal Bathing Beaches and Natatoriums.
 Clarendon Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of Sunny-side avenue.
 Fifty-First Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 51st street.
 Rocky Ledge Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street.
 Seventy-Sixth Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 76th street.
 Washington Heights Swimming Pool—104th street and Vincennes avenue.
 Griffith Natatorium—104th street and Harvard avenue.
 Jackson Natatorium—3506 West Fillmore street.
 Bellfuss Natatorium—1725 North Springfield avenue.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation the amount of taxes levied each year from 1838

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.
1838..	\$235,996	.....	\$235,996	\$8,849.86
1839..	94,803	.....	94,803	4,664.55
1840..	94,437	.....	94,437	4,721.85
1841..	127,024	\$39,720	166,744	10,004.67
1842..	108,757	42,585	151,342	9,181.27
1843..	962,221	479,093	1,441,314	8,647.89
1844..	1,992,085	771,186	2,763,271	17,166.24
1845..	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022	11,077.58
1846..	3,464,425	857,231	4,321,656	15,825.80
1847..	6,995,466	853,704	5,849,170	18,159.01
1848..	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440	22,651.54
1849..	5,181,637	1,495,047	6,676,684	30,045.09
1850..	6,685,965	1,534,284	7,220,249	25,270.87
1851..	6,804,262	1,758,455	8,562,717	33,385.87
1852..	8,190,769	2,272,645	10,463,414	76,948.96
1853..	13,150,677	3,711,154	16,841,831	135,662.68
1854..	18,990,744	5,401,495	24,392,239	199,081.64
1855..	21,637,500	5,355,938	26,993,438	206,209.03
1856..	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084	396,652.39
1857..	29,307,628	7,027,653	36,335,281	572,046.00
1858..	30,175,325	5,816,407	35,991,732	430,190.00
1859..	30,732,313	5,821,067	36,553,380	513,164.00
1860..	31,198,135	5,855,877	37,053,512	373,315.29
1861..	31,314,749	5,037,631	36,352,380	559,968.00
1862..	31,587,545	5,552,300	37,139,845	564,098.06
1863..	35,143,252	7,524,072	42,667,324	853,346.00
1864..	37,148,023	11,584,759	48,732,782	974,655.64
1865..	44,065,499	20,644,678	64,710,177	1,294,183.50
1866..	66,495,416	29,458,134	95,953,550	1,719,064.05
1867..	141,445,920	23,588,284	195,026,844	2,158,472.00
1868..	174,490,660	55,756,240	230,247,000	3,223,457.80
1869..	211,371,240	64,653,640	266,024,880	3,990,373.20
1870..	223,643,600	52,342,950	275,986,550	4,139,798.70
1871..	236,898,650	52,847,820	289,746,470	2,897,464.70
1872..	239,154,890	45,042,540	284,197,430	4,462,961.45
1873..	262,969,820	49,103,175	312,072,995	5,617,313.91
1874..	258,549,310	45,155,830	303,705,140	5,466,692.54
1875..	125,468,005	48,295,641	173,764,246	5,108,981.40
1876..	128,832,403	39,165,754	167,998,157	4,046,805.80
1877..	116,082,533	32,317,615	148,400,148	4,013,410.44
1878..	104,420,523	27,563,386	131,983,439	3,777,757.23
1879..	91,152,229	26,517,806	117,670,035	3,776,450.79
1880..	89,032,038	28,101,688	117,133,726	3,899,126.98
1881..	90,099,405	29,053,743	119,152,288	4,136,608.38
1882..	95,881,714	29,479,022	125,360,736	4,227,402.98
1883..	101,596,795	31,616,893	133,213,688	4,540,506.13
1884..	105,606,743	31,720,237	137,326,980	4,872,456.60
1885..	107,146,881	32,811,411	139,958,292	5,152,366.03
1886..	122,980,123	35,516,009	158,496,132	5,368,409.76
1887..	123,169,458	38,005,080	161,204,538	5,602,712.56
1888..	123,292,358	37,349,365	160,641,723	5,723,067.25
1889..	127,572,618	40,763,213	168,335,831	6,326,561.21
1890..	170,353,854	48,800,514	219,354,368	9,558,335.00
1891..	203,353,791	53,245,738	256,599,529	10,453,270.41
1892..	190,614,636	53,117,602	243,732,138	12,142,448.75
1893..	189,299,820	56,491,231	245,790,351	11,810,969.69
1894..	190,960,897	56,461,825	247,422,722	12,267,643.62
1895..	192,498,842	50,977,933	243,476,825	14,239,685.13
1896..	195,684,875	48,672,411	244,357,286	12,290,145.21

of taxable real estate and personal property to 1916, inclusive:

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.
1897..	184,632,905	47,393,755	232,026,660	12,939,333.10
1898..	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447	12,207,906.82
1899..	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419	13,359,270.53
1900..	202,884,012	73,681,868	276,565,880	17,086,408.36
1901..	259,254,598	115,325,842	374,580,440	14,245,294.12
1902..	276,509,730	125,985,401	402,495,131	14,039,030.16
1903..	289,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280	14,815,388.31
1904..	291,329,703	111,951,487	403,281,190	15,994,410.68
1905..	295,514,443	112,477,182	407,991,625	16,845,974.19
1906..	303,033,228	123,250,068	426,283,296	17,443,168.80
1907..	346,843,590	131,078,386	477,921,976	22,605,709.45
1908..	344,499,927	132,680,472	477,180,399	22,666,543.94
1909..	586,253,655	112,574,401	698,828,056	24,078,060.98
1910..	603,022.8	245,971,661	848,994,536	23,485,538.22
1911..	663,376,027	223,578,274	927,974,492	27,311,841.58
1912..	670,521,219	195,473,058	904,450,171	24,733,839.48
1913..	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,787,576	31,122,666.16
1914..	707,366,379	217,979,761	1,000,797,060	32,225,665.35
1915..	749,905,059	219,879,969	1,041,788,676	37,816,928.94
1916..	742,695,603	219,836,138	1,032,876,669	39,662,464.09
1917..	753,321,967	239,734,554	1,062,959,802	40,923,952.37

The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization. From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1898 to 1908, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.

Year.....	\$437,850,426	1911.....	\$997,787,337
1905.....	441,990,246	1912.....	1,012,882,262
1906.....	461,813,707	1913.....	1,056,910,607
1907.....	514,757,122	1914.....	1,078,824,261
1908.....	514,730,532	1915.....	1,121,649,954
1909.....	987,212,850	1916.....	1,115,035,441
1910.....	915,895,947	1917.....	1,148,893,498

The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1908. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909.

CHICAGO TAX RATES (1917).

Town.	State County	City	School	Sanity's	Park	Town	Total
West Chicago	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.84	6.58
South Chicago	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.41	6.15
North Chicago	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.54	12.50
Lake View	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.59	10.650
Lake	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.41	6.15
Hyde Park	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.41	6.15
Jefferson	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.....	5.74

Totals include .02 for forest preserve, .03 for lake shore protection (North Chicago), .07 for Lincoln park bonds (N. Chicago and Lake View) and 2.30 for local park districts in Jefferson.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY,

Michigan avenue and Washington street.

Board of Directors—Alfred E. Barr, president; James J. Healy, R. G. Shutter, Charles E. Schick, Edgar A. Jonas, Samuel Gessler, Carl O. Beroth, Frank F. Tollkuehn, Lawrence Cuneo.

Standing Committees (1917-1918)—Library: Jonas, Beroth, Shutter, Administration: Shutter, Tollkuehn, Healy. Buildings and grounds: Schick, Healy, Gessler.

Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5 p. m. on second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Librarian—Carl B. Roden.
Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.

Departments and Hours.

Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Art room, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Music room, fifth floor, Washington street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Civics room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reading room for current magazines and newspapers, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

General Information.

The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of approximately one mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the site formerly known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court and Randolph street. The cost of the building was about \$2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are forty-two branches, six high school branches, 117 delivery stations and seventy-two deposit stations.

The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook county and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city directory. This person becomes the guarantor to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.

At the close of May 31, 1918, the public library contained 882,566 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year ending May 31, 1918, was 6,724,070 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading rooms. This use would bring the total recorded book issue to 7,513,613.

Branches.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., those marked † are open from 9 a. m.

to 9 p. m., all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays open from 2 to 6 p. m.

Armour Square—33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin—3642 West Lake-st.

Bessemer Park—89th-st. and Muskegon-av.

*Blackstone—49th-st. and Lake Park-av.

Burr School—Ashland and Wabansia-avs.

Bornell Square—Wood and West 51st-sts.

Davis Square—45th-st. and Marshall-av.

*Douglas Branch—3527 West 12th-st.

Dvorak Park—20th and Fisk-sts.

Eckhart Park—Chicago-av. and Noble-st.

Forrester School—45th-st. and St. Lawrence-av.

Fuller Park—45th-st. and Princeton-av.

Hamilton Park—72d-st. and Normal-av.

Hamlin Park—Barry and Hoyne-avs.

Hardin Square—Wentworth-av. and 26th-st.

*Hebrew Institute—Taylor and Lytle-sts.

*Hiram Kelly—62d-st. and Normal-blvd.

Holstein—Oakley-av. and Ems-st.

†Humboldt—North and Fairfield-avs.

Independence Park—Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.

Kosciusko Park—2732 North Avers-av.

*Lewis Institute—1943 West Madison-st.

†Lincoln Center—Oakwood-blvd. & Langley-av.

Logan Square—3245 Fullerton-av.

McKinley Park—W. 37th-st. and S. Western-bd.

Morse School—N. Sawyer-av. and W. Ohio-st.

†Ogden Park—64th-st. and Racine-av.

Palmer Park—111th-st. and Indiana-av.

Pulaski Park—Blackhawk and Noble-sts.

*Rogers Park—6975 North Clark-st.

Scanlan—11725 Perry-av.

†Seward Park—Elm and Orleans-sts.

Shedd Park—Millard-av. and West 23d-st.

Sherman Park—Loomis and West 53d-sts.

†Sheridan—4734-36 North Racine-av.

Stanford Park—14th-pl. and Union-st.

Stanton Park—Vedder and Rees-sts.

Summer School—Colorado and Kildare-avs.

†Twenty-Sixth Street—2548 South Homan-av.

George C. Walker Branch—Morgan Park.

West North Avenue Branch—4021 W. North-av.

Woodlawn—6247 Kimbark-av.

Deposit Stations.

Albany Park—3312 Lawrence-av.

Argyle—5060 North Clark-st.

Armitage—3905 Armitage-av.

Ashburn—3719 West 83-st.

Ashland Avenue—1254 South Ashland-av.

Association House—2150 West North-av.

Avondale—3052 Belmont-av.

Birchwood—1542 Jarvis-av.

Butler House—3212 Broadway.

Cheltenham—2943 East 79th-st.

Chicago Avenue—3859 West Chicago-av.

Chicago Lawn—3509 West 63d-st.

Cicero Avenue—407 South Cicero-av.

Dauphin Park—8944 Cottage Grove-av.

Diversey Avenue—2833 Diversey-av.

Dunning—3940 Narragansett-av.

East Austin—5108 West Chicago-av.

East Sixty-Third Street—710 East 63d-st.

East Rogers Park—8614 Sheridan-rd.

East Thirty-First Street—304 East 31st-st.

Edison Park—6701 Olmsted-av.

Fernwood—104th and Wallace-sts.

Gano—11640 Wentworth-av.

Garfield—2556 West Madison-st.

Grand Avenue—1722 Grand-av.

Grand Crossing—1318 East 75th-st.

Greenview—1514 Irving Park-blvd.

Gresham—8684 Vincennes-av.

Hegewisch—13320 Brandon-av.

Hermosa—4235 Armitage-av.

Homan—3352 West Madison-st.

Irving Park—4227 Irving Park-blvd.

Jefferson Park—4774 Milwaukee-av.

Jewish Educational Alliance—1243 N. Wood-st.

Larrabee Street—2004 Larrabee-st.

Lawndale—2140 South Crawford-av.

Longwood—West 97th-st. and Longwood drive.

Madison Street—4216 West Madison-st.

Mayfair—4500 Montrose-av.

Milwaukee Avenue—2314 Milwaukee-av.
 Montrose—4410 Milwaukee-av.
 North Clark Street—2932 North Clark-st.
 Normal Park—149 West 69th-st.
 North Avenue—4056 West North-av.
 Norwood Park—6013 Ceylon-av.
 Park Manor—350 East 71st-st.
 Paulist—1122 South Wabash-av.
 Ravenswood—4356 North Hermitage-av.
 South Ashland Avenue—1254 S. Ashland-av.
 Southport Avenue—3711 Southport-av.
 South Shore—6721 Stony Island-av.
 South Western Avenue—728 South Western-av.
 Wakeford—753 East 75th-st.
 Washington Heights—1400 West 103d-st.
 West Brighton—2845 West 38th-st.
 West Englewood—1901 West 59th-st.
 West Harrison Street—3054 West Harrison-st.
 West Pullman—700 West 120th-st.
 West Ravenswood—4763 Lincoln-av.
 West Sixteenth Street—4024 West 16th-st.
 West Twelfth Street—2013 West 12th-st.
 Wieboldt—School-st. and Ashland-av.

High School Libraries.

Austin—200 North Lotus-av.
 Englewood—6220 South Stewart-av.
 Harrison Technical—2850 24th Street-blvd.
 Lake View—4015 North Ashland-av.
 John Marshall—3250 West Adams-st.
 Nicholas Senn—5900 North Glenwood-av.

Delivery Stations.

North.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Elm and Orleans-sts. | 39. 6247 Kimbark-av. |
| 2. 2004 Larrabee-st. | 40. 2943 E. 79th-st. |
| 3. 2471 Lincoln-av. | 42. 11th & S. Hoyno-av. |
| 4. 4356 N. Hermitage. | 43. 753 E. 75th-st. |
| 5. 4016 Lincoln-av. | 45. 45th-st. and Princeton-av. |
| 6. 3212 Broadway. | |
| 7. 6957 N. Clark-st. | |
| 10. 2932 N. Clark-st. | 1. 14th-pl. & Union-st. |
| 11. 3701 N. Halsted-st. | 2. 1722 Grand-av. |
| 12. 4734 Racine-av. | 3. 1943 W. Madison-st. |
| 13. 3711 Southport-av. | 4. 1254 S. Ashland-av. |
| 15. 5016 N. Clark-st. | 5. 1243 N. Wood-st. |
| 16. 1514 Irving Park-bd. | 6. 728 S. Western-av. |
| 17. Barry & Hoyno-avs. | 7. Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd. |
| 18. Vedder and Rees-sts. | 8. 3555 Ogden-av. |
| 19. 4763 Lincoln-av. | 9. 1152 W. Van Buren. |
| 20. 3456 N. Hoyno-av. | 10. 4216 W. Madison-st. |
| 23. 6568 Sheridan-rd. | 11. 4227 Irving Park-bd. |
| | 12. 2856 W. Madison-st. |
| | 13. 3052 W. Belmont-av. |
| | 14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st. |
| | 15. 1003 S. Wood-st. |
| | 16. 850 Washington-blvd. |
| | 17. 3308 W. 12th-st. |
| | 18. 2314 Milwaukee-av. |
| | 19. 3605 Armitage-av. |
| | 20. Millard & W. 23d-st. |
| | 21. Taylor & Lytle-sts. |
| | 22. 3559 W. Chicago-av. |
| | 23. 3352 W. Madison-st. |
| | 24. 953 Grand-av. |
| | 25. 5642 W. Lake-st. |
| | 26. 2248 W. Ohio-st. |
| | 27. 4149 Armitage-av. |
| | 28. 3054 W. Harrison-st. |
| | 29. 407 S. Cicero-av. |
| | 30. 3312 Lawrence-av. |
| | 31. 3123-3125 W. 22d-st. |
| | 32. 2548 Homan-av. |
| | 33. N. Sawyer & Ohio. |
| | 34. 4024 W. 16th-st. |
| | 35. 20th and Pisk-sts. |
| | 36. Chicago-av. and Noble-st. |
| | 37. Colorado and Kildare-avs. |
| | 38. 3406 W. North-av. |
| | 39. 2732 N. Avers-av. |
| | 40. Ashland and Wabansia-avs. |
| | 41. 2013 W. 12th-st. |
| | 42. 1105 N. California. |
| | 43. 1212 S. St. Louis-av. |
| | 44. Blackhawk and Noble-sts. |
| | 45. 3245 Fullerton-av. |

South.

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|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. 6721 Stony Island-av. | |
| 2. 304 E. 31st-st | |
| 3. Oakwood-blvd. and Langley-av. | |
| 4. 534 W. 43d-st. | |
| 5. 49th-st. and Lake Park-av. | |
| 6. 62d-st. & Normal-bd. | |
| 7. 4623 Grand-blvd. | |
| 8. 823rd Street and Muskegon-av. | |
| 9. 45th and St. Lawrence-av. | |
| 10. 72d-st. & Normal-av. | |
| 11. 93d E. 55th-st. | |
| 12. 336 E. 39th-st. | |
| 13. 636 E. 47th-st. | |
| 14. 11725 S. Perry-av. | |
| 15. 11100 Indiana-av. | |
| 17. 927 E. 63d-st. | |
| 18. 1318 E. 75th-st. | |
| 19. 45th-st. and Marshfield-av. | |
| 20. 8654 Vincennes-av. | |
| 21. 5523 S. Halsted-st. | |
| 22. 64th-st. & Racine-av. | |
| 23. 33d-st. & Shields-av. | |
| 24. Wentworth-av. and 26th-st. | |
| 25. 5005 State-st. | |
| 28. 5902 Wentworth-av. | |
| 29. 8944 Cottage Grove. | |
| 31. 350 E. 71st-st. | |
| 35. Halsted & 30th-sts. | |
| 36. Wood & W. 51st-sts. | |
| 38. 632 E. 61st-st. | |

47. 2138 W. North-av. | 55. 3446 Irving Park-bd.
 49. 1303 Blue Island-av. | 56. Ems-st. and Oakley.
 50. 5108 W. Chicago-av. | 58. 2833 Diversey-av.
 54. 2553 W. North-av. | 37. Loomis & W. 53d-sts.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.

President—Edward L. Ryerson.
 Librarian—William N. C. Carlton.
 Secretary—Jesse L. Moss.
 Trustees—Frederick I. Carpenter, Charles H. Hulburt, David B. Jones, Andrew C. McLaughlin, George Manierre, Horace H. Martin, Horace S. Oakley, Edward L. Ryerson, John W. Scott, John A. Spoor, Albert H. Wetten, John P. Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr.
 Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Newberry library, Oct. 1, 1918, contained 379,102 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

At the university, 59th street and Ellis avenue.
 This library contained July 1, 1918, about 640,890 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee or on recommendation of a dean or head of a department of instruction. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton; the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

110 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.
 President—Marvin Hughtitt.
 Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.
 Secretary—Walter B. Smith.
 Treasurer—William J. Louderback.
 Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.
 Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Frank S. Johnson, Marvin Hughtitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II., Walter B. Smith, Chauncey B. Borland and the mayor and the comptroller of the city of Chicago ex officio.
 Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1918, 395,775 volumes and 145,764 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

North Dearborn and West Ontario streets.
 President—Clarence A. Burley.
 First Vice-President—George Merryweather.
 Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
 Secretary—Seymour Morris.
 Treasurer—Orson Smith.
 Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.
 Executive Committee—William H. Bush, Charles F. Gunther, C. J. Hambleton, Chauncey Keep, Julian S. Mason, Seymour Morris, Henry J. Patten, Edward L. Ryerson.
 The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays. It is a repository of matter re-

lating to the history and archeology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

RYERSON LIBRARY.

Art Institute, Michigan avenue and Adams street.

The Ryerson library of the Art Institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 12,000 volumes and collections of 35,000 photographs and 18,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture, kept in the Ryerson library, contains about 2,000 books on architecture. Open daily from 9 to 5; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York N. Y., to Northwestern University Law school. It is open, without charge, to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of \$1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of \$4 a year. The library in 1918 contained about 46,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Jackson park.

The museum library occupies three rooms in the north end of the building and is open to the public every weekday from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is a scientific reference library. Visitors can consult books by making application to the office of the library. The magazines in the reading room are accessible to the public. Sept. 30, 1918, the library contained approximately 70,000 books and pamphlets. Librarian, Elsie Lippincott.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis institute library contains about 24,000 volumes and 9,000 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 3 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

1076 West 12th street.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains more than 45,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Librarian, A. J. Garvy, S. J.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of \$2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. weekdays. Reading room open from 2 to 6 p. m., Sundays, except during July and August, and holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which contains about 1,600 books, 400 pieces of sheet music and 600 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 900 medi-

cal books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes June 1, 1918, was 61,618. Librarian, Marcus Skarstedt.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 33,000 volumes. It is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; south branch, Harrison street, near Gunderson avenue, open afternoons 2 to 6 and evenings 7 to 9. Librarian, Helen A. Bagley.

PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, Pullman, Ill.

Contains 10,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlum; assistants, Caroline H. Mott and Freda Grapes.

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

5757 University avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains over 33,000 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on weekdays from Oct. 5 to Aug. 31 from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; closed Sundays. Librarian, Rev. Harry T. Stock.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.

826 Belden avenue.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains more than 44,500 volumes and is open every weekday of the year except legal holidays not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. and 7:30 till 9:30 p. m. while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to September from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Oct. 1, 1918, the library contained 53,279 volumes and 20,873 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant Librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1025 county building.

President—Charles J. O'Connor.

Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.

Treasurer—Frederic S. Hebard.

Librarian—William H. Holden.

The library contains about 65,000 volumes.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each weekday.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

1735 Monadnock block.

The technical library maintained by this society contains about 10,000 volumes upon the subject of engineering. Members of the society may borrow books from the collection. Nonmembers may receive this privilege upon the deposit of a required amount. The library is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (except Saturday, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.). Secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut; Librarian, Virginia Savage.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 2132, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

The library of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest contains 4,500 bound volumes, containing information relative to fire insurance and allied subjects. Library open from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock.

The library of the Fire Insurance club of Chicago, room 2132 Insurance Exchange building, 175 W. Jackson boulevard, contains 800 volumes on fire insurance. Hours same as above. Librarian, Jeannette C. McFarland.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston and Chicago.

The Northwestern university libraries contained 175,431 bound volumes and 141,693 pamphlets July 1, 1918. The Evanston part of the library is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt library. Other parts of Northwestern university libraries are located in Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago, and in the Northwestern Medical school, 25th and South Dearborn streets, Chicago. Librarian (vacancy).

MAYWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

South 5th avenue near St. Charles avenue.

The Maywood public library, the building for which was given by Andrew Carnegie, in October, 1918, contained 8,365 books and pamphlets. Household holders or persons vouched for by house-

holders have the privilege of taking out books. The library, which contains a large reading room, is open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. Librarian, Grace M. Rogers.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

1005 city hall.

The Municipal Reference library contains books, pamphlets and other data relating to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. It provides and renders available for the use of members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and special commissions and municipal department and bureau heads and other city officials and employs public reports, documents, books, pamphlets and other data bearing upon municipal, legislative and administrative projects, plans and proposals, keeps on file all official public reports issued by the various governmental agencies in the city of Chicago and the annual reports, charters and ordinances of other cities. The library is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and until 12 m. on Saturday. Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 1543 Conway building, 111 West Washington street.

The library of the Portland Cement association is a reference library on the literature of the cement industry. It contains some 2,000 books, 5,000 pamphlets and 4,000 mounted clippings. The library is open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 o'clock. It is a free public reference library. Librarian, Mary B. Day.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.

Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair.

Director of the Museum and Secretary—Frederick J. V. Skiff.

Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.

Assistant Secretary and Recorder—D. C. Davies.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, occupies the temporary building erected for fine arts in Jackson park, the exposition site. The founding of a scientific institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by the gift of \$1,000,000 by Marshall Field, who on his death (Jan. 16, 1906) bequeathed the institution a further \$8,000,000, \$4,000,000 for the erection of a permanent building and \$4,000,000 for endowment. In addition \$1,500,000 has been donated by other individuals and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of about \$25,000. The citizens of Chicago have confirmed legislative provision for the levy of a tax for the maintenance of the museum when a new building shall have been erected, which it is estimated will eventually produce approximately \$100,000 per annum.

The new building is now near completion, near and south of 12th street extended in an easterly direction. The architecture of this building is ornamental and dignified in character, as befits its location in a public park. The general architecture of the present building in Jackson park has been retained as well as the beautiful effects of the colonnade structure.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian Exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after the lapse of twenty years and the expenditure of approximately \$6,500,000, the museum is now divided into five departments—namely,

anthropology, botany, geology and zoology, and the Harris public school extension. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched all over the world. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. An important contribution of \$250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1913. The museum has a working library of about 70,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of more than 500,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large two story taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the museum is particularly prominent; while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The present main building covers nine acres and is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged except on Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free on all days between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are five head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The Orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 16, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about \$53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was completed at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor, a position he held until Oct. 2, 1918, when he withdrew until he could acquire citizenship in the United States. His place was taken by Eric De Lamar. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Milward Adams, manager.

Officers in 1918.

President—Clyde M. Carr.
 Vice-President—Charles H. Hamill.
 Second Vice-President—Joseph Adams.
 Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
 Treasurer and Business Manager—Frederick J. Wessells.
 Assistant Treasurer—Henry E. Voegell.
 Trustees—Joseph Adams, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Clarence A. Burley, Edward B. Butler, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chauncey Kepp, Harold F. McCormick, Seymour Morris, Honace S. Oakley, Philo A. Otis, Albert A. Sprague II., Charles H. Swift.
 Office—850 Orchestra building.

CHICAGO OPERA ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Opera association, known until 1915 as the Chicago Grand Opera company, was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers were:

President—Harold F. McCormick.
 Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
 Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
 Secretary—Phillip M. Lydig.
 Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
 Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shaffer.

Directors—The above named officers and Robert Goebel, Frederick G. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVerne W. Noyes, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Winthrop.

General Manager—Andreas Dippel.
 General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
 Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

First Season (1910-1911).

First performance ("Aida") given Nov. 3, 1910.
 First season ended Jan. 18, 1911.
 Receipts \$400,407.50.
 Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).
 Charpentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
 Richard Strauss' "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
 Massenet's "Thais" (Dec. 6, 1910).
 Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jeanne Korolewicz.
Nellie Melba.	Enrico Caruso.
Georgine Farrar.	Ameco Bassi.
Lillian Greville.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Mario Sammarco.
Marguerita Sylva.	Antonio Scotti.
Suzanne Dumesnil.	Mario Guardabassi.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	John McCormack.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Hector Dufranne.
Johanna Gadski.	

Second Season (1911-1912).

First performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22, 1911.
 Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912.
 Receipts, \$471,600.98.
 Operas produced for first time in Chicago: Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911); Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Dec. 7).
 Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (Dec. 7).
 Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15).
 Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20).
 Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).
 *First time in America.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Marie Cavan.
Luisa Tétrazini.	Jenny Dufan.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.	Alice Zeppilli.
Olive Fremstad.	Rosina Galli.
Maggie Teyte.	Henri Scott.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	Hector Dufranne.
Jeanne Gerville-Reach.	Mario Sammarco.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.	Armand Carabbe.
Carolina White.	Charles Dalmores.
Marta Wittkowsk.	Ameco Bassi.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Edmund Warnery.
Agnes Berry.	George Hamlin.
Mabel Kiegelman.	Mario Guardabassi.
	Clarence Whitehill.
	John McCormack.

Third Season (1912-1913).

First performance ("Manon Lescaut") Nov. 26, 1912.
 Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.
 Receipts for ten weeks, \$508,000.
 Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Erlanger's "Noel" (Jan. 8, 1913).
 Zandonna's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).
 *First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Luisa Tétrazini.	Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Maggie Teyte.	Louise Berat.
Marquitta Tarquini.	Titta Ruffo.
Jenny Dufan.	Mario Sammarco.
Mabel Kiegelman.	Charles Dalmores.
Minnie Egner.	Aristodemo Giorgini.
Carolina White.	Constantin Nicolay.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Nicolo Fossetta.
Ruby Heyl.	Henri Scott.
Alice Zeppilli.	Emilio Venturini.
Marie Cavan.	*Guest artists.
Lillian Nordica.	
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	

Fourth Season (1913-1914).

First performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.
 Fourth season ended Jan. 31, 1914.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 26, 1913). Alberto Franchetti's "Cristoforo Colombo" (Dec. 4, 1913). Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913). Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.
Carolina White.
Minnie Egener.
Alice Zepplill.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Louise Berat.
Mabel Riekelman.
Julia Claussen.
Margaret Keyes.
Jenny Duffau.
Lina Cavallieri.
Maggie Teyte.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.

Frieda Hempel.*
Frances Aldi.*
Florence Macbeth.
Nellie Melba.*
Titta Rufo.
Charles Dalmore.
Aristodemo Giorgini.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Henri Scott.
Lucien Muratore.
Clarence Whitehill.
George Hamlin.
Nicolo Fossetta.
Armand Crabbe.
Hector Dufranne.
*Guest artists.

Fifth Season (1915-1916).

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera company during the season of 1914-1915. The organization went into liquidation and was reorganized, taking the name Chicago Opera association. Cleofonte Campanini made the necessary arrangements for artists and the performance of operas was resumed in November, 1915.

First performance ("La Gioconda") Nov. 15, 1915.

Fifth season ended Jan. 22, 1916. Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Saint-Saens' "Dejanire" (Dec. 9, 1915). Massenet's "Cleopatre" (Jan. 10, 1916). Bucholter's "A Lover's Knot" (Jan. 16, 1916). Leoncavallo's "Zaza" (Jan. 17, 1916).

Principal singers:

Emmy Destinn.
Louise Edvina.
Marguerite Beriza.
Florence Macbeth.
Nellie Melba.
Marcia Van Dresser.
Julia Claussen.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Eleonora de Cisneros.
Edna Darch.
Carmen Meils.

Geraldine Farrar.
Olive Fremstad.
Maria Kousnezoff.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Charles Dalmore.
Constantin Nicolay.
John McCormack.
Desire Defreze.
Clarence Whitehill.
Francis MacLennan.
William Beck.

Sixth Season (1916-1917).

First performance ("Aida"), Nov. 13, 1916. Sixth season ended Jan. 22, 1917. Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" (Jan. 6, 1917).

Massenet's "Griseldis" (Jan. 12, 1917). Gupsbourg's "The Old Eagle" (Jan. 20, 1917).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Mary Garden.
Irene Pawloska.
Louise Berat.
Geraldine Farrar.
Julia Claussen.
Marguerite Buckler.
Maria Claessens.

Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Marcel Journet.
Charles Dalmore.
Giulio Crimi.
Giacomo Rimini.
Francesco Daddi.
Juan Nadol.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Seventh Season (1917-1918).

First performance ("Isabeau"), Nov. 12, 1917. Season ended Jan. 19, 1918. Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Mascagni's "Isabeau" (Nov. 12, 1917). Hadley's "Azora" (Dec. 26, 1917). Nevin's "A Daughter of the Forest" (Jan. 5, 1918).

Massenet's "Sapho" (Jan. 10, 1918). Lazzari's "Le Sauteriot" (Jan. 19, 1918). *First performance anywhere.

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.	Hector Dufranne.
Rosa Raisa.	Giulio Crimi.
Nellie Melba.	Giacomo Rimini.
Mary Garden.	Georges Baklanoff.
Genevieve Vix.	John McCormack.
Carolina Lazzari.	Gustave Huberdeau.
Margery Maxwell.	Octave Dia.
Francesca Peralta.	Alfred Maguenat.
Evelyn Farnell.	Forrest Lamont.
Lucien Muratore.	James Goddard.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Officers, 1918.

President—Judson F. Stone.
Vice-President—Charles G. Dawes.
Secretary and Treasurer—Herbert M. Johnson.
Office—58 East Congress street.

CIVIC MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1913.

Honorary President—Mrs. George B. Carpenter.
President—William H. Rehm.
First Vice-President—John Alden Carpenter.
Second Vice-President—Horace S. Oakley.
Secretary—Mrs. Frederick W. Upham.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Superintendent—Herbert E. Hyde.
Office—637 Fine Arts building, 410 South Michigan avenue.

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB OF CHICAGO.

Organized in 1871.

President—C. S. Jackson.
Vice-President—Charles J. Chamberlain.
Secretary—Armour Armstrong.
Business Manager and Treasurer—Maude N. Rea.
Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.

THE CHICAGO MENDELSSOHN CLUB.

President—John W. Williams.
Secretary—Allen M. Weary.
Treasurer—John L. Lehnhard.
Business Manager—Harriet Martin Snow.
Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.

THE CHICAGO BAND ASSOCIATION.

President—Harry H. Merrick.
Secretary—Frank E. Scott.
Treasurer—Edmund D. Hulbert.
Conductor—William Weil.
Office—230 South LaSalle street, room 506.

MUSICIANS CLUB OF WOMEN.

President—Mrs. John F. Snuelski.
Vice-Presidents—Miss Helen B. Lawrence and Mrs. A. F. Callahan.
Secretary—Mrs. Charles F. Everett.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS.

Under the state law of 1913 women in Illinois may vote for presidential electors, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Appellate court, county collector, county surveyor, members of board of assessors, members of board of review, sanitary district trustees and for all the officers of cities, villages and towns (except police magistrates), municipal judges and upon all questions or propositions submitted for approval at elections.

They may also vote for the following township officers: Supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and highway commissioner. Woman voters must be citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or more, resident in the state one year in the county ninety days and in the election district thirty days next preceding the election. Women must register in the same manner as male voters.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

LATE CENSUSES AND ESTIMATES.	
Government estimate (1918)	2,596,681
Federal census (1910)	2,185,283
School board estimate (1916)	2,550,000
City directory (1917)	2,652,000

POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1840	4,479	1880	503,298
1850	28,269	1890	1,099,850
1860	109,206	1900	1,698,575
1870	293,971	1910	2,185,283

Rate of Increase.

Period.	Ratio.	Period.	Ratio.
1840 to 1850	570.3	1880 to 1890	118.6
1850 to 1860	366.6	1890 to 1900	64.4
1860 to 1870	173.6	1900 to 1910	28.7
1870 to 1880	68.3		

The figures of the school census for May 4, 1914, showed a normal ratio of increase for the four years from 1910 to 1914 close to the 28 per cent ratio for the decade from 1900 to 1910.

POPULATION BY WARDS.

Estimated population of wards of Chicago prepared for the committee on judiciary of the city council, Ald. Otto Kerner chairman, by Frederick Rex of the municipal reference library.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
1	45,935	20	53,870
2	59,217	21	62,823
3	69,229	22	59,962
4	66,030	23	69,359
5	69,430	24	66,884
6	81,626	25	95,541
7	79,524	26	82,423
8	69,248	27	110,650
9	74,181	28	69,272
10	56,953	29	100,986
11	67,148	30	63,493
12	65,418	31	71,116
13	72,023	32	93,780
14	67,724	33	90,615
15	83,755	34	83,323
16	64,234	35	86,276
17	68,342		
18	57,804	Total	2,544,249
19	56,108		

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

[School census reports.]

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
Dec., 1853	26,592	14,679	17,859	50,130
Aug., 1856	30,359	28,250	25,524	84,133
Oct., 1862	45,470	57,193	35,525	138,186
Oct., 1864	56,955	73,475	38,923	169,353
Oct., 1866	58,755	90,739	50,924	200,418
Oct., 1868	71,073	118,435	62,546	252,054
Aug., 1870	87,461	149,780	70,354	306,605
Oct., 1872	88,946	214,344	64,556	367,391
Oct., 1874	96,771	220,874	77,763	395,408
Oct., 1876	104,768	222,545	80,348	407,661
Oct., 1878	111,116	237,606	88,009	436,731
June, 1880	122,032	269,971	99,513	491,516
June, 1882	135,648	312,687	112,258	560,693
May, 1884	149,564	351,931	128,490	629,985
May, 1886	172,379	392,905	138,533	703,817
May, 1888	194,164	454,267	154,220	802,951
May, 1890	413,922	555,993	238,764	1,208,669
May, 1892	515,736	645,428	279,846	1,438,010
May, 1894	562,980	696,535	307,212	1,567,727
Apr., 1896	585,298	734,245	286,870	*1,600,413

COLOR AND NATIVITY.

White	2,139,057
Negro	44,103
Black	25,760
Mulatto	18,343
Indian	108
Chinese	1,778
Japanese	233
All other	4
Native white	
Native parentage	445,139
Foreign or mixed par.	912,701
Foreign born white	781,217

SEX.

Total—Male	1,125,764
Female	1,059,519
White—Male	1,101,110
Female	1,037,947
Negro—Male	22,885
Female	21,418

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Total white	700,990
Native white	125,703
Native white—For. par.	175,397
Foreign born white	379,850
Negro	17,845
Chinese, etc.	1,795

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
May, 1898	680,527	844,244	326,817	1,851,588
May, 1900	725,691	938,883	343,121	2,007,695
July, 1904	652,093	764,621	297,430	1,714,144
May, 1908	724,018	872,056	327,986	1,924,060
Apr., 1910	813,406	1,003,261	372,853	2,189,520
May, 1914	886,818	1,033,197	417,511	2,437,526
Oct. 1916†	906,615	1,153,497	426,827	2,491,939

*Exclusive of 16,222 unclassified. †Estimated by municipal reference librarian.

NOTE—No census of adults was taken by the school board enumerators in 1906, 1910, 1912 or 1914.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES (1910).

[From federal census report.]

The following table includes all white persons in Chicago in 1910 of foreign birth or parentage classified by nationalities:

Country.	Total.	Country.	Total.
Austria	227,958	Norway	47,235
Belgium	3,931	Romanian	4,322
Canada, Fr.	12,873	Russia	184,757
Canada, other	53,580	Scotland	22,840
Denmark	20,772	Sweden	116,740
England	63,054	Switzerland	7,192
Finland	1,569	Turkey	
France	7,138	(Asia)	1,486
Germany	501,832	(Europe)	758
Greece	7,454	Wales	4,686
Holland	20,456	All other	165,531
Hungary	37,990		
Ireland	204,821		
Italy	74,943		

Total ... 1,693,918 100.0
*Of white population of foreign birth or parentage. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries. ‡Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Nativity and Parentage.

Country.	Foreign born.	Native.	Parents †	One parent †
Austria	132,059	85,208		10,691
Belgium	2,665	904		362
Canada, French	4,633	4,507		3,733
Canada, other	26,313	7,202		20,065
Denmark	11,484	7,020		2,268
England	27,890	14,860		20,304
Finland	1,191	339		39
France	3,030	1,845		2,263
Germany	182,281	244,185		75,366
Greece	6,564	697		193
Holland	9,632	8,070		2,754
Hungary	28,938	8,286		766
Ireland	65,963	69,346		39,512
Italy	45,169	27,737		2,037
Norway	24,186	18,156		4,893
Romanian	3,344	921		477
Russia	121,795	58,417		4,554
Scotland	10,303	6,279		6,258
Sweden	63,035	46,321		7,384
Switzerland	3,493	2,033		1,666
Turkey (Asia)	1,711	284		276
Turkey (Europe)	715	36		11
Wales	1,818	1,467		1,401
All other	3,554	160,889		1,088
Total	781,217	705,019		207,682

†Both parents born in same foreign country. ‡One parent foreign born, the other native born. †Parents born in different foreign countries.

CITIZENSHIP.

Foreign Born White.	Total.
Naturalized	190,693
First papers	31,585
Alien	124,653
Unknown	35,019

ILLITERACY.

Illiterate Males of Voting Age.	Total number.	Per cent.
Total number	35,036	
Native white	5	5.1
Native white	717	7.17
Foreign born white	31,145	31.145
Negro	546	

Persons 10 Years Old and Over.

Total number.....	1,770,222
<i>Persons 10 to 20 Years, Inc.</i>	
Number illiterate.....	79,911
Total number.....	443,003
Number illiterate.....	6,541

SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE.

Number 6 to 20 years old	594,012
Attending school.....	349,037
Per cent at school.....	58.8
Number 6 to 14 years old	336,808

Attending school.....	296,766
Per cent at school.....	88.1
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.	
Dwellings	246,744
Families	473,141

CHICAGO SCHOOL CENSUS OF MARCH 27, 1916.

Taken under the supervision of William L. Bodine for the board of education.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Taking the minor population conservative multiple, which proved to be the only one successfully close to the actual federal enumeration of the total population in 1910, Mr. Bodine estimated the total population of all ages in Chicago in 1916 at 2,550,000. This would be an increase of 112,474 as compared with the school census of 1914, which covered all ages and showed a total population of 2,437,526. Mr. Bodine pointed out that the ratio of increase in both the minor and total population had been appreciably retarded in the two years by the decrease in immigration from Europe, by the return of many foreign born parents to take part in the war, by the trend of many families to the suburbs close to Chicago but outside the city limits where they could not be included in the census, and by the growth of apartment houses with limited space.

MINOR POPULATION SINCE 1906.

1906.....	706,550	1912.....	882,516
1908.....	747,347	1914.....	954,413
1910.....	814,115	1916.....	996,059

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION, 1916.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 4 years.....	117,062	107,049	224,111
Over 4 and under 6.....	57,153	55,763	112,916
Over 6 and under 7.....	32,060	31,960	64,020
Over 7 and under 14.....	152,179	152,368	304,547
Over 14 and under 16.....	48,238	48,711	96,949
Over 16 and under 21.....	89,804	103,712	193,516
Total	496,496	499,563	996,059

MINOR POPULATION BY WARDS.

Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.		
1....	4,983	4,753	9,736	19....	14,466	14,938	29,404
2....	7,099	6,887	13,986	20....	12,315	13,359	25,674
3....	8,629	8,973	17,602	21....	6,355	6,487	12,842
4....	15,272	15,845	31,117	22....	12,721	12,819	25,570
5....	15,398	15,242	30,640	23....	11,723	11,591	23,314
6....	10,034	10,342	20,376	24....	14,281	14,144	28,425
7....	11,646	11,764	23,410	25....	14,145	14,763	28,908
8....	15,605	15,268	30,873	26....	16,561	16,450	33,011
9....	16,200	15,816	32,016	27....	24,163	23,265	47,428
10....	14,704	14,959	29,663	28....	17,050	16,940	33,990
11....	15,386	15,974	31,360	29....	22,605	22,925	45,530
12....	15,249	15,136	30,385	30....	14,076	14,044	28,120
13....	11,133	11,775	22,908	31....	13,282	13,544	26,826
14....	12,837	12,982	25,819	32....	18,424	18,614	37,038
15....	16,951	16,862	33,813	33....	18,294	17,707	36,001
16....	16,579	16,824	33,403	34....	18,920	19,052	37,972
17....	15,614	15,822	31,436	35....	16,003	15,833	31,836
18....	7,793	7,834	15,627	T¹	496,496	499,563	996,059

MINOR POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

Side.	Male.	Female.	Total.
South	173,253	174,017	347,270
West	247,457	249,262	496,719
North	75,786	76,284	152,070
Total	496,496	499,563	996,059

The south side includes wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32. The west side includes wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35. The north side includes wards 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

MINOR POPULATION BY AGE.

Under 4 Years.

Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.		
1....	1,246	1,035	2,281	19....	3,872	3,583	7,455
2....	1,562	1,243	2,805	20....	3,261	3,099	6,360
3....	2,277	1,941	4,218	21....	1,450	1,379	2,829
4....	3,614	3,692	7,306	22....	3,443	3,139	6,582
5....	3,878	3,679	7,557	23....	2,610	2,121	4,731
6....	2,299	1,976	4,275	24....	2,990	2,629	5,619
7....	2,514	2,305	4,819	25....	2,828	2,577	5,405
8....	4,077	3,660	7,737	26....	3,363	3,117	6,480
9....	4,243	3,668	7,911	27....	5,430	5,059	10,489
10....	3,455	3,373	6,828	28....	3,257	2,894	6,151
11....	4,941	4,159	8,500	29....	6,001	5,504	11,505
12....	4,080	3,662	7,742	30....	3,139	2,824	5,963
13....	2,293	2,146	4,439	31....	2,572	2,484	5,056
14....	3,143	2,984	6,127	32....	3,649	3,426	7,075
15....	3,965	3,605	7,570	33....	3,818	3,342	7,160
16....	4,843	4,128	8,471	34....	4,049	3,693	7,742
17....	4,616	4,320	8,936	35....	3,543	3,062	6,605
18....	1,841	1,541	3,382	T¹	117,062	107,049	224,111

Over 4 and Under 6 Years.

Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.		
1....	636	593	1,229	19....	1,816	1,760	3,576
2....	857	846	1,703	20....	1,733	1,767	3,520
3....	933	981	1,914	21....	819	811	1,630
4....	1,766	1,793	3,559	22....	1,650	1,625	3,275
5....	1,776	1,686	3,462	23....	1,309	1,156	2,465
6....	1,077	1,004	2,081	24....	1,542	1,620	3,162
7....	1,238	1,171	2,409	25....	1,410	1,412	2,822
8....	1,785	1,787	3,572	26....	1,979	1,917	3,896
9....	2,071	2,034	4,105	27....	2,788	2,522	5,310
10....	1,531	1,487	3,018	28....	2,057	1,950	4,007
11....	1,911	1,876	3,787	29....	2,770	2,833	5,603
12....	1,684	1,696	3,380	30....	1,393	1,443	2,836
13....	1,225	1,256	2,481	31....	2,124	2,035	4,159
14....	1,797	1,660	3,457	32....	1,196	1,189	2,385
15....	1,837	1,788	3,625	33....	2,120	1,945	4,065
16....	1,640	1,623	3,263	34....	1,936	1,912	3,848
17....	1,832	1,774	3,606	35....	1,728	1,713	3,441
18....	858	798	1,656	T¹	57,153	55,763	112,916

Over 6 and Under 7 Years.

Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.		
1....	372	371	743	19....	1,178	1,167	2,345
2....	570	558	1,128	20....	1,224	1,176	2,400
3....	694	761	1,455	21....	515	503	1,018
4....	1,068	1,086	2,154	22....	945	994	1,939
5....	909	833	1,742	23....	696	732	1,428
6....	642	695	1,337	24....	942	943	1,885
7....	654	662	1,316	25....	837	799	1,636
8....	913	879	1,792	26....	1,041	1,093	2,134
9....	1,133	1,114	2,247	27....	1,325	1,283	2,608
10....	818	852	1,670	28....	1,275	1,144	2,419
11....	1,025	1,019	2,044	29....	1,445	1,476	2,921
12....	993	963	1,956	30....	744	754	1,498
13....	737	834	1,571	31....	892	862	1,754
14....	1,092	1,081	2,173	32....	1,134	1,138	2,272
15....	915	980	1,845	33....	1,178	1,119	2,297
16....	907	894	1,801	34....	972	964	1,936
17....	849	872	1,721	35....	910	885	1,795
18....	516	524	1,040	T¹	32,060	31,960	64,020

Over 7 and Under 14 Years.

Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.		
1....	1,499	1,561	3,060	7....	3,842	3,907	7,749
2....	2,370	2,440	4,810	8....	4,934	4,871	9,805
3....	2,227	2,440	4,667	9....	5,024	4,944	9,968
4....	4,508	4,377	8,885	10....	4,830	4,333	9,163
5....	4,544	4,326	8,870	11....	4,479	4,484	8,963
6....	2,951	3,181	6,132	12....	4,582	4,652	9,234

Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.
13.....	3,609	7,316	25.....	3,788	8,373
14.....	3,856	8,320	26.....	5,119	4,934
15.....	5,348	5,331	27.....	8,278	7,831
16.....	4,991	4,990	28.....	5,159	5,180
17.....	4,557	4,542	29.....	6,829	7,048
18.....	2,545	2,648	30.....	4,435	4,232
19.....	4,049	4,021	31.....	4,182	4,121
20.....	3,454	4,009	32.....	5,992	5,969
21.....	1,942	1,969	33.....	5,719	5,500
22.....	3,337	3,762	34.....	6,173	6,276
23.....	3,246	3,274	35.....	5,003	5,024
24.....	4,284	4,177			
			T'l.	152,179	152,368
					304,547

Over 14 and Under 15 Years.

Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	379	408	18....	1,247	1,206
2....	529	561	19....	1,163	1,184
3....	616	651	20....	1,648	1,614
4....	1,851	1,857	21....	648	614
5....	1,520	1,453	22....	1,016	986
6....	888	945	23....	1,613	1,622
7....	1,048	1,149	24....	2,008	2,047
8....	1,542	1,482	25....	1,831	1,981
9....	1,526	1,536	26....	1,608	1,511
10....	1,508	1,448	27....	2,029	2,058
11....	1,404	1,447	28....	1,303	1,362
12....	1,338	1,451	29....	1,758	1,750
13....	1,033	1,063	30....	2,193	2,184
14....	1,173	1,260	31....	1,243	1,227
15....	1,596	1,563	32....	1,501	1,527
16....	1,352	1,350	33....	1,823	2,015
17....	1,616	1,612	34....	1,823	1,802
18....	698	651	35....	1,595	1,649
			T'l.	48,238	48,711
					96,949

Over 16 and Under 21 Years.

Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	851	785	19....	2,304	3,202
2....	1,211	1,239	20....	1,460	2,124
3....	1,882	2,199	21....	981	1,211
4....	2,465	3,040	22....	1,830	2,343
5....	2,771	3,265	23....	2,249	2,586
6....	2,177	2,541	24....	2,515	2,728
7....	2,350	2,570	25....	3,451	4,116
8....	2,354	2,589	26....	3,451	3,878
9....	2,203	2,520	27....	4,318	4,512
10....	2,562	2,966	28....	3,999	4,410
11....	2,226	2,989	29....	3,802	4,314
12....	2,522	2,712	30....	2,172	2,607
13....	2,236	2,760	31....	2,888	3,261
14....	1,777	2,177	32....	4,024	4,519
15....	3,291	3,645	33....	3,466	3,786
16....	3,346	3,839	34....	3,967	4,405
17....	2,144	2,702	35....	3,224	3,500
18....	1,335	1,672			
			T'l.	89,804	103,712
					193,516

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

By children of compulsory attendance age—over 7 and under 14 years.

Ward.	Public.	Private. (*)	Total.
1.....	2,520	534	6
2.....	3,920	864	26
3.....	3,374	1,288	5
4.....	4,688	4,156	41
5.....	5,295	3,508	67
6.....	4,807	1,311	14
7.....	5,884	1,838	27
8.....	5,859	3,883	63
9.....	7,947	1,982	39
10....	8,284	1,346	33
11....	4,472	4,470	21
12....	7,503	1,717	14
13....	4,758	2,553	14
14....	6,111	1,535	29
15....	9,187	1,477	15
16....	4,544	5,381	56
17....	5,365	3,680	54
18....	4,421	753	19
19....	7,153	908	9
20....	6,218	1,230	15
21....	2,455	1,441	15
22....	5,545	1,994	60

Ward.	Public.	Private. (*)	Total.
23.....	5,230	1,359	31
24.....	5,585	2,887	39
25.....	6,007	1,561	38
26.....	7,253	2,782	18
27.....	12,463	3,567	74
28.....	7,620	2,663	56
29.....	8,649	5,178	50
30.....	5,008	3,586	63
31.....	6,061	2,198	44
32.....	9,832	1,983	86
33.....	9,060	2,112	47
34.....	10,471	1,964	14
35.....	7,016	3,005	6
Total	220,685	82,654	1,208
			304,547

*Not in school for thirty consecutive days.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.
Minors over 14 and under 16 years of age.

Ward.	Attending School		Office or Factory		Mis.	Total.
	Public.	Private. (*)	store.	Fact'y.		
1.....	513	125	5	45	47	52
2.....	738	179	13	74	36	50
3.....	899	343	2	18	4	1,267
4.....	1,661	1,191	51	258	282	265
5.....	1,706	737	23	172	143	192
6.....	1,901	502	4	20	1	5
7.....	1,567	505	14	39	8	64
8.....	1,870	782	28	64	90	190
9.....	1,984	715	47	72	34	210
10....	1,880	551	29	134	203	209
11....	1,487	719	11	151	236	187
12....	1,735	376	24	168	230	306
13....	1,199	633	9	113	48	94
14....	1,693	377	58	107	93	105
15....	2,092	334	6	264	195	267
16....	962	990	21	86	480	163
17....	1,818	828	9	116	263	195
18....	878	253	6	82	74	7
19....	1,824	253	6	56	182	116
20....	1,637	271	13	114	134	108
21....	700	451	10	46	37	38
22....	1,074	437	45	145	188	113
23....	2,321	755	33	53	19	54
24....	2,202	1,244	85	156	169	199
25....	2,772	965	16	29	5	25
26....	1,832	702	5	271	78	231
27....	2,406	575	36	338	327	405
28....	1,475	447	11	124	321	287
29....	1,459	716	20	489	355	469
30....	2,581	1,442	68	114	76	96
31....	1,682	492	12	171	59	154
32....	2,173	522	39	123	19	152
33....	3,021	466	90	188	82	181
34....	2,319	553	30	232	231	260
35....	2,044	767	6	195	98	134
Total	59,485	21,186	885	4,807	4,937	5,649
						96,949

*Out of school and out of work for thirty consecutive days.

DEAF, BLIND, CRIPPLED AND ILLITERATE MINORS.

There were in 1916 567 deaf children in the city and 182 minors who were blind, or nearly so. There are 126 more who have visual defects leading to the sightless life.

The city had 645 crippled minors of whom 210 were so incapacitated that they were eligible for transportation service to the crippled children's centers. There were 2,086 so called "subnormal" minors in the entire city, including those feeble-minded, mentally backward or having mental defects. Returns from special divisions in the public schools make a complete count of this class of children possible. Chicago has 221 mutes.

The illiterates over 12 and under 21, mostly between 16 and 21, total 673, who cannot read or write.

NO SCHOOL CENSUS IN 1918.

Owing to litigation over the membership of the board of education no school census was taken in Chicago in 1918.

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

- Academy (962)—16 South Halsted street.
 Adelpia (1,312)—7070 North Clark street.
 Albany Park (994)—4816 North Kedzie-av.
 Alhambra (1,134)—State-st. and Archer-av.
 Alvin (536)—1612 West Chicago avenue.
 American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland-av.
 Americus (664)—3437 Ogden avenue.
 Apollo (669)—526-528 East 47th street.
 Apollo (1,013)—1540 North Crawford avenue.
 Archer (900)—2006-10 Archer avenue.
 Argmore (660)—1038-52 Argyle avenue.
 Aristo (603)—2648 Lincoln avenue.
 Armitage (951)—3553 Armitage avenue.
 Ashland (605)—4856 South Ashland avenue.
 Ashland (901)—1613 West Madison street.
 Atlantic (1,609)—3950 West 26th street.
 Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
 Auditorium (3,623)—Congress and Wabash-av.
 Austin (533)—5619 West Madison street.
 Avon (782)—3325-29 Fullerton avenue.
 Avenue (1,140)—3108 Indiana avenue.
 Banner (796)—1611 North Robey street.
 Beach (996)—1504 East 51st street.
 Bell (570)—1539 Milwaukee avenue.
 Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
 Bijou (858)—300 South Halsted street.
 Biograph (998)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
 Blackstone (1,200)—60-68 East 7th street.
 Boulevard (998)—1606 Garfield boulevard.
 Broadway (690)—5206-8 Broadway.
 Broadway Strand (1,587)—1641 West 12th-st.
 Bryn Mawr (768)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
 Buckingham (965)—3317 North Clark street.
 Bugg, The (992)—3940 North Robey street.
 Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
 California (683)—3436 West 26th street.
 Calo (880)—5406 North Clark street.
 Calumet (1,013)—9206 South Chicago avenue.
 Casey (944)—1649-53 South State street.
 Casino (1,003)—403 North Clark street.
 Central Music Hall (677)—64 E. Van Buren-st.
 Central Park (2,032)—3531-39 West 12th-st.
 Century (822)—1419 West Madison street.
 Chateau (1,683)—3810-12 Broadway.
 Chicago (1,200)—Wabash-av. and Peck court.
 Chicago Avenue (705)—2136-28 W. Chicago-av.
 Chopin (546)—1541-43 West Division street.
 Cicero (595)—306-08 South Cicero avenue.
 Circle (707)—3239-41 West 12th street.
 Claremont (624)—3226 North Clark street.
 Clark (1,050)—4533 North Clark street.
 Coban's Grand (1,405)—121 North Clark-st.
 Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
 College (1,083)—Webster and Sheffield-avs.
 Colonial (1,450)—26 West Randolph street.
 Columbia (1,078)—15-21 North Clark street.
 Columbia (700)—2120 North Clark street.
 Columbus, The (927)—6236 South Ashland-av.
 Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
 Cort (962)—76-82 North Dearborn street.
 Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted-st.
 Covent Garden (2,251)—2653-65 N. Clark-st.
 Crawford (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
 Crescent (792)—2915 Milwaukee avenue.
 Criterion (1,233)—1228 Sedgwick street.
 Crown (1,391)—Ashland-av. and Division-st.
 Crown Hippodrome (707)—4007 West 26th-st.
 Crystal (1,834)—2701-11 West North avenue.
 Dante (500)—815 West Taylor street.
 Dearborn (741)—126 North Dearborn street.
 De Luxe (1,033)—114 Wilson avenue.
 Devon (546)—1616 Devon avenue.
 Douglas (792)—3236 West 22d street.
 Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
 E. A. R. (892)—6839 Wentworth avenue.
 Easterly (571)—2768 Lincoln avenue.
 Elmo (780)—2404 West Van Buren street.
 Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
 Empire (1,242)—673 West Madison street.
 Empress (900)—6246 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Empress (1,439)—6226 South Halsted street.
 Englewood (1,305)—726 West 63d street.
 Erie (610)—641-643 North Clark street.
 Famous (600)—3644 West Chicago avenue.
 Franklin (725)—320 East 31st street.
 Frolic (899)—947 East 55th street.
 Gaiety (759)—9205 Commercial avenue.
 Garfield (693)—2844 West Madison street.
 Garrick (1,257)—60 West Randolph street.
 Gayety (981)—531 South State street.
 Germania (905)—1546-50 North Clark street.
 Gold (803)—3411 West 12th street.
 Grand (772)—3512-18 Archer avenue.
 Grand (593)—415 East 43d street.
 Grand (853)—3110 South State street.
 Grand (505)—3433 West North avenue.
 Grand Oak (904)—3955 Grand boulevard.
 Grayland (526)—3947 North Crawford avenue.
 Great Northern (1,350)—21 Quincy street.
 Halford (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
 Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
 Hamilton (999)—2186 East 71st street.
 Hamilton (639)—6811 South Halsted street.
 Hamlin (1,204)—3826 West Madison street.
 Harper (1,201)—5234-44 Harper avenue.
 Harvard (726)—6316 Harvard avenue.
 Haymarket (1,800)—732 West Madison street.
 Hippodrome (538)—1619 West 63d street.
 Howard (1,650)—1631 Howard street.
 Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
 Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
 Ideal (698)—1622 Larrabee street.
 Illington (982)—2122-24 West 22d street.
 Illinois (1,287)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
 Imperial (1,266)—2329 West Madison street.
 Independence (574)—3747 West 12th street.
 Indiana (786)—219 East 43d street.
 Iris (895)—5747 West Chicago avenue.
 Irving (1,396)—4005 Irving Park boulevard.
 Jackson Park (1,420)—6711 Stony Island-av.
 Julian (799)—920 Belmont avenue.
 Karlov (893)—4048 Armitage avenue.
 Kedzie (1,461)—W. Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
 Kedzie Annex (753)—3210-12 West Madison-st.
 Kenmore (498)—1039 Wilson avenue.
 Kenwood (885)—1225 East 47th street.
 Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
 Kimbark (688)—6240 Kimbark avenue.
 Knickerbocker (994)—6217 Broadway.
 Lake Shore (542)—3175 Broadway.
 Lakeside (998)—4730 Sheridan road.
 Lane Court (999)—322 Center street.
 Langley (889)—702 East 63d street.
 LaSalle (759)—110 West Madison street.
 LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
 LeGrand (694)—5241 North Clark street.
 Leida (644)—645-47 West 120th street.
 Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
 Lexington (755)—715 South Crawford avenue.
 Liberty (649)—3707 Fullerton avenue.
 Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
 Linden (798)—743 West 63d street.
 Logan Square (1,318)—2532 Milwaukee-av.
 Lowry (654)—740 Milwaukee avenue.
 Lucile (503)—654-657 North Cicero avenue.
 Lux (754)—106-108 East 35th street.
 Lycium (700)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Lyda (925)—316 North Cicero avenue.
 Lyric (560)—115th street and Michigan-av.
 Mabel (655)—3956-58 Elston avenue.
 Madison Square (1,367)—4730-40 W. Madison.
 Madrin (797)—1910 West Madison street.
 Majestic (1,980)—18 West Monroe street.
 Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
 Marshall Square (1,426)—2869 West 22d-st.
 Marshfield (924)—3305-11 N. Marshfield-av.
 McVicker's (1,813)—23 West Madison street.
 Metropolitan (1,384)—4644 Grand boulevard.
 Michigan (1,345)—110-112 East Garfield-blvd.
 Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
 Milford (1,188)—3311 North Crawford avenue.
 Model (800)—821 West 69th street.
 Monarch (726)—461 East 31st street.
 Morse (565)—1330-32 Morse avenue.
 National (1,188)—6235 South Halsted street.
 New Apollo (1,013)—1540 North Crawford-av.
 Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
 New Irving (579)—716-718 West 12th street.
 New Strand (773)—2111 West Division street.
 North Avenue (1,195)—316 West North-av.
 Oak (1,007)—2000 North Western avenue.

Oakland Square (1,424)—3947-51 Drexel-blvd.
 Oakley (978)—2320 West Chicago avenue.
 Olympia (582)—4619-21 South Ashland-av.
 Olympic (1,594)—165 North Clark street.
 Orchestra Hall (2,570)—216 S. Michigan-av.
 Orpheum (794)—110 South State street.
 Orpheus (879)—1611-13 West 12th street.
 Owl (944)—4649-53 South State street.
 Palace (1,442)—1135 Blue Island avenue.
 Palace (1,303)—127-135 North Clark street.
 Palace (503)—1826 South Halsted street.
 Panorama (671)—5110 Prairie avenue.
 Pantheon (2,298)—4642 Sheridan road.
 Paramount (988)—2636 Milwaukee avenue.
 Park (568)—5960 West Lake street.
 Parkway (748)—2736-38 North Clark street.
 Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
 Parkway (960)—2737 West 22d street.
 Paulina (790)—1335 North Paulina street.
 Peekin (610)—2700 State street.
 Peoria (1,078)—2207 West Van Buren street.
 Pine Grove (653)—717 Sheridan road.
 Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
 Playhouse, The (550)—410 S. Michigan-av.
 Plaza (1,195)—308-312 West North avenue.
 Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
 Prairie (902)—5744 Prairie avenue.
 President (719)—55th street, near Calumet-av.
 Princess (958)—319 South Clark street.
 Rainbow (734)—11311 South Michigan-av.
 Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
 Regent (824)—6826 South Halsted street.
 Republic (770)—3918 Lincoln avenue.
 Rex (604)—6848 South Racine avenue.
 Rex (688)—2340-42 West Madison street.
 Rialto (1,548)—336-44 South State street.
 Riviera (2,100)—4752 Broadway.
 Rose (727)—2860 Milwaukee avenue.
 Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan-av.
 Rosewood (985)—1823 Montrose boulevard.
 St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln avenues.

Shindlers (1,053)—1005-7 West Huron street.
 Shakespeare (996)—906 East 43d street.
 Sheridan (567)—935 Irving Park boulevard.
 South Shore (999)—6851 Stony Island avenue.
 Star (1,423)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
 Star and Garter (1,961)—815-17 W. Madison.
 States (686)—3505-11 South State street.
 Strand (693)—3029-33 Lincoln avenue.
 Strand (1,469)—700 South Wabash avenue.
 Studebaker (1,280)—418 South Michigan-av.
 Temple (543)—3121 Lincoln avenue.
 Terminal (896)—3308 Lawrence avenue.
 Thalia (889)—1807 Allport avenue.
 Theater (897)—3138-42 South Halsted street.
 Tippin (791)—4045 West North avenue.
 Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
 Twentieth Century (932)—4708 Prairie-av.
 Twentieth Century (798)—3530-38 W. 12th-st.
 Vaudeville (570)—501-5 South Kedzie avenue.
 Verdi (958)—2035-41 West 35th street.
 Vernon (742)—436 East 61st street.
 Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield-avs.
 Virginia (692)—809 West Madison street.
 Vision (732)—2650 West Division street.
 Vista (975)—822 East 47th street.
 Vitagraph (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
 Waverly (556)—527 South Halsted street.
 Weber's (1,309)—1836-40 South Wabash-av.
 West End (1,199)—121 North Cicero avenue.
 White Palace (737)—1609-11 South Kedzie-av.
 Willard (1,195)—340 East 51st street.
 Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
 Windsor (1,256)—1235 North Clark street.
 Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.
 Woodlawn (1,750)—63d-st. and Woodlawn-av.
 Woods (1,196)—Randolph and Dearborn-sts.
 York (583)—641 South Paulina street.
 Ziegfeld (692)—624 South Michigan avenue.
 In addition to the theaters named above there were on Dec. 1, 1918, a considerable number of minor places of amusement with a seating capacity of less than 500 each.

LOCATION OF RAILWAY PASSENGER STATIONS.

CENTRAL STATION.

Park row and 12th street; south side.
 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
 Illinois Central.
 Michigan Central.
 Grand Rapids & Indiana.
 CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.
 West Madison and Canal streets; west side.
 All divisions.

DEARBORN STATION.

Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.
 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
 Chesapeake & Ohio.
 Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
 Chicago & Western Indiana.
 Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon)
 Erie.
 Grand Trunk.
 Wabash.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Fifth avenue and Harrison street; south side.
 Baltimore & Ohio.

Chicago Great Western.
 Chicago Terminal Transfer.
 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
 Pere Marquette.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.

Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.
 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
 Chicago & Indiana Southern.
 Lackawanna.
 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
 New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

UNION STATION.

Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.
 Chicago & Alton.
 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle).

SOCIETIES OF ARTISTS AND ART CLUBS.

Art Alliance of America—President, G. W. Stevens; secretary, Eames MacVeagh.
 Artists' Guild—602, 408 South Michigan avenue; president, Frank A. Werner; secretary, Elizabeth M. Saunders.
 Arts Club of Chicago—608-610 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. John Alden Carpenter; secretary, Eames MacVeagh.
 Chicago Public School Art Society—President, Mrs. John Buckingham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alfred M. Walter, 2729 Prairie avenue.
 Chicago Ceramic Art Association—Art institute;

president and director, Mrs. George Emmons; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eugene Phelps.
 Chicago Outdoor Art League—President, Mrs. John Worthy.
 Chicago Society of Artists (organized 1902)—President, Charles F. Browne; meets in Art institute.
 Commission for Encouragement of Local Art—President, Carter H. Harrison.
 Municipal Art League of Chicago—President, Everett L. Millard; secretary, Mrs. William F. Young.
 Western Society of Sculptors—President, Albin Polasek; secretary, Pompeo Coppini.

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Year.	*Population using city water.	Gallons pumped per day.	Gallons per capita.	Total Revenue.
1854.	65,000	591,000	9.1	\$58,105.00
1860.	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	131,162.00
1870.	307,000	21,766,000	70.9	539,180.00
1880.	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890.	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900.	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,481.85
1901.	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902.	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903.	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,689,625.80
1904.	1,922,268	399,065,000	207.6	4,281,541.30
1905.	1,970,936	410,930,000	208.5	4,019,205.88
1906.	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1907.	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61
1908.	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.54
1909.	2,165,616	480,905,000	222.0	5,032,008.48
1910.	2,214,286	518,579,000	232.2	5,448,257.55
1911.	2,262,956	507,324,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912.	2,345,315	551,324,000	235.1	6,263,234.75
1913.	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21
1914.	2,398,325	613,323,616	254.2	6,458,514.83
1915.	2,447,504	606,707,671	248.0	6,180,732.92
1916.	2,491,933	619,803,000	249.0	6,597,995.07
1917.	2,571,941	631,433,000	245.0	7,188,293.33

*Estimated from United States government census.

In 1917 the total amount of water pumped was 234,132,030,000 gallons.

The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follow:

Chicago avenue...	1854	Jefferson Park....	1897
Twenty-second st...	1875	Rogers Park.....	1899
Harrison street....	1889	Central Park.....	1900
Lake View.....	1892	Springfield av....	1901
Fourteenth street..	1892	Roseland.....	1910
Sixty-eighth st...	1892	Mayfair.....	1916
Washington Hts..	1892	W. H. Thompson..	1917

The total daily capacity of the waterworks in gallons is 923,000,000.

Other statistics: Number of taps, 305,717; hydrants in use, 30,740; meters in use, 22,709; mileage of water pipe, 2,842.

LAKE TUNNELS.

- One 5 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1867; cost \$464,866.05.
- One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1874; cost \$415,709.36.
- One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1887-1895; cost \$342,786.64.
- One 14 foot tunnel lake extension of Chicago avenue and Blue Island avenue system; begun 1911; cost \$7,530.28.
- One 8 foot tunnel from four mile crib to 14th street pumping station; built 1892; cost \$1,104,744.12.
- One 10 foot tunnel from Carter H. Harrison crib to foot of Oak street; built 1898; cost \$677,577.55.
- One 7 foot tunnel from Lake View crib to Lake View pumping station; built 1896; cost \$701,792.45.
- One 7 foot tunnel from Hyde Park crib to 68th street pumping station; built 1898; cost \$771,556.07.
- One 14 foot tunnel from Hyde Park to 73d street and Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,793,860.10.

LAND TUNNELS.

- One 7 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue pumping station to 22d street pumping station; built 1874; cost \$542,912.63.

- One 7 foot tunnel from Park row shaft to foot of Peck place and thence to Harrison street pumping station; built 1891; cost \$279,848.78.

- One 6 foot connecting tunnel in Jefferson street from Van Buren to Harrison; built 1891; cost \$15,968.17.

- One 10 foot tunnel foot of Oak street to Green street and Grand avenue, and two 8 foot tunnels from that point to Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue pumping stations, respectively; built 1900; cost \$2,121,525.02.

- One 7 foot tunnel connecting above 10 foot tunnel with Chicago avenue pumping station (remodeled); built 1898; cost \$42,436.45.

- One 9 foot tunnel from 104th street and Stewart avenue to 73d and State streets; one 12 foot tunnel in 73d street from State street to Yates avenue, and one 14 foot tunnel from Yates avenue to Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,647,591.18.

- One 7 foot tunnel in Polk street connecting Peck place shaft and Jefferson street shaft; built 1907; cost \$181,929.54.

- One 8 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; built 1911; cost \$833,267.77.

- One 9 foot tunnel 73d and State streets to 75th street and Western avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,642,669.84.

- One 8 foot tunnel connecting two mile crib tunnel with Blue Island avenue tunnel; built 1913; cost \$55,368.22.

- One 8 foot tunnel connecting southwest land and lake tunnel to 68th street pumping station; built 1916; cost \$131,553.24.

- One 12 and 13 foot tunnel, Wilson and Clarendon avenues to Mayfair, 43,500 feet long; construction begun in 1913; estimated cost, \$4,550,870.

WATER PIPE TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Dimen's in feet.	L'ngh in ft.	Year built.	Cost.	Location.
5.....	280	1871	\$7,550.00	Adams-st.
6.....	249	1871	7,633.00	Archer-av.
7 1/2 x 10 1/2	225	1891	17,453.56	Ashland-av.
6.....	309	1871	7,750.00	Chicago-av.
5.....	227	1880	6,875.00	Clybourn-pl.
6.....	438	1903	13,324.00	Division-st.*
7 x 8 1/2	330	1871	11,220.00	Division-st.
8.....	297	1880	14,600.00	18th-st.
8 1/2 x 9	314	1880	7,883.00	Harrison-st.
5.....	272	1889	8,390.00	95th-st.
6 x 7	1,548	1899	35,561.75	Drainage canal
5.....	403	1895	29,614.58	N. Western-av
5.....	485	1880	11,250.00	Rush-st.
7 x 10	241	1892	17,495.20	35th-st.
6.....	311	1876	7,550.00	Throop-st.
7 x 8	345	1905	28,584.54	Montrose-bd.
7 1/2	1,680	1907	61,307.10	Ashland-av.
7 x 8 1/2	335	1907	24,831.30	Grand-av.
7 x 8 1/2	450	1907	21,003.48	Diversey-bd.
7 x 8	326	1908	11,962.36	Western-av.
7 x 8	389	1908	16,013.60	Western-av.*
7 x 8	225	1908	8,387.77	Western-av.*

*Under canal.

WATERWORKS CRIBS.

Name.	Built.	Cost.
Two-mile.....	1867	\$106,679.63
Four-mile.....	1891	472,890.93
Lake View.....	1896	164,085.82
Hyde Park.....	1896	137,624.77
C. H. Harrison.....	1900	232,738.10
Edward F. Dunne.....	1912	473,090.60

WATER RATES IN CHICAGO.

Flat Rates—Annual.

All flat rates are based on frontage and number of stories of buildings. Residences with one family of twelve or less are entitled to a full equipment of bathtubs, water closets,

basins, sinks, laundry tubs and other similar sanitary fixtures without additional charge. Apartment buildings, fully equipped with sanitary fixtures, are charged \$7 in addition to the frontage rates for each apartment exceeding one.

Frontage rates for one-story houses are quoted below. Each additional story increases the rate \$1.50.

Frontage.	Rate.	Frontage.	Rate.
12 feet and less.	\$2.50	40 to 44 feet.	\$11.50
12 to 15 feet....	3.50	44 to 48 feet....	12.50
15 to 18 feet....	4.50	48 to 52 feet....	13.50
18 to 21 feet....	5.50	52 to 56 feet....	14.50
21 to 24 feet....	6.00	56 to 62 feet....	15.50
24 to 27 feet....	7.00	62 to 67 feet....	16.00
27 to 30 feet....	8.00	67 to 72 feet....	17.00
30 to 33 feet....	9.00	72 to 77 feet....	18.00
33 to 36 feet....	9.50	77 to 82 feet....	19.00
36 to 40 feet....	11.00	82 to 87 feet....	20.00

Residences—Frontage rate plus 5 cents per ton of coal consumed for steam heating plant; each 100 square feet of greenhouse space, \$2; hose connection, 30 foot frontage, \$2; 30 to 50 foot frontage, \$3; each additional 25 foot frontage, 50 cents.

Business—Hotels, lodging houses and taverns.

not over twelve rooms, one set of fixtures with frontage rates; each room over 12, \$1. Additional fixtures: Bathtubs, each, \$3; urinals, each, \$1.50; hand basins, each, \$1; water closets, each, \$3; steam heated, same as residences; steam engines, per horse power, \$4. Office buildings, same as hotels. Stores and business premises, frontage rates plus 25 cents per person over ten employed. Additional fixtures: Hand wash basin, \$2.50; closet, \$3.50; other fixtures, similar to hotels. Public fixtures: Bathtub, \$6; hand basin, \$2.50; closet, \$3.50; urinal, \$1.50; laundry tub, \$1.75. Barber shop fixtures, same as public. Bakeries, frontage rates plus 1 cent for each barrel of flour or meal used.

Building—Each 1,000 bricks used, 5 cents; each cord of stone, 6 cents; each cubic yard concrete, 2 cents; each 100 yards plastering, 15 cents. If flat rates amount to more than \$100 a year, metered service is required.

Meter Rates.

Meter rates are 62½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment of bills. Special rates are quoted on water drawn through direct connection with city tunnels, from conduits and from Lake Michigan or the Chicago river.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 8, 1859.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, open April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, halted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State, to 39th street; began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1893; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West side: Lake street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side:

Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907, through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913. Fares raised to 6 cents Nov. 22, 1918.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Ordinances passed by city council Feb. 4, 1907; vetoed by mayor and passed over veto Feb. 11, 1907; approved by people on referendum vote April 2, 1907.

Systems to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

City to supervise rehabilitation through board of three engineers.

Life of grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

City to receive 55 per cent and companies 45 per cent of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be 5 cents for continuous trips in one general direction within the present or future city limits.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between 12th street and the river. (By merger ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, transfers are given in all parts of the city.)

Motive power of cars to be electricity applied by the overhead or underground trolley system.

Cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year.

Companies to pay \$5,000,000 toward the construction of subways in the downtown section at the city's option.

City given the right to purchase the property of both the present great systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

PROPERTY BENEFITED BY "L" ROADS.

In a decision announced June 3, 1918, the United States Supreme court held that owners of property adjacent to the elevated railroads in Chicago were not entitled to damages because of the construction of the roads near such property. The decision sustained the

finding of the lower court in a suit brought by the executors of the estate of William A. McCoy, who sought damages of \$82,000 to hotel property at Clark and Van Buren streets, that property is benefited through the concentration of travel from the elevated roads.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO BY ANNEXATIONS.

Annexations.		Date of Act.	Area in sq. miles.	Total area, sq. miles.
A	—Original town as plated by canal commissioners.....	Aug. 4, 1830	.....	.4173
B	—Town limits extended by trustees.....	Nov. 6, 1833	4825	8998
O	—Town of Chicago as incorporated.....	Feb. 11, 1835	1,5152	2,4150
D	—City of Chicago as incorporated.....	Mar. 4, 1837	8,2200	10,6350
D ¹	—Withdrawn by act of legislature.....	Jan. 21, 1843	5,000	10,1350
D ²	—Withdrawn by act of legislature.....	Mar. 3, 1843	3,750	9,7600
D ³	—Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.50 sq. miles).....	Feb. 14, 1851	4,2500	14,0100
D ⁴	—Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.375 sq. miles).....			
E	—Extension by act of legislature (3,375 sq. miles).....	Feb. 12, 1853	3,9880	17,9980
F	—Extension by act of legislature.....	Feb. 13, 1863	6,2840	24,2820
G	—Annexed as part of Lincoln park by act of legislature.....	Feb. 8, 1869	0,945	24,3765
H	—Extension by act of legislature.....	Feb. 27, 1869	11,3800	35,7565
J	—Annexed by ordinance } Village of Jefferson	Feb. 21, 1887	1,0000	36,7565
	} City of Chicago.....	May 16, 1887		
K	—Annexed by resolution of Cook county commissioners.....	Apr. 29, 1889	7,1500	43,9065
L ¹	—Part of town of Cicero (1.00 sq. mile)	} Annexed at election..... June 29, 1889	125,9295	169,8360
L ²	—Town of Jefferson (29,530 sq. miles)			
L ³	—City of Lake View (10,3135 sq. miles)			
L ⁴	—Town of Lake (36,00 sq. miles)			
L ⁵	—Village of Hyde Park (49,132 sq. mi.)			
M	—Part of village of Gano, annexed at election.....	Apr. 1, 1890	1,7730	171,6090
N	—South Englewood, annexed by ordinance.....	May 12, 1890	2,8990	174,5080
O ¹	—Village Washington Heights (2.81 sq. mi.)	} Annexed at election.	4,6030	179,1110
O ²	—Village of West Roseland (1.793 sq. mi.)			
P	—Annexed by ordinance.....	Dec. 4, 1890	0,460	179,1570
Q	—Village of Fernwood, annexed at election.....	Apr. 7, 1891	9810	180,1380
R ¹	—Village of Rogers Park (2,125 sq. miles)	} Annexed at election.	3,8750	184,0130
R ²	—Village of West Ridge (1,75 sq. miles)			
S	—Village of Norwood Park, annexed at election.....	Nov. 7, 1893	2,1250	186,1380
T	—Part of town of Calumet, annexed by ordinance.....	Feb. 25, 1895	1,0000	187,1380
U	—Austin, annexed at election.....	Apr. 4, 1899	3,5000	190,6380
V	—Village of Edison Park, annexed at election.....	Nov. 8, 1910	6875	191,3255
W	—Disconnected by ordinance.....	July 17, 1911	0,350	191,2905
X	—Village of Morgan Park, annexed at election.....	Apr. 7, 1914	3,1250	194,4155
Y	—Village of Clearing, annexed at election.....	Apr. 6, 1915	1,8750	196,2905
Z	—Part of city of Evanston, annexed by ordinance.....	Nov. 17, 1914	1,230	196,4135
	By city of Evanston.....	Feb. 8, 1915		
AA	—Re-annexed at election.....	Apr. 6, 1915	0,210	196,4345
BB	—Part of town of Stickney, annexed at election.....	June 7, 1915	2,2500	198,6845
CC	—Annexed by act of legislature.....	July 1, 1915	3,125	198,9970
DD	—Part of Norwood Park, annexed by ordinance.....	Dec. 17, 1917	1,0000	199,9970

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UTILITY ACCIDENTS.

Reports of accidents made to the public utilities commission by all public utilities operating in the state of Illinois for the year ended June 30, 1917, showed an increase of 24 per cent killed and 12.2 per cent injured as compared with the preceding year.

KILLED.

	1917.	1916.
Steam railroads.....	913	760
Interurban railroads.....	86	75
Street railroads.....	136	91
Electric light companies.....	24	18
Telephone companies.....	9	4
Gas companies.....	5	2
Telegraph companies.....	2	0
Water companies.....	1	0
Express companies.....	1	0
	1,177	950

INJURED.

	1917.	1916.
Steam railroads.....	16,539	14,869
Interurban railroads.....	511	469
Street railroads.....	431	480
Electric light companies.....	660	585
Telephone companies.....	836	704
Gas companies.....	241	221
Telegraph companies.....	73	26
Water companies.....	19	27
Express companies.....	473	255
Steamboat companies.....	6	3
	19,789	17,639

Of the 913 persons killed on steam railroads, 491, or 54 per cent, were trespassers; on interurban railroads, 86 killed, 28 trespassers, 32.5 per cent; on street railroads, 136 killed, 8 trespassers, 6 per cent.

On steam railroads 145 persons were killed at highway crossings, as compared with 118 in 1916; of the former number 54 were in automobile accidents, 26 in other vehicles and 65 were pedestrians. On interurban railroads 37 were killed at highway crossings, as compared with 32 in 1916; 24 in automobiles, 3 in other vehicles and 10 pedestrians. On street railroads 85 were killed at street crossings, 14 in automobiles, 6 in other vehicles, and 65 pedestrians.

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Founded in 1857.
 Lincoln park at Center street.
 President—John M. Coulter.
 Vice-President—Wallace W. Atwood.
 Second Vice-President—Stuart Weller.
 Secretary—Charles F. Hills.
 Treasurer—Henry S. Henschen.
 Board of Trustees—La Verne Noyes, president; Charles Dickinson, vice-president; Charles F. Gunther, Charles A. Heath, Louis E. Lafin, Henry J. Furber, Ira J. Geer, Frederick L. Wilk, John M. Coulter, Henry S. Henschen, William H. Rehm, Frances Dickinson, Carroll H. Sudler, Eugene H. Garnett, Francis T. Simmons (ex officio).
 Scientific Governors—N. S. Davis, chairman; A. L. Stevenson, Henry J. Cox, Albert Dickinson, L. C. Walker, J. Hohinger, John M. Coulter, Henry Crew, Stuart Weller, La Verne Noyes, Charles F. Hills, Peter A. Mortensen (ex officio).
 The museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays and from 1 to 5 p. m. on Sundays. There is no charge for admission. The academy is in co-operation with the public and private schools of the city in the promotion of nature study. Free public lecture courses.

CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Av. loss on property per fire.	Pct. of loss involved.	Population.	Population to each fire.	Loss per capita.
1863-4.....	186	.....	\$355,600	\$272,500	\$1.912	.....	153,796	827	\$2.31
1864-5.....	193	.....	651,738	685,300	3.377	.....	169,353	877	6.85
1865-6.....	243	.....	1,216,466	941,602	5.006	.....	178,492	735	3.82
1866-7.....	315	.....	2,487,973	1,643,445	7,898	.....	226,236	636	12.41
1867-8.....	515	.....	4,315,332	3,417,288	8,183	.....	252,054	439	19.07
1868-9.....	405	.....	870,169	632,248	1,383	.....	270,330	462	2.22
1869-70.....	600	.....	871,905	600,061	1,453	.....	306,605	468	7.98
1870-.....	669	.....	2,447,845	2,183,498	3,659	.....	337,000	685	2.89
1871-2*.....	489	No record.	672,800	745,000	1,989	.....	367,393	833	1.85
1872-3.....	441	.....	680,099	3,763,275	1,542	.....	381,402	818	2.66
1873-4.....	466	\$7,041,700	1,013,246	3,641,735	2,175	14.39	395,408	836	5.93
1874-5†.....	473	11,063,616	2,345,684	6,789,300	4,959	21.22	401,535	1,209	.42
1875†.....	332	4,601,770	1,27,014	2,328,150	386	2.76	407,661	855	.95
1876.....	477	9,173,004	387,951	3,780,060	813	4.23	442,196	949	2.48
1877.....	445	10,868,921	1,044,997	6,173,575	2,348	9.62	436,731	914	.70
1878.....	478	6,751,234	306,317	3,327,348	641	4.54	469,515	736	1.22
1879.....	638	11,501,473	572,082	5,112,631	897	4.97	503,298	626	2.26
1880.....	804	14,752,066	1,135,816	5,409,480	1,413	7.70	591,396	594	1.73
1881.....	895	19,738,508	921,495	9,662,326	1,030	4.67	560,693	572	1.02
1882.....	981	26,435,705	569,885	12,587,090	581	2.16	595,339	517	2.32
1883.....	1,153	42,383,215	1,379,739	21,790,767	1,197	3.26	629,985	493	1.54
1884.....	1,278	22,685,601	968,229	12,048,683	758	4.27	661,923	506	3.36
1885.....	1,309	48,055,541	2,225,184	22,407,225	1,700	4.06	693,861	450	2.15
1886.....	1,543	43,646,452	1,492,084	22,676,518	967	3.42	729,178	404	2.46
1887.....	1,853	62,241,191	1,839,058	32,095,202	992	2.95	1,000,000	482	2.15
1888.....	1,871	76,618,085	3,633,427	38,610,407	729	1.78	1,099,133	397	1.90
1889.....	2,075	66,409,323	2,154,340	34,440,627	1,038	8.24	1,147,000	342	2.66
1890.....	2,755	108,650,005	2,092,071	47,937,840	759	1.93	1,197,000	337	1.27
1891.....	3,353	124,003,193	3,053,874	59,703,511	911	2.46	1,250,000	239	2.52
1892.....	3,549	123,482,011	1,521,445	65,535,291	429	1.23	1,305,000	252	2.49
1893.....	5,224	330,028,212	3,149,590	180,987,890	603	.95	1,362,000	323	2.19
1894.....	5,174	129,046,541	3,254,140	72,185,581	629	2.57	1,427,000	279	1.53
1895.....	5,316	120,794,760	2,974,760	73,443,646	560	4.48	1,558,000	309	1.70
1896.....	4,414	97,061,640	1,979,355	59,970,130	448	2.04	1,626,000	270	1.53
1897.....	5,326	98,883,270	2,272,990	55,233,596	425	2.88	1,626,000	270	2.79
1898.....	5,048	91,922,210	2,651,735	56,550,470	525	2.88	1,698,575	309	1.30
1899.....	6,031	128,304,413	4,534,065	70,851,165	752	3.53	1,747,236	285	2.46
1900.....	5,503	112,599,125	2,213,699	72,893,463	402	1.98	1,891,219	284	1.56
1901.....	6,136	133,195,220	4,296,433	83,079,743	700	3.22	1,941,880	298	1.70
1902.....	5,125	112,998,325	4,118,933	71,615,759	803	3.64	1,990,541	312	2.01
1903.....	6,054	111,743,441	3,062,931	68,748,203	489	2.73	2,039,202	326	1.93
1904.....	6,661	122,075,301	2,950,254	77,234,230	443	2.40	2,087,862	268	1.86
1905.....	6,522	117,497,315	3,303,929	76,533,230	507	2.81	2,185,283	241	2.24
1906.....	6,387	119,974,033	4,179,235	75,356,085	654	3.49	2,262,756	247	1.71
1907.....	6,257	142,900,863	3,937,105	92,275,189	629	2.76	2,307,338	245	1.89
1908.....	7,793	114,527,300	3,873,444	72,048,810	497	3.38	2,472,158	262	1.29
1909.....	7,414	135,730,618	3,046,797	90,950,970	411	2.24	2,521,822	230	1.37
1910.....	9,083	129,676,681	4,884,793	83,808,768	538	3.77	2,571,941	213	1.69
1911.....	9,151	121,156,470	3,864,123	80,653,116	422	3.19			
1912.....	9,410	125,860,590	4,352,470	88,656,020	463	3.47			
1913.....	10,002	132,938,720	4,798,457	90,395,765	480	3.61			
1914.....	10,534	139,363,229	5,268,653	102,422,880	500	3.78			
1915.....	9,435	113,159,650	3,168,569	77,291,754	338	2.82			
1916.....	11,468	151,157,996	3,470,978	105,441,775	303	2.29			
1917.....	12,034	185,247,911	4,094,639	112,288,515	340	2.21			

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with an order issued by Mayor William Hale Thompson May 8, 1915, the American flag should be hoisted on the buildings under the jurisdiction of the city government on all election days and on the following anniversaries:

- Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
- Feb. 15—Sinking of the Maine.
- Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
- Apr. 19—Battle of Lexington.
- May 30—Memorial day.
- June 14—Flag day.
- June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.
- July 4—Independence day.
- Oct. 9—Chicago day.
- Oct. 12—Columbus day.
- Oct. 17—Battle of Saratoga.
- Oct. 19—Surrender of Yorktown.
- Nov. 25—Evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the foregoing dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half-mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

By an ordinance passed Feb. 5, 1917, by the Chicago city council, the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in public places in any way except as an entire and separate composition and without embellishments of national or other melodies is prohibited. The playing of the air as dance music or for an exit march is also prohibited. Violation of the ordinance by proprietors or performers is punishable by a fine of \$100.

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended in 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages for services of a wage earner who is the head of a family and residing with the same, to the amount of fifteen (\$15) dollars per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. All above the sum of fifteen (\$15) dollars per week shall be liable to garnishment."

Employers are obliged to pay wages amounting to \$15 or less, notwithstanding the service of a writ of garnishment, providing the person to whom wages are due makes affidavit that he is the head of a family and is living with the same.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.

Postmaster—William B. Carlile; room 358, south wing.

Secretary—John T. McGrath, room 358, south wing.

Assistant Postmaster—John M. Hubbard; room 357, south wing.

Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 350, south wing.

Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Stewart; room 379, west wing.

Asst Supt. of Mails—J. B. Bennett (registry section), Adams street lobby.

Asst Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.

Asst Supt. of Mails—M. J. O'Malley (second class section), Adams street lobby.

Asst Supt. of Mails—J. N. Brady (supply section), 712 West Monroe street.

Asst Supt. of Finance—John Matter (auditor's section), room 362.

Asst Supt. of Finance—T. W. Bean (cashier's section), Dearborn street lobby.

Asst Supt. of Finance—J. M. Hubbard, Jr. (money order section), room 403.

Secretary Civil-Service Board—Peter Newton, 13th floor.

Inspector in Charge—James E. Stuart; room 334, east wing.

Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—Peter J. Schardt, room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana-av.; Henry Welch, Jr. Auburn Park—David Herritt, 738 W. 79th-st.

Austin—Dugald Martin, 433-435 N. Waller-av. C—1205-7-9 W. Madison street; George Berz.

Canal—Canal street, north of Washington (C. & N. W. station); Robert T. Howard.

Chicago Avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snorr.

Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Thomas A. Kenny.

Cragin—4207 Armitage-av.; Peter J. O'Connor. D—2108-10 West Madison street; James H. McCauley.

Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.

Douglas Park—1205-07 South Western avenue; George N. Graves.

Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; Milton M. Potter.

Eastside—9909 Ewing-av.; Walter G. Seborg. Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.

Elsdon—3449 W. 51st-st.; Luman L. Shepard. Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.

Fifty-First Street—715-721 West 51st street; John E. Vreeland.

Garfield Park—3907-09 West Madison street; Thomas E. Heaney.

Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue; James J. McKenna.

Hawthorne Station—3647-49 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.

Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue; Matthew Drinnan.

Humboldt Park—1400-04 North Western avenue; Edward Kinnare.

Hyde Park—1304 East 55th street; Wilber E. Crumbaeker.

Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.

Jackson Park—6314-18 Maryland avenue; James Kelly.

Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.

Lake View—1229-33 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.

Lincoln Park—1617-19 Larrabee street; William R. Rennacker.

Logan Square, M. McKinley Park, Morgan Park, James Stott.

M—4235-37 Cottage Grove avenue; James N. McArthur.

McKinley Park—3450-54 Archer avenue; Frank Ryan.

Mont Clare—2314-16 Sayre avenue; George F. Dupuis.

Morgan Park—1085 West 111th street; Frederick W. Dayton.

North Halsted—2454-58 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.

Norwood Park—6040 Avondale avenue; Stanley C. de Long.

Ogden Park Station—1614-16 West 63d street; Patrick J. Mahoney.

Pilsen—1507-09 West 18th street; Joseph H. Bichak.

Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Gustav A. Ernst.

Ravenswood—1812-14 Wilson avenue; Harry A. Garvey.

Riverdale—13565 Indiana-av.; Otto F. Grange. Rogers Park—1774-76 Lunt avenue; William S. Hussander.

South Chicago—N. E. corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; Patrick T. O'Sullivan.

Stockyards—700-04 Root-st.; Henry C. Smale. Twentieth Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; Albert L. Anderson.

Washington Heights—1254 West 103d street; George B. Brunau.

West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; Frank M. Turner.

Wicker Park—1221-25 North Paulina street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Masonic Temple—159 North State street; Henry H. Henshaw.

South Water—207 North LaSalle street; Albert P. Treleven.

Stock Exchange—30 North LaSalle street; Charles Bonus.

Sheridan Park—Richard A. Haussner.

In addition to the above there are 310 numbered stations served from the carrier stations, each with a clerk in charge.

There are 4,268 clerks in the general post-office and stations and 2,129 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts. Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by 12th street, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1918.	
Stamps and stamped paper.....	\$28,502,274.93
Second, third and fourth class postage	2,592,583.32
Miscellaneous receipts.....	12,618.00
Total	31,107,476.25

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1918.
Official registration, fee prepaid, 6,481.
Letters registered with fee prepaid, 1,880,300.
Parcel post and third class registered with fee prepaid, 162,611.

Registered letters received for delivery, 2,664-436.
 Registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 57,812.
 Exchange office articles received in transit, 100,282.
 Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 235,551.
 Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 143,720.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 39,586.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 132,218.
 Official letters and parcels registered free, 142-955.
 Total number of registered articles handled, 275,249.
 Letters registered by carrier, 4,531.
 Registered articles received in transit, 1,857-725.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks received in transit, 45,968.
 Grand total, 7,749,428.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	21,249,955	998,747,895
Specials	102,025	2,550,614
Nixies	492,334	12,308,353
Second class.....	95,064,932	475,324,660
Third class.....	28,671,000	344,052,000
Parcel post.....	227,001,000	191,158,737

Total

Total	372,581,246	2,024,142,260
Increase	8,196,702	*107,588,983
Per cent increase in weight.....		2.2
Per cent decrease in pieces.....		5.
Proportion of errors in handling mail....		.006

*Decrease.

DELIVERY DIVISION.

Amount of mail matter of all classes received for delivery during the present fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Mail letters, 296,438,558.
 Local letters, 242,540,639.
 Mail letters received at stations, 127,045,097.
 Local letters received at stations, 103,945,988.
 Total number of letters, 769,970,202.
 Newspapers, circulars, etc., 162,653,906.
 Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery, 932,624,188.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Fiscal year 1918.

Domestic money orders paid (28,553,717).
 \$167,819,243.30.

International money orders paid (18,090).
 \$259,182.19.
 Domestic money orders issued (1,904,458).
 \$16,406,510.42.
 Fees on domestic money orders issued, \$123-649.16.
 International money orders issued (71,322).
 \$949,796.86.
 Fees on international money orders issued, \$12,123.60.
 Certificates of deposit issued (177,923), \$170-497,477.58.
 Transferred to credit of postmaster-general, \$21,422,930.60.
 Auditor's circulars, \$16,933.19.
 P. M. drafts on New York, \$1,550,000.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than \$1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. Depositors are now allowed to deposit a total of \$1,000, any part or all of which may be deposited in any month.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100 and \$500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C. Canal, Chicago Avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D. Dauphin Park, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st Street, Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Humboldt Park, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, M. McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ordan Park, Pilsen, Pullman, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 20th Street, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park and at stations No. 10 (Hull House) and No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks third in the United States with total deposits June 30, 1918, of \$6,882,595, and 25,179 depositors.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street.

President—(Vacancy).
 Vice-Presidents—James A. Patten and Hiram A. Sager.
 Secretary—John R. Mauff.
 Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
 Directors—Terms expire in 1919: Charles P. Randall, George E. Marcy, Theodore C. Cunningham, Louis C. Brosseau, Wilson H. Perrine. Terms expire in 1920: Winfield S. Day, James J. Fones, William E. Hudson, W.

H. Colvin, Herbert J. Blum. Terms expire in 1921: Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, John A. Bunnell, Edward Andrew, G. W. Hales, Adolph Kempner.

A gallery is set apart for the use of visitors, but admission is by card only. The trading hours are 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 o'clock noon.

THE GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Organized Feb. 26, 1898.

OFFICERS, 1917-1918.

President—Walter Sheldon Tower.
 First Vice-President—Frank Hamlin.
 Second Vice-President—William S. Monroe.
 Third Vice-President—Lyman A. Walton.
 Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Laurie R. Frazier.
 Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Charles S. Winslow.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Bertha B. Bohn.
 Treasurer—Orpheus Moyer Schantz, P. O. Box 223, Chicago, Ill.
 Directors—Officers and George S. Isham, Jesse Lowe Smith, James W. Walker, Frederick T. West, Zonia Baber, Henry J. Cox, J. Paul Goode, Henry J. Patten, Henry Chandler Cowles, Ulysses Sherman Grant, Jens Jensen, Rollin D. Salisbury.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.

- Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; \$450,000.
- Advertisers—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; \$350,000.
- American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; \$1,000,000.
- Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; \$600,000.
- Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; \$1,500,000.
- Atlantic Hotel—315 South Clark street; 20; 200; \$1,400,000.
- Auditorium—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower, 270); \$3,200,000.
- Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 152; \$1,000,000.
- Auditorium Annex No. 2—528 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; \$750,000.
- Barnheisel—616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; \$350,000.
- Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 188; \$475,000.
- Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; \$1,500,000.
- Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street; 9; 135; \$1,800,000.
- Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; \$630,000.
- Born—342-344 South Wells street; 12; 165; \$300,000.
- Born—533 South Franklin street; 10; 165; \$500,000.
- Boston Store—State and Madison streets; 17; 260; \$3,500,000.
- Boyce—30 N. Dearborn street; 12; 155; \$250,000.
- Breda—105 N. Dearborn street; 13; 160; \$325,000.
- Brevort House—120 West Madison street; 12; 175; \$500,000.
- Brooks—315 Franklin street; 10; 142; \$330,000.
- Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
- Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 14; 200; \$1,750,000.
- Cable—307 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 140; \$350,000.
- Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 168; \$1,350,000.
- Caxton—506 S. Dearborn street; 12; 150; \$270,000.
- Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; \$250,000.
- Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; \$1,000,000.
- Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; \$600,000.
- Chicago Athletic Association Addition—71 East Madison street; 13; 214; \$500,000.
- Chicago Savings Bank—State and Madison streets; 14; 196; \$750,000.
- Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; \$600,000.
- Church—32 S. Wabash avenue; 12; 150; \$300,000.
- City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; \$5,000,000.
- City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 21; 250; \$1,500,000.
- Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; \$500,000.
- Columbus Memorial—State and Washington streets; 14; 251; \$800,000.
- Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
- Consumers—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
- Continental—South Wells and Quincy streets; 10; 140; \$250,000.
- Continental and Commercial National Bank—Wells and Adams streets; 20; 260; \$4,500,000.
- Conway—Washington and Clark streets; 21; 260; \$2,000,000.
- Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; \$5,000,000.
- Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 189; \$1,000,000.
- Counselman—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 9; 145; \$325,000.
- Dexter—35 West Adams street; 8; 140; \$150,000.
- Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; \$400,000.
- Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; \$130,000.
- Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; \$3,800,000.
- Elks—174 W. Washington street; 16; 200; \$500,000.
- Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; \$300,000.
- Fair—State and Adams sts.; 11; 165; \$1,500,000.
- Farwell Trust—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 165; \$275,000.
- Federal Building—See postoffice.
- Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; \$8,500,000.
- Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; \$2,500,000.
- Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams street and Wells street; 8; 130; \$2,000,000.
- Field Warehouse—West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; \$500,000.
- Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; \$750,000.
- First National Bank—Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; \$3,000,000.
- Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; \$965,000.
- Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; \$300,000.
- Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; \$400,000.
- Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; \$1,100,000.
- Gaff—230 South LaSalle street; 9; 145; \$275,000.
- Gage—13 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; \$500,000.
- Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; \$1,000,000.
- Garrick—64 W. Randolph street; 16; 211; \$750,000.
- Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; \$398,000.
- Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; \$300,000.
- Grand Central Station—Harrison street and 5th avenue; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); \$1,000,000.
- Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 175; \$900,000.
- Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; \$2,500,000.
- Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 10; 150; \$250,000.
- Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; \$1,000,000.
- Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; \$1,000,000.
- Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; \$1,000,000.
- Herald—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; \$500,000.
- Hicworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; \$1,500,000.
- Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135; \$1,000,000.
- Hirsh, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; \$500,000.
- Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; \$800,000.
- Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 23; 260; \$3,500,000.
- Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; \$500,000.
- Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; \$500,000.
- Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); \$1,000,000.
- Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 2; 58; \$300,000.
- Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and Wells street; 22; 260; \$4,000,000.
- Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; \$200,000.
- Karpen—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; \$1,400,000.
- Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; \$500,000.
- Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; \$850,000.

- Kimball Hall**—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 18; 200; \$2,250,000.
Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South Wells street; 10; 150; \$250,000.
Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$300,000.
Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$350,000.
Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; \$250,000.
Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; \$750,000.
LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; \$2,500,000.
Lees—19 South Wells street; 14; 165; \$400,000.
Lexington Hotel—Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; \$750,000.
Lombard Hotel—Wells and Quincy streets; 11; 175; \$500,000.
Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; \$275,000.
Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; \$1,250,000.
Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 10; 175; \$1,000,000.
Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 18; 260; \$2,250,000.
Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; \$1,000,000.
Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; \$275,000.
Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; \$200,000.
Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 226; \$2,000,000.
Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; \$700,000.
Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; \$1,000,000.
Masonic Temple—State and Randolph streets; 21; 354 (to observation platform); \$3,000,000.
Medinah Temple—Wells street and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; \$500,000.
Mentor—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; \$500,000.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; \$1,000,000.
Michigan Avenue—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; \$1,500,000.
Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; \$2,000,000.
Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; \$285,000.
Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; \$1,500,000.
Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; \$2,000,000.
McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; \$200,000.
McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; \$1,000,000; addition, 20; 260; \$1,500,000.
McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; \$250,000.
National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; \$1,200,000.
Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; \$850,000.
New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 186; \$1,000,000.
North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; \$1,800,000.
Northern Trust Bank—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; \$500,000.
Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; \$2,000,000.
Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal streets; 3; 116; \$20,000,000 (including site).
Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; \$900,000.
Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; \$900,000.
Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; \$1,500,000.
Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; \$450,000.
Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; \$3,500,000.
Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 168; \$450,000.
Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; \$3,000,000.
People's Life—Randolph and Wells streets; 17; 200; \$700,000.
Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; \$350,000.
Popple—623 Plymouth court; 12; 160; \$290,000.
Postal Telegraph—137-153 Van Buren street; 11; 150; \$800,000.
Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); \$4,000,000.
Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; \$400,000.
Printers—Folk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; \$400,000.
Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; \$1,200,000.
Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; \$800,000.
Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; \$1,600,000.
Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 13; 175; \$700,000.
Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; \$1,000,000.
Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; \$500,000.
Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 260; \$1,100,000.
Ritco—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; \$700,000.
Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; \$1,500,000.
Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; \$250,000.
Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; \$800,000.
Schiller—See Garrick.
Security—Madison and Wells streets; 14; 147; \$450,000.
Sherman House—Clark and Randolph streets; 14; 200; \$2,500,000.
Shuman—Randolph and Wells streets; 16; 200; \$700,000.
Siegel, Cooper & Co.—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; \$1,250,000.
Silversmiths—10 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; \$250,000.
Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; \$450,000.
Spitz & Schoenberg—529 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$250,000.
Star—528 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; \$250,000.
State-Lake—State and Lake streets; 13; 200; \$1,600,000.
Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; \$800,000.
Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; \$230,000.
Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; \$2,250,000.
Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; \$800,000.
Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; \$700,000.
Stock Exchange—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 173; \$1,250,000.
Straus—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; \$250,000.
Stuebaker—628 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; \$350,000.
Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; \$500,000.
Telephone—Washington, between Wells and Market streets; 20; 260; \$2,500,000.
Telephone (Franklin bldg.)—311-327 West Washington street; 11; 172; \$2,000,000.
Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; \$1,000,000.
Temple Court—219 South Dearborn Street; 9; 100; \$300,000.
Teutonic—Washington and Wells streets; 10; 130; \$500,000.
Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
Tower (old Montgomery Ward)—Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); \$1,500,000.
Transportation (Helsen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; \$2,000,000.
Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; \$1,500,000.

Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; 15; 200; \$700,000.
 Union Terminal Station—South Canal and Adams streets; 3; 116; \$40,000,000 (including aite).
 Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 208; \$800,000.
 University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; \$1,150,000.
 Van Buren—Van Buren and Wells streets; 10; 130; \$250,000.
 Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; \$350,000.
 Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; \$500,000.
 Vogue—286-290 South Wells street; 10; 150; \$200,000.

Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; \$150,000.
 Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 176; \$700,000.
 Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; \$1,200,000.
 Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; \$200,000.
 Wilson—528 South Wells street; 10; 150; \$500,000.
 Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; \$1,000,000.
 Y. M. C. A. Hotel—818-826 South Wabash avenue; 19; 200; \$1,100,000.
 The limit of height under a building ordinance passed Feb. 6, 1911, is 200 feet.

NOTABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Stories. Ft.		Height in stories and feet.		Stories. Ft.		Stories. Ft.		
Adams	32	424	Empire	20	293	Municipal	24	560
American Express	32	415	Equitable	37	485	Park Row	29	382
American Surety	23	306	Evening Post	32	385	Pulitzer	32	375
American Tract	23	306	Flatiron	30	286	Singer	21	612
Ashland	20	266	Germania Life	30	281	St. Paul	26	308
Bankers' Trust	39	539	Heidelberg	30	410	Sun	23	306
Bank of Commerce	30	270	Hotel McAlpin	25	307	Times	28	419
Bank of Montreal	19	272	Hudson Terminal	22	275	Trinity	21	280
Bowling Green	20	276	Hyde	20	288	U. S. Rubber Co.	20	273
Broad Exchange	22	259	Liberty Tower	32	385	Victoria	20	263
Browning	22	259	Maiden Lane	25	315	Walker	17	388
Candler	30	341	Manhattan Life	27	348	Washington Life	19	273
City Investing	33	486	Masonic	19	292	Whitehall	32	424
Clarendon	20	263	Metropolitan Life	50	700	Woolworth	51	785
Columbia Trust	23	306						
Commercial Cable	21	255						

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
 Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
 Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
 B'nai Abraham—South of Waldheim.
 B'nai Shalom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 B'rith Abraham—Desplaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
 Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
 Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
 Chebra Gemliath Chasadim Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Chebra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west on Desplaines avenue, south of West 12th street.
 Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
 Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
 Eden—Irving Park boulevard, near Franklin Park.
 Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
 Elmwood—Grand and Beach avenues.
 Evergreen—South Kedzie avenue and 87th street.
 Fairmount—Willow Springs.
 Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
 Forest Home—West ten miles on 12th street.
 Free Sons of Israel—Waldheim.
 German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
 Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
 Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Highland—West Chicago.
 Lincoln—Kedzie avenue and 123d.
 Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
 Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
 Mount Auburn—South west nine and one-half miles at 39th street and Oak Park avenue.
 Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
 Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
 Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.
 Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
 Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
 Mount Israel—Dunning.
 Mount Maariv—Narragansett avenue near Irving Park boulevard.
 Mount Olive—Northwest nine miles, on Narragansett avenue.
 Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
 New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
 North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Rosehill; north.
 Norwood Park—Sanford avenue and Higgins road.
 Oak Hill—West 119th street and Kedzie avenue.
 Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
 Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
 Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West 12th street, west twelve miles.
 Oakwoods—Greenwood avenue and 67th street; south.
 Oestereich-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstutzungsverein—At Waldheim.
 Ohavo Shalom—South of Forest Home.
 Ohavo Shalom—At Oakwoods.
 Polish—Milwaukee avenue, near Norwood Park.
 Ridgelawn—North Crawford and Peterson avenues.
 Rosehill—North seven miles at Edgewater avenue and East Ravenswood avenue.
 St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
 St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
 St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
 St. Joseph's—River Grove.
 St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
 St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
 Signal Congregation—At Rosehill.
 Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
 Union Ridge—Higgins avenue, near Norwood Park.
 Waldheim—West ten miles on Harrison street.
 Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem avenue.
 Zion Congregation—At Rosehill.

REGISTRATION ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The central registration act which was passed by the Illinois legislature and which went into effect July 1, 1917, was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme court Feb. 20, 1918, on the ground that fourteen amendments were omitted from the enrolled

bill. A bureau of central registration was organized in Chicago, and district registrations were held Jan. 29 and Jan. 30. The law declared void was intended as a measure of economy by doing away with the extra general registration days required under the old system.

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 152 Illinois street. Detective division, 179 North LaSalle street.

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.	Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1.....	1.....	*180 North LaSalle street.	13.....	17.....	*943 Maxwell street.
2.....	2.....	*625 South Clark street.	14.....	18.....	2259 South Robey street.
3.....	3.....	*2523 Cottage Grove avenue.	15.....	19.....	*2656 Lawndale avenue.
4.....	4.....	*4802 Wabash avenue.	16.....	20.....	*4001 Fillmore street.
5.....	5.....	*5233 Lake Park avenue.	17.....	21.....	*120 North Desplaines street.
6.....	6.....	*834 East 75th street.	18.....	22.....	*2433 Warren avenue.
7.....	7.....	9059 Cottage Grove avenue.	19.....	23.....	*5610 West Lake street.
8.....	8.....	*2938 East 89th street.	20.....	24.....	*1123 West Chicago avenue.
9.....	9.....	3456 East 106th street.	21.....	25.....	*2138 North California avenue.
10.....	10.....	*200 East 115th street.	22.....	26.....	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
11.....	11.....	*6347 South Wentworth avenue.	23.....	27.....	4905 Grand avenue.
12.....	12.....	8501 South Green street.	24.....	28.....	*113 West Chicago avenue.
13.....	13.....	*4736 South Halsted street.	25.....	29.....	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
14.....	14.....	1700 West 47th street.	26.....	30.....	*3600 North Halsted street.
15.....	15.....	*740 West 35th street.	27.....	31.....	*1940 Foster avenue.
16.....	16.....	*3900 South California avenue.	28.....	32.....	7075 North Clark street.

*District headquarters.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1917).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number.....	115,585	13,685	129,270
Married.....	54,747	7,291	62,038
Single.....	60,838	6,394	67,232
<i>Classified by Age.</i>			
Under 16.....	21	3	24
From 16 to 20 incl.....	9,586	1,342	10,928
From 21 to 25 incl.....	24,670	3,694	28,364
From 26 to 30 incl.....	23,674	3,007	26,681
From 31 to 40 incl.....	33,440	3,465	36,905
From 41 to 50 incl.....	16,100	1,546	17,646
From 51 to 60 incl.....	6,229	506	6,735
More than 60.....	1,865	122	1,987
Total.....	115,585	13,685	129,270

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

Actors.....	213	Merchants.....	2,874
Agents.....	1,640	Midwives.....	14
Artists.....	64	Milkmen.....	134
Attorneys.....	262	Miners.....	44
Bakers.....	474	Molders.....	335
Barbers.....	677	Musicians.....	211
Barkeepers.....	997	No occupation.....	10,017
Billposters.....	18	Painters.....	1,475
Blacksmiths.....	163	Patternmakers.....	52
Boilermakers.....	217	Peddlers.....	2,029
Brokers.....	334	Physicians.....	596
Butchers.....	757	Plasterers.....	178
Carpenters.....	1,130	Plumbers.....	426
Chauffeurs.....	15,349	Policemen.....	32
Cigarmakers.....	163	Porters.....	1,554
Clergymen.....	10	Printers.....	824
Clerks.....	5,574	Prostitutes.....	5
Confectioners.....	106	Roofers.....	133
Cooks.....	912	Sailors.....	291
Dentists.....	84	Salesmen.....	5,714
Detectives.....	16	Saloonkeepers.....	1,972
Draftsmen.....	67	Servants.....	1,094
Druggists.....	132	Shoemakers.....	308
Electricians.....	728	Soldiers.....	223
Engineers.....	695	Steamfitters.....	364
Farmers.....	232	Stonecutters.....	36
Firemen.....	517	Street car employes.....	304
Florists.....	95	Students.....	541
Grocers.....	489	Tailors.....	1,825
Harnessmakers.....	20	Teamsters.....	5,538
Horsehoers.....	93	Tinsmiths.....	131
Housekeepers.....	5,960	Undertakers.....	77
Janitors.....	852	Upholsterers.....	76
Jewelers.....	116	Wagonmakers.....	11
Junkdealers.....	585	Watchmen.....	298
Laborers.....	28,455	Other occupations.....	17,846
Lathers.....	65	Total.....	129,270
Lettercarriers.....	23		
Liverymen.....	65		
Machinists.....	2,948		
Masons.....	391		

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Americans.....	72,801	7,426	80,227
Americans, colored.....	8,676	2,293	10,969
Austrians.....	1,989	152	2,141

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bohemians.....	950	119	1,069
Canadians.....	317	54	371
Chinese.....	138	3	141
Danish.....	324	23	347
English.....	456	107	563
French.....	173	49	222
Germans.....	3,253	407	3,660
Greeks.....	1,950	11	1,961
Hebrews.....	956	265	1,221
Hollanders.....	152	12	164
Hungarians.....	619	84	703
Irish.....	2,421	356	2,777
Italians.....	3,053	141	3,194
Lithuanians.....	1,724	171	1,895
Norwegians.....	515	56	571
Polish.....	6,675	893	7,568
Roumanians.....	125	8	133
Russians.....	4,785	758	5,543
Scotch.....	283	44	327
Slavonians.....	364	53	417
Swedes.....	1,668	108	1,776
Swiss.....	86	5	91
Other nationalities.....	1,132	87	1,219
Total.....	115,585	13,685	129,270

DISPOSITION OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Held to the grand jury.....	3,794
Held to the juvenile court.....	43
Capias arrests.....	415
Sentenced to penitentiaries.....	199
Sentenced to Pontiac reformatory.....	326
Sentenced to the county jail.....	380
Sentenced to the house of correction.....	3,656
Fined.....	38,754
Placed on probation.....	2,561
Ordered to make peace bonds.....	112
Ordered to make weekly payments.....	683
Bonds forfeited.....	412
Turned over to United States authorities.....	76
No bills by grand jury.....	925
Discharged, nolle, etc.....	86,823
Pending.....	2,961

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
<i>Felonies.</i>			
Abandonment of child.....	3	1	1
Abduction.....	13	10	4
Abortion.....	31	35	47
Arson or attempt.....	24	32	69
Bigamy.....	31	29	33
Burglary.....	1,476	1,216	1,548
Burglary, accessory to.....	29	12	.....
Burglary, attempted.....	73	52	79
Burglary, tools, possessing.....	.....	.....	.....
Children, crime against.....	31	34	32
Confidence game.....	134	129	116
Conspiracy.....	879	945	1,040
Criminal carelessness.....	205	150	835
Counterfeiting.....	8	1	.....
.....	1	8	8

	1917.	1916.	1915.		1917.	1916.	1915.
Embezzlement	244	226	271	Gaming house, inmates	5,301	3,193	2,768
Forgery	74	55	98	Gaming house, keepers	444	172	306
Kidnaping	19	14	15	Intimidation	18	22	110
Larceny and larceny by				Impersonating officer..	48	55	54
bailee	6,752	5,560	5,935	Obtaining money false			
Larceny, accessory to.	48	32	34	pretenses	467	537	726
Larceny, attempt to				Opium dens, inmates..	1	13	11
commit	78	99	71	Peddlers calling wares.	175	220	.....
Malicious mischief.....	287	292	375	Peddlers' license, with-			
out	72	71	68	Resisting an officer... 523	427	.....
Manslaughter	21	22	14	Riot	23	5	48
Mayhem	72	71	68	Rules of the road.....	9	6	7
Murder	188	193	194	Selling liquor to minors			
Murder, accessory to...	33	37	49	or drunkards.....	165	70	63
Murder, assault to				Selling liquor without			
commit	234	254	235	license	641	228	.....
Perjury	9	15	17	Speed ordinance viola-			
tion	1,068	679	637	tion	8,696	8,201	6,932
Receiving stolen prop-	1,361	1,301	1,384	Threats, extortion by.	19	18	16
erty	39	28	30	Vagrancy	662	253	174
Robbery				Auto operator intoxica-			
Robbery, accessory to.	175	177	203	ted	178	155	.....
Robbery, a s s a u l t t o				Glaring headlights...	1,652	1,164	.....
commit	175	177	203	License plate illumina-			
Threats to kidnap or				tion	2,527	1,164	.....
murder	38	42	65	License plate display..	2,610	2,025	.....
Other felonies	91	242	260	License renewal.....	3,903		
<i>Misdemeanors.</i>							
Abandonment of wife	2,105	1,811	1,778	Lights on vehicles....	40	536	.....
or children.....	26	58	.....	Minor operator	2	4	.....
Animals unfastened...	967	1,177	871	Muffler cut-out, using.	180	330	.....
Assault				Parking ordinance.....	3,006		
Assault with deadly	1,690	1,529	1,551	Smoking auto.....	4	1	.....
weapon	864	827	836	Vehicles not to pass			
Carrying concealed				cars	712	762	.....
weapons	2	1	3	Total*	137,910	111,587	121,714
Compounding a felony	8	1	3	* Including charges not specified in above list.			
Cruelty to animals....	29	160	161				
Cruelty to children....	10	10	9				
Disorderly conduct....	55,653	49,942	54,400				

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN 1917.

<i>Murders.</i>		Acquitted		12		Acquitted		28	
Total number.....	91	No bills	10	No bills	10	Suicide after crime	12	Suicide after crime	12
Without arrests.....	34	Died	2	Sentenced to Joliet	21	Sentenced to Pontiac	3	Sentenced to Pontiac	3
Murderers killed.....	2	Pending	21	Sentenced to asylums	2	Sentenced to hang	0	Sentenced to hang	0
Suicides after arrest.....	12	<i>Homicides.</i>				Sentenced to hang	0	Sentenced to hang	0
Persons arrested.....	67	Total number.....	216	Died	2	Cases pending.....	29	Cases pending.....	29
Sentenced to hang	2	Without arrests.....	43	Persons arrested	43				
Sentenced to Joliet.....	17	Exonerated	46	Exonerated	46				
Sentenced to Pontiac	0								
Sent to asylum.....	1								

SUMMARY OF POLICE WORK BY YEARS.

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.	Property recovered.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenditures.
1886.....	1,032	44,261	\$202,036.00	\$149,988.52	\$1,084,259.25	\$108,510.31	\$1,192,769.56
1887.....	1,145	46,505	259,249.00	168,023.03	1,199,022.28	106,539.79	1,305,562.07
1888.....	1,255	50,432	305,176.00	193,141.67	1,297,379.20	177,756.12	1,475,135.32
1889.....	1,624	48,119	275,925.00	206,822.12	1,432,189.25	170,405.35	1,602,594.60
1890.....	1,900	62,230	363,938.00	228,885.73	2,066,308.92	133,818.04	2,200,126.96
1891.....	2,306	70,550	464,850.02	309,585.45	2,485,981.24	136,067.21	2,622,048.45
1892.....	2,726	89,833	615,822.10	319,305.00	2,822,220.27	212,823.65	3,035,043.92
1893.....	3,189	96,676	523,359.00	294,129.83	3,287,530.84	263,026.86	3,550,557.70
1894.....	3,188	88,323	452,340.00	392,082.14	3,433,129.30	210,806.87	3,643,936.17
1895.....	2,850	83,464	301,555.00	360,358.82	3,253,195.20	166,619.60	3,419,814.80
1896.....	3,033	96,847	300,319.00	429,882.00	3,150,569.19	153,839.58	3,304,408.77
1897.....	3,551	83,080	216,284.00	390,628.89	3,290,419.60	107,163.69	3,457,583.35
1898.....	3,594	77,441	212,056.00	372,934.73	3,281,092.08	160,777.77	3,441,809.85
1899.....	3,267	71,349	203,687.00	339,914.59	3,257,256.17	181,518.28	3,438,574.45
1900.....	3,314	70,438	219,902.00	414,181.37	3,230,627.63	154,532.41	3,385,160.04
1901.....	2,782	69,440	258,060.00	381,654.45	3,260,608.80	148,398.15	3,409,006.95
1902.....	2,732	70,314	245,440.00	436,792.73	3,179,948.96	158,833.67	3,338,782.63
1903.....	2,773	77,763	330,026.00	392,181.63	3,420,079.92	149,397.85	3,569,477.77
1904.....	2,676	79,026	393,003.00	298,696.07	3,363,059.47	182,882.36	3,545,941.83
1905.....	2,590	82,572	440,021.00	382,159.61	3,551,447.60	409,826.87	3,961,274.47
1906.....	3,578	91,471	527,450.00	545,043.35	3,796,430.94	274,771.42	4,071,202.36
1907.....	4,110	63,132	477,069.00	498,571.63	4,822,509.36	565,600.65	5,388,110.01
1908.....	4,293	68,220	384,518.00	668,285.17	5,407,117.87	296,799.46	5,703,917.32
1909.....	4,706	70,575	364,509.00	735,957.75	5,544,545.68	266,072.89	5,810,618.57
1910.....	4,260	81,269	445,232.00	1,148,851.00	5,611,840.47	213,614.40	5,825,454.87
1911.....	4,437	84,838	531,316.00	1,634,148.46	5,846,167.52	295,464.80	6,141,632.32
1912.....	4,436	86,950	539,615.00	1,762,599.26	6,343,897.35	293,554.63	6,637,451.98
1913.....	4,443	109,764	743,844.00	1,260,619.02	6,288,502.09	334,152.81	6,662,654.90
1914.....	4,420	116,895	802,240.00	1,884,153.64	6,621,923.91	363,981.07	6,985,904.98
1915.....	5,331	121,714	801,102.00	2,107,738.76	6,901,426.14	375,013.70	7,276,439.84
1916.....	5,277	111,527	673,145.00	2,847,489.66	6,929,139.48	345,024.93	7,274,164.41
1917.....	5,199	137,910	729,107.00	3,181,944.10	6,798,177.15	492,764.92	7,290,942.07

*Charges brought.

WORK OF AMBULANCE DIVISION.

Total number cases handled.....	26,774
Sick and injured officers examined (head-quarters)	1,037
Sick and injured officers examined (special)	194
Officers examined for sick leave.....	152
Civilians examined.....	31
Citizens treated.....	672
Chauffeurs examined for license.....	2,522
Requisitions filled for medical supplies...	304

ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY POLICE.

	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Total.
Street cars.....	123	2,340	2,463
Motor cars.....	198	4,085	4,283
Auto trucks.....	86	849	935
Railroads.....	224	451	675

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointments:
 W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
 Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
 Jacob Rehm, December, 1873.
 Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
 Valerius A. Seavey, July 30, 1878.
 Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
 William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
 Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
 Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
 George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
 Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.
 Robert W. McClaughray, May 18, 1891.
 Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.
 John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.
 Joseph Kiple, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.
 Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.
 John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.
 George M. Shippy, April 15, 1907.
 LeRoy T. Stewart, Aug. 4, 1909.
 John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.
 James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.

THE LA VERNE NOYES FOUNDATION.

Property to the value of \$2,500,000 was turned over to the University of Chicago by La Verne W. Noyes of Chicago July 25, 1918, as a fund to be designated as "The La Verne Noyes Foundation" and to be devoted to the following purposes as set forth in a memorandum accompanying the announcement of the gift:

"To pay tuition at not to exceed the ordinary rate in the University of Chicago, whether in its colleges or in its graduate or professional schools, for deserving students without regard to differences in sex, race, religion or political party, who shall be citizens of the United States and who either,

"First, shall themselves have served in the army or navy of the United States in the war for liberty into which our republic entered

	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Total.
Wagons, etc.....	60	1,557	1,617
Street	38	1,889	1,927
Falling	212	1,317	1,529
Bicycles	9	190	199

PERSONS AIDED BY POLICE.

Sick and injured.....	30,445
Suicides	453
Found dead.....	1,657
Found drowned.....	116
Insane persons.....	924
Destitute persons.....	545
Abandoned children.....	96
Rescued from drowning.....	41
Conveyed to hospitals.....	20,677
Conveyed to homes	4,123
Conveyed to morgues	2,123

Charles C. Healey, April 26, 1915.
 Herman F. Schuettler, Jan. 11, 1917.

The first heads of the Chicago police force were known as head constables. John Shridley served from 1837 to 1839 and Samuel J. Lowe from 1839 to 1842. Then the title was changed to city marshal, those serving under that name being:

Orson Smith, 1842-1844.
 Philip Dean, 1844-1848.
 Ambrose Burnham, 1848-1852.
 James L. Howe, 1852-1854.
 Darius Knight, 1854-1856.
 Cyrus P. Bradley, 1856-1858.
 J. M. Donnelly, 1859.
 Jacob Rehm, 1859.
 Iver Lawson, 1860.

In 1861 the position was given the official title of superintendent of police. Cyrus P. Bradley served from 1861 to 1863; William Tuttle from 1864 to 1866 and Jacob Rehm from 1866 to 1871.

on the sixth day of April, 1917, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable discharge, or,

"Second, shall be descendants by blood of any one in service in the army or navy of the United States, who served in said war, or,

"Third, shall be descendants by blood of any one who served in the army or navy of the United States in said war, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable death or an honorable discharge.

"It is declared to be the purpose of the donor in establishing this foundation at the same time to express his gratitude to those who ventured the supreme sacrifice of life for their country and for the freedom of mankind in this war."

SURVIVING CHICAGO VETERAN FIREMEN.

David W. Clark, "Hope" hose No. 2.
 D. H. Curtiss, "Chicago" engine No. 9.
 W. N. Danks, "Hope" hose No. 2.
 Harvey Doty, "Liberty" hose No. 6.
 John Leady, "Excelsior" No. 5.
 George Leiger, "Eagle" No. 7.
 J. M. Mahler, "Eagle" No. 7.
 E. Mendson, "Garden City" No. 6.
 John J. O'Neill, "Niagara" No. 3.
 James Schreiner, "Eagle" No. 7.
 George Sinclair, "Eagle" No. 7.
 Laurence Walsh, "Niagara" No. 3.
 William Wayman, "Excelsior" No. 5.

VETERANS FROM 1871.

I. M. Adler, A. Breit, J. J. Berry, P. Berry, A. J. Calder, J. G. Carlson, J. Campion, Colvin L. Cole, P. Dignan, James Donigan, F. J. Gund, G. Lathrop, G. Leady, J. M. Lanf, J. J. O'Neill, Thomas O'Leary, J. C. Pazen, A. W. Pendleton, Conrad Ruhl, C. Schimmels, C. Schroeder, G. Steurnagel, G. W. Wells, L. J. Walsh, N. Weinand.

Officers of the Fire Veterans of 1871: President, Nicholas Weinand; vice-president, George L. Lathrop; secretary, Capt. C. Schimmels; treasurer, John J. Berry; historian, Owen J. Shevlin.

EMPLOYES ON THE CHICAGO CITY PAY ROLL.

Average number in 1917.

General government.....	11,086
Public works.....	4,575
Waterworks	3,718
Board of education.....	11,724

Public library.....	540
Harbor and subway.....	59
Tuberculosis sanitarium.....	640
Total	32,342

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

- Adventurers' Club—26 North Dearborn street; president, Russell Mott; secretary, Paul H. McCalla.
- Advertising Association—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Wallace F. Brown.
- Aero Club of Illinois—President, Charles Dickinson; secretary, Ralph Bulcher.
- Alliance Française—President, Francis T. Simmons; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth J. Mundie, 410 South Michigan avenue.
- American Unity (formerly German Club of Chicago)—Pres., William Rothmann; secretary, Charles W. Wurster, 40 North Dearborn street.
- Arche—President, Mrs. T. M. Flournoy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. W. Plewes.
- Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. A. H. Clement; corresponding secretary, Mrs. O. W. Barrett.
- Bankers—President, Frederick H. Rawson; secretary and treasurer, Thomas C. Stibbs.
- British American—Fraternity halls, 19 West Adams street; president, Fred W. Fuidge; secretary, George Gibson.
- Builders—415 Chamber of Commerce building; president, James H. Clark; treasurer, Joseph E. Lindquist; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.
- Calumet Country—95th street and Cottage Grove avenue; president, William Hough; secretary, F. E. Bell.
- Casino—167 East Delaware place; president, Mrs. J. G. Coleman; secretary, Eames MacVeach.
- Caxton—Chicago Art Institute; president, C. L. Ricketts; secretary, Frederic F. Norcross.
- Chicago Architectural—39 West Adams street; president, Robert L. Franklin; secretary, Raymond J. Ashton.
- Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan boulevard; president (vacancy); secretary, Barry J. Ahles.
- Chicago Automobile—321 Plymouth court; president, Charles Herenden; secretary, Harry Newman.
- Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, Watson F. Blair; secretary-treasurer, William J. Louderback.
- Chicago College—16 North Wabash avenue; president, Mrs. I. S. Blackwelder; corresponding secretary, Miss Louise Fairman.
- Chicago Culture—President, Mrs. William M. Tunton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. I. Backus.
- Chicago Driving—President, L. J. Pentecost; secretary, R. E. Thomas.
- Chicago Gun—President, W. A. Davis; secretary-treasurer, James H. May.
- Chicago Lincoln Club—108 Germania place; president, Ernest J. Krutzgen.
- Chicago Motor Club—2338 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles M. Hayes; secretary, David Rosenbach.
- Chicago Polo—President, Jarvis Hunt; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Prendergast.
- Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice E. Moran.
- Chicago Woman's Aid—Indiana avenue and 21st street; president, Mrs. Benj. Auerbach; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Gudeman, 4812 Kimbark avenue.
- Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street; outer harbor; commodore, Charles H. Thorne; secretary, H. G. Crowder; treasurer, Lloyd E. Work.
- City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Prof. George H. Mead; secretary, Charles Yeomans; treasurer, Roy C. Osgood; civic secretary, George E. Hooker.
- Cliff Dwellers, The—220 South Michigan avenue; president, Karleton Hackett; secretary, Arthur O. Andersen.
- Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, Orlando Adams; secretary, Maurice R. Amadoc.
- Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street; commodore, C. H. Morgan; secretary, F. D. Porter.
- Commercial—President, Thomas F. Donnelly; secretary, Rufus C. Dawes.
- Cordon—President, Mrs. Samuel Wright; corresponding secretary, Miss Ethel L. Coe.
- Douglas Park Woman's—President, Mrs. Elene Payne; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances A. Wallace.
- Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Lyman E. Walton; secretary, Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley.
- Edgewater Country—5658 Winthrop avenue; president, H. F. Hill; secretary, A. R. S. Smith.
- Electric Club—President, Fred M. Rosseland; secretary, W. H. Hodge.
- Elks—174 West Washington street; secretary, Gustaf W. Nothdurft.
- Englewood—6323 Harvard avenue; president, Dr. W. T. Bohart; secretary, A. A. Dailey.
- Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Mrs. Charles S. Clark; recording secretary, Mrs. E. R. Haynes.
- Evanston Country Club—1501 Oak avenue, Evanston; president, Charles N. Stevens; secretary, Donald C. Miller.
- Forty Club—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Charles H. Buras.
- Hamilton—18 South Dearborn street; president, Foster S. Nims; secretary, Walter F. Olds.
- Illinois—11 North Ashland boulevard; president, Dr. S. S. Baker; secretary, F. A. Alden.
- Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, George Hull Porter; secretary, Judson D. McCarthey.
- Industrial—President, Charles A. Munroe; secretary, Robert W. Stewart.
- Irish Fellowship—President, Peter J. Peel; secretary, John K. Murphy.
- Iroquois—26 North Dearborn street; president, John W. Eckhart; secretary, B. J. Altheimer; treasurer, Oscar G. Foreman.
- Kenwood—Lake Park avenue and 47th street; president, Charles R. Holden; secretary, Herbert E. Kerber.
- Lincoln Park Navy—Secretary, E. J. Shaack.
- Lincoln Park Yacht—Commodore, Ogden T. McClellan; secretary, E. W. Brocki.
- Matheson—President, Mrs. Lucretia K. Sampson; corresponding secretary, Miss Elsa Melchert.
- Mathesis—President, Mrs. Maurice Lovewell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. G. Streitelmair.
- Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, Bertram M. Winston; secretary, Charles A. Munroe.
- Prairie Club—President, J. A. Russell; secretary, J. E. Boyed.
- Press Club—City Hall Square building; president, Opie Read; secretary, Walton Perkins.
- Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, Marquis Eaton; secretary, Frederick D. Bramhall.
- Rotary—Hotel Sherman, parlor G; president, E. F. Chapin; secretary, Dr. Will R. Neff.
- Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Leo Heller; recording secretary, Mrs. C. F. Riese.
- Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, B. M. Winston; secretary, A. Wilder Brown.
- Service—President, Mrs. Philip Swift; treasurer, Miss C. E. Neely.
- Shoreacres—President, Stanley Field; secretary, Joseph T. Ryerson.
- Social Service Club—President, Frances Tausig; secretary, Harry Herwitz.
- South End Woman's—President, Mrs. William Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Clute, 8918 Exchange avenue.
- South Shore Country—Lake shore and 70th street; president, Everett C. Brown; secretary, Charles C. Fitzmorris.
- Southern—26 North Dearborn street; president, Marion W. Pitner; secretary, George Earle.
- Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th street; president, Jacob Ringer; secretary, Daniel W. Fishell.

- Swedish Club of Chicago—1258 North LaSalle street; president, C. S. Peterson; secretary, C. G. Axell.
- Three Arts—Dearborn and Goethe streets; president, Mrs. Charles E. Kohl; secretary, Mrs. George A. Ranney.
- Three Score and Ten—President, William McKinley; secretary, Charles F. Lorenzen.
- Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, William B. Nordhem; secretary, Fritz Winquist.
- Traffic—President, Robert L. Ross; secretary, C. B. Signer.
- Tuesday Art and Travel—President, Mrs. Ben Craycroft; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Gail E. Deming.
- Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, Frank H. Scott; secretary, C. M. Trowbridge.
- Union Printers—164 West Washington street; president, John L. Howard; secretary, Herman L. Heidke.
- United Irish League, Chicago and Cook County—President, Lawrence R. Buckley; corresponding secretary, W. H. Durkin.
- University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, Joseph E. Otis; secretary, Harry J. Dunbaugh.
- Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, C. B. Burdick; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.
- West End Woman's—35 South Asbland boulevard; president, Mrs. Richard H. Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George B. Sloan.
- Woman's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. George W. Dixon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. O. Watkins.
- Women's City—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. Sarah B. Tunnickiff; civic director, Amelia Sears.
- Women's Fellowship—President, Mrs. M. Frank Ryan; recording secretary, Miss Anna Danne.
- Woman's New Century—President, Mrs. W. J. Austin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. J. L. Strong.
- Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, Willis R. Hunt; secretary, Philip L. Gibson.
- Woodlawn Woman's—President, Mrs. Charles S. Cornelius; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert J. Coyne.
- Young Fortnightly—Fortnightly rooms, Fine Arts building; president, Mrs. Marion Pool; corresponding secretary, Miss Clara King.

STREET LIGHTING IN CHICAGO.

Synopsis of number of lamps in service and annual cash costs:

Type of lamps.	1916.		1917.	
	Lamps.	Costs.	Lamps.	Costs.
Flame arc, alternating current.....	9,698.6	\$36.69	6,594.75	\$35.10
Inclosed alternating current arc.....	63.0	25.81	63.00	21.07
1,000 candle power 20 ampere incandescent.....	98.6	23.98	243.61	24.56
600 candle power 10 ampere incandescent.....			2,992.45	24.13
600 candle power 20 ampere incandescent.....	14,120.2	26.25	15,203.38	24.90
250 candle power 6.6 ampere incandescent.....	100.8	13.79	102.04	12.09
100 candle power 4 ampere incandescent.....	9,694.6	8.49	8,900.00	8.22
100 candle power 6.6 ampere incandescent.....			55.50	5.60
Subway, municipal.....	1,290.0	4.93	1,323.00	6.09
Subway, contract.....	4,823.2	7.54	1,669.30	7.08
Flame arc, rented.....	1,356.4	75.62	1,311.26	76.69
Magnetite arc, rented.....	12.0	63.11	12.00	64.19
600 candle power series incandescent, rented.....	2.9	60.41	101.69	61.49
600 candle power multiple incandescent, rented.....	8.3	88.21	42.49	69.30
Tungsten, rented.....	67.8	25.61	87.00	23.31
Gas, standard.....	6,936.5	22.04	6,101.95	20.54
Gas, ornamental.....	1,316.0	23.05	1,513.92	21.79
Gas, double mantle.....			7.08	30.68
Gasoline.....	4,925.3	36.55	5,372.52	40.33

The following table shows the relative cash cost of lighting the city during the years 1916 and 1917:

	1916.	1917.
Gas.....	\$183,347.17	\$158,565.25
Gasoline.....	179,167.87	212,617.72

	1916.	1917.
Rented electric.....	\$142,171.80	\$145,622.00
Municipal electric.....	812,049.98	805,157.46
Total.....	1,316,736.82	1,321,962.49
Cost per 1,000 d. l.....	14.14	14.03

STATE AND SECTIONAL

California Society of Illinois—President, William W. Durham; secretary, George Day, 1904 Warren avenue.

Chicago Colony of New England Women—President, Miss Leila C. Brown; recording secretary, Mrs. James B. Barnett, 72 East Elm street; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George B. Van Norman, 4917 Washington Park court.

Chicago Society of Ohio Women—President, Mrs. Willis O. Nance; recording secretary, Mrs. Allen R. Smart; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles D. Gano.

Council of State Societies of Chicago—Clubroom No. 6, Auditorium hotel; president, Orva G. Williams; 1st vice-president, Miss Leila C. Brown; 2d vice-president, Judge John P. McGoorty; secretary, Miss Florence J. Allen; treasurer, J. G. Schaefer; board of governors, the officers and Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, W. W. Norris, Dr. Heman H. Brown, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, Mrs. Ella M. Wood.

Daughters of Indiana—President, Mrs. Thomas M. Butler, 1415 East 57th street; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. W. Cuddy, 7411 Greenview avenue, Rogers Park.

SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

Empire State Society of Chicago—President, Dr. H. V. Halbert; treasurer, George W. Ford; secretary, John Pierce King, 119-123 West Madison street.

Hawkeye Club of Chicago (Iowa)—President, S. T. Meserve; secretary, Harry C. Ordway, 920 Argyle street.

Indiana Society of Chicago—President, Kenesaw M. Landis; first vice-president, William A. Heath; treasurer, Lucius Teter; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.

Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Irving K. Pond; secretary, John E. Sutton, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

New England Society of Chicago—President, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb; treasurer, Henry R. Kent; secretary, B. F. Paine, 503 West 62d street.

Ohio Society of Chicago—President, John T. Richards; secretary, E. P. Lapham.

Pennsylvania Society of Chicago—President, A. M. Schoyer; secretary and treasurer, Hartley L. Replogle, 1025-6 First National Bank building.

Southern Club of Chicago—President, Marion W. Pitner; secretary, George Earle.

Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, John P. McGoorty; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Williams.

ASYLUMS, HOMES AND NURSERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

- Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
 Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
 Augustana Central Home—1346 North LaSalle street.
 Augustana Home for the Aged—7544 Stony Island avenue.
 Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle street.
 Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.
 Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th street.
 Bacon Home for Missionaries' Children—11016 South Irving avenue.
 Baptist Old People's Home—316 South 4th avenue, Maywood.
 Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 North Paulina street.
 Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.
 Bethlehem Creche Day Nursery—235 West 53d street.
 Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.
 Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.
 Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.
 Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie street.
 Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.
 Chicago Home for Girls—6024 Indiana avenue.
 Chicago Home for Incurables—5535 Ellis avenue.
 Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 52d street.
 Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.
 Chicago Light House—3321 West 22d street.
 Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.
 Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.
 Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.
 Chicago Shelter Home—547 Maxwell street.
 Chicago State Hospital—Dunning.
 Chicago Woman's Shelter—1356 West Monroe-st.
 Christopher House Day Nursery—1616 Fullerton avenue.
 Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.
 Church Home for Aged Persons—5435 Ingleside avenue.
 Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.
 Cook County Kinderheim—1356 North Rockwell-st.
 Co-Operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and Their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.
 Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen avenue.
 Danish Old People's Home—6809 Huribut street.
 Emerson House Day Nursery—1906 Emerson-av.
 Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.
 Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.
 Florence Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana-av.
 Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.
 Francis Juvenile Home—433 East 42d street.
 German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society—3284 Cortland street.
 German Deaconesses' Home—824 Center street.
 German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.
 German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.
 Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon-av.
 Hebrew Sheltering Home—1336 South Morgan-st.
 Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.
 Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.
 Home for Aged Jews—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
 Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.
 Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.
 Home for the Friendless—Vincennes avenue and 51st street.
 Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—53d street and Ellis avenue.
 Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.
 House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace street.
 Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.
 Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge, Illinois
 Masonic Homes—LaGrange and Sullivan, Ill.
 Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill. Office 608, 160 West Jackson boulevard.
 Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.
 Immanuel Women's Home—1505 North LaSalle-st.
 Indiana House—12 East Grand avenue.
 Institutional Church Day Nursery (colored)—3325 South Dearborn street.
 Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th street and the lake.
 Jane Ridley Home for Soldiers' Widows (colored)—3852 Forest avenue.
 Jewish Shelter House—1316 Turner avenue.
 Josephine Club—515 South Ashland avenue.
 Juvenile Detention Home—771 Gilpin place.
 Kinderheim House—1356 North Rockwell street.
 King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.
 Lawrence Hall (home for boys)—2850 Lawrence avenue.
 Louise Training School for Colored Boys—6130 South Ada street.
 Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.
 Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.
 Maria's Nathan Jewish Orphan—1550 S. Albany-av.
 Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.
 Mary Crane Day Nursery—818 Gilpin place.
 McKinley Home for Working Girls—561 South Ashland avenue.
 Mercy Home—2834 Wabash avenue.
 Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.
 Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.
 Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—4815 Champlain avenue.
 Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 West Jackson boulevard.
 National Park Seminary Day Nursery—329 West 24th street.
 North Avenue Day Nursery—2138 West North avenue.
 Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home—1925 North Sawyer avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Had-don avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.
 Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1138 North Leavitt street.
 Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale-av.
 Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Allport street.
 Old People's Home—4724 Vincennes avenue.
 Orphan and Convalescent Home of St. Mary of Nazareth—4423 North Paulina street.
 Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.
 Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.
 Parting of the Ways Home—112 West 22d street.
 Panlist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash avenue.
 Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.
 Presbyterian Home—Highland Park.
 Protestant Association Home for Children—310 Normal parkway.
 Providence Day Nursery—3052 Grattan avenue.
 Resthaven—3360 South Park avenue.
 St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.
 St. Elizabeth Day Nursery—906 N. Franklin-st.
 St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.
 St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake Park avenue and 35th street.
 St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—1100 South May street.
 St. Mary of Nazareth's Home—4423 North Mulligan avenue.
 St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
 St. Mary's Mission House—850 Washington blvd.
 St. Mary's Nursery—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
 St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street.
 St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.
 St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 North LaSalle street.

Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
 South Chicago Day Nursery—9011 Burling avenue.
 Susanna Wesley Home—3143 South Michigan-av.
 Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—11404 South Irving avenue.
 Ulrich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
 Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston; day nursery, 1213 Washington-bd.

Walther League Hospice Home—4331 Calumet-av.
 Washingtonian Home—1529 West Madison street.
 Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
 Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission—32 North State street.
 Young Woman's Christian Association Home—530 South Michigan avenue.
 Young Woman's Christian Home—313 South Ashland boulevard.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF CHICAGO.

Alexian Brothers'—1200 Belden avenue.
 American—2058 West Monroe street.
 Auburn Park—7845 Winnetonna avenue.
 Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.
 Beulah—2148 North Clark street.
 Bohemian—1333 South California street.
 Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle street.
 Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.
 Chicago Lying-In—5038 Vincennes avenue.
 Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.
 Chicago Policlinic—221 West Chicago avenue.
 Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.
 Children's—Wood street, near Polk.
 Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.
 Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.
 Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.
 Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.
 Cook County—West Harrison and Wood streets.
 Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.
 Durand, Annie W.—Wood and York streets.
 Edward Sanitarium—Naperville, Ill.
 Emergency (city)—1065 West Monroe street, 175 West Jackson boulevard (room 1015), 1260 West Madison street and 621 Orleans street.
 Englewood—West 60th and South Green streets.
 Evangelical Deaconesses'—408 Wisconsin street.
 Fort Dearborn—3830 Rhodes avenue.
 Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710 South Lincoln street.
 Garfield Park—3815 Washington boulevard.
 George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.
 German-American—741 Diversey boulevard.
 German Evangelical Deaconess—959 West 54th-pl.
 German Hospital—549-559 Grant place.
 Hahnemann—2814 Groveland avenue.
 Herolph Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.
 Hygela—2715 South Michigan avenue.
 Illinois Central—5744 Stony Island avenue.
 Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904 West Adams street.
 Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 N. Market-st.
 Isolation—S. Lawndale-av. and W. 36th-st.
 Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.
 Lake Shore—4147 Lake Park avenue.
 Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.
 Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.
 Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.
 Malmondes—1519 South California avenue.
 Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
 Maternity and Infant Hospital of Chicago—1900 South Kedzie avenue.
 Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South Wood and Flounoy streets.
 Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.
 Michael Reese—Groveland avenue and 29th street.
 Neal Institute—811 East 49th street.
 North Chicago—2551 North Clark street.
 Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran—1138 North Leavitt street.
 Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 N. Francisco avenue.
 Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.
 Passavant Memorial—149 West Superior street.
 People's—22d street and Archer avenue.
 Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.

Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.
 Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.
 Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.
 Pullman—11217 Watt avenue.
 Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.
 Robert Burns—3507 Washington boulevard.
 St. Anne's—4906 Thomas street.
 St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
 St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard avenue.
 St. Elizabeth's—North Claremont avenue and Le-moyne street.
 St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling street.
 St. Luke's—1430 Michigan avenue.
 St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses—1416 Indiana avenue.
 St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas streets.
 Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland avenue and East 29th street.
 Sheridan Park—628 Belmont street.
 South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.
 South Park—218 East 55th place.
 Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.
 Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.
 Tuberculosis—North Crawford and Bryn Mawr avenues.
 United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.
 University—432 South Lincoln street.
 Washington Boulevard—2449 Washington-bd.
 Washington Park—60th street and Vernon avenue.
 Wesley—2449 Dearborn street.
 West Side—1844 West Harrison street.
 West Side Emergency—1260 West Madison street.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine avenues.
 Bennett Free—300 North Ada street.
 Calumet Clinic—2527 Calumet avenue.
 Central Free—West Harrison and Wood streets.
 Chicago Christian Industrial League—884 South State street.
 Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe street.
 Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell and Newberry.
 Chicago Policlinic—219 West Chicago avenue.
 Children's South Side Free—705 West 47th street.
 Hahnemann College Free—2811 Cottage Grove.
 Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South Peoria street.
 Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West Side, Free—1012 Maxwell street.
 Lincoln—700 South Lincoln street.
 Mary Center—1335 Newberry avenue.
 Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina streets.
 Olivet—1500 Cleveland avenue.
 Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
 Provident Free—16 West 36th street.
 Salvation Army Free—673 South State street.
 South Side—2431 Dearborn street.
 Volunteers of America Free—1201 Washington boulevard.
 West Side Free—Congress and Honore streets (College of Physicians and Surgeons).

CHICAGO'S BILL FOR EXPERT SERVICES.

In 1917, according to a statement prepared by City Comptroller Pike for the city council finance committee, Chicago paid out for the services of experts the following sums:
 Gas litigation..... \$97,618
 Traction and subway commission..... 38,998
 Council committees..... 56,750
 Michigan avenue widening..... 366,749

Special assessment commissioners..... 10,780
 Miscellaneous real estate services..... 96,432
 Corporation counsel:
 Legal services..... 18,064
 Miscellaneous..... 32,677
 Expert medical services..... 1,725
 Miscellaneous experts..... 16,533
 Total 736,326

OLD CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES.

- Following is a list of firms which have been in business in Chicago for fifty years or more. There are doubtless numerous omissions and the editor of the Almanac will appreciate it if they are brought to his attention. The present name of each firm is given first and then the name or names it may have borne in the past with the approximate year of the change of title when known:
- 1836—Ogden, Sheldon & Co., real estate; Clark and Lake streets.
- 1837—S. D. Childs & Co., engravers and printers, 136 South Clark street.
- C. D. Peacock, jeweler, 141 South State street; Elijah Peacock.
- Hotel Sherman; City hotel, 1837; Sherman house, 1844.
- 1838—Burley & Co., china and glassware, 7 North Wabash avenue; Burley & Tyrrell Co., 1846.
- 1840—George B. Carpenter & Co., awnings, 430 North Wells street; George A. Robb, 1840; Payson & Robb, 1845; Hubbard & Robb, 1850; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 1857; George B. Carpenter & Co., 1881.
- 1842—Brantigan & Keen, 1842; Keen Bros., 1847; Keen & Lee, 1853; W. B. Keen & Co., 1863; F. C. DeLang & Co., 1873; Keen & DeLang Co., 1884; DeLang, Coles & Co., 1906.
- 1842—Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, 563 West Randolph street; Henry Horner, 1842; Henry Horner & Co., 1871.
- Joseph T. Eyerson & Son, iron, steel and machinery, 16th and Rockwell streets.
- 1844—A. C. McClurg & Co., booksellers, 218-224 South Wabash avenue; W. W. Barlow & Co., 1844; Griggs, Bross & Co., 1848; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1872; A. C. McClurg & Co., 1886.
- Peter Van Schaack & Sons, druggists, 114-118 West Lake street.
- Sharp & Smith, surgical instruments, 155-157 North Michigan avenue.
- The Chicago Daily Journal, 15 South Market street.
- 1846—Fergus Printing Co., 64 East Lake street; Ellis & Fergus.
- Peter Schuttler Co., wagon makers, 22d and Rockwell streets.
- 1847—John V. Farwell Company, dry goods, Market and Monroe streets.
- Cyrus H. McCormick & Co. (International Harvester Co.), harvesting machinery, Blue Island and Western avenues; McCormick & Gray; McCormick, Ogden & Co.
- The Chicago Tribune, Dearborn and Madison streets.
- 1848—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., The, billiard tables, 633 South Wabash avenue; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., 1848.
- The Staats Zeitung, 24 South Wells street.
- 1850—Mears-Slayton Lumber Co., 1237 Belmont avenue; C. H. Mears & Bro., 1850; N. & C. H. Mears, 1881; Chas. H. Mears, 1889; Chas. H. Mears & Co., 1892.
- 1851—Etna Life agency, insurance, Tribune building.
- Durand & Kasper Co., wholesale grocers, Lake, Union and Eagle streets; Baily & Durand, 1851; Durand Bros. & Powers, 1856; Durand Bros., Powers & Co., 1866; Durand & Co., 1871; H. C. & C. Durand, 1879; Durand & Kasper Co., 1894.
- Fuller-Morrison Co., 310 West Washington street; Fuller & Roberts, 1851; Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 1855; Fuller & Fuller, 1885.
- Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints; 332 South Michigan avenue.
- 1852—Pinkerton National Detective agency, 131-137 South Wells street.
- Sherer-Gillett Co., manufacturers, 1705-9 S. Clark street.
- T. D. Randall, grain dealer, 234 South LaSalle street.
- Home Insurance Co., 175 West Jackson-blvd.
- 1853—Frank Parmelee Transfer Co., 111 West Adams street.
- D. B. Fisk & Co., wholesale millinery, 225 North Wabash avenue.
- Briggs house, Wells and Randolph streets.
- The Northwestern Christian Advocate, 734 Rush street.
- 1854—Cook & McLain, dyers, 154 North Dearborn street.
- E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead pipe and metals, 230 North Clinton street.
- Albert Dickinson Co., seeds, 2750 West 35th street.
- C. H. Jordan & Co., undertakers, 164 North Michigan avenue.
- 1855—Crane Co., valves and fittings, 836 South Michigan avenue; R. T. Crane & Co., 1855; Crane Bros. Mfg. Co., 1872.
- The Martin Dawson Co., confectionery, 1520 South State street; J. B. Hannegan & Co., 1855; N. Crickard & Co.; Dawson & Shields, 1868; Martin Dawson, 1878.
- Fargo & Phelps, shoes, 1701 North Robey street; Bill, Fargo & Kellogg, 1855; Fargo & Bill, 1856; Fargo, Fales & Co., 1864; C. H. Fargo & Co., 1871.
- Greenbaum Sons bank, 9 S. LaSalle street.
- Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, etc., State street bridge; Tuttle Hibbard, 1855; Hibbard & Spencer, 1865; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1877; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1882.
- Mandel Brothers, dry goods, State and Madison streets.
- Sherwood company, school furniture, Lincoln and 14th streets.
- Samuel A. Spry, lumber, 122 South Michigan avenue; F. B. Gardner, 1855; Gardner & Spry, 1866; Gardner & Spry Lumber Co., 1869; John Spry Lumber Co., 1885.
- The L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., 601-607 West Lake street; McGuire & Wolf, 1855; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., 1868.
- 1856—Marshall Field & Co., dry goods, State and Washington streets; Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., 1856; Cooley, Farwell & Co., 1857; Farwell, Field & Co., 1861; Field, Palmer & Leiter, 1865; Field, Leiter & Co., 1867; Marshall Field & Co., 1881.
- Peterson nursery, 30 North LaSalle street.
- Rand, McNally & Co., maps, etc., 536-538 South Clark street; William H. Rand, 1856.
- Tobey Furniture Co., The, Wabash avenue and Washington street; Charles Tobey, 1856; Charles Tobey & Bro., 1857; Thayer & Tobey, 1870; The Tobey Furniture Co., 1875.
- 1857—The A. H. Andrews Co., bank fixtures, 117 South Wabash avenue.
- Baird & Warner, real estate, 29 S. LaSalle street; L. Olmsted, 1857; Baird & Bradley, 1864.
- Barnard & Miller, law publishers, 172 North LaSalle street.
- Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, 305 S. Wabash avenue.
- J. B. Chambers & Co., jewelers, 35 East Madison street.
- Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, Morgan and Fulton streets; Elmes & Son, Columbian Iron Works, 1857; Columbian Iron Works, 1878; Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, 1892.
- Gage Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, 18-22 South Michigan avenue; Webster & Gage, 1857; Gage Bros. & Co., 1870; A. S. Gage & Co., 1883.
- W. W. Kimball & Co., pianos and organs, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
- Albert Pick & Co., glassware, 208 West Randolph street.
- McVickers's theater, 25 West Madison street.
- Merchants' Loan and Trust company, bankers, Adams and Clark streets.
- C. A. Taylor Trunk Works, 28 East Randolph street.

1858—Edson Keith & Co., wholesale millinery, 24 South Michigan avenue; Keith & Faxon, 1858; Keith, Faxon & Co., 1860; Keith Bros., 1865; Edson Keith & Co., 1884.
 H. & A. Rietz Lumber Co., 1802 North Central Park avenue; Chas. Rietz & Co., 1858; The Charles Rietz Bros. Lumber Co., 1876.
 Windsor Clifton hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Clifton house, 1858.
 1859—Henry N. Birren, undertaker, 213 West Division street.
 James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, 320 East North Water street.
 A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., machinery, 12-24 North Clinton street.
 Jacob Press Sons, wagons, 300 North Halsted street; Kuhl & Press, 1859; Jacob Press, 1869.
 Rogerson & Son, undertakers, 1502 West Madison street.
 1860—Armour Elevator Co., grain elevator, 1220, 208 South LaSalle street; Armour, Dole & Co.
 Gale & Blocki, druggists, 15 East Monroe-st.
 Rumsey & Co., commission merchants, 141 West Jackson boulevard; Finley, Hoyt & Co., 1860; J. P. & J. W. Rumsey, 1865; Rumsey, Williams & Co., 1873; Rumsey & Walker, 1877; Rumsey & Bull, 1881; Rumsey & Lightner, 1892; Rumsey & Co., 1903.
 1861—The Franklin Co., engraving and electrotyping, 720-734 South Dearborn street; A. Zeese & Co., 1861; A. Zeese Co., 1882; Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co., 1894.
 Rathbone, Sard & Co., stoves, 1414 South Wabash avenue.
 Western News company, 25 East Austin avenue; John R. Walsh.
 1862—Bigelow Bros. & Walker, lumber, 309.5 North LaSalle street; Bigelow Bros., 1862.
 W. D. Kerfoot & Co., real estate, 58-60 West Washington street.
 Spalding Lumber Co., 208 S. LaSalle street.
 Allen B. Wrisley Co., soap and perfume manufacturers, 923 South Wells street; Wrisley Bros., 1862; Allen B. Wrisley Co., 1874.
 1863—First National bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets.
 The Bohner Manufacturing Co., glassware, 1009 South Wabash avenue; N. F. Merrill, 1863; Eaton, Maguire & Co.; Eaton &

Brown; Brown & Bohner, 1871; George Bohner & Co., 1875.
 B. Kuppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing, 415 South Franklin street; Kohn, Clayburgh & Einstein, 1863; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 1876.
 1864—Belding Bros. & Co., silks, 201-203 West Monroe street.
 R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers, 731 Plymouth court; Church, Goodman & Donnelley, 1864; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1879.
 The N. K. Fairbank Co., cooking fats, soaps, etc., 111 West Washington street; Fairbank, Peck & Co., 1864; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1874.
 Lyon & Healy, musical instruments, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
 Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., 118 East 20th street.
 Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., Halsted and Root streets.
 1865—Chicago Clearing House association, 50 South LaSalle street.
 Chicago Stock Exchange, 209 South LaSalle street.
 1866—Chicago Lumber and Coal Co., 11 South LaSalle street.
 Chicago Varnish company, 2100 Elston-av.
 Tarrant Foundry Co., 363 West Grand-av.
 Foley billiard hall, 425 South Wabash-av.
 Manz Engraving Co., 4001 Ravenswood avenue; Maas & Manz, 1866; J. Manz, 1870; J. Manz & Co., 1881.
 Union Bag and Paper Co., 3737 South Ashland avenue; Wheeler & Hinman, 1866; Wheeler, Fisher & Co., 1871; Union Bag and Paper Co., 1875.
 1867—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods, State and Madison streets; Carson, Pirie & Co., 1867.
 George F. Cram, map publisher, 111 North Market street.
 Edward Kirchberg, jeweler, 104 North State street.
 John F. Higgins, printer, 176 Monroe street.
 John M. Smyth Co., furniture, 701 West Madison street.
 1868—A. T. Willett Teaming Co., 75 East South Water street.
 Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, insurance, Insurance Exchange building.
 Isaac W. Nichols, jewelry, 7 West Madison street.
 The Hibernian Banking association, 208 South LaSalle street.

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone.....July 10, 1840
 William Jackson.....June 19, 1867
 Albert Staub.....April 20, 1868
 Michael McNamee.....May 6, 1869
 Walter Fleming.....Dec. 15, 1865
 Jerry Corbett.....Dec. 15, 1865
 George Driver.....March 14, 1873
 Chris Rafferty.....Feb. 27, 1874
 George Sherry.....June 21, 1878
 Jeremiah Connolly.....June 21, 1878
 James Tracey.....Sept. 15, 1882
 Isaac Jacobsen.....Sept. 19, 1884
 Ignazio Sylvestri.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Agostino Gilardo.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Giovanni Azzaro.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Frank Mulkowski.....March 26, 1886
 Albert Parsons.....Nov. 11, 1887
 August Spies.....Nov. 11, 1887
 George Engel.....Nov. 11, 1887
 Adolph Fischer.....Nov. 11, 1887
 Zephyr Davis (col.).....May 12, 1888
 George H. Painter.....Jan. 26, 1894

Thomas ("Buff") Higgins...
March 23, 1894
 Patrick E. J. Prendergast...
July 13, 1894
 Harry ("Butch") Lyons.....
Oct. 11, 1895
 Henry Foster (col.).....Jan. 24, 1896
 Alfred C. Fields(col.).....May 15, 1896
 Joseph Windrath.....June 5, 1896
 Julius Manow.....Oct. 30, 1896
 Daniel McCarthy.....Feb. 19, 1897
 John Lattimore (col.).....May 28, 1897
 Wm. T. Powers (col.).....May 28, 1897
 Chris Merry.....April 22, 1898
 John Druggan.....Oct. 14, 1898
 George H. Jackson.....Oct. 14, 1898
 Robert Howard (col.).....Feb. 17, 1899
 August A. Becker.....Nov. 10, 1899
 Michael E. Rollinger.....Nov. 17, 1899
 George Dolinski.....Oct. 11, 1901
 Louis G. Toombs.....Aug. 8, 1902
 Louis Pesant.....April 15, 1904

Peter Niedemeyer...April 22, 1904
 Gustav Marx.....April 22, 1904
 Harvey Van Dine.....April 22, 1904
 Frank Lewandowski.....Sept. 30, 1904
 John Johnson.....Jan. 20, 1905
 Robert E. Newcomb.....Feb. 16, 1906
 John Miller.....Feb. 16, 1906
 Johann Hoch.....Feb. 23, 1906
 Richard G. Ivens.....June 22, 1906
 Daniel Francis (col.).....Oct. 12, 1906
 Richard Walton (col.).....Dec. 13, 1907
 Wm. Johnson (col.).....Oct. 22, 1909
 Ewald Shblawski.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Frank Shblawski.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Philip Sommerling.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Thomas Schultz.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Thos. Jennings (col.).....Feb. 16, 1912
 Roswell C. F. Smith.....Feb. 17, 1915
 Edward Wheel.....Feb. 15, 1918
 Harry Lindrum.....Feb. 15, 1918
 John Anderson.....July 19, 1918

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly, but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county

fall on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago. All the executions have been on Fridays except those of Sylvestri, Gilardo, Azzaro, Zephyr Davis and Smith, which occurred on Saturdays.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

North Side.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Roschill, Calvary.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln park.
Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore drive.
Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
Municipal pier, foot of Grand avenue.
Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern university in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.

South Side.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
Blackstone branch library, Lake avenue and 49th street.
Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Cramer library, 106 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.
Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
Field museum in Jackson park.
Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
Fort Dearborn site tablet, River street, opposite Rush street bridge.
Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes fountain, south end of Art institute.
Iniquos theater; fire, scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft

in Iniquos Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.
Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake streets.
Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).
Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.
Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.
Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
Midway plaisance.
McKinley statue in McKinley park.
Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Pullman suburb and manufactory.
Republic statue—Jackson park.
South Water street; commission house district.
State street department stores; shopping district.
Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.
Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.
University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
Wendell Phillips high school, Prairie avenue and 39th street.
Wooded island in Jackson park.

West Side.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.
Douglas park.
Drainage canal.
Garfield park.
Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
Humboldt park.
Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciusko monuments in Humboldt park.
Illinois Centennial Monument—Logan square.
Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

CHICAGO'S BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1829, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge. A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost \$30,000. Until 1872 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure

and later most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1895 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city \$242,850.

In 1918 Chicago had forty-four bridges with movable spans, and thirty with fixed spans. There were also thirty-nine viaducts and eight foot bridges. Most of the movable bridges are operated by electricity. The bridges and viaducts had a value of more than \$5,000,000.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.
Englewood—Purple and white.

Farragut—Red and white.
Harrison Technical—Blue and gray.
Hyde Park—Blue and white.
Jefferson—Purple and gold.
Lake—Old blue and gold.
Lake View—Red and white.
Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.
Marshall—Maroon and old gold.

McKinley—Orange and black.
Medill—Maroon and white.
Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Senn—Green and white.
South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Tuley—Old gold and blue.
Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue and yellow.

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the weather bureau.]

Month.	Temperature				Precipitation		Weather				
	Highest, degs.	Date.	Lowest, degs.	Date.	Mean for Normal, deg.	Normal, degs.	Inches per mo.	Normal inches.	Clear days.	Partly Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.
1917—November	69	17	22	24	43.0	39.2	0.56	2.50	12	4	14
December	52	20	—3	10	22.4	29.3	0.88	2.07	5	12	14
1918—January	35	25	—14	12	13.3	23.7	4.12	2.00	7	9	15
February	61	14	—10	4	27.2	25.4	2.81	2.16	6	13	9
March	74	21	18	10	42.2	34.4	2.05	2.55	13	11	7
April	76	16	29	9	44.0	45.9	3.41	2.88	9	7	14
May	89	31	36	1	63.7	56.5	4.57	3.37	13	13	5
June	93	11	51	23	66.9	66.3	1.69	3.66	13	14	3
July	93	21	53	1	71.2	72.4	2.66	3.64	16	10	5
August	102	5	59	31	75.7	71.2	1.27	2.88	11	14	6
September	82	1	40	20	59.6	64.6	1.84	3.02	9	11	10
October	80	5	37	31	57.4	53.2	2.94	2.55	9	11	11

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below zero weather in Chicago—72 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872	—23	Feb. 9, 1899	—21
Jan. 29, 1873	—16	Jan. 25, 1904	—15
Jan. 9, 1875	—20	Feb. 13, 1905	—18
Jan. 3, 1879	—18	Jan. 7, 1912	—16
Jan. 22, 1883	—17	Jan. 28, 1915	—8
Jan. 5, 1884	—18	Jan. 13, 1916	—6
Feb. 9, 1888	—18	Feb. 2, 1917	—10
Jan. 15, 1893	—16	Jan. 12, 1918	—14
Jan. 25, 1897	—20		

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 102.9 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The longest continuous hot wave in Chicago was from July 13 to July 31, 1916, when the temperature ranged from 81 to 101.7. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899	98	Aug. 8, 1903	97
Aug. 5, 1900	94	Aug. 24, 1910	93
July 21, 1901	103	July 5, 1911	101.5
June 12, 1902	91	Aug. 31, 1912	95
July 1—Aug. 24, 1903	92	June 20—July 29, 1913	95
July 17, 1904	94	July 23, 1914	99
July 13, 1905	95	Sept. 14, 1915	90
June 28, 1906	93	July 30, 1916	101.7
Aug. 11—Sept. 1, 1907	92	July 30—31, 1917	93
July 11—Aug. 3, 1908	96	Aug. 5, 1918	101.9

SEVERE BLIZZARD IN CHICAGO.

Chicago was visited by one of the severest blizzards in the history of the city Friday and Saturday, Jan. 11 and 12, 1918. The storm, which was general from the Rocky mountains on the west to the Alleghenies on the east, came from the southwest. What made it unusual was the fact that a temperature reaching as low as 14 degrees below zero in Chicago (Jan. 12) and still lower in many places occurred at the same time as a heavy fall of snow and a wind attaining the proportions of a gale. Chicago has often experienced deep snow, cold weather and strong winds, but not often a combination of the three conditions. It produced a genuine blizzard, which blockaded nearly all the railroads and local transportation lines with the exception of the elevated railroads. For two days the city was practically cut off from the outside world, most of the railroad lines not turning a wheel, and telegraph wires being down in all directions.

There had been a heavy fall of snow with a strong wind from the northeast on Sunday, Jan. 6, and the city had just been able to dig itself out from the drifts when the new storm came. This made the situation serious, as the streets were blockaded to such an extent that many of them were impassable, making deliveries of coal, milk and other articles of necessity impossible for the time being. The danger of fire was great and the

fire marshal appealed to the people to open up the streets as much as possible and clear the snow away from the fireplugs. President Lucius Teter of the Association of Commerce issued a similar appeal, and Sunday, Jan. 13, was spent by many citizens in the work of clearing sidewalks and opening paths which would make deliveries possible.

In Chicago seven deaths occurred which were directly due to the blizzard. In some cases persons were found frozen to death in the streets. The cases of frozen ears, noses and feet were innumerable. Many fatalities were reported throughout the storm area, especially in the southwest, where the conditions were even worse than in Chicago. Temperatures ranging from zero to 22 below were reported from the leading cities in the central and mountain states. Among the places where the cold was severest were Cincinnati, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Peoria, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Bismarck, N. D.; Charles City, Iowa; Devils Lake, N. D.; Dubuque, Iowa; Keokuk, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Sioux City, Iowa; Moorhead, Minn., and Miles City, Mont.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Year.	No. sales.	Consid. eration.	Year.	No. sales.	Consid. eration.
1899	14,336	\$108,210,111	1909	32,321	\$140,908,512
1900	14,256	87,917,998	1910	30,058	155,464,763
1901	15,871	100,664,279	1911	37,615	154,320,911
1902	18,063	111,441,112	1912	45,743	113,693,768
1903	19,880	107,630,304	1913	54,092	135,669,729
1904	24,450	102,870,570	1914	55,834	118,920,581
1905	28,940	139,601,896	1915	52,605	103,826,605
1906	31,562	141,342,200	1916	55,431	117,971,786
1907	26,380	131,982,811	1917	49,882	80,528,411
1908	29,321	133,325,630	1918*	37,216	52,008,870

TORRENS SYSTEM.

Year.	Num. ber.	Consid. eration.	Year.	Num. ber.	Consid. eration.
1904	445	\$1,142,410	1912	2,786	\$4,434,250
1905	748	1,254,049	1913	3,397	5,393,548
1906	988	1,607,189	1914	3,829	4,577,709
1907	976	1,267,406	1915	4,277	5,338,501
1908	1,006	1,683,337	1916	5,059	5,474,785
1909	1,273	2,186,587	1917	4,795	4,664,772
1910	1,789	3,295,850	1918*	3,473	3,236,153
1911	2,014	3,235,139			

*First ten months.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Year.	Gross Earnings.*	Year.	Gross Earnings.*
1908	\$18,823,094.31	1914	\$32,536,594.22
1909	20,419,647.93	1915	32,001,278.51
1910	22,832,882.64	1916	31,695,637.67
1911	25,155,629.89	1917	34,796,684.60
1912	28,743,167.24	1918	35,114,896.38
1913	30,299,172.55		

NOTE—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1918, was \$153,505,481.16.

Year.	City's Share (55 Pct.)†.	Year.	City's Share (55 Pct.)†.
1908	\$1,564,618.47	1914	\$3,002,453.16
1909	1,386,877.96	1915	2,588,883.63
1910	1,276,252.65	1916	1,685,710.34
1911	1,705,550.30	1917	2,746,988.99
1912	1,870,908.00	1918	2,036,753.98
1913	2,529,392.26		

*Year ended Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc.
Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice-presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.

Executive Staff.

Director—George W. Eggers.
Secretary—William F. Tuttle.
Curator of Decorative Arts—Bessie Bennett.
Curator of Exhibitions—Charles H. Burkholder.
Curator of Buckingham Collection—Frederic W. Gookin.

Assistant in Charge of Prints—Kathryn W. McGovern.

Librarian—Sarah L. Mitchell.

Museum Instructor—Mrs. Herman J. Hall.
Head of Extension Department—Ross Crane.

Manager Membership Department—Guy U. Young.

Registrar of School—Henry J. Kendall.

Trustees, 1918—Edward E. Ayer, Arthur T. Aldis, Robert Alerton, Adolphus C. Bartlett, A. G. Becker, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, Henry H. Getty, John J. Glessner, William O. Goodman, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frank G. Logan, Cyrus McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Honore Palmer, Abram Poole, Martin A. Ryerson, Edward Shaw, Charles H. Thorne. Ex officio, William Hale Thompson, mayor; Eugene R. Pike, city comptroller; John Barton Payne, president south park commissioners; Albert Mohr, auditor south park commissioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 5, Sundays from 12:15 to 9 p. m. Admission is free to members and their families at all times, and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of \$10 a year. Life members pay \$100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Sustaining members pay \$25 or more a year. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay \$100 upon election and \$25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of \$400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art Institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculptures, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, thirty-five or more in a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the library. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, was 851,336.

SCHOOL.

The Art school of the Art Institute, believed to be the first in the United States to undergo a complete reorganization to meet the new opportunities which are unfolding as a result of the war, carries on day and evening classes. There is a school for beginners, one for students in the various art professions, including painting, sculpture, designing, illustration, and normal art instruction, and one for advanced and highly trained students in the arts of painting and sculpture. In addition to these there are a Saturday school for young children and classes for city teachers, and evening classes for those engaged in work during the day.

The school is conducted with the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and probably the largest fine arts school in the United States. Distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. Students may enter at any time. The tuition fees are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, \$5; full time for term of twelve weeks, \$50; four weeks, \$20; four days a week, full term, \$33; four weeks, \$14; three days a week, full term, \$30; four weeks, \$12; two days a week, full term, \$24; four weeks, \$9; one day a week, full term, \$18; four weeks, \$7.

Half-Day Courses—Five half days a week, \$42 a term; four weeks, \$18; four half days a week, \$37 a term; four weeks, \$15; three half days a week, \$32 a term; four weeks, \$13; two half days a week, \$24 a term; four weeks, \$10; one half day a week, \$18 a term; four weeks, \$7.

Evening Rates—Registration fee, \$2; three nights a week, \$12.50 a term or \$5 for four weeks; two nights a week, \$10 a term or \$4 for four weeks; one night a week, \$7.50 a term or \$3 for four weeks.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for \$6.

Special Classes—

Pottery—Twelve half days.....	\$6.50
Leather—Twelve half days.....	6.50
Bookbinding—Twelve half days.....	6.00
Drawing—Twelve half days.....	6.00
Design—Twelve half days.....	6.00
Normal Classes—Twelve half days.....	6.00

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1920).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.
1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.
1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.
1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.
1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.
1882-1886—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.
1886-1890—Canute R. Matson, Rep.
1890-1894—James H. Gilbert, Rep.
1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.

1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.
1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.
1918-1922—Charles W. Peters, Rep.

†Term changed from two to four years. †Also appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E. Barrett, who died in March, 1906.

FOREIGN ORDERS CONFERRED ON CHICAGOANS.

- Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
- Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Siam; Savior (officer), Greece; Nicham Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
- Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal North Star, Sweden.
- Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland.
- Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
- Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
- Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy.
- Cooley, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
- Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Daee, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class III.), Prussia.
- Devlies, Herman—Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France; Nicham Iftikhar (officer), Tunis.
- D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
- Erlson, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Forgan, James B.—Order of St. Sava, Serbia.
- Frantzen, Fritz—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
- Guenzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
- Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Hachmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Halle, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
- Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Henlus, Dr. Max—Dannebrog (commander), Denmark.
- Henroin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
- Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Henschen, Henry S.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
- Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
- Klein, Dr. S. R.—"Goldenes Verdienst Kreuz mit der Krone," "Milltaer Kreuz" and "Jubilaeum's Medaille," Austria; Takova Orden (class IV.), Serbia.
- Klenze, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Kozlinski, M. W.—Legion of Honor, France.
- Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (knight), Italy.
- Lindgren, John K.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Laverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
- McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
- McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
- McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
- Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Nelson, N. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
- Peterson, W. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Reiche, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Revel, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
- Rubens, Harry—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
- Schinkel, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wuerttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Skiff, Frederick J. V.—Sanctified Treasure (class II.), Japan; Legion of Honor (commander), France; Crown, Italy; Leopold, Belgium.
- Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II. (commander), Belgium; Knight Commander, Liberia.
- Tree, Lambert—Leopold (commander), Belgium.
- Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Volini, Dr. Camillo—Crown (knight), Italy.
- Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
- Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.

ELEVATION OF CHICAGO AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mean sea level or mean tide at New York is the standard plane to which all elevations in the United States are referred, and the figures here given are heights above that plane. They are from the official records of the United States lake survey which have been maintained since 1860. The monthly mean surface of Lake Michigan has varied from 583.57 in June, 1886, to 578.98 in December, 1895. The annual mean surface has varied from 582.96 in 1886 to 579.47 in 1896.

The actual fluctuations in water surface from which these means are obtained have a much larger range and the immediate change in a few hours is often as great as two feet. The mean level of Lake Michigan from 1860 to 1914 (the average of all monthly means) was 581.20, and for the period from 1860 to 1875 it was 581.63, indicating that the mean level remains about the same, although the daily, monthly and an-

nual fluctuations may be quite large. The highest known monthly mean was in 1838—584.7—and the lowest was in 1819—578.0—these being somewhat indeterminate. The United States lake survey has adopted as a standard low water for reference of soundings on its charts 578.5, a little higher than the lowest ever known as a monthly mean.

The Chicago city datum is 579.94 and this plane is used in most local works, including the harbor improvements made by the United States. This is about one foot above the lowest monthly mean of recent years and 1.26 feet below the mean level 1860-1914.

For general purposes the level of Lake Michigan should be taken as being somewhere between 581 and 582 feet. The heights of land in Chicago vary from 590 to 652 (Galewood) but the average may be placed at about 600 feet. The downtown section runs from 586 to 593 feet.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Years ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1902-3...	2,017,563	6,860,453	1907-8...	1,817,737	6,205,410	1912-13...	1,639,364	7,816,625
1903-4...	2,163,978	6,713,086	1908-9...	1,637,295	6,263,606	1913-14...	1,520,440	6,154,932
1904-5...	1,918,665	5,990,430	1909-10...	1,698,921	5,133,578	1914-15...	1,442,870	6,079,473
1905-6...	1,988,955	6,138,063	1910-11...	1,735,189	4,820,899	1915-16...	1,962,048	7,256,936
1906-7...	1,988,504	6,027,432	1911-12...	1,733,188	6,294,251	1916-17...	2,073,553	7,757,726

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths in 1,000 of population.	Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths in 1,000 of population.	Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths in 1,000 of population.			
1844..	10,170	336	33.04	1870..	306,605	7,323	23.88	1895..	1,366,813	24,219	17.72
1845..	12,088	344	28.46	1871..	324,270	6,976	20.87	1896..	1,427,527	23,257	16.29
1846..	14,169	394	27.81	1872..	367,396	10,156	27.64	1897..	1,490,937	27,809	14.63
1847..	16,859	572	33.93	1873..	380,000	9,557	25.15	1898..	1,557,164	22,793	14.64
1848..	20,023	638	31.86	1874..	395,408	8,025	20.30	1899..	1,626,333	25,503	15.68
1849..	23,407	1,701	71.80	1875..	400,500	7,899	19.72	1900..	1,698,575	24,941	14.68
1850..	29,963	1,467	48.96	1876..	407,661	8,573	21.03	1901..	1,751,968	24,406	13.93
1851..	34,000	927	27.26	1877..	430,000	8,026	18.67	1902..	1,801,255	26,455	14.69
1852..	38,734	1,809	46.70	1878..	436,731	7,422	16.99	1903..	1,850,542	28,914	15.62
1853..	59,130	1,325	22.41	1879..	491,516	8,614	17.53	1904..	1,899,829	26,311	13.85
1854..	65,872	4,217	64.02	1880..	503,185	10,462	20.79	1905..	1,949,116	27,212	13.96
1855..	80,023	2,181	27.26	1881..	540,000	14,101	26.11	1906..	1,998,403	29,048	14.54
1856..	84,113	2,086	24.80	1882..	560,693	13,234	23.60	1907..	2,047,690	32,198	15.72
1857..	87,600	2,414	27.56	1883..	580,000	11,555	19.92	1908..	2,096,977	30,388	14.49
1858..	90,000	2,255	25.06	1884..	629,885	12,471	19.80	1909..	2,146,264	31,296	14.58
1859..	93,000	2,008	21.59	1885..	665,000	12,474	18.76	1910..	2,195,551	33,241	15.14
1860..	109,206	2,264	20.73	1886..	703,715	13,699	19.47	1911..	2,244,835	32,672	14.55
1861..	120,000	2,279	18.99	1887..	760,000	15,409	20.27	1912..	2,294,120	33,998	14.68
1862..	138,186	2,835	20.52	1888..	802,651	15,772	19.65	1913..	2,344,018	35,298	15.06
1863..	150,000	3,875	25.83	1889..	935,000	16,946	18.12	1914..	2,393,325	33,952	14.19
1864..	169,353	4,448	26.26	1890..	1,099,850	21,856	19.87	1915..	2,447,845	34,894	14.25
1865..	178,492	4,029	22.57	1891..	1,148,795	27,754	24.16	1916..	2,497,722	36,410	14.53
1866..	200,418	6,524	32.55	1892..	1,199,730	26,219	21.85	1917..	2,547,201	38,055	14.90
1867..	225,000	4,773	21.21	1893..	1,253,022	27,083	21.61	Note—The population is for midyear.			
1868..	252,054	5,984	23.74	1894..	1,308,682	23,892	18.26				
1869..	280,000	6,488	23.17								

STATISTICS FOR 1917.

Deaths by Ages.

Under 1 year.....	6,665	10 to 20 years.....	1,342	50 to 60 years.....	4,812
1 to 2 years.....	1,964	20 to 30 years.....	3,137	60 to 70 years.....	4,251
2 to 5 years.....	2,100	30 to 40 years.....	3,799	70 to 80 years.....	2,980
5 to 10 years.....	1,244	40 to 50 years.....	4,307	Over 80 years.....	1,454

By Important Causes.

Typhoid fever.....	43	Diphtheria carriers.....	0	Cerebrospinal fever.....	198
Smallpox.....	2	Influenza.....	201	Infantile paralysis.....	187
Measles.....	245	Mumps.....	1	Pneumonia (all forms).....	5,016
Chickenpox.....	10	Rabies.....	2	Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years.....	2,880
Scarlet fever.....	624	Pellagra.....	23	Congenital debility and malformations.....	2,246
Whooping cough.....	218	Tuberculosis (all forms).....	3,787		
Diphtheria.....	1,216				

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Arlington.....	339 North Dearborn street	Hotel Morrison.....	83 West Madison street
Auditorium.....	430 South Michigan avenue	Hotel Randolph.....	177 West Randolph street
Blackstone.....	636 South Michigan avenue	Hotel Sherman.....	106 West Randolph street
Briggs house.....	138 West Randolph street	Hotel Windermere.....	56th street and Cornell avenue
Chicago Beach.....	51st street and Cornell avenue	Hyde Park.....	51st street and Lake Park avenue
Congress hotel.....	520 South Michigan avenue	Jackson.....	Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
Commercial hotel.....	538 South Wabash avenue	Lakota.....	30th street and Michigan avenue
Continental.....	5 South Wabash avenue	LaSalle.....	10 North LaSalle street
De Jonghe's.....	12 East Monroe street	Lexington.....	Michigan avenue and 22d street
Drexel Arms.....	39th street and Drexel boulevard	Lombard hotel.....	231 5th avenue
Edgewater Beach.....	5349 Sheridan road	Majestic.....	29 Quincy street
Fort Dearborn.....	125 West Van Buren street	New Hotel Gault.....	Madison and Market streets
Gladstone.....	62d street and Kenwood avenue	Palmer house.....	115 South State street
Grand Pacific.....	232 South Clark street	Planters.....	17 North Clark street
Great Northern.....	237 South Dearborn street	Plaza.....	North Clark street and North avenue
Hotel Atlantic.....	324 South Clark street	Revere house.....	N. Clark street and W. Austin avenue
Hotel Brevoort.....	120 West Madison street	Saratoga.....	29 South Dearborn street
Hotel Del Prado.....	59th street and Dorchester avenue	Stratford.....	75 East Jackson boulevard
Hotel Grace.....	75 West Jackson boulevard	Union hotel.....	72 West Randolph street
Hotel Grant.....	6 North Dearborn street	Victoria.....	332 South Clark street
Hotel Mayer.....	1154 South Wabash avenue	Virginia.....	Ohio and Rush streets
Hotel Luzerne.....	N. Clark and Center streets	Windsor-Clifton.....	28 East Monroe street
Hotel Metropole.....	23d street and Michigan avenue	Y. M. C. A.....	318-326 Wabash avenue

ILLINOIS SCHOOL STATISTICS (1917).

Minors of school age.....	1,717,599	Men.....	\$899.53
Boys.....	860,823	Women.....	\$739.66
Girls.....	856,776	School districts.....	11,942
Enrollment.....	1,094,768	Schoolhouses.....	13,740
Boys.....	552,602	Sittings (capacity).....	1,174,785
Girls.....	542,166	School libraries.....	10,973
Days attendance.....	155,250,044	Volumes in libraries.....	1,702,582
Average daily attendance.....	976,416	Value property.....	\$145,742,380
Average cost per pupil.....	\$47.40	School tax levied.....	\$49,869,918
Number of teachers.....	34,214	Private schools.....	851
Men.....	6,245	Teachers.....	6,150
Women.....	27,969	Pupils.....	217,204
Average salary.....	\$768.84	District expenditures.....	\$64,451,372.93

STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC IN JACKSON PARK.

On Saturday afternoon, May 11, 1918, there was unveiled in Jackson park, Chicago, a bronze reproduction of the statue of the Republic which, at the time of the World's Fair in 1893, stood at the east end of what was known as the Court of Honor. Former Governor Edward F. Dunne was the orator of the day and Harlow N. Higinbotham, president of the World's Columbian Exposition, made the presentation speech. The unveiling was done by Misses Florence Crane and Priscilla Higinbotham, granddaughters of Mr. Higinbotham. Charles L. Hutchinson accepted the monument on the part of the south park commissioners and Miss Harriet Monroe read several stanzas from her "Ode on the World's Columbian Exposition," written for the dedication ceremonies when the fair was opened.

REPUBLIC STATUE.

The reproduction of the striking monument was made possible by the action taken in 1915 by nine of the original directors of the exposition. They voted to dissolve the corporation and to contribute the remaining assets, amounting to \$47,000, toward a fund for the making of a duplicate in bronze of the statue by Daniel Chester French, the sculptor who designed the original. The fund, which represented unclaimed dividends with interest, was turned over to the Art institute to be administered under the terms of the Ferguson fund, created by the will of Benjamin F. Ferguson for the erection of statues and memorials in suitable localities in Chicago. The cost of the work in position was more than \$50,000.

The statue stands on the site of the administration building, which, at the time of the World's Fair, faced the Court of Honor on the west. The pedestal is a large block of granite carved according to designs by Henry Bacon of New York.

LIST OF MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.

Altgeld—Lincoln park, Sept. 6, 1915.

Anarchists'—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.

Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.

Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.

Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.

Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.

Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.

Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 8, 1913.

Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.

Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; dedication June 3, 1868.

Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street,



South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.

Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.

Ericson, Leif—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.

Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art Institute; Sept. 9, 1913.

Finerty, John F.—Garfield park; Oct. 11, 1914.

Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.

Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.

Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.

Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.

Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.

Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.

Grand Army 50th Anniversary Bronze Tablet—Garfield park; May 6, 1916.

Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.

Grant Post No. 23, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 28, 1903.

Hamilton—Grant park; Sept. 28, 1918.

Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.

Havlicek, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.

Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.

Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.

Illinois Centennial—Logan square; Oct. 13, 1918.

Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.

Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.

Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1903.

Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.

Koslusko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.

LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.

Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.

Lincoln Memorial Bronze Bust—In front of Exchange building, Union stockyards; Feb. 12, 1916.

Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.

Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.

Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.

Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.

Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.

Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.

Mizenberg, S.—Waldheim cemetery, Sept. 24, 1916.

Mulligan—Calvary cemetery; May 30, 1885.

McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.

Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.

Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.

Republic, Statue of the—Jackson park; May 11, 1918.

Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.

Rosenberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.

Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.

Shakespeare—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.

Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.

Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.

Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.

Victoria—Garfield park; Oct. 16, 1893.

War of 1812 Tablet—In G. A. R. hall, Public Library building.

Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.

Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.

Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

DEATH RATES IN ILLINOIS CITIES.

Per 1,000 population. [U. S. census bureau report.]

City.	1916.	1914.	1913.	1912.	City.	1916.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Aurora	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.5	Jacksonville	35.2	28.6	25.5	23.9
Belleville	14.8	14.4	15.4	13.1	Quincy	16.6	14.8	15.7	14.6
Decatur	12.8	12.3	13.0	12.2	Springfield	16.0	15.6	17.6	15.8
Evanston	12.8	11.0	10.2	11.5					

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. James W. Morrison; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles W. Dempster; treasurer, Miss Mildred McCormick.
 Chicago Civil Service League, room 614 Reaper block, 105 North Clark street—President, Edward M. McNamara; secretary, James M. Grimm.
 Chicago Political Equality League, room 1102, 17 North State street—President, Mrs. Lula Smart Schweizer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence V. Gray.
 Chicago Single Tax Club, 127 North Dearborn street—President, Otto Cullman.
 Citizens' Association of Chicago (nonpartisan), room 1417, 11 South LaSalle street—President, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, Shelby M. Singleton.
 City Club, 315 Plymouth court—President, George H. Mead; treasurer, Roy C. Osgood; secretary, Charles Yeomans; civic secretary, George E. Hooker.

Civic Federation (nonpartisan), room 1009, 108 South LaSalle street—President, Joseph E. Otis; secretary, Douglas Sutherland.
 Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, 35 North Dearborn street—President, Russell Whitman; secretary, R. E. Blackwood.
 Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, room 603 Tower building—President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward S. Stewart, Chicago.
 Municipal Voters' League (nonpartisan), room 806, 109 North Dearborn street—President, Samuel Adams; secretary, Joseph Cummins; treasurer, Edward E. Brown.
 United Societies for Local Self-Government, 202, 153 North Dearborn street—President, John Koelling; secretary, A. J. Cermak.
 Locations and secretaries of semipolitical social clubs like the Hamilton (rep.) and the Iroquois (dem.) will be found under "Chicago Clubs and Clubhouses."

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CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.
ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

Year.	Arrivals.		Clearances.		Year.	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1870.....	12,739	3,049,265	12,433	2,983,942	1913.....	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000
1871.....	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235	1914.....	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,928
1872.....	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790	1915.....	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777
1873.....	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803	1916.....	5,772	11,379,968	5,774	11,369,599
1874.....	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078	1917.....	5,078	10,835,925	5,130	10,948,048
1875.....	10,828	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051	*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.				
1876.....	9,624	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,263	RECEIPTS BY LAKE IN 1917.				
1877.....	10,233	3,274,932	10,284	3,311,083	Coal, hard, tons.....				645,465
1878.....	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139	Coal, soft, tons.....				800,577
1879.....	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300	Salt, tons.....				104,675
1880.....	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382	Iron ore, tons*.....				7,227,770
1881.....	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689	Iron, manufactured, tons.....				833
1882.....	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999	Lumber, M.....				87,886
1883.....	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873	Railroad ties, pieces.....				49,635
1884.....	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723	Sugar, tons.....				13,830
1885.....	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286	Wheat, bushels.....				349,390
1886.....	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762	Flaxseed, bushels.....				546,601
1887.....	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560	*Exclusive of 3,801,585 tons received at Gary, Ind., and 910,876 tons received at Indiana Harbor, Ind.				
1888.....	10,989	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898	SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1916.				
1889.....	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041	Flour, tons.....				44,508
1890.....	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,665	Wheat, bushels.....				2,899,408
1891.....	10,224	5,524,852	10,294	5,506,700	Corn, bushels.....				2,277,523
1892.....	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,698,337	Oats, bushels.....				5,340,817
1893.....	8,754	5,456,637	8,789	5,449,470	Millstuffs, tons.....				16,863
1894.....	8,259	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160	Oil cake, tons.....				1,661
1895.....	9,212	6,329,702	9,363	6,392,497	Pork, barrels.....				200
1896.....	8,063	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203	Merchandise, unclassified, tons.....				428,944
1897.....	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,324	TONNAGE OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT (1917).				
1898.....	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448	Arrivals.		Clearances.		
1899.....	8,346	6,353,715	8,429	6,390,260	Port.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1900.....	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105	Chicago ...	4,242	7,633,476	4,297	7,772,907
1901.....	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883	Mich. City.	23	5,758	24	6,214
1902.....	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342	Waukegan.	48	81,949	48	81,895
1903.....	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,325	Gary.....	524	2,205,276	523	2,198,878
1904.....	6,631	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934	Ind. Harbor	241	909,466	238	888,154
1905.....	7,236	7,364,192	7,268	7,375,963	Total ...	5,078	10,835,925	5,130	10,948,048
1906.....	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,665,709					
1907.....	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211					
1908.....	5,787	7,241,845	5,805	7,296,745					
1909.....	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,841					
1910.....	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572					
1911.....	6,252	8,787,586	6,284	8,859,007					
1912.....	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209					

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1912-1917).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

Article.	1912	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Pork, brls.....	9,737	2,989	18,571	15,401	4,875	7,223
Other meats, lbs.	153,990,300	112,942,000	236,531,000	172,990,000	228,229,000	334,693,000
Lard, lbs.....	61,228,100	58,399,000	64,384,000	106,780,000	120,915,000	108,460,000
Butter, lbs.....	287,798,800	286,220,000	311,557,000	344,879,000	359,195,000	323,100,000
Wool, lbs.....	55,778,600	44,636,000	70,182,000	80,327,000	118,390,000	77,594,000
Hides, lbs.....	149,058,500	106,662,060	124,357,000	115,734,000	150,262,000	152,603,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	2,298,500	2,801,000	1,148,000	1,292,000	1,225,000	1,222,000
Grass seed, lbs..	44,120,000	56,807,009	74,191,000	73,071,000	74,435,000	80,147,000
Salt, brls.....	2,008,694	2,204,594	2,144,113	1,814,920	1,561,212	1,509,083
Lumber, 1,000 ft.	2,693,305	2,804,430	2,215,696	2,379,729	3,017,240	3,354,117
Flour, brls.....	7,070,898	10,268,800	9,709,000	9,063,000	9,353,000	9,678,000
Wheat, bu.....	35,914,000	50,372,000	99,290,000	70,704,000	74,944,000	31,751,000
Corn, bu.....	112,690,000	127,773,000	106,600,000	95,357,000	102,376,000	70,854,000
Oats, bu.....	118,491,300	124,405,000	138,400,000	133,475,000	161,244,000	125,910,000

SHIPMENTS.

Pork, brls.....	138,752	144,014	176,821	222,049	198,930	147,620
Other meats, lbs.	566,627,100	614,048,000	650,510,000	870,314,000	904,791,000	875,646,000
Lard, lbs.....	252,176,100	273,725,000	302,500,000	325,641,000	366,813,000	262,849,000
Butter, lbs.....	271,109,500	274,542,000	295,784,000	333,993,000	347,550,000	315,384,000
Wool, lbs.....	98,691,600	100,031,000	102,781,000	107,710,000	130,964,000	112,563,000
Hides, lbs.....	162,800,300	165,565,000	173,946,000	189,976,000	246,924,000	233,368,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	409,100	138,000	31,000	33,000	27,000	42,000
Grass seed, lbs..	59,513,500	61,014,000	60,405,000	54,203,000	63,946,000	59,079,000
Salt, brls.....	671,830	714,254	808,112	813,034	1,052,479	941,056
Lumber, 1,000 ft.	1,002,373	954,159	1,019,066	1,133,417	3,393,022	1,518,866
Flour, brls.....	6,268,876	6,190,000	7,443,000	7,674,000	8,332,000	8,383,000
Wheat, bu.....	35,726,100	45,999,000	85,468,000	55,576,000	61,187,000	24,047,000
Corn, bu.....	73,739,000	92,530,000	65,259,000	73,667,000	61,782,000	36,006,000
Oats, bu.....	102,077,000	98,377,000	122,756,000	122,469,000	116,875,000	101,078,000

ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR (1918).

President—John H. Walker.	W. Morton, Albert Towers, Emil Reinhold.
Secretary—Victor A. Olander.	George B. Jenkins, Waldo Cross.
Vice-Presidents—John P. McGrath, Edward Carbine, Michael Whalen, Thomas Kelly, J.	Auditors—William Jampel, J. A. Kain, Tilden Bozarth.

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COMMERCIAL PAPER

137 South LaSalle Street

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Report of the condition before the commencement of business on
 the 1st day of November, 1918:

Capital Stock.....	\$50,000.00	Deposits	\$550,000.00
Surplus Fund Earned	33,000.00	Total Resources ...	650,000.00
Total Liabilities....		\$650,000.00	

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OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 15, 1918.

In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for sixty-eight years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received. Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses:

- 1827—Griffin, Ella, 2451 Seminary avenue.
1829—Le Beau, Mrs. Emily Beaubien (93), 4363 Lake Park avenue.
1831—Outhet, Miss Elizabeth (87), 219 Franklin avenue, River Forest.
1832—Goeden, Mrs. Susan (88), 1900 Estes-av.
1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior-st. Rexford, Simcon A., 6519 Lafayette avenue.
1835—Harman, William (84), 3840 West End-av. Mason, J. A.* (84), Prairie View, Ill.
Scranton, Mrs. Mary J. (88), 6852 Harper-av. Sinclair, George (84), 4327 Berkeley avenue. Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren-st.
1836—Agnew, John* (82), 40 Elm street. Garrity, Maria, 5256 Sheridan road.
Morris, Mrs. Mary, 4145 Kenmore avenue. Warner, Mrs. Roxana (81), 7116 Stewart-av.
1837—Bohlander, John (81), Hinsdale.
Doty, Harvey C. (85), 1104 Grand avenue. Goodrich, Horace A.* (81), 522 Deming-pl. Keefe, Edward (84), 3971 Ellis avenue. Stryker, John* (81), 4246 West Ashland-av.
1838—Clark, Catherine C.* (80), 7628 South Sangamon street.
Collins, W. M. (82), 5610 Princeton avenue. Flagg, Emma J. T.* (80), 612 Woodland-pk. O'Neil, John J. (81), 3934 Lexington street. Pitkin, Mary J.* (80), 55 West Schiller-st. Sinclair, Mrs. J. E.* (80), 703 N. 3d avenue.
1839—Chase, Mrs. Benj. F. (84), 6527 Yale-av. Gray, Allen W.* (79), 3213 Washington-bd. Harpel, Eliza* (79), 51 East Oak street. Lewis, Charles J. (80), 1900 Carroll avenue. Lewis, John (88), 2414 Gladys avenue. Periolat, Clemens F. (79), 3153 Cambridge-av. Peters, Johanna, 1929 Bradley place. Russell, Isaac (79), 2135 Carroll avenue. Sampson, Mrs. R. R.* (79), 7380 Rogers-av.
1840—Carroll, Michael* (78), Soldiers' home, Quincy, Ill.
Falch, Charles H. (78), 541 E. 41st place. Farrar, Mrs. Sophia B. (78), 3130 Dearborn-st. Fuller, Mrs. Ann O. (79), 810 Oakwood-bd. Hamilton, Henry E. (78), 817 N. Dearborn-st. Schmidt, Louis, Bensenville, Ill.
Welch, James (93), 515 West Madison street.
1841—Bredt, Adam (80), 5612 N. Ashland-av. Ebert, Albert E. (78), 276 Michigan avenue. Foster, Orrington C. (77), 1401 N. Dearborn-st. Lewis, Eli E. (77), 745 Normal avenue.
Lloyd, John A., 2110 Jackson boulevard.
Loring, Stella Dyer* (77), 4600 Ellis avenue. Sauter, John* (77), 5916 Normal avenue. Smith, Orson* (77), 50 Bellevue place.
Tally, Alfred M.* (77), 3611 Vincennes-av.
1842—Armstrong, John M. (76), 628 Briar-pl. Athy, Stephen, 443 Indiana avenue. Barchard, John, Des Plaines, Ill. Brettmann, Henry (76), 2069 Humboldt-bd. Cowper, John H. (77), Montclair, N. J. Cullerton, Edward F.* (76), 4242 West Harrison street.
Curtis, DeWitt H. (79), 1302 Washington-bd. Dickerman, Mrs. M. B.* (76), 5619 Normal avenue.
Falconer, Wm. (101), 3000 N. Cicero-av. Jax, Nicholas (82), 2310 Seminary avenue. Mattes, Frank, 4936 North Irving avenue. Merrill, George H. (79), 4236 Jackson-bd. Muench, Johanne, 718 Roscoe street.
Murphy, Charles A., 4120 Wilcox street. Russell, Mrs. Ellen I. (76), 2135 Carroll-av. Vincent, Mrs. Sarah A. (92), 5117 Kimbark avenue.
Weller, George W. (76), 7008 Normal avenue. Wiggins, John B., 4625 Greenwood avenue.
1843—Allmendinger, Peter (76), 438 Arlington place.
Feldman, Mary, 3828 Keystone avenue. Follansbee, George A. (75), 767 Willow street, Winnetka.
Ford, Elisha M. (82), 3209 Warren avenue. Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (75), Waukegan. Gubbins, George P., 3912 West 18th street. Hekro, Mrs. Sophia E. (97), 417 Lee street, Evanston.
Holden, William H. (75), 1143 Forest avenue, Evanston.
Langdon, Addison L. (75), 916 East 62d-st. Magee, Henry W. (77), 5626 Dorchester-av. Sherman, Charles D.* (75), Riverside. Spahn, Jos. M. (75), 10307 Indianapolis-av. Weckler, Adam J. (76), 3446 Broadway.
1844—Arnold, Miss Katherine D.* (74), 674 Lincoln parkway.
Bennett, Robert J. (79), 4250 N. Paulina-st. Butts, Milton D. (80), 130 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
Fergus, John B.* (74), 923 Galt avenue. Fergus, John Q. (77), 3114 Vernon avenue. Flanders, Isabel W. (89), 4917 Christiana-av. Floper, Victoria, 529 Grant place. Hoyne, Thomas M. (74), 3369 Calumet-av. Janes, Mrs. J. E., 822 Dakin street.
Kay, Joseph A.* (74), 5601 Elston avenue. Lamb, Clinton S. (74), 1224 West Adams-st. Marshall, J. F.* (74), 3043 Groveland-av. Mason, George (78), 1440 West Monroe-st. Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (74), 2245 North Halsted street.
Riney, Mary A., 5039 West Huron street. Robins, Charlotte* (74), 5553 Wentworth-av. Runge, Henry (73), 2528 N. Spaulding-av. Schafer, John, Gross Point.
Schram, C. B. (84), 37 North Halsted street. Seavert, E. G. (80), 641 Hamburg street. Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (74), 612 Rush-st. Smith, Frederick A.* (74), 609 Rush street. Snowden, Orpha (93), 853 Lill avenue. Tebbetts, Elizabeth E.* (74), 4736 North Paulina street.
Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. S. (74), 4510 Greenwood avenue.
1845—Batterman, Sophia L., 2022 Fremont-st. Black, Mary, 3247 North Halsted street. Bradley, J. Harley (74), 607 Rush street. Brees, A. K. (73), 9711 Parnell avenue. Brees, Mrs. A. K. (73), 9711 Parnell avenue. Bromilaw, Mrs. Minnie C.* (73), 7642 Greenwood avenue.
Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (83), 4223 West Monroe street.
Clark, Mrs. David W.* (73), 3125 Warren-av. Franzen, B. L., Bensenville.
Ford, John W., 3845 Lexington avenue. Holdship, Barbara, 3117 Edgewood avenue. Jackson, Oliver* (73), 4458 Oakenwald-av. Kleinman, John J., 1558 Fulton street. Knickerbocker, A. V.* (73), 3301 Washington boulevard.
Leady, George B., 3554 La Salle street. Manierre, George* (73), 100 Bellevue-pl. Robinson, W. E. (73), 556 W. Adams street. Roth, Madeline, 4118 North Paulina street. Rutherford, T. A. (80), Grand and Oak Park avenues.
Schimmels, Chr.* (73), 1410 S. Halsted-st. Schnabel, Jacob, 82 North Robey street. Trauscht, Anna M.* (73), 2481 Archer-av. Wayman, William, 5410 West Ohio street.
1846—Becker, Madalena, 1206 Wellington-av. Berger, Louis A. (85), 2129 Cuyler avenue. Bournique, Mrs. A. E.* (72), 315 E. 23d-st. Boyd, Mrs. C. L. (72), 5406 Blackstone-av. Brachtendorf, Anton (74), 348 Mohawk-st. Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A. (72), 884 Irving place.
Brown, Edward C. (73), 6056 Kenwood-av. Culver, John (72), 2146 Railroad avenue, Evanston.



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- Dayton, Mrs. Martha S. (72), 6950 Lowe-av.
 Evert, Barbara, 6014 North Robey street.
 Fishback, Mrs. Mary (78), 6938 Wentworth
 avenue.
 Fitzpatrick, J. C., 5324 Wabash avenue.
 Franzen, Joseph, 2631 North Halsted street.
 Ganshaw, Mrs. Anna M. (72), 1254 57th
 avenue, Cicero.
 Gray, George L. (72), 2644 Indiana avenue.
 Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (82), 907 West Monroe-st.
 Gross, George M. (72), 1445 South State-st.
 Hayes, Michael (73), 4546 West Adams-st.
 Healy, James T. (72), 3220 Indiana avenue.
 Hitz, Louis J. (84), 95th st. and Western-av.
 Hough, Albert J. (72), 4828 Kenwood-av.
 Husted, Frank T. (72), 2331 South Morgan
 avenue, Morgan Park
 Kemler, Lena, 3434 West 62d street.
 Klassen, Jacob (83), 3123 South Park-av.
 Klossman, Charlotte (78), 4123 North Kil-
 dare avenue.
 Knight, Jennie H.* (72), 3336 Rhodes-av.
 Lawrence, Theodore F. (71), 1995 North
 Halsted street.
 Lemmon, Vina (71), 1552 Lill avenue.
 McHenry, Abbie C.* (72), 1815 Indiana-av.
 Monheimer, Conrad (85), 4033 Prairie-av.
 Monroe, Benjamin F. (78), 850 East 65th-st.
 Nelson, Andrew G. (92), 4635 Langley-av.
 Niehoff, Katherine (78), 1028 Oakdale-av.
 Polkey, Margaret* (72), 5100 Sheridan-rd.
 Sears, Joseph (75), Kenilworth.
 Sebastian, Elizabeth, 5412 North Wayne-av..
 Sickingler, Jacob* (72), 1434 Devon avenue.
 Smalley, Mrs. A. K.* (72), 2544 Kimball-av.
 Smith, James H. (74), 418 Oak street.
 Spaehr, Mary, 4812 Sheridan road.
 Stratton, Helen A., 2249 West Monroe street.
 Tyler, Albert S.* (72), Hyde Park boulevard.
 Weir, Robert (78), 6223 Yale avenue.
 Williams, Hobart (72), Cheshire, Conn.
 Yoe, Lucien G.* (72), Highland Park.
 1847—Amberg, Mrs. William A.* (71), 1301
 North State street
 Barry, Rebecca A., 1916 Belle Plaine avenue.
 Bender, George A. (84), 3435 N. Harding-av.
 Beers, George T. (81), 3414 S. Paulina-st.
 Bishop, Joseph H. (79), 600 York place.
 Brettmann, Mrs. Louisa (71), 2069 Humboldt
 boulevard.
 Chapel, G. R., 3513 Carroll avenue.
 Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (71), 1752 N. Wells-st.
 Cook, John F., 1752 North Kedzie avenue.
 Curtis, Charles C.* (71), 1414 Astor street.
 Danenhower, Joseph L., 3857 Ellis avenue.
 Dibos, Margaret, 1838 Hudson avenue.
 Dotsch, Anton, Glen View.
 Haggard, John D.* (71), 154 North Pine-av.
 Hart, John E. (91), 309 Beethoven place.
 Henderson, Robert (71), 1460 Cullom-av.
 Hettinger, Barbara, 1049 Webster avenue.
 Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (71), 5550 University
 avenue.
 Hough, Charles H.* (71), 4828 Kenwood-av.
 Hoxie, Mary H. (71), 4440 Michigan-av.
 Kugel, Eliza, 4046 Lowe avenue.
 Krummenacher, John, 621 Asbury avenue,
 Evanston.
 Lang, Andrew, 1635 Larrabee street.
 Lauer, Maria (88), 1744 Belmont avenue.
 Manierre, William R.* (71), 1507 Dearborn
 parkway.
 Morgan, Wm. R.* (71), 310 North Mason-av.
 Mullen, John Y. (71), 412 Sherman street.
 Oyen, Georgiana, 1643 North Troy street.
 Ripberger, George, 1848 Belle Plaine avenue.
 Rohmer, Mrs. C. 58 S. Vine-st., Hinsdale.
 Schnor, Nicolaus, 2051 Orchard street.
 Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (77), 5635 Prince-
 ton avenue.
 Simon, William (80), 4624 North Clark-st.
 Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (71), 2631 Best-av.
 Thiele, Heinrich (89), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
 Thiele, Maria (90), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
 Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (83), 1861 North Hal-
 sted street.
 Turner, John W.* (71), 1854 Addison-st.
 Watson, Edward, 326 South Western avenue.
 Wayman, James B.* (71), 4858 Kenmore-av.
 Whitehead, Edward J. (79), River Forest.
- 1848—Bremner, David F. (70), 5009 Green-
 wood avenue.
 Bryan, Frederick W.* (70), 1423 Kenilworth
 avenue.
 Cornell, Sarah, 3332 Lexington street.
 Eberlen, George P.* (70), 1140 Wrightwood
 avenue.
 Fennimore, William, 1447 Kenilworth avenue.
 Gray, P. W., 2563 North Winchester avenue.
 Greenebaum, Elias (96), 4510 Grand-bd.
 Gunderson, M. A. (83), 2531 North Fran-
 cisco avenue.
 Hecktor, Jacob S. (70), 3011 Archer avenue.
 Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (80), 3426 Prairie-av.
 Languth, J. F. (76), 1929 Waveland avenue.
 Letto, A. M., 1033 Wellington avenue.
 McMahon, Mrs. Mary (77), 2902 Wallace-st.
 Monheimer, Leonard (85), 5008 Prairie-av.
 Murphy, Joseph (95), 5648 Michigan avenue.
 McClevey, Mary, 2059 North Keeler avenue.
 McConnell, John* (70), 546 Hawthorne-pl.
 Olson, Oliver (71), 3435 Melrose street.
 Parker, John D. (78), 216 East 56th street.
 Peck, Ferdinand W. (70), 1828 S. Michigan
 avenue.
 Renich, Mrs. Helen (71), 1926 School street.
 Riley, John P. (73), 1920 Hudson avenue.
 Rofinot, Victor F. (70), 6354 Langley-av.
 Rogan, John J. (72), 4203 S. State street.
 Rudolph, John C.* (93), 527 Briar place.
 Sampson, John C.* (70), 1243 East 47th-st.
 Schimmels, Capt. C., 1410 S. Halsted street.
 Schlecht, Mrs. C. (75), 5804 Race-av.
 Schlossman, J. B. (70), 5341 Calumet-av.
 Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (83), Oak Park.
 Schupp, Philip, 3426 Berwyn avenue.
 Scouton, T. B. (70), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
 Sheppard, Robert D.* (70), Evanston.
 Smyth, Thomas A.* (70), 2022 West Jack-
 son boulevard.
 Soelke, Henry, 2743 Washington boulevard.
 Spikings, William H. (70), 5031 North Craw-
 ford avenue.
 Starkweather, C. H.* (70), 5828 University
 avenue.
 Stewart, Bridget (84), 1830 West 13th-st.
 Varges, Edward E. (70), 5325 N. Ashland-av.
 Weber, Herman (76), 742 Junior terrace.
 Wilcox, George G.* (70), 800, 167 West
 Washington street.
- 1849—Balken, Peter M. (81), 71 Keystone ave-
 nue, River Forest.
 Boyd, Robert (77), 1321 East 52d street.
 Buggie, James (70), 10609 Drew street.
 Cobb, Weldon J.* (70), Wheaton.
 Curtis, Rev. Edw. H. (75), 6329 Woodlawn
 avenue.
 Curtis, Henry M. (77), 4943 Blackstone-av.
 Doyle, Austin J.* (69), 6544 Harvard-av.
 Furdy, Kate, 2828 West Superior street.
 Furst, Conrad (88), 2340 Lincoln parkway.
 Gebert, Johanna, 2710 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Glasebrook, George (93), 2236 Flournoy-st.
 Glasebrook, Mrs. Mary A. (89), 2230 Flour-
 noy street.
 Goodwillie, Mrs. Cecelia (89), 450 Roslyn-pl.
 Goold, John E. (69), 2216 Prairie avenue.
 Graham, John R. (87), 3340 Washington-bd.
 Gregory, Margaret, 3840 Belmont avenue.
 Grube, Conrad (85), 2176 N. Maplewood-av.
 Guthrie, Lawrence, Norwood Park.
 Hatch, William H. (69), 2703 N. Halsted-st.
 Jaworski, Stephen D.* (69), 2743 Warren-av.
 Joslyn, Walter S. (75), 436 East 72d street.
 Leopold, Mrs. C.* (69), 2666 N. Halsted-st.
 Melvin, Thos. H. (69), 2508 N. Artesian-av.
 Moore, William J. (73), 311 Wendell street.
 O'Byrne, Mrs. E. (74), 2545 Washington-bd.
 Oliver, Lucy Hicks (74), 809 Crescent place.
 Prindiville, Wm. H.* (69), 2058 Burling-st.
 Ritchie, Hugh (94), 28 West Chestnut-st.
 Rumsey, George D. (69), Congress hotel.
 Schneider, Martin, 1636 Granville avenue.
 Shepard, F. A.* (69), 540 Millard avenue.
 Sullivan, Timothy (69), 4855 W. Van Buren
 street.
 Sweeney, Eugene* (69), 225 N. Waller-av.
 Theis, Theodore (73), 2729 Pine Grove-av.
 Wachter, Henry, 3938 North Hoyne avenue.

MIAMI METALS CO.

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122 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO

PLANTS:
SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL., AND GOSHEN, VA.

Weber, Mrs. Barbara M. (83), 1880 Milwaukee avenue.
 1850—Baumann, Frederick (92), 2744 Pine Grove avenue.
 Bechtel, John, 4927 North Irving avenue.
 Bomhake, William* (68), 5442 Leland-av.
 Butterfield, Caroline S. (68), 1225 Columbia avenue.
 Clingman, Chas. W.* (68), 4748 Kenwood-av.
 Duns, Michael J. (78), 4901 Dorchester-av.
 Gonerer, Jacob, 4530 North Knox avenue.
 Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (89), 1349 Wolfram-st.
 Foley, Adm. E., 6238 South Aberdeen street.
 Gloor, Elizabeth, 6332 Lakewood avenue.
 Graub, Amalia, 3227 Clifton avenue.
 Haake, George* (68), 621 Wellington avenue.
 Haines, George* (68), 6544 Cicero avenue.
 Haines, Walter S.* (68), 1746 West Harrison street.
 Hawes, Robert (83), 2935 Bonfield street.
 Heldel, Otto, 2519 Cologne street.
 Horn, Eliza, 842 Diversey parkway.
 Howe, Miss Frances (68), 5024 Grace street.
 Jiroch, Joseph (72), 1837 Mohawk street.
 Keller, Mary, 610 North Sangamon street.
 Kenser, Katharina, 3741 Bosworth avenue.
 Kotz, Charles E.* (68), 4869 Winthrop-av.
 Lawson, Victor F.* (68), 1500 Lake Shore drive.
 Leander, J., 530 North Clark street.
 Lendrum, George* (68), 900 Hope street.
 Loehr, Justus P. C. (77), 2824 Burling-st.
 Mahoney, David* (68), 4132 Indiana avenue.
 Mahoney, Timothy (69), 738 Racine avenue.
 Martin, Mrs. Mary (70), 6418 Langley-av.
 Miller, Ed M. (68), 1028 South Turner-av.
 Miller, Eliza, 2142 Clifton avenue.
 Morris, William (75), 4936 Kimbark avenue.
 Moser, George W. (68), 400 Maple avenue, Oak Park.
 Munsen, John (79), 3028 N. Sawyer avenue.
 Musham, Mrs. Catherine, 741 Rush street.
 Nurnberger, Mrs. Emile (80), 2968 South State street.
 Oherlking, John H. (76), River Forest.
 O'Leary, David, 1333 East 71st street.
 Pinkerton, William A. (72), 199 East Oak-st.
 Pomy, Mrs. Anna (73), 431 Webster avenue.
 Schaffer, Ferdinand (69), Blue Island.
 Schuenemann, John, 1440 N. Hermitage-av.
 Senf, Sofia (70), River Grove.
 Seyer, Virginia L. A., 1616 Rees street.
 Spaan, Martin, 4812 Sheridan road.
 Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
 Sussem, John (72), 1067 W. Harrison-st.
 Thiele, Christ, 224 and Wolf road, Hillside.
 Trapp, Margaret, 2827 South Park avenue.
 Walsh, David* (68), 3142 West 16th street.
 Wegselbaum, Joseph (68), 5007 North Ashland avenue.
 Weihe, Mrs. Caroline (77), 5064 North Winchester avenue.

DIED IN 1918.

Arend, William N. (86), 1318 Catalpa avenue; arrived 1850; died Sept. 23.
 Baber, Mrs. Delana E. (75), 200 North Parkside avenue; arrived 1848; died April 18.
 Ballard, Katherine M. (83), 4857 Kimbark avenue; arrived 1852; died Jan. 20.
 Berentson, Bertina (83), 3544 Diversey avenue; arrived 1850; died March 9.
 Blair, Claudius (80), 7440 Rhodes avenue; born in Chicago 1838; died March 18.
 Bush, Mrs. Mary (93), Orland Park; arrived in Will county 1830; died April 12.
 Clark, John M. (82), 847 North Michigan avenue; arrived 1847; died Aug. 6 in Marion, Mass.
 Clemens, Nicholas (87), 3017 North Racine avenue; arrived 1850; died Jan. 13.
 Clybourn, James A. (83), 1544 Jonquil terrace; born in Chicago 1835; died Aug. 3.
 Cobb, George Day, 1109 Hinman avenue, Evanston; arrived in Chicago 1848; died July 13.
 Colvin, Albert (85), 85th and Rockwell streets; arrived 1835; died Oct. 5.

Conway, Patrick H. (81), 934 Sedgwick street; arrived 1839; died Oct. 2.
 Diemeyer, Louis (81), Lake Forest; born in Chicago 1837; died Feb. 20.
 Donahue, Mrs. Eleanor G. (99), 7116 Rhodes avenue; arrived 1850; died June 28.
 Dunn, Mrs. Eveline G. (93), 4033 West Adams street; arrived 1846; died Feb. 4.
 Felix, Benjamin F. (78), 5709 Winthrop avenue; arrived 1851; died Dec. 22, 1917.
 Fife, Mrs. Rosa P. (92), 5323 Indiana avenue; arrived 1848; died Sept. 1.
 Fishbach, Mrs. Katherine (94), 4030 North Ashland avenue; arrived 1854; died Oct. 12.
 Foster, Mrs. Hannah Maria (75), 2751 Broadway, Evanston; born in Chicago 1843; died May 4.
 Geist, Christoph F. (87), 4536 Prairie avenue; arrived 1854; died Jan. 12.
 Gillespie, Catherine E. (81), 2953 Prairie avenue; arrived 1843; died Sept. 25.
 Griffith, Mrs. Fanny A., in Hinsdale; arrived in Chicago 1841; died Nov. 23, 1917.
 Gunzenhauser, Magdalena (73), Batavia, Ill.; born in Chicago 1847; died July 28.
 Hilmes, Mrs. Sophia (83), 1758 21st place; arrived 1846; died April 14.
 Kearns, Mrs. Ellen (80), 3617 Colorado avenue; arrived 1847; died May 15.
 Kerfoot, William D. (80), 1425 Astor street; arrived 1854; died Jan. 5.
 Krinbill, Mrs. George (88), Hammond, Ind.; arrived in Chicago 1840; died Jan. 15.
 Lay, A. Tracy (93), Highland Park; arrived 1849; died March 19.
 Long, Mrs. Ellen (75), 5216 Magnolia avenue; arrived 1849; died March 14.
 Ludwig, William (81), 4934 West Harrison street; born in Chicago 1837; died July 1.
 Lyons, Mrs. Edward (76), 8223 Lafayette avenue; arrived 1853; died May 2.
 Maloney, Mrs. Mary Kebbe (91), 4457 North Paulina street; arrived 1834; died Feb. 20.
 McGrath, Christopher, 111 North Mayfield avenue; arrived 1846; died April 12.
 Melody, Martin (81), Lake Forest; born in Lake county 1837; died June 24.
 Perry, Mrs. Margaret L. (74), Spokane, Wash.; born in Chicago 1843; died Nov. 10, 1917.
 Ray, James (78), 3627 West Polk street; born in Chicago 1840; died July 29.
 Rooks, Mrs. Mary Still, Lake Bluff; arrived 1849; died Oct. 12.
 Root, James P. (87), King Home for Old Men; arrived 1838; died March 2.
 Scanlan, Mortimer, 4333 Indiana avenue; arrived 1851; died Dec. 14, 1917.
 Schram, Mrs. Caroline (73), 806 North Oakley boulevard; arrived 1852; died Feb. 11.
 Seidenswarz, Mrs. Dorothea (81), 4027 Sheridan road; arrived 1840; died June 25.
 Smith, Frank Waldo (69), 5539 Cornell avenue; born in Chicago 1849; died July 23.
 Spry, Mrs. Ellen (81), 5099 Dorchester avenue; arrived 1850; died April 30.
 Swenie, Mrs. Martha (87), 1232 Arthur avenue; arrived 1848; died March 4.
 Tiernan, Mary S., Evanston; arrived 1851; died Feb. 20.
 Toomer, Margrette (78), 2213 North Maplewood avenue; arrived 1852; died Jan. 2.
 Wilke, W. (81), 1805 West Superior street; arrived 1847; died Jan. 10.
 Wright, Augustine W. (71), Los Angeles, Cal.; arrived in Chicago 1847; died Feb. 3.

SOCIETIES OF PIONEERS.

Old-Time Printers' Association—President, W. A. Cahill; vice-president, Andrew B. Adair; secretary-treasurer, William Mill, 1346 North Hoyne avenue.
 Old-Time Printing Pressmen's Association—President, A. W. Smith; secretary, J. H. Bowman.

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LICENSE RATES IN CHICAGO NOV. 1, 1918.

Per year unless otherwise specified.

AMUSEMENTS.		Rate.
Theaters—		
(a) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, \$1.00 or more.....	\$1,000.00	
(b) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 50c, but is less than \$1.00	400.00	
(c) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 30c, but does not exceed 50c.....	300.00	
(d) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 20c, but does not exceed 30c.....	250.00	
(e) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, does not exceed 20c.....	200.00	
Lectures, art exhibits, etc.....	200.00	
Concerts	100.00	
Penny arcades, etc.....	200.00	
Halls for Races, Bazaars, Etc.—		
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons	25.00	
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons....	50.00	
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons....	75.00	
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons	100.00	
Summer gardens, per week	20.00	
Amusement parks, per week	40.00	
Plenic grounds.....	10.00	
Roller or ice skating rinks.....	200.00	
Baseball, Football, Etc. Fields—		
(a) Seating capacity 15,000 persons or more	1,000.00	
(b) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons	700.00	
(c) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons....	300.00	
(d) Seating capacity not exceeding 4,000 persons	75.00	
Wrestling Matches—		
(a) Seating capacity 500 persons or less, per day.....	5.00	
(b) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not more than 1,000 persons, per day.....	10.00	
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,000 persons, but not more than 2,000 persons, per day.....	20.00	
(d) Seating capacity more than 2,000 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day.....	30.00	
(e) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 4,000 persons, per day.....	40.00	
(f) Seating capacity more than 4,000 persons, but less than 5,000 persons, per day.....	50.00	
(g) Seating capacity 5,000 persons or more, per day.....	60.00	
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—		
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c, per day.....	25.00	
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c, per day.....	15.00	
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day.....	10.00	
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day.....	1.00	
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—		
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day.....	150.00	
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day	50.00	
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day.....	35.00	
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day	25.00	
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day.....	10.00	
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month.....	10.00	
Air domes, sideshows, etc., per day....	\$10.00	
Swimming and diving shows, per week....	2.00	
(b) Platform walk-around, etc., shows, per week	2.00	
Skill and strength testing devices, per week .....	.50	
Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—		
(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week.....	2.00	
(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week.....	5.00	
(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week.....	10.00	
Pony or animal rides, etc., per week....	.50	
Fireworks exhibitions, per day.....	50.00	
Entertainments not included in the foregoing, per day.....		
Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license to issue for a less period than ten weeks. Annual licenses may be issued in two periods of six months each.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Acetylene gas, collection or compression.....	\$150.00	
Acetylene gas, sale or distribution.....	5.00	
Amusement, public place of ("dry cabaret"):		
Seating capacity 300 persons or less.....	25.00	
Seating capacity 301 to 500 persons.....	50.00	
Seating capacity 501 to 800 persons.....	75.00	
Seating capacity more than 800 persons....	100.00	
Auctioneers	300.00	
Auctioneers, special sales, per day.....	10.00	
Automobiles, public passenger (on stands):		
Seating three persons or less.....	2.50	
Seating four to eight persons.....	5.00	
Seating nine to twenty persons.....	10.00	
Seating more than twenty persons.....	25.00	
Automobiles, public passenger (not on stands)		
Automobiles, passenger (wheel tax):		
35 horse power or less.....	10.00	
Over 35 horse power.....	20.00	
Automobile delivery wagons, capacity less than one ton (wheel tax).....		
Automobile trucks (wheel tax).....	30.00	
Automobiles, demonstrating or testing vehicle (wheel tax), each.....		
*Automobiles (State Fee)—		
10 horse power and less.....	4.50	
25 horse power and more than 10 horse power	6.00	
35 horse power and more than 25 horse power	9.00	
50 horse power and more than 35 horse power	16.00	
More than 50 horse power.....	20.00	
Electric motor vehicles of 2 ton capacity and less.....		
Electric motor vehicles of over 2 ton capacity	20.00	
Manufacturers of and dealers in.....	10.00	
Bakeries	5.00	
Bar permits (suspended for duration of war).....		
Bathing beaches, etc.....	15.00	
Billiard and pool tables, each.....	5.00	
Bill posting, with wagons.....	100.00	
Bill posting, without wagons.....	25.00	
Boats, launches, etc. \$2.00, \$10.00 and.....	25.00	
Rowing alleys, each.....	5.00	
Brewers	500.00	
Brokers	25.00	
Cabs, public.....	1.00	
Carbonated waters, etc.....	20.00	
Cars, elevated railway, each.....	50.00	
Cartridges and shells, \$10 and.....	25.00	
Catch basins and sewers, cleaners of, per wagon		
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Original.....	5.00	
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Renewal.....	3.00	
Chauffeurs (see operators of public motor vehicles).		
Cigarette dealers.....	100.00	
Coupes, public.....	1.00	



QUALITY METALS

THE BLATCHFORD

"NO. 1" STEREOTYPE METAL.

STAR STEREOTYPE METAL.

BLATCHFORD PERFECTION LINOTYPE' METAL.

MONOTYPE METAL. AUTOPLATE METAL.

SPECIAL MIXTURES.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. Chicago, November 9, 1918.
Messrs. E. W. Blatchford Company,
230 North Clinton-st., City.

Gentlemen: We have used the Blatchford metals—stereotype, linotype and autoplate—continuously for many years, and with uniform satisfaction. We believe them to be unsurpassed in quality.

Very truly yours,

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher.

Manufactured Exclusively by

E. W. Blatchford Company

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

	Rate.		Rate.
Deadly weapons, dealers in.....	\$25.00	Lumber yards.....	\$100.00
Delicatessen stores.....	5.00	Marriage (county).....	1.50
Distillers.....	500.00	Mason contractor (renewal \$25.00).....	50.00
Dispensaries, medical.....	20.00	Meat food products establishment.....	20.00
Drain layers.....	5.00	Milk dealers.....	10.00
Drivers of public passenger horse drawn vehicles.....	1.00	Milk peddlers, per wagon.....	10.00
Drug stores.....	5.00	Motor bicycles and motor tricycles (wheel tax).....	3.00
Dry cleaners:		*Motor bicycles (state fee).....	3.00
Tanks of 550 gallon or less capacity, each.....	5.00	Moving picture films, permit for exhibition of, each.....	1.00
Tanks of 551 to 1,065 gallon capacity, each.....	7.50	Moving picture films, storage of:	
Each 1,000 gallons in excess of 1,065 gals.....	2.50	500 cubic feet, 10 cents per foot; minimum.....	50.00
Minimum fee of.....	25.00	Excess of 500 cubic feet, 7c per cubic ft.....	
Electrical contractor, certificate of registration (renewal \$10.00).....	25.00	Moving picture operators (original).....	3.00
Employment agency (state fee).....	50.00	Moving picture operators (renewal).....	2.00
Engineers, stationary.....	2.00	Moving picture operators (assistant).....	1.00
Explosives (gunpowder, etc.), sale or use of, Filling stations:	25.00	Natatoriums and swimming pools.....	15.00
Kerosene only, per tank.....	3.00	Omnibuses, public.....	5.00
Tanks or containers of 100 gallon or less capacity.....	5.00	Operators of public motor vehicles (original).....	2.00
Tanks or containers of 101 to 400 gallon capacity.....	15.00	Operators of public motor vehicles (renewal).....	1.00
Tanks or containers of 401 to 1,065 gallon capacity.....	25.00	Pawnbrokers.....	1,000.00
Tanks or containers of over 1,065 gallon capacity, \$25.00 for first 1,065 gallons and \$25.00 for each additional 1,065 gallons or fractional part.....		Peddlers—Basket.....	10.00
Portable tanks.....	15.00	Coal, charcoal and coke.....	5.00
Fireworks, sale of.....	10.00	Fish (Thursdays and Fridays only).....	15.00
Fireworks, permit to discharge.....	10.00	Hand cart.....	25.00
Fishing (State Fee)—		Oil, per wagon.....	10.00
For each 100 yards of seine or less (except minnow seines).....	5.25	Pack.....	15.00
For each dip net.....	1.25	Wagon, each.....	50.00
For each hoop net.....	.75	Wood, per wagon.....	10.00
For each fyke net.....	1.25	Plumbers, master or employing (renewal \$10.00).....	50.00
For each basket or trap net.....	.75	Plumbers, journeymen.....	1.00
For each steam tug used in operating gill or pound nets.....	25.25	Public cart, automobile ("express") each.....	10.00
For each gasoline launch used in operating gill or pound nets.....	15.25	Public cart, horse-drawn ("express"), each.....	1.00
For each sailboat or rowboat used in operating gill or pound nets.....	10.25	Public passenger horse-drawn vehicles (not on stands).....	5.00
Fish market, wholesale.....	10.50	Rendinger tanks, each.....	20.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives).....	5.00	Restaurants.....	15.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling oils, etc., in dry cleaning establishments).....	5.00	Roofers wagon, each.....	10.00
Garages.....	25.00	Sale stable.....	25.00
Hacks, public.....	2.50	Saloon or dramshop.....	1,000.00
Homes.....	1.00	Scavengers, night.....	50.00
Hospitals.....	50.00	Scavengers, ofial.....	100.00
Housemovers, raisers and shorers.....	50.00	Scavengers, private, per wagon.....	5.00
Hunting (state fee).....	1.00	Second-hand dealers.....	50.00
Ice dealers, retail, per wagon.....	10.00	Shooting galleries.....	25.00
Junk dealers, retail.....	100.00	Slaughtering, rendering, etc.....	300.00
Junk dealers, wholesale.....	1,000.00	Soap factories.....	150.00
Junk wagons, each.....	10.00	Spotter.....	5.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (one to six gallons).....	50.00	Tanneries.....	50.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (more than six gallons at a time).....	500.00	Tenders, boiler or water.....	1.00
Liquors, spirituous, wholesale.....	100.00	Ticker.....	1.00
Liquors, vinous, wholesale.....	50.00	Undertakers.....	10.00
Liquors, malt and vinous, in amusement places (by special permit), per day.....	6.00	Undertakers' assistant (pernit).....	5.00
Livery stables.....	15.00	Vehicles, Horse-Drawn (Wheel Tax)—	
		One horse.....	5.00
		Two horse.....	10.00
		Three horse.....	15.00
		Four horse.....	25.00
		Six (or more) horse.....	35.00
		Weighers, public.....	10.00
		Workshops.....	2.00

Note—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained by addressing James T. Igoe, city clerk, rooms 107-8, city hall, phone main 447.

*Automobile and motor bicycle fees (state) as above noted are for the calendar years 1918-1919.

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" Issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5.....	2.96	55.....	9.81	110.....	13.87	450.....	28.06	600.....	32.40
10.....	4.18	60.....	10.25	120.....	14.49	500.....	29.58	650.....	33.73
15.....	5.12	65.....	10.67	130.....	15.08	550.....	31.02	700.....	35.00
20.....	5.92	70.....	11.07	140.....	15.65			1,000.....	41.83
25.....	6.61	75.....	11.46	150.....	16.20				
30.....	7.25	80.....	11.83	200.....	18.71				
35.....	7.83	85.....	12.20	250.....	20.92				
40.....	8.37	90.....	12.55	300.....	22.81				
45.....	8.87	95.....	12.89	350.....	24.75				
50.....	9.35	100.....	13.23	400.....	26.46				

The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

MALLEABLE IRON

AND STEEL CASTINGS

THE NATIONAL MALLEABLE CASTINGS COMPANY

Cleveland Chicago Indianapolis Toledo
Sharon, Pa. Melrose Park, Ill.

THE WESTERN FOUNDRY COMPANY

Light Gray Iron Castings

3634 SO. KEDZIE AVENUE
CHICAGO

TELEPHONE MCKINLEY 100.

Welfare Work of the Chicago Telephone Company

In the growth and development of large business enterprises employing thousands of workers, welfare work has become a vital factor in successful organization and administration.

The bulletin issued by the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on the subject of employment managers, says:

"Hitherto, executive control has been exercised through three main divisions of management:

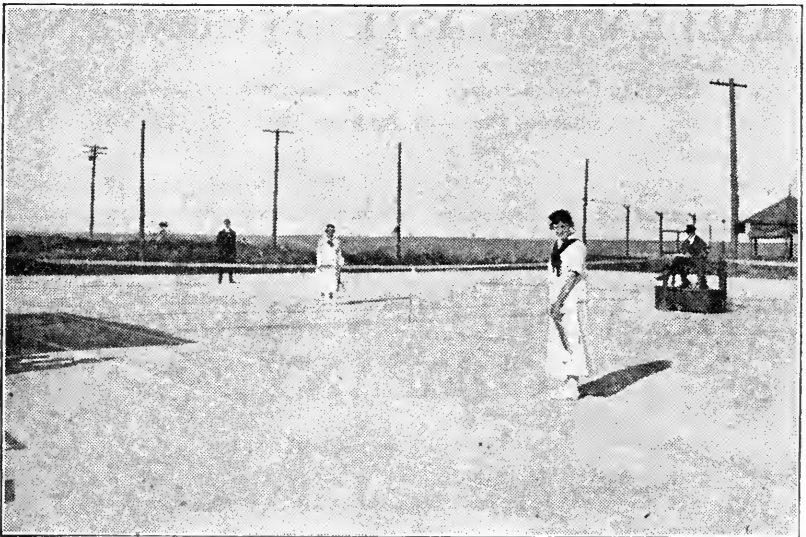
1. Finance—Usually in charge of the treasurer.
2. Manufacturing—Sometimes in charge of a general manager.
3. Sales—In charge of a sales manager.

"To these general divisions of every industrial enterprise, is now added a fourth, i. e.,

tion of this company is so large, its welfare work is supervised by a series of committees composed of the active heads of the departments concerned.

The company believes that welfare work, or perhaps "welfare interest," should concern itself with every influence in the business that affects the comfort, the health, the contentment or the growth of the worker. This includes the question of wages, hours of work, the working quarters and their appointments, the training and education of workers, the encouragement of such healthful outside interests as seem to connect naturally with the business, and most important of all, the everyday relations of bosses of all ranks with their subordinates.

The basic principle of those in charge of the Chicago Telephone Company's welfare work



Telephone Operators Enjoying Tennis on Court Near Telephone Office.

personnel, or, as it is called in these courses, employment or service management. Under the head of employment or service departments are gathered all those activities which have to do with human relations—legislation, safety, education, recreation, employment, discipline, the wage system, pensions, sick benefits, etc. Bringing all these matters together under one head and manning each subsection with specialists comes as near to scientific industrialism as is possible."

The Chicago Telephone Company, as a part of the Bell System, has recognized the value and need of the department outlined in this industrial bulletin. It has organized and carried on its welfare work with the object of covering, in the most efficient manner possible, every phase of the subject. As the organiza-

tion is that of establishing a spirit, a tradition throughout the whole working force. They aim to develop a feeling on the part of every department head, big and little, that the well-being and happiness of the workers under him is one of his first responsibilities. They have encouraged each person to feel that he or she is of importance individually, and not a mere impersonal cog in a big unfeeling machine. They want each one to like his job, which may not be wrongly considered as a real justification for all welfare work.

Most of the influences which tend to make the activity of the worker in industry a drudgery are removable. Where they exist they are due principally to the atmosphere in which he works—the lack of any friendly interest in him, the neglect of his personality. If his

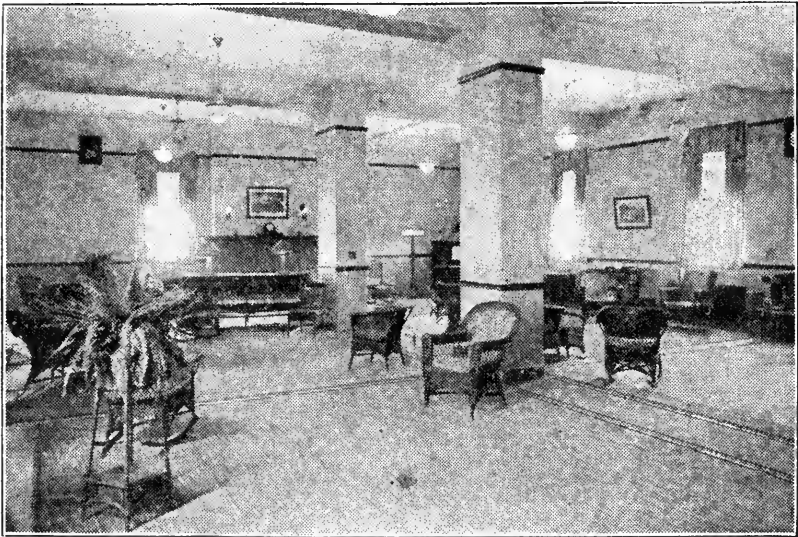
CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY—Continued.

chief is interested in him and what he is doing, and shows it in the way he gives him orders, and even in the way he reproves him; if he shows an interest in any private difficulties that may be bothering him, then barring some fundamental trouble, such as insufficient wages, bad workrooms, etc., the chances are ten to one that the worker will be happy in his work. In putting its welfare plan into operation the Chicago Telephone Company had this conception of what it wanted to accomplish. It believed that the more it depended upon its existing organization to carry out the program, the more effective the results would be, and the more it had to specialize and separate the more difficult it would be to attain the desired ends. It is true, however, that there must be a few specialists devoting themselves exclusively to some phases of welfare work. For example,

be of real help to them in handling problems like that of the lineman previously described. When they get together they make a good team—the doctor supplying the information and the sub-head the influence.

It is more or less evident that the head of a small unit is really the best welfare worker. The executive head of a big welfare department such as that maintained by the Chicago Telephone Company is of necessity a man of broad vision, who initiates and establishes many big things for the well-being of employes, but the sum total of the little day by day happenings, the way an order is given or criticism made by the foreman of a crew of linemen, or a chief operator, has a much greater effect on the attitude of a subordinate toward his work.

In other words, the welfare organization of the Chicago Telephone Company must and



Typical Operators' Rest Room in Chicago Telephone Office.

the foreman of a crew of linemen cannot be expected to know that the reason one of his men loses so much time through rheumatism is that he has an abscess at the root of a tooth. The doctor in the Health Department must be depended upon for that information. On the other hand, because the doctor is often a side line in a separate department, he is greatly handicapped in carrying out his part of the work, which is to cure the lineman so that he can work regularly. The doctor is long on information as to what the lineman needs, but short on influence with him.

The company, after careful consideration of the matter, decided that it was best to make the Health Department a separate organization. It was necessary, of course, to impress employes with the value of a Health Department, and gradually make them realize that its function was to conserve their interests. More and more the department sub-heads have come to recognize that this department can

does secure the fullest co-operation of the working forces. General policies are left with the head of the welfare department, but it has not been considered wise to take away what may be termed the human relationship from the foreman or superintendent. Those in charge of the welfare work have found that by putting welfare problems entirely in the hands of specialists they would find themselves in the same category with the busy man who puts all his Christianity up to his pastor or priest so that he can devote his time and attention to other things.

Among the principal welfare efforts of the Chicago Telephone Company the most important is that covered by the Benefit Fund Plan. This plan really has a much longer title and covers the payment of benefits during absences caused by sickness or accident, the payment of death benefits to the dependents of deceased employes, and the payment of pensions to employes retired because of old age or

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY—Continued.

complete disability. The plan is a uniform one adopted by all of the Bell Telephone Companies. The employes are not required to make any contributions toward the expenses involved.

For the Chicago Telephone Company the operations of the plan are directed by a committee consisting of five members, who are the heads of various departments in which almost all of the workers of the company are employed. The provisions of the plan are fully described in a small booklet printed by the company.

Sickness disability benefits are paid only to employes who have had a record of two years continuous service with the company, and the length of the period for which full time or half time payments are continued depends upon the length of service. Benefits for disability caused by accidents happening in connection

The company physicians also make a physical examination of all applicants for employment in order to eliminate those physically unfit for the work or who suffer from afflictions that would make them a menace to others. However, the final authority for the acceptance or rejection of an applicant is vested in the man who is responsible for the work to be done. The doctor's function is simply to ascertain the facts and make recommendations.

In dealing with the other phase of the work of the Health Department—the giving of medical help and advice to employes—the greatest tact and judgment are required, as those in charge of this work are to a certain extent breaking into the private affairs of the employes. To many it might seem simpler and easier to order the man to the Health Department, and to follow its advice or give up his



Baseball Team Composed of Chicago Telephone Employes Ready for Saturday Afternoon Game.

with the work of the company are paid regardless of the length of service of the employe. To be entitled to an old age pension an employe must have had at least twenty years of continuous service, and the amount of the payments is based on the number of years of service and on the average salary for the last ten years of service.

Closely associated with the Benefit Fund Plan is the Health Department of the Chicago Telephone Company. It is directed by the same committee that administers the Benefit Plan. The function of the Health Department is the conservation of the bodies and physical force of employes, the minimizing of loss of working time through sickness, the saving of lives and working efficiency through the discovery of previously unrecognized sources of trouble and through advice as to possible means of cure or correction.

position, but if such methods were followed the Health Department would not be accepted by the force as a friendly, helpful agency.

The Health Department is always ready to indicate the necessary treatment, but does not, however, undertake to provide that treatment, except in the most simple cases. A man makes his own arrangement with his family physician or any physician that he may select, the company doctor giving him such advice as he requests.

The staff of doctors in the Health Department consists of a chief surgeon and assistant, who care for all the accident cases, and four physicians who care for the sickness cases and examination of applicants. One of the four is a woman, and deals only with woman applicants or employes. In addition, two other woman physicians are assigned exclusively to the examination of applicants for positions as telephone operators. When visits to sick em-

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY—Continued.

ployes at their homes are necessary they are made by visiting nurses or special workers connected with the department in which the employe works. These visitors call on the company doctor to visit sick employes at home only when, in their judgment, it is necessary.

In a good many cases it is found that employes cannot get well unless they have care and treatment which they are unable to pay for, even with the help of the sick benefits. Many of these cases are cared for through the generosity of outside physicians and surgeons, but in the main the help comes from two funds established, one called the Loan Fund and the other the Relief Fund. Both are administered by committees similar to the ones previously mentioned.

The Loan Fund is an attempt to beat the loan shark game. There were hundreds of cases where employes simply had to borrow money from some one, and personal friends or loan sharks were their only recourse. The Loan Fund was established on April 1, 1912, and the transactions were put on the basis of a loan between friends and not on a business basis, so no interest or other fees were charged. The idea was that repayments would be kept up better if the loan were classed as a debt of honor, and this plan has been more than justified by the results.

Loans of any reasonable amount are made to any employe who shows a real need. While each loan must be approved by the committee, the direction of each case is always entirely in the hands of the head of the borrower's department. The cases of financial entanglement that have been uninked as much by the chief's advice and help as by the money loaned have been so numerous, and the sympathy and understanding engendered have been so great, that these effects are looked upon as the most valuable feature of the plan, and although the evil influence of the loan shark has been greatly reduced by recent legislation and the operation of the Morris Plan Bank, the Chicago Telephone Company still continues its Loan Fund.

Cases are frequently found where the usefulness of valuable employes is seriously affected or destroyed by conditions which can be met only by outright gifts of money. These are mostly serious cases of illness, such as major operations and tuberculosis, which bring the employe face to face with the fact that only a long and expensive course of sanitarium or hospital treatment can save his life. Frequently neither he nor his family can meet the expense. To care for this situation the Relief Fund was established, administered by a committee to whose attention cases are brought by the various department heads, the visiting nurses, or the doctors of the Health Department. Many employes are doing useful work to-day whose lives have been saved by this fund.

Five or six years ago physicians and visiting nurses of the Chicago Telephone Company began calling attention to the fact that many of the company's young girls, particularly, were unnecessarily slow in recovering from serious illnesses or operations because the conditions under which they had to pass through the convalescent period were unfavorable. One of the company's welfare workers requested that she be allowed to rent a house in a suburban town and undertake the care of a few girls during convalescence. This was done, and it was at once so evident that a real need was being met that the next year a larger house was rented, and two years ago the company purchased about forty acres of land in DuPage county and built an attractive and well equipped home which accommodates about thirty girls. Here there was good country food, largely grown on the place, and under a

routine not strict but requiring regular habits a great many emaciated girls have been transformed into healthy and happy ones.

Much has been written about the strain in industry, particularly as it affects woman workers, giving the idea that the more or less continuous use of body and mind is not the normal life of many women. The number of workers in the telephone business, or in almost all other modern industries, who are physically injured by the work they perform is so small as to be negligible. This applies of course to the strain of fatigue, or fatigue effects, and not to accidents, poisonings, etc., that occur in certain hazardous occupations. The Chicago Telephone Company's physicians have studied many cases of nervous breakdown, generally rundown conditions, and other superficially diagnosed conditions usually attributed to overwork, and invariably they come to the conclusion that there is some underlying cause, such as neglected infections, goiter, bad living conditions, home worries, etc. It is safe to say that most of the workers who have broken down would have done so all the earlier had they not been employed, and the hours devoted to their daily work had a better effect on their physical and mental condition than did any other of their waking hours. With some of them sleeping hours could be included.

There are certain features of welfare work of the Chicago Telephone Company which are indicative of the welfare spirit that may be passed over with a mere mention, not because they are unimportant but because they are so generally accepted, and there is so little difference in the practice of most employers. These features include such things as good workrooms, restrooms, lunchrooms, toilet room arrangements, drinking water supply, all things affecting the comfort and health of employes, and schools and courses of training new employes and increasing the value and earning capacity of old ones. In connection with lunchrooms, the Chicago Telephone Company follows a practice that differs from that of most employers, as it furnishes operators a simple lunch for which no charge is made.

The Chicago Telephone Company pays careful attention to Safety First work and with the exception possibly of the work of its linemen, who are few in number, there are not many hazards in the conduct of its business. The company has no special safety organization, but is constantly bringing before its people the need of carefulness, and every foreman and man in authority has drilled into him the realization that he is responsible for the safety of his men, even more than for that of his tools and materials.

Activities which tend to promote acquaintance and friendliness among fellow employes are encouraged by the Chicago Telephone Company. The employes organize company and departmental baseball teams, bowling teams, tennis leagues, musical organizations, garden associations, etc. Many of these organizations are entirely independent of the company support. Others depend wholly or in part on the company for financial support, meetings, places, etc. In some form or other, however, they generally desire official recognition by the company, which is accorded by another committee, in which all the departments concerned are represented. The committee does not encourage any club or association for which there does not seem to be a spontaneous demand among the employes.

The Chicago Telephone Company has found welfare work a paying investment in every sense of the word, and its experience has shown that in order to give efficient service to the public it must have a force of efficient, healthy and contented employes.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.	No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden.....	Democratic.	1837	1877	29.	John B. Rice.....	Republican.	1867	1874
2.	Buckner S. Morris.....	Whig.....	1838	1879	30.	Roswell B. Mason.....	People's.....	1869	1892
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Whig.....	1839	1883	31.	Joseph Medill.....	Citizens'.....	1871	1899
4.	Alexander Lloyd.....	Democratic.	1840	1872	32.	Harvey D. Colvin.....	People's.....	1873	1892
5.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1841	1870	33.	Thomas Hoynes.....	Republican.....	1875	1894
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Democratic.	1842	1883	34.	Monroe Heath.....	Republican.....	1876	1894
7.	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic.	1843	1848	35.	Monroe Heath.....	Republican.....	1877	1894
8.	Alson S. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1844	1903	36.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Sr.Democratic.	1879	1893
9.	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic.	1845	1848	37.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Sr.Democratic.	1881	1893
10.	John P. Chapin.....	Whig.....	1846	1864	38.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Sr.Democratic.	1883	1893
11.	James Curtiss.....	Democratic.	1847	1860	39.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Sr.Democratic.	1885	1893
12.	James H. Woodworth.....	Dem.-Whig.	1848	1889	40.	John A. Roche.....	Republican.....	1887	1904
13.	James H. Woodworth.....	Dem.-Whig.	1849	1869	41.	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Democratic.	1889	1893
14.	James Curtiss.....	Democratic.	1850	1869	42.	Hempstead Washburne.....	Republican.....	1891	1918
15.	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democratic.	1851	1903	43.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Sr.Democratic.	1893	1893
16.	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democratic.	1852	1903	44.	John P. Hopkins.....	Democratic.	1893	1918
17.	Charles M. Gray.....	Democratic.	1853	1885	45.	George B. Swift.....	Republican.....	1895	1912
18.	Isaac L. Milliken.....	Democratic.	1854	1889	46.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Jr.Democratic.	1897	.....
19.	Levi D. Boone.....	Nothing.....	1855	1882	47.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Jr.Democratic.	1899	.....
20.	Thomas Dyer.....	Democratic.	1856	1862	48.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Jr.Democratic.	1901	.....
21.	John Wentworth.....	Rep.-Fusion.	1857	1888	49.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Jr.Democratic.	1903	.....
22.	John C. Haines.....	Republican.	1858	1896	50.	Edward F. Dunne.....	Democratic.	1905	.....
23.	John C. Haines.....	Republican.	1859	1896	51.	Fred A. Bussell.....	Republican.	1907	1914
24.	John Wentworth.....	Republican.	1860	1888	52.	Carter H. Harrison.....	Jr.Democratic.	1911	.....
25.	Jullian S. Rumsey.....	Republican.	1861	1885	53.	William H. Thompson.....	Republican.	1915	.....
26.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1862	1870	*Two-year terms for mayor began in 1863.				
27.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1863	1870	†"Fireproof" ticket. ‡Four-year terms for mayor began in 1907.				
28.	John B. Rice.....	Republican.	1865	1874					

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

Hiram Pearsons.....	1837-1838	W. H. Rice.....	1861-1862	Peter Kolbassa.....	1891-1893
George W. Dole.....	1839	David A. Gage.....	1863-1864, 1869-1873	M. J. Bransfield.....	1893-1895
Walter S. Gurnee.....	1840, 1843-1844	A. G. Throop.....	1865-1866	Adam Wolf.....	1895-1897
N. H. Bolles.....	1840-1841	Willard F. Wentworth.....	1867-1869	Ernst Hummel.....	1897-1899
Wm. L. Church.....	1845-1846, 1848-1849	Daniel O'Hara.....	1873-1875	Adam Ortsfein.....	1899-1901, 1903-1905
Andrew Getzler.....	1847	Clinton Briggs.....	1876	Charles F. Gunther.....	1901-1903
Edward Manierre.....	1850-1853	Charles R. Larrabee.....	1877-1878	Frederick W. Blocki.....	1905-1907
Uriah P. Harris.....	1854	William C. Selpp.....	1879-1881	John E. Traeger.....	1907-1909
William F. DeWolf.....	1855	Rudolph Brand.....	1881-1883	Isaac N. Powell.....	1909-1911
O. J. Rose.....	1856	John M. Dunphy.....	1883-1885	Henry Stuckart.....	1911-1913
C. N. Holden.....	1857	William M. Devine.....	1885-1887	Michael J. Flynn.....	1913-1915
Alonzo Harvey.....	1858-1860	C. Herman Plautz.....	1887-1889	Charles H. Serzel.....	1915-1917
Charles H. Hunt.....	1860	Bernard Roensing.....	1889-1891	Clayton F. Smith.....	1917-1919

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem.....	1818-1822	Richard Yates, Rep.....	1861-1865	Richard Yates, Jr., Rep.....	1901-1905
Edward Coles, Dem.....	1822-1826	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1865-1869	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	1905-1909
Ninian Edwards, Dem.....	1826-1830	John M. Palmer, Rep.....	1869-1873	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	1909-1913
John Reynolds, Dem.....	1830-1834	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1873-1878	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.....	1913-1917
Wm. L. D. Evans, Dem.....	1834-1838	John L. Beveridge, Rep.....	1878-1882	Frank O. Lowden, Rep.....	1917-1921
Joseph Duncan, Whig.....	1834-1838	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.....	1882-1887	*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term. †Died in office; succeeded by John Wood. ‡Democrat after 1872. §Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.	
Thomas Carlin, Dem.....	1838-1842	John M. Hamilton, Rep.....	1883-1885		
Thomas Ford, Dem.....	1842-1846	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1885-1889		
Augustus C. French, Dem.....	1846-1853	Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.....	1889-1893		
Joel A. Matteson, Dem.....	1853-1857	John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	1893-1897		
Wm. H. Bissell, Rep.....	1857-1860	John R. Tanner, Rep.....	1897-1901		
John Wood, Rep.....	1860-1861				

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.	Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
Twelfth street, 1 mile.	Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
Twenty-Second street, 2 miles.	Devon avenue, 8 miles.
Thirty-First street, 3 miles.	Touhy avenue, 9 miles.
Thirty-Ninth street, 4 miles.	City limits, 9½ miles.
Forty-Seventh street, 5 miles.	FROM STATE STREET WEST.
Fifty-Fifth street, 6 miles.	Halsted street, 1 mile.
Sixty-Third street, 7 miles.	Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
Seventy-First street, 8 miles.	Western avenue, 3 miles.
Seventy-Ninth street, 9 miles.	Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
Eighty-Seventh street, 10 miles.	Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
Ninety-Fifth street, 11 miles.	Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
One Hundred and Third street, 12 miles.	Central avenue, 7 miles.
One Hundred and Eleventh street, 13 miles.	Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 14 miles.	City limits (west on North avenue), 9 miles.
One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh street, 15 miles.	FROM STATE STREET EAST.
City limits, 16½ miles.	To lake on 22d street, ¾ mile.
FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.	To Cottage Grove avenue on 41st street, ¾ mile.
Chicago avenue, 1 mile.	To Cottage Grove avenue south of 39th street, 1 mile.
North avenue, 2 miles.	To Stony Island avenue on 55th, 2 miles.
Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.	To Yates avenue, south of 71st street, 3 miles.
Belmont avenue, 4 miles.	
Irving Park boulevard, 5 miles.	



CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

THE MOST EXTENSIVE STREET CAR
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IN THE WORLD

MORE THAN 1,025 MILES OF TRACK

OVER 3,000,000 CASH AND TRANSFER
PASSENGERS DAILY

OVER 1,000,000,000 PASSENGERS
LAST YEAR





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FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY
SOUTHERN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

AND THE
CALUMET AND SOUTH CHICAGO
RAILWAY COMPANY

THE COMBINED SERVICE PROVIDES
RAPID AND CONVENIENT TRANSPORTATION
TO ALL PARTS OF CHICAGO

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THE MOST LIBERAL TRANSFER SYSTEM KNOWN

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES





Some Interesting Figures

In 1907, when the traction problems were solved by the adoption of the so-called "Settlement Ordinances" (after the entire question had been submitted to a referendum vote of the residents of Chicago), a value was established by the city of Chicago for the properties as they then existed. That valuation, which was more than \$30,000,000 below the value claimed by the companies, arbitrarily disregarded many millions of capital that had actually been invested in their securities.

To this 1907 valuation the city has permitted the companies to add the amounts actually expended on capital account when authorized and certified by the Board of Supervising Engineers. These expenditures, covering track extensions and additions to equipment, brought the total purchase price as of January 31, 1918, to \$155,201,388. This represented the figure at which the city might have taken over the properties if it chose to exercise the right at that date.

The companies pay to the city of Chicago for the privilege of operating their cars in the streets 55 per cent of their net receipts annually. This has amounted in eleven years to over \$24,000,000.

Like other corporations, the Surface Lines have borne their share of taxation, this item aggregating nearly \$12,000,000 in the last eleven years. In addition the companies have been required under the ordinances to contribute in purely public benefits which were no legitimate part of the cost of transportation a further sum approximating \$15,000,000, on account of paving, maintaining paving and cleaning and sprinkling right of way.

The total payments on account of these various forms of public benefits, including taxes, exceed \$45,000,000.





Suggestions for Visitors.

Chicago, aside from its importance as a great business center, has numerous attractions which make it the ideal vacation city, and its location on the shores of Lake Michigan justifies its recognition as the ideal summer resort.

The Surface Lines offer the most convenient transportation in Chicago. An interesting folder with a map of the sight-seeing district can be had on application to room 804, the Borland building, corner Monroe and LaSalle streets.

Here are a few suggestions to the visitor who desires to become acquainted with some of Chicago's attractions and for the general information of those who would like to have a more comprehensive idea of what to see and how to see it.

NEW MUNICIPAL PIER—Here is one of Chicago's newest and greatest wonders—a great recreation center and a steamboat landing extending 3,000 feet into the lake and costing about \$5,000,000. Here one may enjoy the cooling breezes of Lake Michigan while getting an expansive view of the city's sky line. There are many attractions on the pier itself during the season, including observation towers, board walk, children's playground, open air and inclosed restaurants, public dining room for picnickers and immense freight and passenger boat terminals. No one should miss this trip. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, State street car in State street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street; ride north to Grand avenue and transfer east to the lake. Cars operate on the pier.

CLARENDON BATHING BEACH—This municipal enterprise is one of the newest attractions in Chicago. It is owned and operated by the city and should be visited by every one. Costly buildings beautify the premises. Ten thousand bathers can use the beach at one time, and even if one does not care to "take a dip" a pleasant afternoon can be spent here. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue or Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, ride north to Sunnyside avenue and walk east to the lake.

CHICAGO'S GREAT ZOO—No collection of animals in the United States is more complete or interesting than the one in Lincoln park. Here are 1,700 specimens which are a continual source of delight to children and grownups alike. One cannot visit the "Zoo" too often. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of Lincoln park at Center street.

CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL PARKS.

DOUGLAS PARK—Has many attractions, such as athletic field, flower gardens, boating facilities and natatorium. Take 12th street car in Dearborn or Adams street, or Ogden avenue car in State or Randolph street, ride west to park at 12th street and California avenue.

GARFIELD PARK—Has many attractions, including flower gardens, boating facilities, public golf course, largest conservatory in the United States, several statues. Take Madison street car in Madison street to park entrance at Central Park avenue.





CHICAGO PARKS—Continued

HUMBOLDT PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation and has some attractive statues. Take Division street car in State or Washington street and ride west to park at terminus of line.

JACKSON PARK—One of Chicago's most beautiful spots, on part of which was located the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Here are splendid boating facilities, a bathing beach, two public golf courses, Field museum, flower gardens, government life saving station and LaRabida sanitarium. Take Jackson park car or Stony Island-93d car in Wabash avenue to "Midway" at 59th street.

LINCOLN PARK—One of the city's most interesting attractions. See Zoo with 1,700 animals, Academy of Sciences, bathing beach and golf course near Diversey boulevard, conservatory, flower gardens, boating and other recreation facilities; also the world famous Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn street or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of park at Center street.

WASHINGTON PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation. Take through route No. 3 car in Wabash avenue and ride south to terminus at park, or take Cottage Grove car in Wabash avenue and ride south to 55th street entrance.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—A noted museum of natural history having many interesting specimens. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays. Free. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, or Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Broadway car in Dearborn street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to Lincoln park entrance at Clark and Center streets.

FIELD MUSEUM—One of Chicago's "seven wonders" is this costly collection of natural history material gathered from the remotest corners of the world. Its present home in Jackson park was the Fine Arts building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. A permanent building to house this great institution is being erected on Grant park at a cost of \$4,000,000. The museum is open to visitors 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily—free on Saturdays and Sundays. Take Jackson park or Stony Island-93d car in Wabash avenue to 57th street and Stony Island avenue and walk east toward the lake.

CUBS' PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's National league team. Take Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street and ride north to entrance at Addison street.

SOX PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's representative in the American Baseball league may be reached by taking Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street. Ride south to 35th street and walk one block west to park entrance.

HAYMARKET SQUARE—This largest market for truck garden produce was the site of the anarchist riot in 1886. The activity of this place any weekday morning is worth watching. Take Ogden avenue car in State, Randolph or Lake street, and ride west to Desplaines street. Or take Madison street car west as far as Desplaines street and walk north two blocks to Randolph street. A stroll for several blocks west through the market will be interesting.



CHICAGO DEATH ROLL.

Dec. 1, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1918.

- Abbey, Charles (1865), lawyer, May 21.
 Affeld, Mrs. Helen W. (1846), teacher and artist, July 3.
 Ahrens, John P. (1851), lawyer, Jan. 31.
 Albright, William F., music dealer, April 8.
 Almy, Miles (1831), realty dealer, in Pasadena, Cal., March 25.
 Amberg, William A., stationer, at Mackinac island, Sept. 5.
 Ames, Franklin (1845), department manager, Jan. 20.
 Anderson, David S. (1848), telegraph office manager, June 3.
 Andrews, Wells (1853), physician, July 3.
 Angle, Harrison M. (1867), manufacturer, April 26.
 Arend, William N. (1832), architect, Sept. 23.
 Ashley, James H. (1880), bank cashier, in Hinsdale, Sept. 26.
 Ayres, Mrs. Sarah F. (1827), Feb. 20.
 Baer, Bernard P. (1860), police captain, Jan. 8.
 Baird, Frank T. (1846), musician, in Aurora, Ill., April 13.
 Baird, William H. (1851), real estate dealer, Sept. 7.
 Barber, Charles (1885), military instructor, Oct. 8.
 Barnum, Mrs. Mary (1833), May 8.
 Barrett, Charles Cook (1855), paint dealer, near Rockford, Ill., Oct. 6.
 Barrett, William H. (1850), manufacturer, in Jacksonville, Fla., March 6.
 Bartels, William (1843), realty dealer, March 22.
 Bartlett, Martha A. (1847), July 18.
 Baumgartner, Johannes (1878), clergyman, Jan. 13.
 Beach, James A. (1889), civil war veteran, Feb. 4.
 Beers, Michael LeFevre, architect, in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5.
 Best, Henry (1840), former Circuit court clerk, in Los Angeles, Cal., June 28.
 Billingslea, Edward L. (1868), iron merchant, May 16.
 Bixby, Mrs. Francis P., April 20.
 Blake, Henry H. (1838), newspaper man, Aug. 31.
 Blaurock, Frank R. (1855), dealer in iron and steel, Jan. 15.
 Blauvelt, Albert (1856), insurance manager, near Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 4.
 Bolan, William J. (1859), manufacturer, April 3.
 Borden, John (1825), capitalist, Jan. 28.
 Bowman, William S. (1870), dairyman, Aug. 10.
 Braun, Ferdinand (1850), scientist, in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 21.
 Brecher, Gustave A. (1866), business man, April 25.
 Brewster, Marshall M. (1838), former judge, in Hubbard Woods, June 8.
 Brooke, Firman C. (1843), druggist, April 17.
 Brooks, Wilson, secretary, Oct. 9.
 Broomell, George D. (1832), educator, Nov. 30, 1917.
 Brown, Hiram L. (1846), inventor, July 14.
 Brown, Mrs. M. Elizabeth, June 7.
 Brown, Richard H. (1862), physician, March 12.
 Browning, Quincy E., coal dealer, Feb. 4.
 Bryan, Charles Page (1855), diplomat, in Washington, D. C., March 12.
 Buchanan, Hume (1849), salesman, Feb. 20.
 Bullock, Mrs. Mary A. (1838), hymn writer, Feb. 6.
 Bullock, John J. (1850), advertising agent, May 17.
 Burke, Edmund W. (1847), jurist, Sept. 7.
 Burns, William J. (1879), detective, Feb. 2.
 Bures, Joseph R. (1860), lawyer, Jan. 6.
 Cabrini, Mother Xavier (1850), philanthropist, Dec. 22, 1917.
 Cameron, Daniel R. (1836), stationery manufacturer, in Altadena, Cal., June 26.
 Campbell, James B. (1858), publisher, June 29.
 Carpenter, Newton H. (1853), business manager Art institute, in Glen Ellyn, May 28.
 Casserly, Joseph D., veteran fireman, May 7.
 Castle, George (1850), theater manager, in Miami, Fla., Dec. 29, 1917.
 Champion, Theron J. (1866), newspaper man, at West Palm Beach, Fla., July 23.
 Champlin, Henry C. (1844), board of trade operator, in Los Angeles, Cal., May 20.
 Chapman, Walter (1855), grain broker, June 7.
 Chapman, William O. (1864), writer, Aug. 27.
 Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Hobart C., in Santa Barbara, Cal., April 5.
 Chinlund, Charles G. (1850), publisher, June 9.
 Clanton, Solomon T. (1854), educator, May 18.
 Clapp, Ozro W. (1830), former grain broker, April 5.
 Clark, John M. (1836), pioneer business man, in Marion, Mass., Aug. 6.
 Clark, Mrs. Sarah D., mission worker, Jan. 29.
 Clement, Austin (1842), manufacturer, March 30.
 Cody, Mrs. Philomela E. (1827), Illinois pioneer, April 20.
 Coles, Mrs. Ella Reid, teacher, May 1.
 Corby, Martin J., merchant, in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 4.
 Corkhill, John J., broker, June 6.
 Cram, Nathan D. (1859), educator, in Boston, Mass., March 4.
 Craton, John (1834), pioneer, May 28.
 Crawford, Mrs. Harriet L., April 20.
 Cregier, DeWitt Clinton (1865), custodian of police property, Aug. 4.
 Crivv, William M. (1852), contractor, Aug. 27.
 Crimmins, D. J. (1863), priest, Aug. 8.
 Crittenden, Helen M., social worker, Aug. 15.
 Cross, Henry H. (1838), artist, April 2.
 Cummings, John J. (1865), manufacturer, May 4.
 Curtis, Olin A. (1851), theologian, in Leonia, N. J., Jan. 8.
 Cutter, Henry W. K. (1849), business mgn., at Lake Geneva, Wis., Aug. 4.
 Damez, James (1848), manufacturer, July 16.
 Danks, George S. (1870), banker, June 30.
 Davies, Henry T. (1851), realty dealer, March 21.
 Dawson, Thomas J. (1868), lawyer, July 6.
 Deering, Mrs. Clara H. (1835), at Cocoonut Grove, Fla., May 25.
 Dods, George D. B., physician, at Valmore, N. M., Jan. 9.
 Donahoe, Patrick A., assistant fire marshal, May 30.
 Donlin, William J. (1859), attorney, Oct. 5.
 Douglas, George L. (1853), attorney, in Evanston, Oct. 20.
 Drake, Lauren J. (1846), oil company official, Oct. 10.
 Dreyer, Edward S. (1845), banker, June 21.
 Dreyer, John M. (1856), clergyman, June 5.
 Dudley, Oscar L. (1845), educator and civil war veteran, in Bangor, Mich., May 3.
 Dunlap, Robert, attorney, June 10.
 Dyrenforth, Mrs. Philip C., in Pasadena, Cal., May 27.
 Eastman, Francis A. (1836), city statistician and former postmaster, April 5.
 Eberts, Fred C. (1874), theater manager, Jan. 24.
 Eddy, Alfred D. (1846), lawyer, Oct. 3.
 Edwards, Harry L., lawyer, at North Chicago, Jan. 18.
 Elbogen, Maximilian, manufacturing jeweler, July 16.
 Elder, Robert S. (1841), realty dealer, Jan. 18.
 Ellinger, Albert (1861), merchandise manager, Jan. 23.

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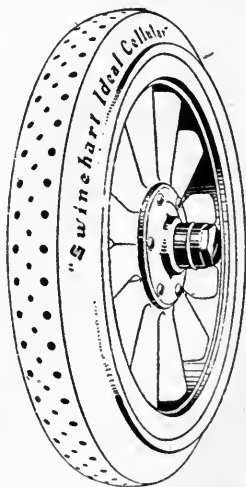
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- Emrich, Myer S., attorney, Oct. 9.
 Evers, William (1835), commission merchant, Aug. 21.
 Fairchild, Elijah S. (1834), clergyman, Feb. 6.
 Faulkner, Mrs. Samuel (1833), July 19.
 Feigh, Thomas (1826), mine owner, Oct. 26.
 Fergus, Mrs. Ellen (1852), July 15.
 Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Sarah R. (1842), Jan. 31.
 Flavin, Michael D. (1849), marble cutter, June 18.
 Florsheim, Augustus (1840), merchant, Jan. 6.
 Flynn, Michael A., postoffice official, July 15.
 Ford, George L. (1825), former justice of the peace, Feb. 16.
 Foster, Mrs. Marguerite A. (1839), March 21.
 Fuller, Henry C., treasurer, May 24.
 Fulton, Henry A. (1851), business man, in Hinsdale, Feb. 16.
 Gage, Frank N. (1863), realty dealer, Jan. 23.
 Gerould, Frank W., business man, June 10.
 Gindele, Ferdinand V. (1842), contractor, Aug. 7.
 Glaser, Mrs. Etta R., charity worker, Feb. 10.
 Goodnow, C. A., railroad official, in Seattle, Wash., July 27.
 Goodrich, Adams A. (1849), lawyer, in Jerseyville, Ill., May 18.
 Goodrich, Mrs. Elizabeth McKay (1874), Sept. 10.
 Goodrich, Latimer, banker, March 2.
 Gourley, Arthur (1842), lumberman, May 8.
 Graham, John M. (1834), banker, Sept. 27.
 Gray, Albert S. (1864), physician, Dec. 17, 1917.
 Grimes, John P. (1876), physician, in Murphysboro, Ill., March 14.
 Gunderson, Emily C. (1839), Aug. 28.
 Hall, Frank (1851), hotel owner, April 12.
 Hall, Henry, auditor, in Evanston, April 21.
 Hallam, Miss Mary E. (1838), saleswoman, April 3.
 Hanreddy, Joseph (1864), contractor, April 9.
 Hardick, Mrs. Ellen J., teacher, March 4.
 Harpham, Edwin L. (1859), teacher and lawyer, June 20.
 Harris, George B. (1848), railroad president, June 10.
 Harris, George J. (1856), railroad official, July 24.
 Harvey, Mrs. Joel D., pioneer, in Geneva, Ill., July 22.
 Hatch, Samuel G. (1865), railway official, July 12.
 Haven, Albert C. (1858), physician, in Lake Forest, Jan. 3.
 Hazelton, William C. (1832), officer in civil war, May 14.
 Heidelmeier, Max (1845), police officer, Sept. 30.
 Heile, Adolph (1842), realty dealer, in Miami, Fla., Feb. 26.
 Helmer, Elizabeth K. (1833), in Wheaton, Ill., May 9.
 Herzog, Maximilian (1869), pathologist, Aug. 9.
 Hesing, Mrs. Washington (1844), July 4.
 Hews, Howard (1866), court official, March 14.
 Higgins, Edward M. (1860), wheat expert, Feb. 15.
 Hill, Claude C. (1860), railway official, Jan. 26.
 Lines, Edward, Jr., first lieutenant, U. S. A., in France, June 4.
 Hirsch, Samuel D., lawyer, Sept. 21.
 Hitt, Andrew J. (1849), railroad official, Aug. 8.
 Hobson, Benjamin L. (1859), clergyman, July 16.
 Hogan, Redmond (1867), postal superintendent, June 7.
 Holbrook, E. A. (1847), railroad official, in Muskegon, Mich., July 25.
 Holding, Melville G. (1857), civil service commissioner, March 2.
 Holmes, Henry (1836), merchant and agent, Jan. 26.
 Hopkins, John P. (1858), former mayor, Oct. 13.
 Hotz, Robert S. (1870), real estate dealer, Aug. 25.
 Houghteling, Francis S. (1878), in Winnetka, Oct. 18.
 Hubbard, Sara A. (1832), author, in East Berkshire, Vt., July 31.
 Hughes, Charles (1854), attorney, Sept. 1.
 Hunter, W. H., editor, in Minneapolis, Minn., April 22.
 Hutchinson, Arthur C. (1855), manufacturer, July 21.
 Hutchinson, W. A. (1847), former postmaster, in Oak Park, Jan. 15.
 Ingalls, E. Fletcher (1848), physician, April 30.
 James, Alexander C. (1855), auditor, April 8.
 Jenkins, John E. (1850), merchant, Aug. 30.
 Jenks, Anson B. (1835), lawyer, in Asheville, N. C., Jan. 12.
 Johnson, Aleck E. (1840), publisher, in New York, N. Y., June 12.
 Johnson, Charles E. (1870), reporter, May 13.
 Johnson, Sidney B. (1829), board of trade member, May 18.
 Johnson, T. (1851), manufacturer, July 2.
 Jones, Jenkin Lloyd (1844), clergyman, at Spring Green, Wis., Sept. 12.
 Karpen, Isaac (1865), manufacturer, Oct. 26.
 Keep, William F. (1844), capitalist, in Santa Barbara, Cal., May 27.
 Kennedy, Elizabeth M., teacher, March 14.
 Kerfoot, Mrs. Susan B., Oct. 8.
 Kerfoot, William D. (1837), realty dealer, Jan. 5.
 Kerr, Robert J. (1872), lawyer, in the City of Mexico, Aug. 18.
 Kimbark, Marie K., June 4.
 King, Mrs. Julia L. (1837), in Pasadena, Cal., April 22.
 Kohlsaet, Christian C. (1844), judge, May 11.
 Liebrandt, Fred (1843), former deputy sheriff, March 12.
 Lamb, Benjamin R. (1860), banker and broker, March 30.
 Lamb, Frederick R., civil war veteran, July 27.
 Lampert, Nelson N. (1872), banker, in Excelsior Springs, Mo., Oct. 30.
 Lamson, Mrs. Martha B. (1850), April 13.
 Lansing, Odelle E. (1867), botanist, Sept. 10.
 Larned, Edward C., in Bordeaux, France, Oct. 11.
 Latham, Harry H. (1859), manufacturer, Oct. 9.
 LeDuc, Alphonse (1845), veteran, Oct. 3.
 Lehmann, Mrs. Augusta (1854), Nov. 16.
 LeMoyné, John V. (1828), attorney, in Baltimore, Md., July 27.
 Leonard, Raymond L. (1850), physician, Oct. 19.
 Linard, Frank W. (1855), contractor, Jan. 4.
 Lincoln, George E., business manager, Feb. 18.
 Linscott, A. N. (1835), attorney, in Thomas-ton, Me., March 19.
 Lloyd, Henry R. (1850), railway official, April 12.
 Long, John H. (1856), educator, in Evanston, June 14.
 Loomer, Mrs. William (1863), Aug. 30.
 Luce, Frank M. (1846), railroad official, Jan. 22.
 Lund, Charles D., dentist, July 31.
 Lydon, Wm. A. (1863), yachtsman, Oct. 28.
 Malm, Lawrence (1880), reporter, Jan. 6.
 Martin, Mrs. Sarah (1841), March 17.
 Martinsen, John (1839), physician, Aug. 12.
 Maury, L. G. (1894), physician, Oct. 24.
 McCalla, Albert (1846), microscopist, June 6.
 McCarthy, James A. (1865), priest, May 23.
 McGovern, John (1850), writer, Dec. 17, 1917.
 McIntyre, Moses D., business man, Oct. 29.
 McKay, Dalas D. (1844), retired business man, April 27.
 McKinlock, William H. (1860), manufacturer, March 11.

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SPECIAL MACHINERY.

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MACHINERY REPAIRS.

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Telephone Haymarket 696 to All Departments.

- McLean, Hector, hotel manager, near Cascade, Col., Jan. 26.
- McManus, James M. (1877), realty dealer, March 8.
- McNeil, Rivers (1858), collector of customs, Oct. 12.
- Meacham, Florius D. (1843), civil war veteran and republican leader, in Hinsdale, March 23.
- Mergenthaler, Martin (1863), fireman, July 15.
- Merigold, William A. (1850), realty dealer, Jan. 12.
- Merriman, William A. (1863), builder, Jan. 5.
- Miniter, Patrick J. (1853), building inspector, Oct. 4.
- Minwegen, John (1855), former alderman, Feb. 1.
- Moore, John F. (1840), lake captain, Oct. 14.
- Mullen, Isaac T., postoffice inspector, May 11.
- Murray, James S. (1841), attorney, in Evanston, Oct. 20.
- Nacey, Patrick (1843), plumber, Aug. 21.
- Nixon, Mrs. E. D. (1845), March 23.
- Neimyer, William G. (1854), railway official, April 4.
- Newland, William D. (1842), merchant tailor, April 8.
- Noble, Frederick A. (1832), clergyman, in Evanston, Dec. 31, 1917.
- Nollau, Arthur (1859), manufacturer, Dec. 30, 1917.
- Northup, Charles (1828), civil war veteran, Jan. 28.
- O'Berne, Mrs. Marie S. H. (1844), social worker and writer, April 21.
- O'Connell, Patrick J. (1850), former alderman, June 19.
- O'Connor, James (1848), blind musician, Jan. 20.
- O'Connor, Patrick J., grain inspector, July 25.
- Offield, Charles K., attorney, at Menonaqua Beach, Mich., Aug. 22.
- Olinger, John P. (1830), real estate dealer, June 26.
- Paddleford, Clyde F. (1869), golf official, July 13.
- Palmer, Mrs. Bertha Honore, at Sarasota, Fla., May 5.
- Perkins, J. Goodwin (1872), Y. M. C. A. secretary, Jan. 20.
- Perkins, Orville J. (1849), educator, June 14.
- Petitidier, Octave L. (1853), engineer and astronomer, May 22.
- Pindar, Sam (1857), printer, April 27.
- Pitkin, Edward H. (1846), merchant, at Daytona, Fla., April 23.
- Poole, George A. (1843), printer, in Holland, Mich., Sept. 7.
- Pope, William C., lieutenant, in Paris, France, Oct. 17.
- Poulson, William E. (1844), insurance official, Feb. 19.
- Prendergast, Mrs. Amelia M. (1847), teacher, April 7.
- Prescott, DeWitt C. (1841), lumberman, May 4.
- Prior, Thomas W., newspaper man and theater manager, in Venice, Cal., Sept. 22.
- Quigg, David (1834), lawyer, May 18.
- Race, Mrs. Rebecca J., Oct. 13.
- Randolph, Charles (1828), pioneer board of trade man, in Baltimore, Md., July 24.
- Reade, Miss Maria H. (1826), in Lombard, April 27.
- Rein, Mrs. Blanka (1828), educator, Oct. 3.
- Rice, Edwin A. (1858), manufacturer, March 4.
- Rice, Wilson S., coffee merchant, Sept. 28.
- Riechberg, John C. (1845), lawyer, Feb. 18.
- Rickards, George E. (1848), bank director, Feb. 20.
- Ritchie, John (1841), newspaper writer, at Hugo, Ore., June 17.
- Roberts, Douglas, social worker, at Great Lakes station, Sept. 28.
- Robinson, John C. (1847), architect, in Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 12.
- Roby, Edward M. (1870), captain in Spanish-American war, June 3.
- Rogers, John G. (1866), realty dealer, Jan. 13.
- Rooney, Thomas A., former alderman, Jan. 7.
- Root, James P. (1840), attorney, March 2.
- Rounds, Mrs. Louise S., in Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sept. 27.
- Roewe, Henry (1893), physician, Oct. 25.
- Ryan, Frank S. (1874), member board of review, July 18.
- Ryan, James (1845), veteran of civil war, March 18.
- Sackley, James A. (1860), contractor, Feb. 22.
- St. Peter, Telesford (1843), captain in coast guard, March 26.
- Sawyer, Mrs. Emma Smith, in Santa Barbara, Cal., April 26.
- Schaffner, Joseph (1848), merchant, April 19.
- Schauss, Peter (1852), police officer, June 24.
- Schofield, Henry (1866), professor of law, Aug. 15.
- Scholle, Henry E. (1843), furniture dealer, in Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 19, 1917.
- Schuetter, Herman F., chief of police, Aug. 22.
- Scott, John E., merchant, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 25.
- Selfridge, Mrs. Harry Gordon (1860), at Highcliffe castle, Hampshire, England, May 13.
- Shaw, Franklin B. (1861), Aug. 4.
- Sherwood, Erastus W. (1838), civil war veteran, April 29.
- Shoop, John D. (1857), educator, in Rockville, Ind., Aug. 9.
- Stinkinson, Joseph D. (1876), chemist, in LaGrange, July 14.
- Smith, Frank Waldo (1849), banker, July 23.
- Smith, Gilbert A. (1849), insurance official, July 16.
- Smith, Frederick H. (1869), republican leader, Feb. 4.
- Smith, George Ely (1851), department manager, May 6.
- Smith, Mrs. Emma H. (1833), widow of Perry H. Smith, in Santa Barbara, Cal., May 6.
- Smith, Mrs. Mary E., in Oak Park, June 3.
- Snow, Charles D. (1851), grain dealer, in Whately, Mass., July 24.
- Soden, George A. (1859), jeweler, April 24.
- Spiegel, Joseph (1840), merchant, Sept. 13.
- Steele, Miss Janet L., teacher, in Evanston, April 20.
- Stein, Sidney (1862), lawyer, June 12.
- Stelk, Mrs. Mary (1843), June 8.
- Stevenson, Alexander F. (1838), officer in civil war, May 19.
- Stillwell, Homer A. (1860), business man, at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 23.
- Stirling, William R. (1852), banker, March 3.
- Stocker, Horace A., manufacturer, in Western Springs, July 3.
- Stowe, Herbert M. (1874), physician, Oct. 21.
- Strauss, Albert L. (1871), realty dealer, Oct. 22.
- Street, William D. C. (1847), manager Chicago Clearing House association, May 25.
- Strom, Axel A. (1855), business man, in New York, Nov. 29, 1917.
- Stuart, William (1839), railroad official, July 25.
- Sullivan, Denis (1849), vessel agent, Oct. 1.
- Sutherland, George (1860), publisher, Mar. 6.
- Stensland, Paul O. (1847), former banker, April 15.
- Szwajkart, Stanislaus (1857), editor, May 15.
- Talcott, Mrs. Emma A. (1834), Chicago pioneer, in Boise, Idaho, July 5.
- Taylor, Mrs. Graham, July 22.
- Taylor, Joseph W. (1858), newspaper writer, Aug. 26.
- Thomasson, Mrs. Nelson, March 27.
- Thompson, John W., civil war veteran, in Evanston, March 26.
- Thompson, Morton W. (1858), attorney, March 8.
- Thorne, George R. (1837), merchant, in Lake Forest, Sept. 24.

Established 1844
Incorporated 1904

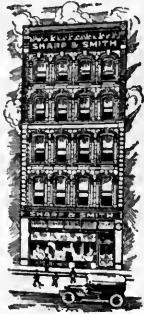
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Apparatus
Enameled Steel Specialties
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CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING

CHICAGO

- Thorsson, Nils M. (1867), purchasing agent, June 6.
- Truax, Charles H., dealer in physicians' supplies, Feb. 4.
- Thurston, Mrs. W. B., March 29.
- Tuttle, Charles R. (1848), author, April 19.
- Uhlir, Joseph C. (1872), judge, April 13.
- Underwood, Pierce, promoter, April 5.
- Vehon, Joseph (1834), merchant tailor, June 8.
- Vickers, J. A. D. (1858), express official, Feb. 16.
- Vickery, Thomas S., hotel proprietor, Feb. 10.
- Vigant, Gregory (1853), architect, May 18.
- Wachs, Edward H. (1842), manufacturer, July 9.
- Waggoner, Edwin L. (1866), manufacturer, May 19.
- Walsh, Mrs. Mary E., March 20.
- Warren, John B. (1866), amusement manager, June 30.
- Washburne, Hempstead (1852), former mayor of Chicago, April 13.
- Watry, Nicholas (1853), optician, Feb. 24.
- Waugh, William F. (1849), physician, Sept. 5.
- Weinsheimer, Alfred S. (1848), secretary Pullman company, May 11.
- Weston, Edward B. (1846), physician, leader in archery, Sept. 14.
- Wharton, Owen T. (1845), editor, in Baltimore, Md., March 27.
- Wheaton, Lloyd (1838), major-general, U. S. A., retired, Sept. 17.
- Wheeler, John (1850), police official, May 21.
- Wheeler, John A. (1828), physician, at South Haven, Mich., April 28.
- White, Alfred Stamford (1851), president board of trade, Oct. 24.
- White, Marie L., physician, July 7.
- Whitney, Joel C. (1840), importer, at Lacomia, N. H., July 21.
- Whitney, William M. (1828), lawyer, in Evanston, Nov. 21, 1917.
- Wilder, Herman F. (1851), publisher, June 8.
- Wilke, Adolph (1837), veteran fireman, Jan. 10.
- Wilkinson, John W. (1830), civil war veteran, June 8.
- Williston, Alfred Dix (1858), former alderman, May 10.
- Williston, Samuel W. (1852), scientist, Aug. 30.
- Wisner, Albert, realty dealer, March 28.
- Woolley, Celia Parker (1849), author, minister and philanthropist, March 8.
- Woolley, Jefferson H. (1830), physician, Aug. 9.
- Woltz, Mrs. Cornelia M. (1844), May 22.
- Work, Andrew S. (1840), merchant, Sept. 16.
- Wright, Carl C. (1860), lawyer, Feb. 14.
- Wynne, Madeline Y., writer, in Asheville, N. C., Jan. 3.
- Young, Ella Flagg (1845), educator, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.
- Young, Joseph E. (1831), railroad builder, Dec. 19, 1917.
- Young, Kimball (1853), attorney, at Long Beach, Cal., Sept. 22.
- Younglove, Mrs. Mary E. (1840), July 19.

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY (1910).

BY TOWNSHIPS.		BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.			
Barrington	1,953	Arlington Heights	1,943	Matteson	461
Berwyn	5,841	Barrington*	1,144	Maywood	8,033
Bloom	18,339	Bartlett	408	Melrose Park	4,806
Bremen	1,898	Bellwood	943	Morton Park	3,694
Calumet	8,881	Berwyn	5,841	Morton Grove	836
Cicero	14,557	Blue Island	8,043	Mount Greenwood	276
Elk Grove	1,302	Brookfield	2,186	Niles	569
Evanston	690	Burnham	328	Niles Center	568
Hanover	1,649	Chicago	2,185,283	Oak Lawn	287
Lemont	4,296	Chicago Heights	14,525	Oak Park	19,444
Leyden	2,813	Cicero	14,557	Orland Park	369
Lyons	11,289	Des Plaines	2,348	Palatine	1,144
Maine	7,193	Dolton	1,869	Park Ridge	2,009
New Trier	12,532	Edison Park	543	Phoenix	679
Niles	4,203	Elgin†	25,976	Posen	643
Northfield	2,675	Evanston§	24,978	Riverdale	917
Norwood Park	5,251	Evergreen Park	6,424	River Forest	2,456
Oak Park	19,444	Forest Park	6,594	River Grove	418
Orland	2,230	Franklin Park	683	Riverside	1,702
Palatine	2,147	Glen View	652	Riverview	312
Palos	1,405	Glenwood	1,899	Shermerville	441
Proviso	26,921	Glencoe	1,899	S. Chicago Heights	552
Rich	1,301	Glenwood	581	South Holland	1,065
Ridgeville	24,978	Gross Point	1,008	Spring Forest	334
Riverside	1,980	Harvey	7,227	Steger†	2,161
Schaumburg	954	Hillside	328	Summit	949
Stickney	962	Hodgkins	480	Tessville	359
Thornton	22,067	Homewood	713	Thornton	1,030
Wheeling	3,845	Kenilworth	881	Tinley Park	309
Worth	7,354	LaGrange	5,282	West Hammond	4,948
		LaGrange Park	1,131	Western Springs	905
		Lansing	1,060	Wheeling	260
		Lemont	2,284	Wilmette	4,943
		Lyons	1,483	Winnetka	3,168
Total population, includ. Chicago, ..	2,405,233				

*Partly in Lake county. †Partly in Kane county.

‡Partly in Will county. §Population in 1912, 26,253.

SOCIETIES OF TEACHERS IN CHICAGO.

Cook County Teachers' Association—Fullerton hall, Art institute; president, A. N. Farmer; superintendent, E. J. Tobin, 512 county bldg.

Chicago Principals' Club—1808, 5 South Wabash avenue; president, Chester C. Dodge, Hibbard school; secretary, Carrie F. Patterson, Bancroft school.

Chicago Teachers' Federation—Room 844, 127

North Dearborn street; president, Mrs. Ida L. Fursman; corresponding secretary, Frances E. Harden; recording secretary, Miss Mary Dwyer; financial secretary, Miss Ida Schiffin; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Murray; business representative, Margaret A. Haley.

Chicago Teachers' Relief Society—President, Peter A. Mortensen; secretary, Miss Marion H. Dyer, 2717 Wilcox street.

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Ten years without one fatal accident

One billion seven hundred millions of passengers—equivalent nearly to the population of the world—have been carried by the Chicago Elevated Railroads during ten years without a single fatal accident while on their trains.

Safety first, last and always is the constant watchword of the Elevated management. Civic pride alone, aside from individual interest, should induce Elevated patrons to co-operate in the elimination and prevention even of minor accidents.

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SERVICE

COURTESY

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NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY See the great gymnasium and new dormitory system. Take Evans-ton trains on Northwestern Elevated, get off at Davis Street Station and walk east about one-half mile.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO 53th Street and Ellis Avenue. Take Jackson Park Trains on South Side Elevated, get off at University Station and walk one-fourth mile north.

UNION STOCK YARDS The largest packing center in the United States. Obtain a grand bird's-eye view of the Yards from the elevated trains. Take South Side Elevated Trains to Indiana Avenue Station and transfer to Stock Yards Trains. The large packing houses furnish guides to conduct visitors through the packing plants.

City Parks

GRANT PARK 205 acres. Logan Monument, Art Institute, Spirits of the Great Lakes Fountain. Directions: Take Metropolitan, Chicago & Oak Park or South Side Elevated to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk one block east, or Northwestern Elevated to State, Dearborn and Van Buren (Loop) and walk two blocks east. This park is reached by all elevated lines.

JACKSON PARK 543 acres. Site of World's Fair. Field Museum of Natural History, Rose Gardens, the Convent of La Rabida, golf courses and yacht harbor. Jackson Park Station. South Side Elevated Jackson Park Trains.

WASHINGTON PARK 371 acres. Largest athletic field in the world. Twelve baseball diamonds, free exhibition games, beautiful walks and drives. Station, 51st or 55th street, South Side, Jackson Park or Englewood Trains. Walk one and one-half blocks east.

GARFIELD PARK 188 acres. Largest conservatory in the world. Beautiful landscape gardening, Golf, tennis and boating. Station, Garfield Park. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains or Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

UNION PARK 18 acres. Lawn tennis and wading lagoon. Ashland Station. Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

HUMBOLDT PARK 206 acres. The most perfect rose garden in the United States; famous statues of heroes, statesmen and warriors; fish hatching. Humboldt Station. Metropolitan Humboldt Park Trains.

DOUGLAS PARK Immense floral garden; picturesque water court; park of open spaces. Douglas Park Station. Metropolitan Douglas Park Trains.

LINCOLN PARK 517 acres. Zoo with 1,800 animals; boating; bathing; Academy of Sciences and yacht harbor. Sedgwick Station. Northwestern, Ravenswood or Wilson Local Trains. Direction: Five blocks east.

OGDEN PARK 61 acres. Recreation buildings, assembly hall, clubhouse, outdoor gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field. Racine Ave. Station. Englewood Trains South Side Elevated.

Public Buildings

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Location, Jackson Park. \$6,000,000 collection divided into four departments: Anthropology, Botany, Geology and Zoology. Main building covers nine acres. Open daily, free Saturdays and Sundays. Jackson Park Station. Jackson Park Branch, South Side Elevated.

ART INSTITUTE Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street. Among the first three or four art institutes in the country. Adams and Wabash (Loop). Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains; walk one block east. Northwestern Trains to State-Dearborn Station and transfer to Loop Local. Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

CITY HALL AND COUNTY BLDG. Clark and Lake Streets. Clark and Lake (Loop). All Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains. All Northwestern Trains to Randolph and Fifth Avenue and transfer to Loop Local. Walk one block south.

POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING Clark, Adams and Jackson Blvd. All Metropolitan, Northwestern and Oak Park Trains to State and Dearborn (Loop); walk one block north. South Side Trains to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk two blocks west.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM AND CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY Randolph Street and Michigan Boulevard. Randolph and Wabash Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block east.

BOARD OF TRADE Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street. LaSalle and Van Buren Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block north.

Amusement Parks

WHITE CITY PARK 63d Street and South Park Avenue. South Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains.

FOREST PARK Harrison Street and Des Plaines Avenue. Des Plaines Avenue Station. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains.

RAVINIA PARK Ravinia. Northwestern western Evanston Train to Central Street Station. North Shore Line direct to Ravinia Park.

Baseball Parks

WHITE SOX PARK 35th Street and Shields Avenue. 35th Street Station. South Side Trains. Five blocks west.

CUBS PARK Addison and Clark Streets. Addison Station. Northwestern Trains. One block west.

Bathing Beaches

CLARENDON MUNICIPAL BEACH Clarendon and Sunnyside Avenues. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east, one block south. Largest and finest beach in Chicago.

WILSON BEACH Wilson Avenue and Lake. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east.

JACKSON PARK MUNICIPAL BEACH 60th Street and Lake. Jackson Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains. Three blocks north and east to Lake.





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This Map Shows Only a Few of the Many Points of Interest

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CHICAGO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[From report of Rivers McNeill, collector.]

IMPORTS.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption and withdrawn from warehouse, with amounts of duty collected thereon, for the calendar year 1917 at the port of Chicago:

Subject to duty.	Value.	Duty.
Art works.....	\$10,566	\$1,584.90
Beads.....	38,415	17,357.40
Breadstuffs.....	200,601	14,357.06
Brushes.....	82,941	29,029.35
Cheese.....	166,767	63,353.40
Chemicals, drugs.....	1,609,579	525,492.20
Clocks, watches.....	363,447	74,592.10
Chinaware, etc.....	453,991	220,639.86
Cocoa, chocolate.....	139,716	14,072.04
Cutlery.....	9,450	3,363.70
Diamonds, etc.....	255,859	51,057.00
Dry goods.....	4,975,942	1,678,174.19
Fish.....	165,432	35,874.77
Fruits and nuts.....	1,196,019	217,537.48
Furs and mfrs. of.....	24,107	7,021.25
Glass, glassware.....	133,609	41,691.20
Gold, silver, mfrs. of.....	24,146	11,304.03
Iron, steel, mfrs. of.....	230,681	37,634.58
Jewelry.....	7,334	4,400.40
Leather, gloves.....	692,274	122,083.53
Leather, mfrs. of.....	54,985	9,123.85
Matches.....	96,988	7,389.75
Matting of straw, etc.....	131,773	25,018.90
Metals and mfrs. of.....	406,668	46,896.19
Millinery goods.....	566,525	140,459.95
Musical instruments.....	93,554	32,422.75
Oilcloth, linoleum.....	4,378	1,485.75
Oils.....	910,628	111,448.39
Paints, varnishes, etc.....	35,130	3,242.40
Paper, mfrs. of books.....	43,611	6,194.68
Paper, mfrs., other.....	227,766	60,512.03
Pickles, sauces.....	196,895	41,234.14
Seeds, plants, etc.....	431,152	83,826.82
Soap.....	2,849	329.90
Spirits, malt liquors.....	38,145	10,532.61
Spirits, distilled.....	562,069	615,268.60
Sugar.....	104,428	24,420.44
Tobacco, leaf.....	913,931	583,353.00
Tobacco, cigars, etc.....	123,555	102,220.98
Tobacco, other.....	2,079	3,111.20
Toys and dolls.....	87,497	30,023.85
Wines, champagne.....	161,005	84,123.60
Wines, still.....	129,125	70,052.80
Wines, other.....	66,315	12,714.39
Wood, mfrs. of.....	135,799	22,314.35
Other dutiable.....	1,763,798	426,595.02

Total dutiable.....18,078,461 5,695,984.62

Free of duty.....

American goods returned.....	Value.
Apparatus, scientific.....	4,363
Apparatus, miners' rescue.....	22,961
Art works, over 100 years old.....	95,873
Original paintings.....	20,164
Brass, old.....	2,091,674
Breadstuffs.....	383,392
Burlaps.....	612,241
Chemicals, drugs.....	277,068
Cocoa, cacao, crude.....	27,203
Coffee.....	809,303
Copper, old.....	151,193
Fish.....	680,532

Free of duty.	Value.
Furs.....	\$29,199
Gut.....	22,369
Hair.....	31,282
Hemp.....	136,067
Hides.....	708,287
Household and personal effects.....	179,767
India rubber.....	74,777
Iron and steel, mfrs. of.....	48,848
Needles, hand sewing.....	20,818
Kapoc.....	44,927
Leather, boots and shoes.....	32,840
Meat, bacon and hams.....	13,371
Beef, fresh.....	178,311
Pork, fresh.....	134,460
Sausage casings.....	871,660
Oils.....	83,496
Paper, Books, etc.....	55,685
Printing.....	55,702
Seeds.....	271,341
Silk, raw.....	419,000
Sulphur ore.....	463,200
Tea.....	1,452,491
Wood and mfrs. of.....	47,686
Lumber, sawed.....	177,306
Wool.....	22,982
Other free.....	713,579

Total free.....11,747,431

Grand total.....29,825,892

Total, 1916.....	Value.	Duty.
Total, 1915.....	\$26,944,230	\$6,084,152.41
Total, 1914.....	27,140,369	6,441,343.33
Total, 1913.....	35,195,487	9,147,600.09
Total, 1912.....	33,284,156	11,127,638.42
Total, 1911.....	30,278,600	10,698,891.11
Total, 1910.....	28,089,068	10,131,150.12
Total, 1910.....	28,281,331	10,102,062.56

EXPORTS.

Value of domestic merchandise exported directly from the port of Chicago during the year ending Dec. 31, 1917:

Countries and articles.	Value.
Canada.....	
Asphaltum, mfrs. of.....	\$192
Breadstuffs—Corn.....	1,132,791
Wheat.....	169,406
Wheat flour.....	990
Binder twine.....	1,764,920
Household effects.....	100
Iron and steel—Hardware.....	959
Band steel.....	1,370
Engines.....	6,130
Wrought pipes.....	129
Wire, mfrs. of.....	3,105
Not specified.....	95
Oils, mineral, refined—Fuel oil.....	99,906
Gasoline.....	679,688
Paints.....	5
Spices.....	614
Wood—Timber, fir.....	25,195
Lumber, fir.....	29,720
Not specified.....	100
Ireland—Breadstuffs, corn.....	490,575
Newfoundland and Labrador—	
Pickled pork.....	7,800
Total exports.....	4,413,790

FARM ANIMALS AND PRICES IN ILLINOIS BY YEARS.

	Number.	Price.		Number.	Price.
Horses—1918.....	1,467,000	\$103.00	Other cattle—1918.....	1,314,000	\$49.70
1917.....	1,452,000	106.00	1917.....	1,251,000	43.30
1916.....	1,452,000	103.00	1916.....	1,239,000	38.50
1915.....	1,467,000	105.00	1915.....	1,180,000	37.80
1914.....	1,497,000	113.00	1914.....	1,216,000	35.90
Mules—1918.....	150,000	120.00	Sheep—1918.....	988,000	12.90
1917.....	150,000	115.00	1917.....	898,000	8.20
1916.....	152,000	111.00	1916.....	907,000	5.90
1915.....	145,000	115.00	1915.....	935,000	5.40
1914.....	148,000	121.00	1914.....	984,000	5.00
Milk cows—1918.....	1,057,000	80.50	Swine—1918.....	5,114,000	22.00
1917.....	1,057,000	88.00	1917.....	4,444,000	15.70
1916.....	1,047,000	60.20	1916.....	4,489,000	9.00
1915.....	1,007,000	59.50	1915.....	4,358,000	10.80
1914.....	1,017,000	59.20	1914.....	4,358,000	10.80

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Member Cook County Real Estate Board.

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By JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Registrar of Titles for Cook County.

This system provides for the establishment of the status of the legal title to real estate by a decree of Court and, also, provides for the issuance of a "Certificate of Title" to the property, when so established, by a Public Officer, the Recorder of Deeds (Registrar of Titles), without delay and at small expense to owners.

It simplifies Real Estate transfers and affords absolute security for real estate owners. Lawyers and real estate dealers endorse and recommend its use. Compared with the abstract and guarantee policy systems, its cost is much less and its benefits and protection are much greater.

The initial registration is \$26.00 and up.

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The certificate of title issued by the Recorder of Deeds (Registrar of Titles) under the Land Registration Act is the obligation of Cook County, and also has back of it the Indemnity Fund of \$1.00 per thousand on the value of all registered real estate. The Certificate is based upon the Court Decree. It is not an insurance policy limited in amount or otherwise, but is the guarantee of Cook County. An examination of the Certificate tells instantly who the owner is and what the condition of the title is. Sales can be made when the property is once registered, and a new Certificate issued to the purchaser without delay and at an expense of \$3.00.

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PETER REINBERG,
President Cook County Board.

JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder of Deeds.

PRICES FOR MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the past forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

MESS PORK.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1879....January	\$7.27½ @13.75	December.
1880....April	9.37½ @19.00	September.
1881....January	12.40 @20.00	October.
1882....March	16.00 @24.75	May.
1883....Sept. and Oct.	10.20 @20.15	May, June, July.
1884....December	10.55 @19.50	February.

1885....Oct. and Nov.	8.00 @13.25	February.
1886....May	8.20 @12.20	December.
1887....January	11.60 @24.00	May.
1888....December	12.90 @20.00	October.
1889....December	8.35 @13.37½	January.
1890....December	7.50 @13.62½	April.
1891....December	7.45 @13.00	May.
1892....April	9.25 @15.05	December.
1893....August	10.25 @21.80	May.
1894....March	10.67½ @14.57½	September.
1895....December	7.50 @12.87½	May.
1896....August	5.50 @10.85	January.
1897....December	7.15 @9.00	September.
1898....October	7.65 @12.30	May.
1899....May and Oct.	7.85 @10.45	January.
1900....November	10.37½ @16.00	October.
1901....January	12.60 @16.80	March.
1902....Feb. and Mar.	15.00 @18.70	July.
1903....October	10.95 @18.37½	March.
1904....September	10.60 @16.50	February.
1905....April	11.70 @16.50	October.
1906....January	13.45 @20.00	July.
1907....Sept. and Oct.	13.75 @17.75	February.
1908....February	10.75 @16.60	July.
1909....January	16.25 @25.20	September.
1910....October	17.25 @27.00	July.
1911....October	14.50 @21.50	February.
1912....January	15.00 @19.62½	April.
1913....January	17.50 @22.75	July, Sept.
1914....October	16.50 @24.50	August.
1915....September	12.00 @19.50	February.
1916....January	18.62½ @29.50	October.
1917....January	28.00 @48.00	December.
1918*....October	33.50 @50.50	February.

LARD. *

1878....December	\$5.32½ @ 7.80	August.
1879....August	5.30 @ 7.85	December.
1880....June	6.80 @ 7.85	November.
1881....February	9.20 @ 13.00	July.
1882....March	10.65 @ 13.10	May.
1883....October	7.15 @ 12.10	October.
1884....December	6.45 @ 10.00	February.
1885....October	5.82½ @ 7.10	Feb., April.
1886....May	5.82½ @ 7.50	September.
1887....June and Oct.	6.20 @ 7.92½	December.
1888....January	7.25 @ 11.20	October.
1889....December	5.75 @ 7.50	January.
1890....December	5.50 @ 6.52½	April.
1891....February	5.47½ @ 7.05	September.
1892....January	6.05 @ 10.60	December.
1893....August	6.00 @ 13.20	March.
1894....March	6.45 @ 9.05	September.
1895....December	5.15 @ 7.17½	March.
1896....July	3.05 @ 5.85	January.
1897....June	3.42½ @ 4.90	September.
1898....Jan. and Oct.	4.62½ @ 6.82½	May.
1899....May	4.90 @ 5.77½	January.
1900....February	5.65 @ 7.40	October.
1901....January	6.90 @ 10.25	September.
1902....February	9.07½ @ 11.60	September.
1903....October	6.20 @ 11.80	September.
1904....May	6.15 @ 7.92½	February.
1905....January	6.55 @ 8.10	August.
1906....January	7.32½ @ 9.85	November.
1907....October	8.27½ @ 9.71½	February.
1908....February	6.97½ @ 10.45	October.
1909....January	9.40 @ 12.65	Sept. Oct.
1910....August	11.50 @ 14.65	March.
1911....April	7.70 @ 10.67½	January.
1912....February	8.65 @ 11.97½	October.
1913....January	9.47½ @ 11.87½	July.
1914....September	9.10 @ 11.60	November.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1915....July	7.55 @11.27½	February.
1916....February	9.75 @17.00	October.
1917....January	15.10 @25.90	November.
1918*....January	23.50 @27.12½	Sept., Oct.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

WHEAT.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1879....January	\$0.81½ @1.33½	December.
1880....August86½ @1.32	January.
1881....January95½ @1.43½	October.
1882....December91½ @1.40	April & May.
1883....October90 @1.13½	June.
1884....December69 @.96	February.
1885....March73½ @.91½	April.
1886....October69½ @.84½	January.
1887....August66½ @.94½	June.
1888....April71½ @2.00	September.
1889....June75½ @1.08½	February.
1890....February74½ @1.08½	August.
1891....July84½ @1.16	April.
1892....October69½ @.91½	February.
1893....July54½ @.85	April.
1894....July50½ @.63½	April.
1895....January48½ @.81½	May.
1896....August53 @.94½	November.
1897....April66½ @1.06	December.
1898....October62 @.85	May.
1899....December64 @.79½	May.
1900....January61½ @.87½	June.
1901....July63½ @.77½	June.
1902....October67½ @.95	September.
1903....January70½ @.93	September.
1904....January81½ @1.22	Sept. Oct. Dec.
1905....August77½ @1.24	February.
1906....August69½ @.94½	May.
1907....January71 @1.22	October
1908....July84½ @1.24	August.
1909....October	1.03 @1.60	June.
1910....October91½ @1.29½	July.
1911....April83½ @1.17	October.
1912....Nov.-Dec.85 @1.22	April & May.
1913....July-Aug.84 @1.15½	January.
1914....July77½ @1.33	September.
1915....August98 @1.68	February.
1916....June98½ @2.02	October.
1917....February	1.51½ @3.45	May.
1918*....Jan. Feb. March, April, May, June, (government prices)	2.17 @2.34	August

CORN.

1879....January	.....	\$0.29½ @.49	October
1880....April	.....	.31½ @.43½	November.
1881....February	.....	.35½ @.76½	October.
1882....December	.....	.79½ @.81½	July.
1883....October	.....	.46 @.70	January.
1884....December	.....	.34½ @.87	September.
1885....January	.....	.34½ @.49	April & May.
1886....October	.....	.33½ @.45	July
1887....February	.....	.33 @.51½	December
1888....December	.....	.33½ @.60	May.
1889....December	.....	.29½ @.60	November.
1890....February	.....	.29½ @.54½	November.
1891....December	.....	.32½ @.80	November
1892....January	.....	.37½ @1.00	May.
1893....December	.....	.34½ @.44½	May.
1894....February	.....	.33½ @.59½	August.
1895....December	.....	.33½ @.54½	May.
1896....September	.....	.19½ @.30½	April.
1897....Jan. and Feb.	.....	.21½ @.32½	August.
1898....January	.....	.26 @.38	December.
1899....December	.....	.30 @.38½	January.
1900....January30½ @.49½	November.
1901....January36 @.62½	November.
1902....October55 @.88	July.

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Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1903....	March41% @ .53	July & Aug.
1904....	January42% @ .58½	November.
1905....	January .....	.42 @ .64½	May.
1906....	Feb. & March.	.39 @ .54½	June.
1907....	January .....	.39% @ .66½	October.
1908....	February .....	.56½ @ .82	May & Sept.
1909....	January .....	.58½ @ .77	June.
1910....	October .....	.47½ @ .68	January.
1911....	Jan.Feb.Mar.	.45½ @ .75	October.
1912....	November .....	.53 @ .83	Aug. & Sept.
1913....	January .....	.46½ @ .78½	Aug. & Sept.
1914....	January .....	.60 @ .86	August.
1915....	October .....	.59% @ .82½	August.
1916....	May .....	.69 @ 1.11	October.
1917....	January .....	.93½ @ 2.36	August.
1918*..	October	1.35 @ 1.85	January.

OATS.

1879....	January	\$0.19½ @ .36%	December.
1880....	August .....	.22½ @ .35	Jan. & May.
1881....	February .....	.29½ @ .47%	October.
1882....	September .....	.30% @ .62	July.
1883....	September .....	.25 @ .43½	March.
1884....	December .....	.23 @ .34½	April.
1885....	September .....	.24% @ .36½	April.
1886....	October .....	.22% @ .35	January.
1887....	Mar. & April.	.23½ @ .31½	December.
1888....	September .....	.23% @ .33	May.
1889....	October .....	.17% @ .26½	February.
1890....	February .....	.19% @ .45	November.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1891....	October .....	.26 @ .56½	April.
1892....	January .....	.28 @ .34%	August.
1893....	July .....	.21% @ .32½	May.
1894....	January .....	.26 @ .50	June.
1895....	December .....	.16% @ .31½	June.
1896....	September .....	.14% @ .20½	Feb. & Mar.
1897....	February .....	.15% @ .23%	December.
1898....	Aug. & Sept.	.20% @ .32	May.
1899....	August .....	.19% @ .28½	February.
1900....	August .....	.21 @ .26½	June.
1901....	January .....	.23% @ .42½	November.
1902....	August .....	.25 @ .56	July.
1903....	March .....	.31% @ .45	July.
1904....	October .....	.28% @ .46	February.
1905....	September .....	.25 @ .24%	July.
1906....	March .....	.28% @ .42%	June.
1907....	January .....	.33% @ .56½	September.
1908....	August .....	.46 @ .60½	July.
1909....	October .....	.38% @ .62½	May.
1910....	October .....	.29% @ .49	February.
1911....	March .....	.28% @ .47½	October.
1912....	November .....	.30% @ .58½	April.
1913....	March .....	.31% @ .43%	September.
1914....	August .....	.33% @ .51%	September.
1915....	October .....	.35% @ .60%	March.
1916....	June .....	.37% @ .53%	October.
1917....	August .....	.51 @ .85	July.
1918*..	June .....	.64% @ .93	February.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

UNION STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO.

The Union stockyards of Chicago, occupying its present site since 1865, is the largest live stock market in the world. Its yard area of 500 acres contains approximately 13,000 pens, which have a daily capacity for 75,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep, 500,000 hogs and 6,000 horses.

Since the Union stockyards of Chicago were established there have been received and sold on this market a grand total of more than 550,000,000 animals for an aggregate sum of \$10,700,000,000, for every dollar's worth of which sales there was an actual delivery of the property.

For the last ten years an average yearly total of over 16,000,000 animals was sold for the stupendous annual average sum of over \$350,000,000. That means that a general average of considerably more than \$1,000,000 worth of living property was sold and delivered every business day during the last ten years on the Chicago live stock market. These figures do not embrace the enormous daily transactions of "Packing-town," which are second in magnitude only to those of the Union stockyards proper.

More than twenty-six states supply Chicago with live stock and during the last ten years there have been sold and shipped alive more than 46 per cent of the cattle, 22½ per cent of hogs and 26 per cent of sheep, showing the constant healthy competition in buying live stock at Chicago.

The Chicago live stock market supplies the world with meats. Nowhere is there such a demand for live animals. Packers buy thousands of carloads on other markets and ship them to Chicago for slaughter, and speculators buy and ship them to Chicago for sale.

The city of Chicago alone consumes more than 400,000,000 pounds of meats per year, equal to 800,000 head of cattle annually, and her packers send millions of tons of meat annually to the four corners of the earth.

Eastern buyers, exporters, independent local slaughterers and country feeder buyers constantly compete with the larger packers for the daily offerings. The Union stockyards of Chicago receives the greatest number of animals and has the largest number of buyers to purchase and use them.

OTHER FACTS ABOUT THE YARDS.

Yard area, in acres.....	500
Area bricked, in acres.....	450
Miles of railroad tracks.....	300

Miles of streets.....	25
Number of pens.....	13,000
Number of double deck or covered pens.....	8,500
Number of chutes.....	725
Number of gates.....	25,000
Number of commission and other offices.....	450
Daily capacity of water pumps in gallons.....	8,000,000
Capacity of reservoirs, gallons.....	10,000,000
Capacity of water tower, gallons.....	30,000
Water consumed on hot days, gallons.....	7,000,000
Miles of water pipe lines.....	90
Miles of sewer lines.....	50
Miles of water troughs.....	25
Number of hydrants.....	10,000
Number of artesian wells.....	6
Average depth of artesian wells, feet.....	2,250
Miles of electric light wire in service.....	50
Number of arc lamps in service.....	450
Number of incandescent lamps in service.....	10,000
H. P. of engines in lighting and power plant.....	2,250

SOME ANNUAL REPORTS.

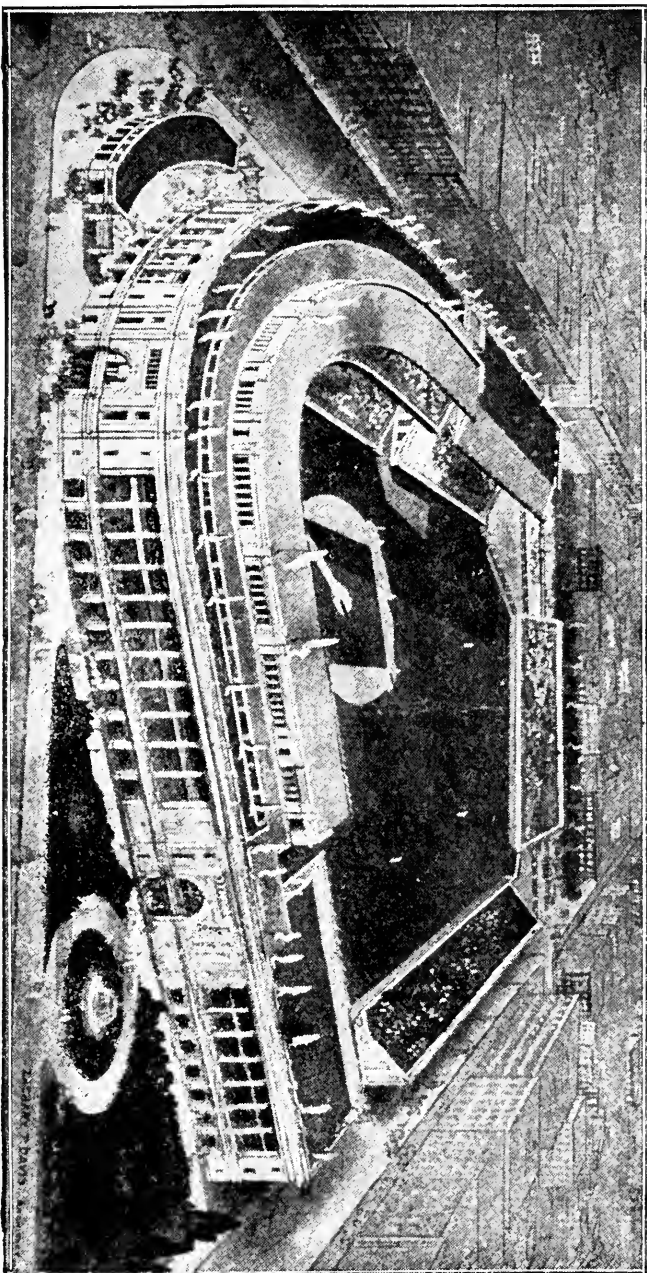
	1917.	1916.
Swift & Co.....	\$875,000,000	\$575,000,000
Net profits.....	32,150,000	20,405,000
Armour & Co.....	575,000,000	525,000,000
Net profits.....	21,293,562	21,162,164
Morris & Co.....	325,000,000	250,000,000
Net profits.....	5,401,071	3,832,212
Cudahy Packing Co.	184,811,000	134,000,000
Net profits.....	4,430,529	3,011,415
Wilson & Co.....	210,000,000	.....
Net profits.....	6,504,421	.....

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Number of, since 1837.

Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.	Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.
1837-1838....	6	10	1869-1875....	20	40
1839-1846....	6	12	1876*-1888....	18	36
1847-1856....	9	18	1888-1889....	24	48
1857-1862....	10	20	1889-1901....	34	68
1863-1869....	16	32	1901-1918....	35	70

*By the general incorporation act of 1875 Chicago was divided into eighteen wards.



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CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1918.

Table with columns: DATE, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. Rows 1-31 and Total/Average.

*Snowstorm blockade. †Coalless Monday. ‡Unsold copies are deducted in the totals.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1918..... 117,133,487

DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1918..... 379,008

AVERAGE DAILY ISSUE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR EACH MONTH FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

Table with columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., A'v'ge. Rows 1877-1918.

*The daily average for 1912 is based on the six months not affected by the strike in the mechanical department of all the Chicago newspapers—the months of January, February, March, April, November and December.

†The price of The Daily News was increased from 1 to 2 cents on May 14, 1917.

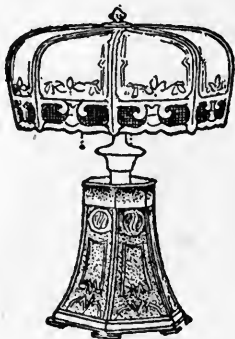
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NOTE—The figures following the year are the page numbers of that volume.

Complete sets of THE DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK from the year 1885 to 1919 inclusive can be supplied for \$25.00, transportation prepaid. The first five issues for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 are bound in one volume, half morocco, library style. This volume is sold only to purchasers of complete sets. A complete set embraces the library volume and a cloth bound issue for each succeeding year.

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Orders should be addressed to THE DAILY NEWS office, 15 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

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